*that any such charges have been made* by them, and we challenge the proof.

In refuting the second charge, "*Onslow*" says, "we state *officially* that Mr. C. never for a moment harbored the idea of a property qualification for voters." This denial we understand as authorised by Mr. Carroll, and for that reason are willing to acquiesce in it. Now, inasmuch as Mr. Carroll authorized this denial "officially," we propose that "Onslow exhibit to h[illegible] our version of the first charge, as a[illegible]ated; and if Mr. C. will deny the [illegible] contained, under his own [illegible] we cannot take the word of [illegible]nt or verbally, for reasons obvious to the intelligent reader—we agree to stand *convicted of falsehood and slander*, if we cannot produce the most irrefragible testimony to sustain the allegation.

The assertion that the charges alleged to have been first made in 1839—"were nobly refuted by Mr. C.'s triumphant election to Congress," is too silly and puerile to merit any further notice than merely to place the declaration before the public, for their judment upon the reckless and shallow-brained vindicator of the *absentee from North Point*.—*Amer. Whig*.

A DEFENDER.

# THE JOURNAL.

*FOR PRESIDENT,*

**HENRY CLAY,**

OF KENTUCKY.

*FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,*

**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,**

OF NEW JERSEY.

**MARYLAND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**

*For the State at Large.*

WM. LINGAN GAITHER, of Montgomery.
JAMES B. RICAUD, of Kent.

*Congressional Districts.*

1. THOS. S. ALEXANDER, of A. Arundel.
2. WILLIAM PRICE, of Allegany.
3. CHAS. R. STEWART, of How. District.
4. AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, of B. city.
5. HENRY E. WRIGHT, of Queen Anne's.
6. SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr. of Talbot.

*FOR GOVERNOR,*

**THOMAS G. PRATT.**

OF PRINCE GEORGE'S.

**For the Assembly.**

*GEORGE C. PATTERSON,*
*WILLIAM B. HOWARD,*
*ALEXANDER KILGOUR,*
*SAMUEL D. WATERS.*

**For County Commissioners.**

Dis. No. 1—*ENOCH B. HUTTON.*
" 2—*CHAS. H. MURPHEY.*
" 3—*NATHAN'S WHITE.*
" 4—*HENRY H. YOUNG.*
" 5—*HAZEL B. CASHELL.*

## Communications.

For the Maryland Journal.

MR. EDITOR: A great deal of inquiry has been made of late, by the Locofocos, as to what has become of your correspondent in this District; for it seems that my letters have heretofore been looked to, by them, as being the only correct exponant of their movements in this District; and as I wish to gratify *all* my friends, I have to ask of you room for these lines in your widely circulated *Journal*, in order to enlighten them; while their *Star*, totally eclipsed and shorn of its "rays and scintillations of light," continues to publish its borrowed and stale abuse of Mr. Pratt, which, like the snow flake, (not in purity,) falls unheeded and unheard, and which will vanish before the rays of the sun of Truth as speedily as the latter under the genial warmth of the celestial orb.

Now, sir, the first question that presents itself, in looking over their movements, is, will they run a Delegate ticket? I think there will be no serious opposition. My reasons for so thinking is, first, that none of what they call their strong men will accept a nomination, seeing, as they do, the impossibility of success; second, the opposition of their candidates for commissioner to this measure will go far to prevent a real genuine Locofoco ticket being run; and, my last reason is, the disposition manifested by the aforesaid candidates to get out an independent (Whig) ticket.

I think, then, for these reasons, the "democracy" will not present a serious opposition to our ticket in the county. If they can succeed in seducing an independent ticket out, they will accomplish all that the knowing ones (that is, the clique who control the destinies of the party) wish for; if they fail in this, they may, perhaps, put forth some of their own party whom they care nothing for. They must have some men to swap and barter away, to enable them, if possible, to affect the gubernatorial and commissioners elections. And here, a careful observer of their "movements" will find a key to all their machinations.—They hunger for "the flesh pots of Egypt." They care nothing for the Legislature; *it* has no patronage to bestow; but the Governor and Commissioners can administer to their wants; by them the lamp of democracy can be replenished with oil, without which it must expire.

[illegible]ar of a great many pressing invi[illegible] given to sundry Whigs of [illegible] pander to this desire of "greedy gain," on the part of the Locofocos, yet I have never heard, nor never do I expect to hear, of one being extended to Cracklin District. In this District, against which they have always endeavored to excite the jealousy of our brethren elsewhere, by saying we wish to monopolize the honors and profits of office, they can find no kindred spirits to plot and plan with; like Cæsar's wife, the Whigs of Cracklin are not only pure, but unsuspected.

I met a friend (a good Whig) a few days since, and, as we rode along, the subject of our county politics came up. "Why," says he, "I am told that the Whigs are not going to vote for Hutton for Commissioner." Upon inquiry, I found that this piece of information had been given to him "free gratis," by some of Thompson's friends, who had been to see him. It is needless to say that I disabused his mind on this subject. This is but a solitary instance of the means resorted to by our opponents in this canvass: they have told it so often, that I believe they really begin to think that Hutton will be defeated; but I assure you, sir, that do as they may, we will triumph. To believe that Thompson will be elected, they must calculate on the defection of at least forty Whigs; and what right have they to think that this treachery to party and to principles, on account of favoritism to Mr. Thompson, or any body else, will be consummated by these forty Whigs? I, sir, an humble Whig, who never yet voted for a Locofoco, and never will—for my warmest personal friend would be as my bitterest enemy in such a cause—will not believe that there are five Whigs in the District so lost to political honor, honesty, and integrity as to give a vote which they believe will tend to the overthrow of their party and their principles in the county; and the election of the Locofoco candidate must, and his friends believe it will, produce that result, else why so anxious for his election?

Personally, I have no interest in the success or defeat of either of the candidates. I want nothing that the influence of either can bestow upon me. With Mr. Thompson I have always been on terms of personal friendship. This feeling exists unchanged on my part; but when it comes to political matters, we are as far asunder as the poles; and if I find that his friends, by specious pretences and misrepresentations, or himself, by promises of appointments to be given to Whigs if he is elected, are endeavoring to seduce them from their allegiance, I consider it my duty as a conscientious Whig, like their "honest Geo. Kremer," to cry aloud and spare not, let the consequences be what they may, and let them be visited on me as they may. I therefore call upon all Whigs to stand firm and undismayed; to rally to the support of long cherished principles; and, as they value the success of these principles, to resist, hand to hand, the terrible assault which is now making on the citadel of our hopes. Let us, looking beyond all minor considerations, place our steadfast gaze upon him, who is "in all assaults our surest signal," and adopting the name of CLAY as our watchword in all our battles, an overwhelming victory will be our reward.

CRACKLIN.

P. S. I wish to say to our friends throughout the county, that we are making extensive preparations for their accommodation at the Barbacue, on the 24th inst. We hope they will be with us on that day. They may rest assured that, in the arrangements for the discussion, the cause will not be allowed to suffer at our hands. There is a great desire expressed that the Rockville Clay Glee Club should be present. I hope they will all come up, and enliven us with some of their good songs.

### CRACKLIN CLAY CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club held this day, the President announced the disposition felt by a great number of the members of this club, to join the Democratic Association of Cracklin district in a Barbecue, to be given at Unity, the 24th of August, the day on which the next regular meeting of our Club occurs there—it being understood that our opponents were anxious that it should be a joint meeting, and discussion—after due consideration of the subject it was on motion of Alfred Gaither, unanimously

*Resolved*, That this Club will unite with the Democratic Association of Cracklin district in getting up a Barbecue, to be given at Unity on Saturday the 24th day of August, and that our President appoint a Committee of three, to act in concert with a similar committee to be appointed on the other side, with the privilege of increasing their number should more than three be appointed by our opponents.

Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. Ephraim Gaither, Wm. Brown and Ulyses Griffith, the Committee of arrangements on the part of this Club.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet at Nimrod Davis' Hotel in Unity, on Saturday the 24th of August, at 8 o'clock A. M.

A. B. DAVIS, Pres't.
ALFRED GAITHER, Sec'ry.

MR. EDITOR:—An opinion appears to have gone abroad that in the contest for Commissioner in Cracklin district this fall, the whigs are to be defeated; upon what grounds the persons that promulgated this opinion base it, I am at a loss to understand. It is generally conceded that t[illegible]igs of this district (and I may say [illegible]ole county) were never m[illegible]han they are now; they fe[illegible]portance of the battle that is to be fought, and there seems to be a determination in them to fight it on the broad ground of political principles. In such a contest then, by what authority is it announced, that this faithful band, the heroes of scores of well-fought battles, are to prove recreant to the principles that have always heretofore borne them on through the burden and heat of the day, that they, Judas-like, are going to betray us to the adversary?

I at least, Sir, shall be the last one to believe that in this district, in this year 1844, the fall of our Presidential election, any man (I care not how great his personal popularity may be) who opposes the whig ticket and whig measures, party man or no party man, can be elected in *Cracklin district* to *any office*, and more especially do I doubt that any loco foco can, at the coming election for Commissioner, obtain the vote of any Whig who has reflected (as they will all do before the election) on the consequence of such an act.

But it is said (and I regard it not as a serious charge, but a *libel* on us) that the Locofoco candidate for Commissioner is to be elected in this district—and how? it must either be accomplished by pipe laying or by whigs voting for him. Now, very probably, this election is to decide the question of power in the county—to decide whether we, the whig party of this county, are to be rode over by Loco foco office holders in the shape of Tax collectors, Judges of Election &c. seeking the advancement of the interests of their party in the county and the destruction of ours, or whether we are to have our own men in places of trust and profit—and in this contest it is said the Whigs will falter. What is there to induce them to do so? Nothing, nothing whatever. This candidate is known to them as a locofoco dyed in the wool, and all the cry of "*no party*" will fail to deceive them on this point. If they vote for him, it will, it must be, as the champion of Locofocoism; and in doing so they sound the death knell of Whig supremacy in Montgomery. They must vote for him then because he is the master spirit of Locofocoism in this district. They must vote for him because he has uniformly opposed Whig men and Whig measures. They must vote for him because if elected he is ready to do all in his power to overthrow Whig ascendency and to raise the standard of Locofocoism in the county.

Now, Mr. Editor, notwithstanding the pertinacity with which some Locos assert the opinion that Thompson will be elected, I assure you that there is not the least ground for it; it is evidently gotten up to raise the sinking spirits of the party in other sections of the county—it is a part of the brag game. I will not say but that every effort on their part will be used—we know that they will clutch at this office with the desperation that a drowning man catches at any object he thinks will assist him to shore—but *we* are here—*we the Whigs of Cracklin district*, we know our duty and *we'll do it*.

DANIEL TUCKER.

From the Maryland Republican.

### James Carroll.

The selection of this gentleman by the Locofoco party, as their candidate for Governor, was intended for a cunning device. Overlooking the pretensions of prominent partizans, who had borne the heat and brunt of many a conflict, they chose to select Mr. CARROLL with a view to the strength they supposed him to possess because he had not mixed up with, or committed to any of the great measures that had been canvassed in the State during recent years. It was a false step; they over-reached themselves.—We venture nothing in saying Mr. CARROLL is not as strong, even in Baltimore City, as several others we could name, who were spoken of as a Locofoco candidates for Governor. Why should he be strong? What has he ever done to win or deserve the popular regard? What is there in his character or history to constitute reciprocal obligation—mutuality—sympathy between him and the people? Will the records of the State furnish proofs? Will the memories of the old or young, or middle aged recount to us the story of his usefulness, or point even to any isolated service he has rendered the public? No—no. All that can be said of him is, that he is an innocent, amiable gentleman. He is now far advanced in life—approaching sixty years of age. How has he passed his time? While the annals of the day are full of illustrations of the patriotism and public spirit of his contemporaries—while his associates and fellow-citizens have been devoting their physical and mental energies to the service of the State, or to the developement of its resources, or to schemes of enterprise, or of benevolence for the promotion of individual and national prosperity, Mr. CARROLL'S whole life has been passed in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility, & in the accumulation of money. We are told he served once for a short space in the Balt. City corporation. What did he do there? Did he strike out or build up any measure tending to the improvement of the City, or to the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants? Not at all. He *voted*, say his friends, for a certain school system. Indeed! Did he originate it, or perfect it? Did he impress upon it, or any of its features, evidences of his sagacity or far sightedness? No one pretends that he did. He was once elected to Congress, and sat for two sessions.—What did he do *there*? Did he make any reports or speeches? If he was not conspicuous on the floor, did he labor for results in any of the committees? If he did, we have never had the good fortune to hear of it. In what other way has Mr. Carroll served the public while enjoying his ease and adding to his large inheritance? Look to the history of Baltimore; examine her rise and progress. Has he contributed to her prosperity or glory? When threatened with destruction by our British foe, did he march gallantly to her defence? We appeal in vain for proofs to her monuments—to her archives—to the memories of her people. Living in the midst of a large and flourishing City, he contents himself with reaping all the benefits of his position; but takes care to share no dangers—no risks. Once—on one solitary occasion, the Public Documents show us that Mr. Carroll did condescend to participate in the deliberations of a measure deeply involving the interests of the State. Once—and *once only* do we find him essaying to take a part in the great enterprises of the day. What was it? Let us see.

In 1834, a Convention sat in Baltimore, composed of members from *Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio* and the *District of Columbia*, "for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as should seem most likely to cause the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to be soon finished—and such other works of National character to be undertaken as may advance the welfare of Maryland, and her sister States." It will be remembered that the original plan of constructing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was changed; ITS DIMENSIONS GREATLY ENLARGED AND THE COST OF ITS CONSTRUCTION OF COURSE GREATLY INCREASED upon the agreement of the *District cities*—of *Virginia* and of the UNITED STATES to embark with Maryland in furnishing capital towards its completion. The UNITED STATES became a partner, to an extent of "*a moiety of its entire cost*," (see vol. Conl. reports) because the work was of national importance intended to connect the waters of the *Atlantic* with the waters of the *Ohio* and the valley of the *Mississippi*. In 1834, it was found that the *joint capital* had been exhausted, and this Canal only completed about *two-thirds* of the distance between *Georgetown* and *Cumberland*. The object of the Convention of 1834 was to stimulate the *joint partners* to increase their subscription for the purpose of finishing the Canal. The volume of pub. doc., 1834, State Library contains the *official* Journal of its proceedings; and on page 8 we find that Mr. JAMES CARROLL took his seat as a member of the Convention from Baltimore City. On page 12 we find that Mr. *Whittlesey* of *Ohio* reported the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three members be appointed to prepare and report to the Convention a memorial to Congress asking further aid from the U. States to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal."

This resolution was fully discussed and finally adopted by a vote of 144 to 18—Mr. CARROLL voting (page 18) in the negative.

Here we find Mr. Carroll lending his influence and name to countenance the General Government in withdrawing *its* further aid from a great national work, which *Maryland* has been induced to undertake chiefly by reason of *its* agreement to share the expense. The General Government *did* withdraw its further aid. What was the consequence? Why Maryland was thrown on the alternative, either of abandoning the capital already embarked, or of *finishing the Canal with her own resources*. That Mr. Carroll intended to throw Maryland upon this last branch of the alternative we readily gather from the following facts. The Convention proceeded to discuss every matter connected with the Canal—*the estimated cost of its construction—its value—its promised blessings*—reached the conclusion it could be completed for less than $2,000,000—and then passed resolutions memorializing the Legislature for aid to complete it, and directing all the *statistics* gathered by the Convention to be laid before it.

Accordingly in the winter of 1834, the committees appointed by the Convention visited Annapolis, and by their earnest entreaties and plausible, though most fallacious estimates, procured the appropriations of that year. We all know they proved insufficient; and we are all familiar with the history of the enormous appropriations of the subsequent year.

Thus by reason of the withdrawal of the aid of the General Government from this great work, which measure we see, Mr. Carroll advocated and voted for; and by reason of the erroneous estimates of the Convention of 1834, which Mr. Carroll was instrumental in imposing on the Legislature, the embarrassments followed, which are now lying, like an *incubus* on our people.

The length of this editorial forbids us to enlarge these views at present. We shall resume the subject in a future number, meanwhile hoping its importance will excuse our prolixity.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1844.

☞ If there is any one class of people more mean, nasty, and contemptible than any other, it is those who seek to mix up religion with politics. No honest person will ever attempt it; and depend upon it, that he who does it, (even if he states the truth in the matter,) let his supposed standing in the community be what it may, he is a dishonest, dangerous, hypocritical wretch. But what will be thought of those who do it, (when they well know that the whole matter they charge upon their opponents is false)—beginning with Kendall, Blair, Ritchie, and extending through a long line of those *perjured* editors all over the country, who have been actively engaged in trying to impress on the minds of the more ignorant class of the Catholics, (for they well know that they cannot impose on the more sensible portion of them,) that Mr. Clay is inimical to their religion? And even here among us, we are sorry to say that we have observed some engaged in this dirty work, from whom we had expected better things. Some in our neighborhood, who are *professors* of religion, have *lately* shown a great love for the Catholics, by waiting on them, and introducing a conversation thus: "Is it not a terrible thing this Native American party, that has been shooting the Catholics, and burning down their churches, and what is worse, that Mr. Clay should be at the head of this party?"

Now we know that those same persons, heretofore, have repeatedly spoken of the whole Catholic community as being no better than Mahometans, and have spoken of their priests as being as great imposters as Mahomet himself. Is there any thing too mean for Locofocoism to descend to? And would a close confinement in the penitentiary for twenty years be too hard a sentence to pass on those wretches who attempt to excite the prejudice of the Catholics against Henry Clay, one of the truest and most fervent friends of religious liberty that ever lived? Mr. Clay, as a statesman, knows no difference between Catholics and Protestants. In that glorious speech of his, on the emancipation of the South American States from European tyranny, (delivered in the House of Representatives, March 24, 1818,) he says in reply to an assertion made by an opponent in debate, that those States were not capable of self-government, because of their religion being Catholic and superstitious:

"With regard to their superstition, they worship the same God with us. Their prayers are offered up in their temples to the same Redeemer, whose intercession we expect to save us. Nor is there any thing in the Catholic religion unfavorable to freedom. All religions, united with Government, are more or less inimical with liberty. All, separated from Government, are compatible with liberty."

Again, in the House of Representatives, in his speech in support of the American system, March 30 and 31, 1824, Mr. Clay says in reply to Mr. Barbour, a Locofoco leader:

"I think the honorable gentleman from Virginia does great injustice to the Catholic religion, in specifying that as one of the leading causes of the decline of Spain. It is a religion entitled to great respect; and there is nothing in its character incompatible with the highest degree of national prosperity. Is not France, the most polished, and, in many respects, distinguished State of Christendom, Catholic? Is not Flanders, the most populous part of Europe, also Catholic? Are the Catholic parts of Switzerland and Germany less prosperous than those which are Protestant?"

MEETING AT BARNESVILLE.—On Saturday last, the Whigs of Medley's District assembled in Barnesville, for the purpose of erecting a Pole. Notwithstanding the intense heat, and the busy season in that section, about two hundred and fifty persons were present, who evinced, by their enthusiasm, a deep interest in the coming contest, and a determination to adhere to Whig principles, and not to slacken in their zeal until victory is perched upon the Whig banner and the whole Whig ticket is triumphantly elected. The pole having been raised, a beautiful flag was sent home to its lofty peak, and floated in the breeze, bearing upon its ample folds the names of our proud champions, CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN, AND PRATT. When "our flag was there," loud and enthusiastic shouts pealed forth from the gathered crowd, such as true hearted Whigs alone can give; and the sound echoed back from the mountain, whose lofty peak rears its towering head above where we stood, and looked down upon the glorious work of the patriotic Whigs below.

In the evening, the crowd were addressed by Messrs. A. Kilgour, Wm. Graff, J. M. Kilgour and J. A. Belt; all of whom showed themselves worthy of being defenders and promulgators of the Whig cause. Mr. Robert Cooley entertained the company with several original Whig songs, which were sung and composed in admirable taste, and happy allusions made to the candidates before the people. All retired to their homes, rejoicing that they had participated in the exciting and interesting scenes of the day.

☞ In the Mud Machine, there is, under the editorial head, a long rigmarole of nonsense, pretending to give an account of the great doings of the Locofocos at Turner Ball's, on last Saturday week. The editor must have felt a "little glorious" when *he wrote* the article. He says: "Freely we can say, it was well for us to have been there." A wag at our elbow says: "Freely I can say that it would have been much *better* [for the peaceable citizens of Rockville, who wished to have slept in peace, and to have escaped the nasty hideous yells that assailed their ears, which proceeded from the drunken crew on that night] if he had remained there." Hear him again: "After they had raised a beautiful Young Hickory, the meeting was addressed by John Brewer, Esq., by Mr. J. E. Norris, of Washington, and Mr. Willson, of Georgetown. The fire of enthusiasm in the righteous cause of their country, and of the preservation of its free institutions, in all their healthy and pristine vigor, and from their subversion, if they should fall entirely into the hands of the opposite party, existing in the breasts of freemen who had come together, was blown into a vivid flame by the *eloquence* of those gentlemen." O, ye Gods and little fishes! Only think of it! This "vivid flame," (produced from three opposite qualities of gas,*) we guess, must have looked considerable *blue* ish.

*Nullification, Abolitionism, Agrarianism.

What base means our opponents resort to, to effect their unholy purpose.—They have even offered the office of Magistrate to induce men to vote for Polk, Dallas, Carroll and Texas. But it was "no go;" they could not catch "that same old coon" in a "rat trap."

Mr. Polk has grown up by the side of the Old Hicory.—*Polk's Biography.*

So has the Whig party of Tennessee!