no fue act to fix and make permanent the salaries of cer stam officers of the Civil Government," and is a supplement to the act of 1895 ch. 86, which is "an act to es tablish permanent salaries for the Judges of the six judicial districts in this State."

The act of 1801, ch. 55, which established the prosent judicial system is (like the constitution of the State in reference to the salary of Governor.) silent in reference to the amount of compensation of the Judges but it provides ' that the salaries of the said Judges shall not be diminished during the period of their con-Linuance in office." Do not the Legis'ature by the very title of the act of 1837 chap. 13!, making it : supplement to the act of 1805, ch. 86, clearly manifest their intention to place the sa'ary of the Governor upon the same footing with the salary of the Judges?-But this intention is made clear beyond all controversy by the language of the act of 1837, ch. 131. This ac declares (in reference to the salary of the Governor,) "that the Governor hereafter to be elected shall be en titled to receive at the rate of the following annual sa lary in current money whilst he continues in office, and the constitution says "that the Governor shall be elected by the people, and that his term of office shall commence on the 1st Mone av in January next after ceipting for the same. his election and continue for three years &c."

The law gives the Governor a certain salary whilst he continues in office, and the constitution fixes the peri od of his continuance in office to three years. Under the law and constitution, therefore, he becomes entitled to receive the prescribed salary for the period he is to continue in office. By the act above referred to of 1804. ch. 55, the Judges are to continue in office until turned out in the manner prescribed by that act, and their salaries cannot be diminished during their continuance in office; and by the act of 1805, ch. 86, the amount of their salaries is fixed. The constitution, in reference to the Governor, performs the office of the act of 1804, in regard to the Judges,-it fixes his term of service to three years, and the act of 1837, ch. 131, performs the office, in reference to the salary of the Governor, which is performed by the acts of 1804 and 1805 in regard to the salaries of the Judges,-it declares that during his continuance in office he shall receive an annual salary of \$1,200.

Again, is it not clear that the election of a Governor by the people constitutes a contract under the constitution and the act of 1837, between the people and the person elected, by which the person elected is entitled to the prescribed salary? And if so, would not the repeal of the law of 1837, which declares that the Gov ernor shall receive during his continuance in office \$4,200 per annum, violate that clause of the constitu tion of the United States which says that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of centrac's?

Looking, therefore, to the power of the Legislature to pass the Bill of the last session proposing to lessen the salary to which the Governor is entitled, it is man ilest that the Whig Senate were bound, by their oath to support the constitution, to reject that bill.

The conclusion to which we come, that the Legisla ture has no rightful power to lessen the salary of a Go vernor elected by the People during the period for which he has been elected, is not only supported by the liberal construction of the constitution and the act of 1837, but is (as we now propose to show,) essential to the pure administration of the Government.

annually by the Legislature, and because of this dependence of the Executive upon the Legislative will, the wise framers of that instrument, thought it essential to the independent exercise of the Executive power of appointment to office, that members of the Legisla ture should be made constitutionally meligible to office during the period for which they were elected.

By the amended constitution the election of the Governor of the S ate was transferred from the Legislature to the People, and (under the supposition of the framers of that instrument that the Executive was reheved from its dependence upon the Legislative branch of the Government,) members of the Legislature were made eligible to office. Now, it is manifest that the Executive is placed immediately under the control of the Legislative branch of the government if you clothe the latter with the power at pleasure to take away the salary which under the constitution and the act of 18-37, is assigned to the former. It is certain that the Legislature of 1837, which passed the amended consti for the Gubernatorial Chair were elected. During tution and the act of 1837, (to be construed in para these six years of Loco Foco rule scarcely a murmur materia with it,) when they declared that the Governor should receive a certain fixed salary during his continuance in office, never designed that the salary of that officer should be held at the mere pleasure of a subse quent Legis'ature.

to which we have arrived, beyond all doubt.

the People, and that the Governor elected by the peo ple should exercise the executive functions for the term of three years. It was certainly not design. ed that the person to be selected by the people lected by the people! I From that hour the c. y of Reshould discharge the important duties of the sta form was heard through the State. That Constitution. tion assigned him without pay; on the contrary, it which had before worked well, and given apparent sawas expressly provided that the person to be selected by the people should receive annually to the core. While the Loco Focos could succed in whilst he continued in office a certain salary.

their votes for him did not alone impose upon him the obligation to discharge the duties of the joyed for six years had operated to convince them that office of Governor; they also conferred the right to the present Constitution was a most beautiful piece of receive, during the period for which they elected machinery. It would now possess in their eyes the him, the SALARY ATTACHED TO THAT OFFICE. A different construction to the one, for which we But alas! how uncertain are human events! Thomas contend, would place it in the power of the Legislature to annul the election made by the People, and to assume to themselves (what the constitution designed to take from them,) the appointment of the Governor of the State whenever for party or other purposes they might desire to throw of others, who had revelled, in anticipation, upon the out of office the person selected by the people.

cess would be a very simple one. A majority of cups filled the people elect a Governor-the person selected by the people is, for party or other reasons, obgislature; all they would have to do to defeat the the Loco Foco party have therefore set about devising Counties together!! living, and consequently of the ability to occupy
the station assigned him by the people of the
State. It certainly was not the design to make
property a qualification for this office. On the

therefore the people should at any time elect to this office a person of small estate, (and we believe they have heretofore only elected such,)the exercise of this power by the Legislature would force such person (upon whom the people intended to confer a benefit,) either to exhaust his es tate in living as it is expected the Chief Magis trate of the Beople of Maryland should live, or to resign and leave to the Legislature the appoint ment of his successor.

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE-MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August, 30th 1845. The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will si on Monday 25th August.

V. B. PALNERE.

No. 59 Pinest, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribund uildings.) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and re

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS. EDWARD LONG. OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY. WILLIAM FRAZIER, JAMES SMITH, S. C., JOHN F. ECCLESTON,

DR. JOHN F. BOONE.

FOR SHERIFF.

KENDALL M. JACOBS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. SAMUEL MEEKINS, BARZILLA SLACUM.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Conventi on which met at Barren Creek on Wednesday last, to nominate a Candidate for this Congressional District, on the first ballot uominated Edward Long Esq., of Somerset co.

Want of room prevents us from publishing the proceedings of the Convention this week.

From the Bultimore American.

Communication. A VOICE OF WARNING TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

You are already aware that a Reform Convention is ed by acclamation; about to assemble in the City of Baltimore. It has been asserted that this is no party movement. If any equality of representation in the House of Delegates calls co Foco in their origin. Not a single Whig (as the mint, and bearing date of 1845, amounting to \$1.91 cts. Whig of Mary and has been deceived by such asser- loudly for reform, * * * and that this Convention tion, we ask him to pause and consider for a mement therefore recommend, that the propriety of calling a ing. They moreover bear internal evidence of having the following facts:

The revolutionary movement of the nineteen electors in 18-6 is fresh in the memory of the people of the State. The professed object of the movement was Re form; and the result was the attainment of that object. By the o'd constitution the Governor was elected A Senate favorable to Reform was elected; and at the subjects of party action merely, we nevertheless heresessions of 1836 and 1837 a Reform Constitution was by express our opinion that the Democratic party de-Governor was taken from the Legis'ature, and the of private happiness and public prosperity." election of Senators from the Electoral Co'lege, and the chaice of both given immediately to the prople. The tenure of the County Clerks and Registers was objects of private happiness" to quite a number of your changed from life to a term of years. The representation in the Legislature was altered; so that instead of here lies the secras of this mighty agitation. each County having four Delegates and Baltimore city but two, the Counties were allowed a delegation that this principle of "representation according to poof from 3 to 5, and Baltimore city a delegation equal pulation" has been advocated. It seems that it is fav to that of the largest County. The Executive Coun- oured by the leaders of the party throughout the State. cil was abolished. In short, the whole form of the At December session, 1842, of the General Assembly, State Government was changed, and a new Constitu (Journal H. D., page 45,) the following order was oftion adopted; framed, more nearly than that of any fered by Mr. STARR, then a delegate from Baltimore other State, after that best of models, the Constitution City: of the United States.

The new Constitution went into operation in 1838. In that year and in 1841 the Loco Foco Candidates was heard against the new Constitution, except an County in federal numbers by the census of 1840, the the direct tax law has been held up as a necessary re occasional order or resolution offered in the House of number of delegates to which each County is now en-Delegates by some new member, ambitious of seeing titled, and in the third column is shown the number great grievance which calls for a new Constitution!his name figuring upon the Journal; nothing appeared to which each would be entitled if represented accord- For our own part, earnestly desirous of seeing the to indicate that the new Constitution was not general- ing to population: There is another view of this question, which, in Iv accepted to the people of Maryland. How does it our opinion, places the correctness of the conclusion. happen that hideous delects in the features of that Con stitution defects which remained unperceived by The amended constitution certainly designed to them for the last six years have suddenly been retransfer the election of Governor by the Legislature to vealed to the vision of these patriotic reformers !! -

Let us see if this mystery can be explained.

At the last October election an unusual event transpired. For the first time a Whig Governor was a tisfaction to all, was suddenly proclaimed to be rotten When the present Governor was elected, a ma jority of the legal voter of Mary and who cast their votes for him did not alone impose upon same attractions-if Mr. CARROL L'had been elected!-G. PRATT was placed in the Executive Mansion by the voice of the people of Maryland;-hundreds of wor thy Loco Foco office-holders were permitted to retire from the toil and care of public service; and hundreds emoluments of sundry clerkships about to be vacated, Under a different construction to ours the pro- alas were doomed to disappointments, and found their

"With gall instead of honey!" The late election demonstrated that, at a full poll, her free negroes, three de egates; equal to the numcontrary, the increased salary allowed by the a. The Governor is now elected in the most democratic

for this high distinction before the people. It gent selected for the purpose by the direct voice of all the voters of Maryland.

> There was a time when this was perfectly satisfactory to the most ultra democrat arrayed under the banner of reform. But new things have happened under the sun: -and the progressive democracy, inspired by the glorious example of that illustrious martyr, Thounusual spectacle of Whig office holders on the other, must now take a new step in the march of improve-Whig in the State to the changes in our Constitution,

I. REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION. On the 2d day of May, 1845, BEALE H. RICHARDprominent Loco Foco leaders in Baltimore, made a re the following extracts.

important inquiry to which the committee find them-"all this unequal and unjust 'egislation is the inequali-'ty and injustice of our representation. Baltimore city, "with one-fourth of the population of the State, paying one-half of all the taxes of the State, has a repre-"sentation of about one-twentieth part. * * * Baltimore, in fact, is subject to taxation without repre-"sentation. If we had been fairly represented in the

"Legislature of the State, the obnoxious laws com-"plained of never could have been passed. * * * "Can there be any hope of different action, or a remov-"al of the grievances under which we now labor, un-"til Baltimore demands and receives her rights. * * * * "Let the flag be unfurled; let the watch

'word of Repeal and Reform be given," &c. At the same time with the above report, was reported a list of resolutions for the action of the Council;and among others the following:

"Resolved, That representation according to popula 'tion, is the creed of Republicans, the on y true and 'sufe basis of government; and ought to be enjoyed by

The above Report and Resolutions were published in the Baltimore American and Patriot, in extense, on the 3d May last; and may also be found in the other

We believe this was the first public movement upon the subject during the present year. Here we find "Reform" and "Representation according to Population," uttered in the same breath.

About the first of June last, at a Democratic Con-Esq., the present Loco Foco candidate for Congress, principle of representation according to population to board of trustees, the building committee and all the offered the following resolutions, which "were adopt-

"Resolved by the Convention, That the present in Convention of he people by the next Legislature, be brought prominently into view in the discussion of the

next political campaign. "Resolved, "That while this Convention do not desire to view the important subjects here suggested as adopted by the Legislature. Under it the election of mands reform and retrenchment as substantial objects representatives," viz: the House of Delegates. Here

> No doubt, Mr. GILES, that the profits of the hundreds of fat offices of the State, would be "substantial political friends; and, as we have suggested before.

But it is not by the Loco Focos of Baltimore alone

"Ordered, that the committee on the Constitution be instructed to inquire into the expediency of report ing a bill to provide for representation in the House subject various motives have been suggested accordof Delegates according to population.

The following table shows the population of each

Fed. pop. Delegates No. according

.		in 1840.	new enti-	to population
			tled to	
	Allegany,	15,365	4	•3
	Washington,	27,831	5	5
-	Frederick,	34,527	5	7
١	Carroll,	16,791	4	3
	Balto. City,	101,033	4 5	19
İ	Balto. County,	30,307	5	6
1	Harford,	16,062	4	3
۱,	Montgomery,	13,402	4	3
	Prince George's,	15,284	4	3 3 3
	St. Mary's,	10,919	3	2
!	Charles,	12,349	3	2
!	Calvert,	7,561	3	2 5
1	Anne Arundel,	25,604	5	5
	Cecil,	16,691	4	3
1	Kent,	9,748	3	
	Caroline,	7,505	3	2 ! 2
1	Talbot,	10,621	3	2
8	Queen Anne,	11,049	3	2
	Somerset,	17,357	4	3
7.	Dorchester,	17,152	4	3
r	Worcester,	16,961	4	3
3		434,124	82	82

In estimating federal numbers all free persons, white or black, are counted, to which is added three fifths of the slaves. Baltimore has a free negro population of 17,980; consequently she would claim, on account of

have 42 delegates, a majority of the whole.

ed a single representative.

MAS W. DORR, on the one hand, and alarmed by the stand upon the soil your fathers trod, and feel that your ment. We earnestly invite the attention of every resign all influence in the direction of her affairs, and were indicative gave universal satisfaction. see your voices stifled by the vote of a floating popuadvocated by those most active in the present reform | lation, a vast proportion of whom feel little interest in the permanent welfare of a community in which they | 00. This was followed by pledges to the handsome tarry as mere sojourners? Far be it from the writer of sum of \$418,00 in all for the day \$463,00. The sucthis to desire to excite any sectional jealousies against cess of this effort exceeded the expectations of the most port to the City Council, from which report we make ther the friends of the State nor of Baltimere who advocate this principle-a principle opposed to that upon "Where shall be found the cause of these evi's? and which our National Government was formed and has prize, I regard the contribution of the day, as decided how shall they be lessened or prevented? This is the prospered—opposed to the interests and wishes of the ly the most noble I ever witnessed. I should do the people of Maryland-a principle which can never people of the country the justice to say that the pledge which is calculated to alienate the affections of the peo- citizens of the town having previously subscribed. ple of the counties from a city whose prosperity should be their pride, and whose interests they should

> provided always that by the change their chances are and county with all others in attendence. bettered of filling the offices appertaining thereto! To stop here would leave the work but half finished .-The next object is

GOVERNOR AND VEST IT IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, decipline, the report of the Missionary Society of the

OR THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES.

olution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is inconsistent with Republican "principles, to give kingly patronage to any man, e- the Cambridge Chronicle, the Baltimore Sun, contain ven for a time, particularly when the appointing pow- ing the last illness and death of Ex President Jackson, er can be more safely trusted to the people them- and the Baltimore Republican. A record also of the "selves, or their immediate representatives, and that the following names was made and deposited viz: the "appointment of most of the officers of the State ought President & vice President of the U. States, the Gov "to be taken from the Executive."

Another resolution was adopted calling for a reform of the Senate, "because that body has ceased to be court, and also of the orphans court, the commission what it was intended to be!" We presume that the glorious nine n and their supporters intended it Whigs still retain, and are likely to retain, a majority circuit, the officiating Ministers of the day, with all vention held in the City of Baltimore, WM. F. GILES, the e, they would gladly have a change, and apply the the official members of the Church in the Circuit, the that body also.

> writer is credibly informed) was present at the meetbeen prepared by one of the most acute of the Loco Foco leaders in the State.

Here then we have a shadowing forth of the future sequel of this refor m panic. Firstwe are to have representation according to population. Then the appointing power to be taken from the Executive and vested in the people themselves or "their immediate we must remark that we cannot see how the Legislature is more the immediate representatives of the peo ple than the Governor, considering that both are elected directly by them.

This project certainly does credit to the acuteness and foresight of the Loco Foco leaders. Vest the appointing power in the House of Delegates, and give Baltimore city and county twenty-five members, and there can be little doubt that our Loco Foro friends will, for years to come, be able to enjoy, in full security, "these substantial objects of private happiness"the salaries of the offices of the State!

If any Whig of Maryland has taken part or lot in

the Reform Convention about to assemble, we beg him to pause and consider to what object the whole movement tends. To get up an excitement upon the ing to the feelings of the people in different parts of the State. To the Loco Focos of Harford, the repeal of sult of Reform; in Baltimore the Stamp Act is the credit of our State restored, and believing that the revenne bills above mentioned, with others enacted b the last Legislature, will go far to accomplish that ob iect, we should regret to see any of them repealed, a least at the present. But really, admitting the propriety of a repeal of some of the above laws, is it not a novel doctrine, that we are to have a new Constitution for that purpose? The same body which enacted the laws possesses the power of repealing them; -and to effect a repeal is a much easier undertaking than the creating a new Constitution.

We are willing to admit that a retrenchment of some of the expenses of our State government might be made with advantage. But is the destruction of that Government the first step necessary to effect that object? The Legislature already possesses ample power over the subject. If retrenchment, or even a change of any part of the Constitution is desirable here is the proper and constitutional mode of effecting it. Here the voice of the people can be heard as well as in convention-all the members of the House of Delegates are elected annually, and one third of the Senate every two years. If the people speak upon the object of retrenchment, at the ballot box, their

wishes must prevail in the Legislature. A MARYLANDER. August 21, 1845.

Communications.

THE ceremony of laying the Corner-Stone of a new M. E. Church in this town took place yesterday according to previous announcement. Though the noxious to a majority of both branches of the Le- the vote of Maryland is Whig. The astute leaders of ber that would be allowed to Caroline and St. Mary's weather was very unfavourable for a large gathering. still the friends of religion in general and of Methowill of the people, and secure to themselves the new changes in the Constitution; by which they may Baltimore City and County would together have 25 dism collected from various parts of the county to a appointment, would be to pass a law repealing the more certainly arrive at the great object of their patrio—act of 1837; by which the Governor elected by the people would be deprived of the means of Constitution, the Governor was often elegted by a militying, and consequently of the ability to contrast with the duliness of the weather around and living, and consequently of the ability to contrast with the duliness of the weather around and over us. Arrangements having been previously made. The above estimate is based upon the census of by procuring the use of the lot and seating the ground, 1840. The census of 1850 and every succeeding one at a few minutes past 2 o'clock the meeting assemmust show a result still more favorable to Baltimore. bled on the beautiful lawn of Doct. J. Muse, in front that they wished to speak with me and after giving mended constitution was designed to enable those mode, viz: derectly by the whole people. All the prin- While a majority of the countres are nearly stationary, of his dwelling. Several Clergymen beside the stated them my hand as is usual on meeting of friends, they

who were not possessed of property, to compete cipil officers of the Sia e are thus appointed by an a- she is rapidly increasing in population. Thus in 1850, Pastors of the Church in Cambridge, were present instead of 5 delegates, she avould claim, according to and participated in the exercises. The Rev. J. Kenpopulation, at least 25 delegates, while many of the neday D. D. of Wilmington, Del. opened the meeting counties now sending three would rejoice to be allow- by reading a very beautiful and appropriate hymn. which was sung by the audience and followed by a We ask the voters of the counties of both political prayer by Rev. J. Hazzard of Salsbury Md. The parties, are you prepared for this? You of the smaller Rev. Mr. Kenneday then arose and read as the founcounties-Marylanders by birth and in feeling-who dation of his remarks the 28 chap. & 16 verse of Islah's "Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, &c." honour and welfare are identified with the glory and From these words he gave a very sensible, appropriate prosperity of your native State-are you willing to and eloquent sermon, which so far as appearances

At the close of the sermon a collection was taken up to aid in erecting the new Church amounting to \$45. son, Esq., Well known as one of the most active and Baltimore. As a Marylander, he rejoices and will ever sanguine, when we consider the threatening aspect of rejoice at her increasing prosperity. But they are nei- the weather, and especially the fact that the audience present, with but little exception, had already subscia bed rising \$3700,00 for this laudible and holy enterselves directed, and in their view the great cause of peaceably be carried into practice—and the agitation of es of yesterday were principally from this source, the

> The corner stone being on the spot when the sermon was preached, was carried by the trustees seven in number to the lot where the church is being erected.-But this is not the only change contemplated by These were preceded by the clergymen present, and these reformers—disinterested patriots who are ever followed by the building committee, the official and ready to make or unmake constitutions once a year; private members of the church, citizens of the town

> When the large concourse present had reached the spot, the large stone was placed at the corner, and in it was deposited by the writer the following articles, 2. To take the appointing power from the viz:-Holy Bible, the Methodist Hymn Book and M. E. Church, the General Minutes, the Proceedings At a meeting of Loco Focos held at the Court House of the Gen. Con. of 1840 & 44, the address of the A in Bel-Air on the 26th of May last, the following res- merican Protestant association, the register of Dicken son College for 1844-5, the Christian Advocate and Journal, the Christian Repository, the temale Student, ernor and Secretary of the State of Maryland, the offi cers of Dorchester county, the judges of the district ers of the county, and the officers of the corporation of Cambridge The Bishops of the M. E. Church, the should be a Loco Foco body; but finding that the Presiding Elder of the district, the preachers of the contributors to the church up to the time of making The above resolutions, though adopted at a meeting the deposits. I should have named among the articles professedly not of a party character, are exclusively Lo- deposited several pieces of new coin, directly from the After sealing the stone the services were concluded

> > by reading the 87 Ps, singing a hymn of praise and pronouncing the benediction. During the entire service and especially at the close the feeling was general if not universal that this was a proud day for Cambridge, and memorable in the

history of the Church of God. J. D. ONINS

Cambridge, August 29th 1845. SPRING DALE, 29 August 1845.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle. DEAR SIR:-Having seen a publication in your paper of some few weeks since, (the date not precisely recollected and not having preserved that paper, I can not give the date) charging the members of the whig Convention of the 21st of September last (convened in Cambridge) with political Juggling, wire working corruption &c. And having been often solicited by members of that Convention and others to answer to the Charges therein made; and having understood since from good authority, that Mr. Hayward the author of the publication has charged me individually of having used my influence to his prejudice, and having been called on by several persons to know the facts in

that case, induces me very reluctantly to respond to

those charges, and hope the foregoing will be a suffici-

ent apology for the few remarks I am about to make:

In reply to the charge first make against the Convention, I do most positively and conscientiously declare that no juggling, wire working, or undne means were used in the least to the prejudice of Mr. ay ward or any other gentleman a candidate before the Convention; that the whole proceedings of that Con. vention as far as I could possibly conceive were conducted upon fair honorable&correct principles; the merits of no one candi ate discussed in that meeting, and each member of the Convention was left to the free and unbiased judgement and conviction of his own mind with regard to the choice of the candidate or can didates before the Convention; and further, I would say in the fear of that God before whom I expect to be judged for my conduct on that occasion, that I do believe that the Gentlemen composing that Convention, were of too high a character to be capable of the injustice charged upon them in that article. I will now say without any lear of successfull contradiction, that there is not one single number of that Convention, (Mr. Hayward's most warmest friends not excepted) but what will say that the whole proceedings of that meeting were fairly and honorably conducted, and that Mr. Hayward's claims were as fairly advoacted as any

In reply to the specific charge against myself. I will say that I understand Mr. H. accuses me with having been called on by some Gentlemen, Delegates from Hoopers Island who were favorable to his nom ination and who were pledged to him, to give my opinion as to which of the Candidates for the Sheriffalty was the most available man, or in other words to that amount, and that I asserted that I believed Mr. Jacobs was the man, and the man of my choice; that was the fact in part, but it seems to require the whole of a sentance to make it inteligible or in other words to state all the facts in a case in order to its understanding.

I will try as far as my recollection serves to state the facts in that case. On the morning of the Convention while I was in the back yard of Major Yates', and coming in from the stable, I met with Mr. Benjamin Travers and Mr. Levin Phillips both highly respecta ble Gentlemen (Delegates from Hoopers Island to the Convention) who for several years I think had served with me on the Grand Jury of this county, Those gen tlemen one or both called on me, and stated

lieved th well as r Mr. Jacq could in Jacob his unp who m Jacobs, nòmina quainted didates, son I on to fill th Mr. Jac ly the hood, party, a support; thathe clear of

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Conven

'And I should the amo on passe might I leave that I fluence ment is ahose ge I-hav gentlem **Conven** have sa I sup friendl

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