The Maryland Journal and Museum of Politics, Agriculture, American and Foreign Literature.

ty convention, ready to unite, as one man, in support of its nominees.

Already we hear of the Doctors, the Colonels, and other titled gentry, that are to be put in opposition to our candidates, by that hard-fisted, title hating democracy, who, whenever the Whigs happen to have a candidate with a handle to his name, can smell federalism in it. But I find that my sheet is filled, and shall conclude until the next time.

CRACKLIN.

For the Maryland Journal.

MR. WAITE: In the absence of any political principles of our Locofoco opponents, (save opposition to Henry Clay and all Whig measures) I know no other way to come at them than enquiring a little into the political principles of those they have put forward as the prominent men of their party; for instance, let us look at the officers of their "County Democratic Association," and what do we find; President, an open advocate of Repudiation; Vice President, a private Bank, contending that no other than the rich should be appointed to public offices of trust; their Secretary opposing the Tariff of 1842, because it would raise the mechanic on a level with us, (meaning the professional) and citing an honest and industrious tailor as one who would be put on a level with him. Now, this last beats out any thing we have ever heard of; this aristocratic demi from *Virginia*, who cannot vote there, coming over here, elevated over the young and honest democracy of our own county, canvassing each district to teach the voters of Montgomery what is democratic and how they should vote. Democrats see to your principles, and suffer not men entertaining such opinions to have intercourse with you.

ISIS.

For the Maryland Journal.

"'Pon my word 'tis true, what will you lay 'tis a lie."—MAJ. LONGBOW.

"I pledge you my word and honor that there is not a word of truth in the report, that I am to write for the Republican Star; and I wish you to contradict it wherever you hear it. If I hear any more of it, I will get Mr. Waite to insert a contradiction of it in his paper; for I have no notion of being slandered in this way. Surely this village of Rockville is the greatest place for lying on the face of the globe. I have travelled a great deal in the United States, and have read of every country in the world, and have never yet found any place that can match Rockville for lying. 'Pon my word 'tis true."

Extract from a conversation with the sub rosa editor of the Star.

A LOOKER ON IN VENICE.

TAX-PAYERS LOOK HERE!

$1,732,475 LOST!!

The tax-ridden people of Maryland should recollect that, according to Mr. Clay's Land Bill, (which was defeated by General Jackson putting it into his breeches pocket,) and as shown by a report sent into the Senate of the U. S. by Levi Woodbury when Secretary of the Treasury, the enormous sum of ONE MILLION, SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE DOLLARS was lost to the State of Maryland by the defeat of that Bill, and which would have been received into the Treasury of Maryland as far back as 1838, if that glorious and beneficent measure had been carried out. This sum, had it been received, as it should and doubtless would have been, but for the mulish obstinacy of "Old Hickory," would now, with its accumulated interest, go very far to lessen our taxes, to say nothing of the vast additional sums which would have been added to our coffers since 1838. But bad councils were permitted to rule, and they still rule, because the Whigs have had no chance to divest this vast land fund from the National Chest to those of the respective States to which it rightly belongs. And here allow us to caution every voter in Maryland, against the policy of the Locofocos, which is to continue the proceeds of the sales of those lands as a fund for the General Government to *sport upon*, whilst the hard-working yeomanry of the land are *starving for bread!* Take heed how you support Polk and Dallas for the two highest offices of the nation, and also how you vote for Carroll, for Governor of Maryland, all of whom are deadly opposed to the people pocketing one cent of this money, notwithstanding the heavy and onerous burden of taxation with which our State is afflicted. Will you—can you any longer continue the power of the Government of your boasted Union in the hands of those who rule you as with a rod of iron? We hope not—nay, we know you will not.—*Ashland Star.*

The Loco Focos of Washington County, Md., have nominated George W. Smith, John Cushwa, of David, Worford Mann, Horatio N. Harne and Elie Crampton, Esqrs. as their candidates for the next House of Delegates.

Snook.—How's all at home, Lomax.

Lomax.—Oh, Snook, we have a most disconsolate house.

Snook.—How so?

Lomax.—Why my wife is sick. She's afraid she'll die, and I'm afraid she wont.

Thomas G. Pratt.

The session of 1835 terminated the period of Mr. Pratts service in the House of Delegates; but we find him in the Autumn of 1836 again the recipient of the favors of his countrymen, as an Elector of the Senate. We do not propose to dwell upon the crisis of 1836—perhaps the most remarkable and dangerous in the history of the State. Let it suffice to remind our readers in the Autumn of 1836 three battles were to be fought in Maryland; one for electors of Senate; one for members of the House of Delegates,—and one for Electors of President and Vice President:—the Whig and Van Buren parties were fiercely opposed to each other, and the first of these elections had resulted in giving the Whigs twenty-one and the Van Buren party nineteen Electors of Senate:—the Constitution required twenty-four to make a quorum and devolved upon the Body the peremptory, isolated duty of electing a Senate to endure for five years. When the day arrived for the meeting of the Electoral College (19th of September,) the nineteen Electors refused to perform the act, for which they were elected, unless the twenty one would allow them to select a majority of the Senate. The minority undertook to dictate to the majority in order to obtain for the Van Buren party the ascendency in the Senate, and thereby influence the two succeeding elections—their ostensible reason being to reform the Constiution, although no such duty was devolved either by the Constitution, or the will of the People, on the electoral College. The majority resisted, manfully, fearlessly resisted this monstrous revolutionary attempt at "RULE OR RUIN"—Col. Pratt was amongst the foremost in this resistance, and co-operated zealously with his colleagues to sustain the majesty of the Law, and to impart to the People throughout the State a knowledge of the dangers of their position. The Twenty-one remained in session, from day to day, in the expectation that the results of the October Election would infuse into the nineteen a returning sense of Constitutional obligation:—but in vain:—at that election the Whigs triumphed in almost every county in the State; and yet the rebellious nineteen refused to obey the People's mandate: the November Election came, and the Harrison Electors carried the State by an overwhelming majority:—the recusants still persisted—the Twenty-one remaining all the time steadfastly at their posts. At last, finding every chance gone for carrying the State for Van Buren, John Stephen Sellman, one of the nineteen (an Elector for Anne Arundel county,) who had been driven into the College by the indignant voice of his constituents, opened a correspondence with a committee of the Twenty-one, of whom Col. Pratt was chairman, "proposing a compromise of conflicting views," and asserting that the ☞ nineteen would never form a quorum unless the twenty-one would pledge the Senate, to be elected, to certain specified, detailed changes in the Constitution. The correspondence is now before us, (Vol. Md. Republican Nov. 16th, 1836) and we copy the following paragraphs therefrom, *written by Col. Pratt*, as pertinent to, and contradictory of the charge recently made against him of opposition to reform. In answer to Mr. Sellman's first letter, Col. Pratt, in behalf of himself and colleagues says.—"We also understand you to say that you had no propositions to make, but that you desire to know from us whether a Senate would be elected favorable to *Constitutional Reform*, because you believed that information upon this subject might have the effect to induce the attendance of a sufficient number of the Electors to form a Senate. We now have pleasure in informing you that, in our opinion (should the required electoral quorum be obtained) a Senate will be elected favorable to CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM, and that such would have been the case at any period fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the College. We are convinced that, upon this subject, we correctly state the opinions and intentions of our colleagues, not only from personal conference with them, but also from their views expressed in the address of the Twenty one Electors to the people of Maryland, as published in September last." In answer to Mr. Sellman's second letter in which he expressed the opinion that "no Electoral quorum will ever be obtained unless some stronger assurance than that of Constitutional Reform, unaccompanied with a statement of what is intended to be reformed is made."—*Col. Pratt* replied as follows: ☞ "We had indulged the hope that our assurance that a Senate favorable to Constitutional Reform of the State Government would at all times have been formed, and that such a Senate would still be elected, if an Electoral quorum should attend, would have been entirely satisfactory. We confidently believed that the impossibility of our specifying the particular features of reform; which would be deemed proper by the Senate, to be elected by us, would be apparent to yourself, and to the whole people of the State. You are aware, every man in Maryland must be aware that no such specification could be made, without assuming to ourselves the authority of forming the Constitution of the State, according to our views of propriety, so far, at least, as the action of one branch of the Legislature is connected therewith, a purpose altogether foreign to that for which we were elected, and the exercise of which would, in our opinion, involve a direct violation of our official duty. We did suppose that you, and those who think with you, on this subject, would not only have been willing, but would have seen the absolute necessity of leaving the adjustment of the details of the conflicting views of the different portions of the State to the body, by which the work is to be done. When we speak of Reform, we do not mean, "to hold the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope;" we are ready to elect for Senators, men, whose sentiments, high moral worth, and intelligence shall be a guarantee of their entire willingness and ability to gratify the wants of the people of Maryland, in regard to reform, whenever those wants shall be properly ascertained and made known to the Legislature. We have never disguised this purpose. In conclusion, therefore, permit us to say that we still hope that our expectations of producing a happy result will not be disappointed, and that, after all that has passed, you will not withhold from us your assistance in our efforts to arrest the impending evils, because we feel the impossibility of settling in advance the many and conflicting questions, which can only be adjusted by future concessions and compromises, through wise and deliberate Legislation." ☞

Is it necessary to say one word more to defend Col. Pratt from the unbounded and ridiculous charge of opposition to reform or to the election of the Governor by the People? We think not.—Or, need we, after quoting these extracts, go back to the sessions of 1832 and 1834 and explain why he voted against *this* and *that* proposed change in the Constitution? We think not; but, in passing, we may as well remark that until the period when the recent changes were effected, there had been no systematic effort to reform the constitution; no grave, or general movement among the people themselves, and no petitions even, of any importance, sent to the Legislative Halls to effect such purpose: but during twenty years past, from time to time, as the theoretic caprice of a member, here and there, might dictate, or, in obedience to some local, limited dimly manifested popular move or with a view of conciliating some particular sectional interest changes had been constantly proposed in one or another of the government, and constantly rejected—and most fortunately so; else, our organic law would have presented a confused and incongruous mass, utterly at variance with these wise designs of those who framed it, and unworthy of the enlightened democratic age, in which we live. When the manifestations of the popular will, on this subject, were so developed, as authorized an elevated statesman to heed them, Col. Pratt did not hesitate to yield himself to its behests; but willingly, as these extracts, and subsequent acts and events demonstrate, lent his important aid to accomplish it, IN THE ONLY WAY ALLOWED BY THE CONSTITUTION. He, and his colleagues, of the Electoral College, deserve immortal honor for their brave and successful resistance to the spirit of anarchy and revolution arrogantly displayed by the recusant NINETEEN, by means of which they, at last succeeded in electing a Senate, whose very first act, after organizing, was the originating and perfecting a *system* of reform in the constitution so as to make that instrument more comformable to the wisher of the People, and to the changes wrought in their condition by the lapse of time, and force of circumstances.—*Md. Rep.*

POLK AGAINST THE OLD PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION.—March 13, 1828, on the passage of the bill for the relief of surviving officers of the revelutionary war, Mr. Polk voted IN THE NEGATIVE.—Congress Debates volume 4, part 2, p,670.

Subsequently on a bill to pay certain militia, &c. he voted in the affirmative.

March 18, 1830, he voted against the revolutionary pension bill—Same volume 6, part 1, page 629.

March 19, "Mr. Polk spoke some time against the bill," and voted against it.—Same page 635.

February 17, 1831, he voted AGAINST the bill for the relief of revolutionary soldiers.—Same vol. 7, page 730.

May 1, 1832, he voted against the revolutionary pension bill.—Same, volume 8, page 2,712

THE WOMEN ARE IN THE FIELD.—It is well known that the women, especially those who are intelligent and handsome, are Whigs—and for a long time have silently favored the Whig cause. They are now about taking active measures to promote Whig principles. It is stated that at a meeting of the Whigs of Gloucester county, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, "a beautiful young lady," a Miss White, made quite a spirited speech of some ten minutes in length.

The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned on the 19th ult., after a session of 15 days, to meet again on the 20th of November.

THE JOURNAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS G. PRATT.
OF PRINCE GEORGE'S.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY.:::::::JULY 3, 1844

RECOLLECT!

Delegates to the Whig Convention, *that your meeting will take place on SATURDAY, the 13th instant. You that know this fact, inform those in your immediate neighborhood. Be punctual in your attendance, as the obligation requires it; and as Whigs, it is your duty. The Convention will convene at A. Spates' Hotel, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.*

☞ Never before has the country been so perfectly flooded with falsehoods and misrepresentations, as at the present moment. It seems that all moral obligation has ceased to exist; that a system of the most wilful and infamous lying, which beggars all description, is now resorted to. Some of the *very pious* men of the Locofoco party stake their character upon an assertion, to give it weight, knowing it to be utterly false at the time. Yet, without any moral compunction or remorse, boldly set forth the grossest misrepresentations, for political effect. This is to be lamented, from the effect it will have upon society—as it is the moral example and exemplary character of the religious community that has more effect in restraining licentiousness, than even the laws itself. Why will men suffer themselves to be so blinded, by political prejudices, as to give way to their feelings in matters that are calculated to have an evil tendency upon the moral and good government of the community in which they live—and when they are looked up to as guides by those who would otherwise, than from the precepts given, lead a virtuous life?

Politics, when free from religion, cannot do an essential injury, more than an abrogation of an established system of government; but when connected with any particular sect of the religious community, its influence is injurious to an extent far beyond a mere change in the form of government. Therefore, the religious, as well as all others, should use every effort to prevent such changes being brought about by any acts of their own. Let them discountenance falsehood in whatever shape it may appear, and it will tend to promote and preserve virtue and morality. It is at any rate improper for one man, who makes a profession of religion, to exercise an undue influence upon those over whom he may have control, and to guide them in their political views; it is enough to take charge of their spiritual wellfare, and do justice to the office. It is this: we allude to an evil that seems to be growing out of political excitement now agitating the country, and seems to spread its infection to that portion of our community that morality would teach to merely look on with calm serenity—to judge and act calmly and dispassionately, as conscience would dictate, to the good of the country, and for the promotion of virtue and the observance of the laws of the land.

Mr. Polk was nominated because he went for the immediate annexation of Texas to the Union. Those who support Mr. P. in the south for president, advocate "Texas or disunion." Can the lovers of Union and of liberty, support such a ticket.

THE GAME OF BRAG.—If ever a party depended solely upon bragging to effect their ends, it is the Locofocos.—They circulate the most infamous articles for party purposes, and never contradict any statement, however absurd, or however positively false, their opponents may show their statements to be, even beyond a question of doubt. Their system is to make positive assertions, alike indifferent to contradiction, hoping that if the truth should make its appearance, it will not reach the hands of those who have read their version of the story. As desperate as this course may appear, it is nevertheless pursued by our opponents; and it behooves us to be on our guards against such a base and degrading mode of electioneering. We frequently meet with an article in their journals, asserting that some heretofore prominent character of the whig party had changed his political opinions; but when the truth comes upon its tardy wings, their words are found to be utterly false. If the whigs will but be on their guard, they need not be alarmed at these falshoods; if they will but consider the absurdity of the thing, of a reasonable human being changing his opinions from Henry Clay, the greatest statesman that ever lived, to James K. Polk, a picayune politician, whom his own State rejected as Governor, and who is not known as the advocate of any important measure, ever matured in the Legislature of the nation. Who, then, can believe that intelligent and high-minded men will change their opinions, except for Henry Clay, whose election is as certain as it takes place.

THE CONTEST IN LOUISIANA.—On Monday last, the election took place thro'out Louisiana, for Governor, Members of Congress, State Legislature, and for amending the Constitution, so as to extend the right of suffrage to all classes of citizens. The old residenters, consisting chiefly of French and Spanish descendants, will, in a great measure, oppose this conceived innovation upon their long established and erroneous system of property qualification, to entitle a citizen to the right of suffrage: consequently, parties are much divided upon this subject; and however the contest may result, it cannot, by either of the political parties, be considered as a test vote in November next. It is not an unfrequent occurrence to find a Locofoco and a Whig running for the same office upon the same ticket—coinciding upon the question of the constitution of the State. We look upon Louisiana as certain for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

THE MILITARY EXCURSION.—It will be noticed, by refering to our advertising columns, that the finely organized military company of this village, called the "Montgomery Volunteers," propose to make an excursion to the Great Falls of Potomac to-morrow, to celebrate the anniversary of the nation's independence, in that delightful and romantic region. A very competent person has consented to deliver an oration on the occasion; after which they intend to "drive dull care away" by "tripping the light fantastic toe" with the fairest portion of God's creation, (the ladies,) who will, by their presence, add enchantment to the festive scenes. From the known urbanity and gentlemanly deportment of the officers and men of this corps, a pleasant and delightful recreation may be anticipated; and we advise those who would prolong the wrinkles from their face, to be in attendance, and as the philosopher, Pope, says:

"Catch each pleasure as it flies."

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of Prince George's County, at a meeting on Saturday last, nominated as their delegate ticket, Messrs. Charles B. Calvert, George W. Duvall, Col. Wm. T. Wootten and Francis Edelen. This ticket cannot be beat—it is as impenetrable as the rock of Gibralter. We doubt much if our opponents will not deem it *inexpedient* to run a ticket in opposition.

PRODIGIOUS.—At a meeting of the "chivalry" of South Carolina, at Beaufort, it was resolved, that "*we will dissolve the Union rather than to abondon Texas.*"

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIDE.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that the young lady whom the President has just married possesses charms which might seduce a much younger man than John Tyler into the matrimonial noose. She has a bright eye, radiantly white teeth, an exquisite complexion, with a color like the rose, a stately and peculiarly erect carriage, dignified and gentle manners, and last not least a handsomer fortune. Her father was a worthy, excellent person, and deserved a better fate than that he met with in being killed by the explosion of the great gun of the Princeton steamship. The bride's mother is living—a lady-like and estimable woman. She has a younger sister and two brothers, young men, held in much regard by their friends and acquaintances. Altogether, the bridegroom is to be felicitated. What is more, we are assured, confidentially, that the bride is a "Tyler man at heart." So there is nothing to mar the course of reciprocal affection.

T. W. DORR.—Chief Justice Durfee, in sentencing Mr. Dorr for life in the State prison, remarked that the performance of a like duty would, in any case, be extremely painful, but doubly so in the present instance, as he had in times past enjoyed the intimate acquaintance and friendship of the prisoner. Mr. Dorr made a brief and somewhat bold address in reply, the substance of which was that as lamentable as his situation might appear to some, he would be sorry to exchange it for that of the Chief Justice.

CARROLL COUNTY.—The Sherriff of this county, J. H. Hoppe Esq., having declined the appointment of Collector of Direct Tax, to which he was commissioned by Gov. Thomas, and the Commissioners having declined making an appointment, the State Treasurer has appointed Mr. Hoppe Receiver of the Direct Tax—*and he has accepted the office.* The first appointment required him to call on the people for the taxes—the second appointment requires the people to call on him.

At a meeting of the delegates of the first Congressional District, held at Marlboro' on the 29th ult., Mr. THOMAS ALEXANDER of Annapolis was chosen as the Electoral candidate for President and Vice President. Mr. A. is a very efficient debater, and will render good service in the Whig cause during the coming campaign.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.—We learn that Professor Morse has received a letter from a company of citizens of Philadelphia, inquiring what he will construct and sell to them the right of his magnetic telegraph between Philadelphia and New York. Congress may learn, when it is too late, that delays are dangerous.

☞ Chapman, the great Rooster of the Locofoco party, and who edits the Indiana Sentinel, was formerly one of the editors of an Infidel paper, the Boston Investigator. He attended the celebration of Tom Paine's Birth Day in that State, in the summer of 1839, and gave the following Locofoco toast: "*Christianity and the Banks—both on their last legs.*"

NOMINATIONS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The whig convention of Washington county, has nominated William B. Clarke, of Hagerstown; Isaac Motter, of Williamsport, John D. Hart, of Hancock; Charles A. Fletcher, of Leitersburg, and Hezekiah Boteler, of Pleasant Valley, as Candidates for the next house of delegates.

OUR COUNTRY UNDER PAR.—At the conclusion of a "Polk and Texas" meeting that was held in a certain city not a thousand miles distant from this, a few evenings since, *three* cheers were given for "Polk and Dallas," and NINE for *Texas!* When the noise had subsided a gentleman rose and addressed the chairman very gravely as follows: "Mr. President, *if in order*, I beg most respectfully to propose ONE *cheer* for OUR OWN COUNTY!"

"A Whig!" "a Whig!" "out of order!" shouted the crowd. The chairman decided the motion *out of order*, and—we left.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

DEATH OF A JUDGE.—The Annapolis Herald of the 29th ult. announces the death in that city, on the day previous of JUDGE STEPHEN, chief judge of the southern judicial district of Maryland.