Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, Sept mber 25, 1884.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS ALLEIN, as an Independent Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Opposition.	*Nomination.*
Sprigg Harwood.	Nicholas Brewer,
Fred'k. L Grammer.	George Wells.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
Abner Linthicum,	Col. Thomas Hood,
Grafton B Duvall,	Col. Robert Kent,
Alexander Franklin,	Gen. C. S Ridgely,
Wm. Baker Dorsey.	Leonard Igleheart.
	Independent.
	Edward Hammond,
	Wm. J. W. Compton.

CALVERT COUNTY

Anti-Jackson.
John Beckett,
James Kent,
Samuel Turner,
Thos. Leverton.

We have not heard of any Jackson Ticket.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
Horatio C. Scott,	Benjamin L. Gantt,
Dr Benjamin Day,	Walter B. C. Worthington,
John B Ellelin,	Thomas G. Pratt,
James Somerville, Jr.	Philip Barton Key.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Joshua Vansant,	Jacob Gossing,
Samuel Brady.	Jacob Jones.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Jackson.
Hugh Ely,
Dr. John Orrick,
John M. Wise,
Jacob Shower.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
—— Wills,	Jos. J. Mercer,
—— Digges,	Wm. G Dent,
—— Mitchell,	—— Hughes,
—— Lancaster.	—— Carpenter.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
John Sifford,	Daniel Duvall,
John Hartitt,	Francis Boingle,
C. Grazendanner,	Robert Annan,
Abdiel Unkefer.	William Roberts.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
Robert Wason,	
Joseph Hollman,	
Dr John O. Wharton,	
Dr Joseph C. Hays,	

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
William M'Mahon,	George W. Devecmon,
Jeremiah Berry, Jr.	Normand Bruce,
Joseph Frantz,	Alpheus Beall,
Lewis F. Klipstine.	William Ridgely.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Anti-Jackson, (nominated.)	*Candidates announced.*
Dr. Joseph Nicolls,	Samuel Patterson,
Levin Richardson,	Robert Griffith,
Wm. J. Ford,	Rd. Patterson of Wm.
Dr. Samuel B. Creighton.	

TALBOT COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Philip Horney,	Thomas Bruff,
Philip F. Thomas,	Edw'd. N. Hambleton.
Morris O Colston,	Solomon Muthkin,
Perry Robinson.	George Dudley.

CECIL COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
L. D. Nowland,	Joseph Bryan,
William C. Scott,	Edward Wilson,
R. Bussey,	William Maxwell,
Joseph Harlan.	Joseph Roman, Jr.

KENT COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
Michael Miller,	James B. Ricaud,
Henry Hurtt,	James P Gale,
Charles T. Browne,	Benjamin Kerby,
Dr. Thos. J. Herdman.	William Welch.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Lemuel Roberts,	Samuel Chace,
John B. Thomas,	John Brown,
Robert Larrimore,	Samuel Burgess,
Wm. S. Hambleton.	Elfred Price.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
	Wm. M. Hardcastle,
	Thos. Burchenal,
	Thomas S. Carter,
	James Turner.

The Denton Advocate announces the name of *Levin Seward*, as "an Independent anti-caucus Republican candidate," and also a notice that *Richard Chambers* will be supported as a delegate, "for two reasons, on account of his superior qualifications, and on account of the hostility that was manifested towards him last winter by those, who in that instance, misrepresented the wishes of their constituents."

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Littleton D. Teackle,
Dr. Thomas Robertson,
Elijah C. Johnson,
Lambert W. Hyland,
Matthias Dashiell,
Daniel Ballard,
Joseph S. Cottman,
Isaac D. Jones,
John N. Bowland,
Whitty Fontaine.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Jackson.
Samuel R Smith,
Elisha E. Whitelock,
Dr. William F. Selby,
Dr. Chesed Purnell.

ADIEU TO SEVERN.

Farewell! farewell! I leave the place
Where I have spent sweet happy hours;
Where I in pleasure's mild embrace,
Have rov'd the vallies, woods and bowers.

Farewell! farewell! ye groves and streams,
Ye murmuring rills—ye grots and vales;
The radiant sun, with eastern beams,
Invites me now to leave these dales.

I go—I go—and leave behind
No heart to grieve—my wayward fate—
Affection's tear can never bind
A broken heart left desolate.

Life's elysian scenes to me will tread,
Sail alone down the stream of time;
My ashes mingle with the dead,
And sweet take this soul of mine.

Oh! sink in [illegible] ocean,
[illegible] western skys
For there—I'll [illegible] alone;
In my grave at home art thee.

H. E. A.

"A Private, 2d Regiment" recived too late for to-days paper, will appear next week.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green—It is to be regretted that any thing in the way of malediccence towards the [illegible] should be successful, for extending the [illegible] St. John's College, should be brought to bear on our local election. I cannot [illegible] wise think, than that the Editor of the Republican had he reflected on the tendency of the part of a late communication in [illegible] with the note appended, in relation [illegible] subscription of the Governor, [illegible] Visitor of the institution, recommend to the authorities suppression. In addition to the names of contributors, which I have seen [illegible] in that paper, in a less obtrusive form, it would be but justice to [illegible] of our worthy representative in Congress, the Hon. Isaac McKim. Of all [illegible] who subscribed, when a like attempt was made on a former occasion, Mr. McKim was the only one from whom was collected the amount of his subscription, being *Two Hundred Dollars*. Of this I have seen no public notice, altho' it occurred some *eighteen years* ago, at a time when Mr. McKim could have had no expectation of Annapolis being made a part of his Congressional District. I make mention of this, I assure you, not with a view of its having that tendency which I may be understood to complain of, but never

JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

"Drowning men will catch at straws."

Mr. Green,—It is extremely painful for me to appear before the public to vindicate myself, from what I conceive to be a charge, or insinuation, against me, relative to my recent visit to Annapolis. A short time after I arrive at Washington, I perceived a paragraph in the Maryland Republican, headed "A cat peeping out of the bag," in which the editor tries to deceive the sots of that city, (Annapolis) for the promotion of party ends, by insinuating, that a young man in the employment of Mr. Blair, editor of the Globe," was the prime mover of the meeting which recently took place at Annapolis for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the legislature in opposition to what is now denominated the "Wing" party. The idea itself I thought so preposterous, that I would not have noticed the paragraph, but for the circumstance of a letter received from that place, stating, it was believed, that the editor had allusion to myself. The paragraph further insinuates, that said "young man was sent there for the purpose above named by Mr. Blair, or the Kitchen Cabinet," so (denominated by the editor) and that it was a measure of that party, or the Jackson party. To refute such an unfounded and illiberal charge, I deem it only necessary to say, that I know of the existence of no such cabinet, and I am, perhaps, as little known to Mr. Blair as the honourable editor of that paper; but I believe him to be possessed of principles too democratic, and too much of a gentleman, to attempt to influence any person in his employment to promote any political end. I should have thought the editor of the Republican knew me too well to suppose that I could be made an instrument in the hands of any man to further such an object: and I could have cherished the idea, that, from the repeated professions of friendship from him, he would have been the last man thus, in my absence, to injure me by a species of detraction, which I could not personally have an opportunity of repelling. But need it be wondered at in these party times, that a visit to a parent should be distorted into an agency of Mr. Blair, and that too for the purpose of influencing the young men of the city of Annapolis? In attributing to me such influence, he does me honour over much. The young men engaged in that nomination, I know to be gentlemen too enlightened to be influenced by any man, and more especially by an individual occupying so humble a sphere in life as myself. No sir, disguise it as they may, they know it to be a spontaneous movement to action, by a community of young men, who have been virtually disfranchised, and who are determined to throw off the yoke of political vassalage, by which they have been so long bound—a body of young men too enlightened not to know their wrongs, and too independent not to redress them—men, sir, "who have forborne until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue,"—and have become so indignant at those wrongs, that they are determined to rid themselves of this faction that has, like an incubus, so long hung upon the prosperity of the city. A faction, sir, that has ever proscribed the young men who dared to differ with them in opinion—and for such a difference of opinion condemned them as being guilty of a species of crime, in their opinion, more heinous than sacrilege. And what do we now see but the active instruments of this faction calling a meeting of another party of young men of the city, to endeavour to reclaim those who are opposed to the caucus nominated ticket? I warn the young men to turn a deaf ear to the wiles and subtleties of their enemies—to pursue their course with firmness and discretion, and their victory is already obtained: for it is a combat of principle against interest, and justice with tyranny: And should they finally be defeated, they will enjoy the pleasing consolation that they encountered their enemy manfully, saved their principles, and their victors gained no honour. I would warn them against the many attempts now making through the columns of the Republican, to distract their ranks. Let them consider the persons who would attempt to divert them from their purpose by such a tissue of metaphors, and such a quantity of political garbage, as fit instruments only to carry out the edicts of this political hierarchy, and not to form a political creed for a body of enlightened men. I conjure them to turn a deaf ear to their enemy's propositions to capitulate into their ranks, whether they come in the softened accents of complacency, or the threatenings of party rancour; and also invite into their ranks all that may be willing to engage in their cause.

If the charge contained in the insinuation of the Maryland Republican be intended for myself, I do most positively deny being in any manner concerned in getting up said meeting, pronounce it to be without reason or foundation and challenge proof. I consider the attempt to place a young sinking party by individual injury, as ungenerous in the extreme, and quite characteristic of those men who wish to govern the city. So far from Blair, or any other individual of the Jackson party being concerned in getting up said nomination, I have considered it in its proper light, being a question entirely of a local nature, which the nomination of the gentlemen of different political opinions will verify. And if otherwise, place the men favourable to the candidates first nominated, proper persons to introduce national politics into the question, when I know their sentiments are diametrically opposed to the principles they avow? President of the Republican himself, though I have been to that principle violently opposed to the Bank of the United States, is yet the loudest in the ranks of its advocates, and is using every means in his power to promote a recharter. What then is it that gives scope to the field of his actions, and induces him so loudly to call on the young men to abandon their cause, and embrace one which he considers more noble, and more worthy of their efforts? Can it be principle? If so, what glaring inconsistency! This is a case in point so palpable that the young men cannot be deceived. And should this question turn on national politics, (the U. S. Bank for instance,) could the young men who as well as myself, have long been attached to republican principles, embrace a principle that is at war with every feature of republicanism, and presents aristocracy in its most odious form? I think not.

Though I have thus been insinuated before the Public by the Editor of the Republican, I trust there are none who know me, suppose me capable of so little principle, as to be an automaton in the hands of any man. I think my conduct heretofore proves to all, that if personal considerations could have had any influence over my conduct or private wrongs weighed an atom in the government of my actions, I would perhaps never been found in the ranks wit some of the men who now endeavour to control the politics of the City of Annapolis. I have always acted from principle, uninfluenced by any man, and trust ever to do so. More anon.

WILLIAM B. CURRAN,

Washington, Sept. 20, 1834.

P. S. The Editor of the Republican will be pleased to do me justice by the publication of the above.

W. B. C.

(Communicated.)

Who, that has read the Maryland Republican, within the last few weeks, has not been disgusted at the course pursued by those opposed to the present political movement of the young men of this city. I allude to the various communications which have filled the columns of that paper from time to time.

I have been much amused at the earnestness manifested by certain "very *young*" writers for the Maryland Republican, in endeavouring to dissuade the young men of our city from, as they term it, "the error of their way." But, Mr. Editor, I have waited, with great anxiety, in hopes that they, being more wise than their beguiled fellow youths, would have at least attempted to adduce some *reasons* why they should do thus and so;—but, they have come forward, brandishing the sword, sounding the tocsin of war, determined either to conquer or die in the conflict, breathing forth the most bitter anathemas, against all who may be audacious enough to oppose them. But who, I ask, are those noisy champions? Are they disinterested politicians? Have they not at stake some fat office? Or do they not, in some way or other, enjoy the "benefits" arising therefrom? I am persuaded that they are interested. And are they then your boasted republicans? Are they actuated by a pure love of country? Are they fit persons to erect a public tribunal—where too, as has been the case, sentence is to be pronounced without a hearing, and the characters of some of our young, honest, sober, and industrious fellow-citizens, to be most wantonly aspersed, and their names set forth in the public prints. But interest and self-aggrandizement, are, too often, the spring that gives action to the movements of men; and more particularly those of a political character;—but "a drowning man will catch at a straw," and they poor fellows, have been compelled to resort to the subterfuge of ridicule, scandal, detraction and vituperation; which, I am led to believe will not prove to be as much help to them as a straw, but will rather tend to sink them beneath the waves. What say you gentle reader, of such a course? Is it calculated to call to their aid the virtuous of our community? Does it not argue the weakness of the cause in which they are engaged? I will not denounce them; I will not utter a word that will add to their misery.

Those writers, be they whom they may, certainly cannot expect that the course which they have adopted would have a beneficial effect. Certainly not. Did they ever know an instance in which ridicule has been used to any good purpose? on the contrary it has ever been used as a weapon of destruction. Its diabolical effects tend directly to destroy all the finer and nobler feelings of the human breast. Men, both in public and in private life—in all stations, and in all ages, have felt its effects, and have trembled at its approach. And now foiled of all other means, these veterans of the quill, and "very *young*" politicians, have become vile calumniators and resorte to ridicule as a last expedient to keep them in notice. Go ahead boys, you are working out your own ruin.

Q IN THE CORNER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor—I perceive that the long delayed communication from "Thrasea," has at length, after several tight squeezes, made its appearance, and better would it have been for the credit of the writer, and for the interest of his party, had it died in embryo. He tells us that which we have already had ring in our ears, but which has not yet been proven, that the late Wing Meeting was a complete triumph. He tells us that that meeting melted the irony of their opponents; set their satire at defiance; turned their merriment into sadness; and destroyed the genius of their sarcasm. To this I reply, that to satire, irony and sarcasm, we have never had resort, and that they are tools with which his friends appear to be better acquainted (to judge from their antic performances,) than their opponents. And I am sorry to see that Thrasea would blush to be numbered among those free and independent young men who have declared themselves opposed to the present political monopoly of the city of Annapolis, but he I suppose glories in being the associate of pampered minions and their no less interested friends.

And I can inform him, that there are young men of self-respect and gentle breeding, (for which he seems to be such a stickler, that I am afraid of coming in contact with something ill bred myself, as we often find that persons make most fuss about that to which they themselves have least claim) who do not blush to have been at the said meeting; and he will find to his great sorrow on the first Monday of October next, that they are not as rare birds as he would wish to find them—And I have no doubt were the production of Thrasea's troubled mind to meed with a full and attentive perusal he would be considered by his readers a worthy candidate for the ape's bridle and the fool's rod. Any article which had been used with so noble an animal as a horse would be put to an unworthy purpose when used for his benefit. If all the antagonists of the young men's party were Thrasea's they would scorn to trample them under their feet. Our cause is not yet murdered by the sarcastic smiles of our adversaries, but rises triumphantly above them. Thrasea seems to be fearful least the present young men's candidates may withdraw from the ensuing contest; but on that score he may make himself easy, as they will be borne along to victory by the democracy of the people who have now arisen in the majesty of their strength for the purpose of choosing representatives of their own sentiments, not of the sentiments of some one dozen men. We are not to be deterred from the contest by the braying of such as Thrasea, more especially when our opponent's only chance of success is in splitting the votes of those attached to the ranks of the young men. I rather suspect that Thrasea is in the situation of some boys who sometime since marched to the polls in the evening with their lamps in full trim, expecting the election of certain two of the candidates, but as the result proved different from their expectations, they were for a while at a loss; but at last one of them cried out come on boys, lets have our fun *any how;* and accordingly took the lead of the victorious rank, and marched on hurraing for those who were elected. And so I fear it will be with Thrasea; but he would not be as acceptable as the boys, as he would not even add to our mirth. O Thrasea, Thrasea, crow thou not too soon!

ARISTIDES.

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society address themselves, at this time, to the public, with a view of obtaining aid in the prosecution of the plan of Colonization from the State, which, as has been stated in previous publications, they have for some time been engaged in.

The public are already aware, that the expedition, which sailed from Baltimore, in November last, to plant a Colony at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the Maryland State Society, was, through the Blessing of Providence, eminently successful. At an early period a large territory was obtained, on the most favourable terms, from the native kings, who sent their sons to be educated in this country, and there was every reason to anticipate the most flattering results. These anticipations have been most fully realized, and the accounts, recently received, are such as to fill the heart with gladness and gratitude. The Emigrants from the United States had recovered from the attack of fever, which seizes all who visit Africa are subject to, without the loss of a single individual. They had been two and a half months on shore without heard from, and had erected a government house, the frame of which was sent from this country. They had also built comfortable native dwellings for themselves, and had commenced the planting of cassada. No receptacles awaited them on their arrival; no provision had been made for them: the vessel which carried them out, was sent back as soon as her cargo could be discharged; the land was to be cleared; shelters to be put up; the sickness of the climate to be encountered; and yet, under all these circumstances, and at the commencement too of the rainy season, not a life has been lost of the Emigrants who left this country in November last. Never yet, in the annals of Colonization, has such a result been exhibited; and truly is it a cause for gratitude to Him, to whose protecting arm and fostering care, be all the praise attributed.

Dr. Hall, the governor, had been quite ill, owing to too great exposure, in effecting the discharge of the vessel that carried out the expedition, but had recovered at the date of the last advices of the 18th April, and was actively engaged in the prosecution of his duties. The Board have every reason to hope, that a situation has been, at length, obtained, to which no objection on the score of health can exist, and where that mortality among the whites will not take place, which has marked other portions of the coast. If the information which they have, and it is from many and disinterested sources, leads to this conclusion.

After the intelligence of the purchase of the Cape had been received, the Board dispatched the Sarah and Priscilla to the colony, with supplies, and with the means of making preparations to receive more emigrants this fall. No news has been yet received from her.

In all this, the Board have had to assume heavy responsibilities, and to make more exertions than are generally necessary in other benevolent societies. They have been sustained by the knowledge that they did not act in vain; but that both Maryland and Africa would be benefitted to a vast extent by the success of Colonization as now prosecuted by the Society. The liberal appropriation of the Legislature, which is applicable only to the removal, and support in Africa of the Emigrants, could not be looked to, for means to purchase the territory, and put it into a condition to receive coloured persons from Maryland. This could only be done by soliciting contributions from individuals, and placing the Society among the benevolent institutions of the day, relying for support upon the generous and philanthropic feeling of the public.

To the public do the Board of Managers now most earnestly appeal. Aid is now all important; it is absolutely essential, to enable the Board to advance a step further. Without it, the good that has been effected may be obliterated; the Colony that has been planted may be exposed to hardships and suffering,—the example, the bright example that has been set, of dealing with the African, without that poision, *rum*, to destroy the knowledge of the rights he is parting with, will be lost—a foothold for the white man, as the messenger of God's holy word, where he can preach to the Heathen, and yet Live, will have to be abandoned—and Maryland will again fall back to the hopeless condition in regard to her coloured population, in which she was, before the plan of the Maryland Colonization, was originated and presented to the public. Present aid is what is most wanting. The smallest contributions will be accepted most gratefully; and the Board trust that, in a crisis, like the present, when the amount of a few thousand dollars is all that is required to secure the great benefit which the new Colony holds out, all will be ready to give, to assist in discharging the debt to Africa and her people, which centuries have been accumulating over America. By order of the Board,

DANIEL MURRAY, Pres.

All donations may be handed or sent to Robert Mickle, Esq. Cashier at the Union Bank of Maryland, or paid to any one of the Board of Managers.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The New York papers announce the arrival at that port of the ship Champlain, bringing London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 17th August, inclusive; and ship of the Mohawk, with French papers to the 10th. From the journals before us we make the annexed interesting extracts:

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 15th. The two Houses appear to have been completely ranged against each other for some days previous to the prorogation.

In the House of Lords, August 11th, after animated debate, the Irish tithe bill was refused a second reading, by a vote of 128 to 122. Majority against the second reading 67.

The Poor Laws Amendment Bill passed the House of Commons on the 8th, with some amendments.

Accounts from Napoli to July 8, state that Maina had submitted, and Greece was returning to complete tranquillity.

The King gave his royal assent to the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, the