

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, August 30, 1838.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,
of Queen-Anne's County,
Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

Anne-Arundel County.
For Senator,
JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.

For the House of Delegates,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
CHARLES HAMMOND,
DR. ALLEN THOMAS,
CHARLES D. WARFIELD,

Prince-George's County.
For the Senate,
JOHN B. BROOKE.

For the House of Delegates,
WILLIAM D. BOVIE.
Dr. DAY.
H. C. SCOTT.
ARTHUR P. WEST.

Frederick County.
For the Senate,
JOHN H. McELFRESH.

For the House of Delegates,
COL. JOHN MCPHERSON, of Frederick.
Dr. ADDIE UNKEFER, of Liberty.
JOHN HAMILTON, of Baltimore.
DANIEL S. BISER, of Maryland.
Dr. JOHN W. GEYER, of New Market.

Washington County.
For the Senate,
ROBERT WASON.

For the House of Delegates,
JOHN O. WHARTON.
JOHN D. GROVE.
JOHN T. MASON.
FREDERICK BYER.

Allegany County.
For the Senate,
WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

For the House of Delegates,
JOHN NEFF.
JONATHAN HUDDLESON and
DANIEL BLOCHER.

Cecil County.
For the Senate,
LEVI H. EVANS.

For the House of Delegates,
JOHN W. COMBEGS.
SAMUEL B. FOARD.
GEORGE GILLESPIE.

Worcester County.
For the Senate,
LAMBERT P. AVENS.

For the House of Delegates,
Dr. CHESSID PURNELL.
ELISHA E. WHITELOCK.
JAMES H. HOLLYDAY.
LEVIN G. IRVING.

Mr. Wm. J. Wright having declined the nomination as candidate for the Senate, at an adjourned meeting of the nominating convention held last evening, the following named gentlemen were presented to the Democratic Republican voters of Baltimore for their suffrages on the 3d of October next. [Ballot Rep.

For the Senate,
HENRY STUMP.

For the House of Delegates,
GEORGE GORDON-BELT.
ELIJAH STANSBURY.
WILLIAM P. PRESTON.
FRANCIS GALLAGHER.
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER.

TO THE REFORMERS OF MARYLAND.
Mr. Editor:—I was somewhat amused when I opened the Maryland Republican of Saturday morning last, to find under the glaring and imposing heads of "The Candidates for Governor"—"Grason and Reform"—"Loco Foco Papers of Maryland," an attempt to prove that Wm. Grason, the patriot farmer of Queen-Anne's, was an anti-reformer. The editor of that paper has devoted upwards of three columns of his paper to this vain attempt, and upon the first glance at it I was led to the belief that he had accomplished what he intended—but to satisfy myself I had recourse to the Journal from which he extracts, and found that he had created a "mountain out of a mole-hill."

The first charge is, that Mr. Grason voted against a proposition to abolish the Council and empower the Governor to appoint a Secretary of State. And so he did. On this question he voted with the then-reforming Reform Champion of the House, (Mr. McMahon, of the city of Baltimore) who was also opposed to giving the appointment of this responsible office to a single individual. Some of the most decided anti-Reformers voted for this proposition—such as the St. Mary's and Calvert delegations, which clearly evinced that it was a "Reform" suitable to the anti-Reformers only.

The motion to refer the bill to the next General Assembly was made by Mr. Lee, a decided reformer, and voted for by himself and three colleagues, from Montgomery, the entire Frederick delegation, and to and behold by Mr. Yorke (of Washington county) who made the motion to elect the Governor by the people!! This bill contained provisions which the Reformers

did not approve, and they therefore voted against the whole measure.

Another charge is, that he voted to strike out the enacting clause of a bill relative to the appointment of Registers of Wills. This motion was made by a Reformer, (Mr. Lee, of Montgomery) and voted for by most of the leading Reformers of the House, including Mr. McMahon of the city of Baltimore, the then leading Reform Champion of the House!!! This motion to strike out having failed, the Clerks of County Courts were then inserted in the bill, all of whom were to be elected by the House of Delegates, to serve for a term not exceeding seven years—when Mr. Yorke, of Washington county, moved an amendment, that instead of being elected by the House of Delegates, they (the Clerks of the County Courts and Registers of Wills) should hereafter be elected by the people every seven years.

On this latter amendment (Mr. Yorke's) the yeas and nays were called, "Mr. Grason's vote," says the editor of the Maryland Republican, "is not recorded. Mr. Wright voted against the amendment." Now, whether the editor intended by this misrepresentation to decieve the people, or whether he placed at the negative vote without his "specie" in the vain hope of finding Mr. Grason's name there, is left for the editor to inform the public. Doubtless the latter cause was the reason he committed this error. But, because he did not find Mr. Grason's vote against Mr. Yorke's amendment, he tells you that it was not upon record. This is not the fact. WILLIAM GRASON voted to give the election of Registers of Wills and Clerks of County Courts, to the legitimate source—the people!—See page 252 of Journal of Ho. D. L., Dec. session 1829.

Now, I would ask whether Mr. Grason was not a Reformer eleven years ago? His votes are mostly recorded with the "Champions of Reform," as may be seen in the proceedings of the House. He was in favor (eleven years ago, when the Reformers themselves were not united) of electing Clerks and Registers by the people, and opposed to giving the tremendous power to your Governor of appointing one of the most responsible officers in the State—I mean that of the Secretary of State.

During the trying conflict through which the Reformers of Maryland have passed, Mr. Grason used all the faculties which nature has endowed him with, to procure a thorough reform of our Constitution. In the last Legislature, he was in favour of an early action upon the Reform bills, and finally voted for the passage of them all!! It is therefore ridiculous for those who at one time thought Reform the offspring of some fanatical brain, urged on only by agitators, to charge Mr. Grason with opposition to Reform. At any rate, his course upon this perplexing question, eleven years ago, and since, has gained for him the vote of at least one genuine

REFORMER.

To Messrs. Magruder, Sellman, Higgins, Estep, Hammond, Tyler, Thomas, Watkins, Warfield and Ridgely.

GENTLEMEN.—You have been announced as Candidates for the Senate and House of Delegates respectively, and we therefore respectfully make of you the following inquiries upon a subject in which we feel deeply interested.

We beg to be informed through the public prints, whether, if elected, you will certainly support by your votes and influence in the Legislature, the division of Anne-Arundel county in such manner as to establish the Howard District, with such boundaries and such civil and other rights as were sought of the last Legislature?

2dly. Whether your private opinions are in favour of the establishment of said District?

3dly. Whether the people who are residing in that part of A. A. County which it is asked shall compose Howard District, are not so situated as to render it an urgent duty upon the part of the Legislature of this State to grant to them the facilities and advantages which such a division and organization of the County would afford!

Finally, we take two positions, and challenge any one to attack them: first that the Federal party in Congress are themselves the authors and advocates of the really unnecessary and extravagant appropriations, of which their printing and book-purchasing, and their bills for five millions of dollars for old French publications, are examples; and secondly, that the estimates of appropriations, which alone are the acts of the administration, the two years complained of, to wit: 1836 and 1837, are perfectly economical, amounting to little more than one half of what Congress appropriated! Thus, the estimate for 1836, was \$19,733,963 The expenditure was \$30,69,164

Difference about \$11,000,000

The estimates for 1837 was \$22,651,442 The expenditure was 39,164,745

Difference near \$17,000,000

N. B. The estimate for 1837 includes the post office, which accounts for the difference over the estimate of the previous year.

"We here aver, and will prove it by record, that the administration, is in practice, as well as profession, the friend of economy; while the Federalists now are what they always have been, the authors of high appropriations, and their concomitants high taxes."

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

VINCENNES.

Charles Wilkes, Esq. Commander in Chief.

Thomas T. Craven, First Lieutenant.

Orton Carr, Flag do

Robert E. Johnson, 2d do

James Alden, 3d do

Wm. Lewis Mairy, 4th do

Edward Gilchrist, Fleet Surgeon.

R. R. Waldown, Purser and Special Agent.

J. L. Elliott, Chaplain.

John L. Fox, Assistant Surgeon.

John T. Whitter, do

George M. Titton, Passed Midshipman.

William Reynolds, do do

William May, do do

Joseph P. Sandford, do do

George W. Clark, Midshipman.

Samuel Elliott, Acting do

Wm. Smith, Boatswain.

Woodbury and the appropriation list published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Again—prior to 1836 the Post Office Department neither received from or paid any thing into the National Treasury, except so much as might be necessary to make up any deficiency. During that year a law was passed by Congress altering the previous arrangements with regard to that department. The money given to carry the various Mails is now paid out under appropriations made by Congress, although it is the very money collected from the People in the shape of POSTAGE—and which has always been applied to the very same object, the only difference being the manner in which the money is disbursed. Last year the amount appropriated was upwards of FOUR and a HALF MILLION of dollars.

Here then is four and a half million accounted for, that the truth loving Federalists say has been extravagantly thrown away, and added to the eleven millions before noticed, make FIFTEEN and a HALF millions.

For the truth of what we have here said we refer to the act of Congress of 1836 and the general appropriations bill of the last year.

Again, the PENSION list has increased in a few years from three hundred thousand dollars, to upwards of FOUR MILLIONS, and this item given to sooth the downward path to the tomb, of those who gave us liberty, is trumpeted forth by the Federalists as an extravagant expenditure of public money.

"The Globe, speaking on this subject, says—the Federal editors point to the years 1822-3 when the whole expenditures of the Government were but about ten millions, and triumphantly declaim about economy then and extravagance now. What ignorance or impudence! Why here are two items alone, the post office and pensions, which actually make up NINE MILLION and three quarters being the full amount of the whole expenditure of the Government in the two years referred to.

Let any man of business take up Mr. Woodbury's document, of which the Senate ordered twenty thousand extra copies to be printed, and the list of appropriations published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and he will see that.

1st. a large part of the appropriations so much complained of are nominal, adding nothing to the expenditures—as the foreign indemnities, the Indian trust funds, and the Post Office Department.

2d. that another part originates with Congress, over which the administration had no control—such as the pensions and most of the internal improvement and harbour bills, which absorb such enormous sums.

3d. that another large part is absolutely in dispensable—as the expenses of the Indian Wars, and the disturbances on the Canada frontier.

4th. that another large part of them are for wise and beneficial purposes—as the extinction of Indian titles and the removal of the Indians from all the other States.

5th. that another part are for objects of constitutional duty: as in providing for the common defence, and providing for war in times of peace; as in erecting fortifications, increasing the navy, constructing navy yards, arsenals, foundries, etc.

6th. that another part is for the natural increase of the country, as in the raising two regiments of dragoons, increasing the army, establishing new Territories, etc.

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It is well known that the Civilian as well as every other Federal newspaper in the country have made it a business of late to report through their column the INCREASE of expenditure on the part of the general Government under the administration of Jackson and Van Buren. They do this without naming the men which caused the increase or even referring the people to the documents in order that they might judge for themselves—This would not answer their purpose; because if the documents are produced their impositions are at once exposed and they left standing before a just public with a naked falsehood resting upon them.

The documents show that the eight millions of indemnities obtained from foreign countries under Van Buren's predecessor, as was also the three millions received in trust for the Chickasaw and other Indians, placed in the Treasury and paid out by appropriations to the persons entitled to the same. This accounts for ELEVEN MILLIONS of the extravagantly expended money! we suppose, had it been placed in the hands of those who now grumble at its proper application other uses would have been made of it—if not, why complain of the administration. The reader is referred to the report of Secretary

W. G. Bright, Gunner.

Wm. M. Lightfoot, Carpenter.

J. V. Hawkin, Sailmaker.

Benjamin Vanderveer, Pilot.

R. P. Robinson, Purser's Steward.

SCIENTIFIC CORPS.

J. P. Coulouan, Naturalist.

Charles Pickering, do

Joseph Drayton, Artist.

J. G. Brown, Repairer of Instruments.

PEACOCK.

Wm. L. Hudson, Commanding.

Sam'l. P. Lee, 1st Lieutenant.

Wm. M. Walker, 2d do

Geo. F. Emmons, 3d do

Oliver H. Perry, 4th do

Thos. A. Budd, Master.

J. Frederick Sickle, Surgeon.

William Speeden, Purser.

Silas Holmes, Assistant Surgeon.

James B. Lewis, Passed Midshipman.

Hans Granovar, do do

Henry E. Did, Jr., do do

Geo. W. Harrison, do do

Wilkes Henry, Midshipman,

Wm. H. Hudson, do

Thos. G. Bell, Acting Boatswain.

John D. Anderson, Gunner.

James Dibble, Carpenter.

Freeman, Sailmaker.

Wm. H. Inaley, Purser's Clerk.

James D. Davis, Mineralogist.