ng some of our most prominent statesmen. In candor, I ought to say, that, I consider Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay among the purest patriots of this, or any other age or country. In my opinion their exalted worth and eminent public services have not been appreciated by the American people. But let not those who call themselves whigs lay this sin of ingratitude to the charge of the democratic party—rather let them "lay the hand upon the meuth."

When I supported Mr. Adams for the presidency, I apprehended danger from the elevation of mere military man and successful general to the first civil office in the government. Nothing has since occurred to remove those apprehensions, and they are still entertained. Hence my preference of Mr Van Buren to Gen. Harrison.

I am not ambitious to be considered a prominent partizan—shall have little or no time to engage in political correspondence. If under these circumstances you think fit to use my name you are at liberty to do so.

Respectfully, Sir, your frien l,
GEO. B HOLT.

MR. D. CATHCART.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

There is no man living more entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen and mankind than Col. Johnson. He is emphatically the man of the people. His labours in the councils, and his struggles in the field, have been marked by a singleness of purpose, and a devotedness of patriotism, in behalf of his country, which richly entitle him to the lasting obligations of the American people. His whole public life has displayed a firmness, an honesty and a consistency, rarely equalled. His legislative career has been one of great brilliancy; his labours are immense, and his valuable services almost beyond human reward. He has done more to proser the poor & laboring classes, than almost any individual in the nation—far more than their warmest gratitude can ever repay. He has toiled for them in the hour of need; he has been with them in every adversity; he has stood by them and aided them in every struggle. And he has served his country not only in her legislative halls, but in her "tented fields." He is not only a statesman, but a soldier, and a brave one too; one who deserves to be called a HERO. Look at his "battled-battered frame," and ask yourself "whence these decrepid limbs?" Look at your country's history, and let the plain unvarnished truth suffice for an answer! You will there find his name and his deeds covered with unfading honours!

Notwithstanding his unparalleled exertions in civil stations, to benefit his country and his constituents: notwithstanding the imperishable renown which his heroic valour has shed upon American arms; notwithstanding all these achievements, and the incomparable blessings which his wisdom and his patriotism have conferred upon his country and kind; yet, there are those of his political enemies so bereft of honesty, and so morally debased, as to raise the hand of persecution against him, and in the vindictive bitterness of their disappointment, to assail him with a spirit and a feeling which is shameful to mankind! Those who lend themselves to such unjust and dishonorable purposes will ere long repent their wickedness, if not their ignorance and folly. It is not a characteristic of the American people, to forsake a friend when their services are needed; it is not the character of this country to be the IDLE spectators of a sanguinary conflict waged by a cabal of heartless politicians, against a truly great and virtuous citizen. No; there is a sympathy, and a gratitude inherent in the breast of every American, that will not permit the unwarrantable persecution of the true patriot and incorruptible statesman. And when the last, great blow is to be struck, this feeling will burst forth in a torrent of just indignation and sweep from before it every vestige of shameless ingratitude.

From the Frederick Citizen.

MR. BROWN:

Dear Sir:—I recollect that there was a bill introduced in the Ohio Lgislature, in the year 1820, one clause of which provided for the sale to the highest bidder, of any WHITE MAN who had been so unfortunate as to be confined in jail for debt. Will you please look into this matter, and see whether General Harrison was or was not a member of the Senate of Ohio, at that time, and in what way he voted? I feel some interest in this matter, and as General Harrison is now a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, I think it all important that the people should know whether he was, or was not, in favor of reducing a free white man, to the condition of a slave, whose only crime was the misfortune of being poor.

Respectfully yours, &c.

We have complied with the request of our friend, and are enabled to say, that upon examination of a sketch of the life of General Harrison, now circulating freely here, we find on pages 31 and 32, the following paragraph:—'In 1816, he (Gen. Harrison) was elected by a large majority, a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, from Ohio. In this station, he served greatly to his own honor, and the satisfaction of his constituents, until 1819; when on the expiration of his term of service, he was chosen to the Senate of the State Legislature.' He WAS therefore in the Senate of the State Legislature of Ohio, in the year 1820, and the following extract from the Journal of the Senate of Ohio, will show that he voted in favor of making a slave of the white man, of degrading him to the condition of a slave; because he had unfortunately contracted debts, that unforseen circumstances had rendered him unable to pay. In order that the voters of the State, and County, may be convinced of the fact, we publish the extract, and vouch for the correctness of it.

READ THIS.

GENERAL HARRISON

IN FAVOR OF

White Slavery!

Extract from the Journals of the Senate of Ohio, in 1820:

ALLEN TRIMBLE, Speaker.

"Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 19 section of said bill, as follows:

Be it further enacted, that when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non payment of a fine, or costs, both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a servant to any person within this state, who will pay the amount due, for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days and upon such sale being effected the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him; from which time the relation between such purchaser and prisoner, shall be that of master and servant, until the time of service expired and for injuries done by either remedy shall be had in the same manner as is, or may be provided by law in the case of masters and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge Provided that the court in pronouncing sentence upon any person or persons convicted under this act or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons owerwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Which motion was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 20 nays 12.

The yeas and nays being called, on the question to strike out, we find the name of GEN WILLIAM H. HARRISON, IN THE NEGATIVE; and in favor of retaining that clause in the bill, which provided for the SALE OF A WHITE MAN AS A SLAVE, not because he had committed a crime, not that he was a felon, not that he had wilfully violated any law, human or divine; but that he was POOR! Voters o Frederick County, can you support any party who unblushingly nominate to the highest office in the gift of the people, a man, who voted in favor of reducing a free White Citizen of the United States, to the condition of a SLAVE? If you are so lost to all sense of your own dignity, to all sense of the high and inestimable privileges which were secured to you by the toil and blood of your forefathers—as to sanction this vote of Harrison's, ye are so degraded already, that even that vote of Harrison's could reduce you no lower in the scale—and you invite by your acts, an overbearing despot, or a high handed aristocracy, to fasten on you, the yoke you humbly bend your necks to receive.

VOTERS LOOK TO YOUR RIGHTS.

We ask every freeman who loves his country better than his party to read the following plain statement of facts, and then ask himself if he can longer support men who are directly opposed to his dearest interests—opposed to his prosperity and his children's happiness!

To enable persons who has not turned their attention to this subject, to judge of the manner in which the public money has been squandered, with the concurrence of the last Senate, we select some extracts from the Report of the Committee of Claims of the House of Delegates, in 1830, and '31, showing the condition of the State Treasury at that period—and give a brief statement of the present situation of the finances: the objects for which enormous amounts of money have been appropriated, and the inevitable result growing out of a system of legislation based upon the principles which have governed the Whig party—illustrated by five years practice.

From the 49th page of the Journal of proceedings of the House of Delegates, for the years '30 and '31, we make the following extract, being a part of the Report of the Committee of Claims. "It appears to your Committee, there remains in the Treasury, as of 1st of December 1830, the said sum of three hundred and thirty five thousand, one hundred and four dollars, and seventy four cents, funded 3 per cent stock of the United States. Three thousand one hundred and forty three dollars, and ninety five cents, in bills of credit as aforesaid, and fifty four thousand one hundred and six dollars, and eighty eight cents, cash; which last sums, they find stands to his credit as Treasurer, in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland."

From this extract which contains the kernel of the whole report, as far as it has any bearing upon the subject, that the public are now interested in examining. We gather, that after all the appropriations and current expenses for the year 1830, had been met there was remaining in the Treasury, three hundred and thirty five thousand, one hundred and forty dollars, of three per cent stock—and three thousand one hundred and forty three dollars, of bills of credit—besides fifty four thousand five hundred and six dollars, cash. In all aggregate amount in the Treasury, of $392,355, at termination of the year 1830.

The late Senate came into power in the year 1831, and their term expired with the last session of the late Legislature. We have shown from the preceding extract, in what situation they found the finances of the State, we will now endeavor to exhibit the condition in which they leave them. With this view, we give the following statement of the liabilities of the State, incurred by their acts, during the time for which they were elected:

1st On account of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal,	$5,625,000
2 On account of Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,	3,500,000
3 Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.	1,200,000
4 On account of Pocomoke and Anemessix river,	200,000
5 On account of Chesapeake & Delaware Canal,	50,000
6 On account of Baltimore and Washington Rail Boad,	500,000
7 On account of the Eastern Shore Rail Road,	1,000,000
8 On account of Maryland Canal,	500,000
9 On account of Annapolis Canal.	500,000
10 Act to authorize the Treasurer to borrow for the current expenses of the year 1836,	50,000
Making an aggregate amount of	$13,125,000

Nearly all these enormous sums of money have been or are to be expended on works that will yield little or no revenue to the State. Where then is the money to come from to pay the interest on this THIRTEEN MILLIONS of debt? Out of the working men, the Farmers and Mechanics. The interest will amount to about *Seven Hundred Thousand dollars* annually—EXCEEDING TWO DOLLARS FOR EACH WHITE PERSON, MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD IN THE STATE, OVER AND ABOVE THE AMOUNT OF TAXATION ALREADY PAID.

Are the people prepared to pay these heavy taxes? But this is not all To complete those great and extravagant works of internal improvements, which have been commenced FIFTEEN MILLION of dollars more, will be required. Are the people of Maryland disposed to look on quietly, until the desperate adventurers who now rule them have involved the state in a debt exceeding THIRTY MILLION OF DOLLARS? Or will they not wake up, and change their rulers? Under such a state of things, it becomes the duty of the people, to examine well their situation, to compare the past with the present, and to judge from that examination, whether they have been benefited or injured by the administration of their government, under the control of the party in power. What then is the result of five years experience? An overflowing Treasury exhausted.—A state bankrupt,—A people who, at the commencement of that term, under system of light indirect taxation, were able to meet all the expenses of their Government, and have a surplus left—now compelled to barrow money to pay the interest on former loans, with the certainty staring them in the face, that they will soon be compelled to submit to an ENORMOUS TAX OF SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS YEARLY; or if the present system of squandering money is persisted in for a short time, upwards of ONE MILLION annually. We ask the voters of the county to weigh well this matter, to put to themselves the question. What have we received for this enormous expenditure of money, borrowed from brokers and stock jobbers, who hold our lands and tenements pledged for its repayment? Let the Mechanic and labourer who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow say whether they have been benfited by these lavish appropriations, and let them cast their votes accordingly.—The Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Labourer, must all be affected by heavy taxes no class is exempt from i s operations. Who can doubt that the state will be loaded with an enormous tax? Where are $700,000 to be obtained from? True, it may be averted for a short time, but every year procrastination will make it fall with aggravated force, upon those who have unfortunately trusted their affairs in the hands of a party, who, by all their acts show they have been governed by the principle, that Government was constituted for the benefit of a few, at the expense of the many. And yet this is the party who, in the year 1831, pending the Senatorial election, promised you Reform and Economy. Another five years reign of this party, and it matters not whether we retain the present corrupt Constitution or have none. The State will belong to foreign stock Jobbers, and in the place of the sturdy yeomanry of Maryland, we shall have the serfs of foreign masters. Another five years of such wanton extravagance, and the State will be mortgaged beyond all means of redemption. We shall have a few lordlings made rich, by their influence over a weak Legislature, and a population crushed to the eath by the weight of taxation, poor and miserable then, because they want energy now, to dash from them the yoke which is prepared for their necks.—*Fred. Cit.*

"WHO'S THE BEST MAN?"

The Whigs seem exceedingly pleased and perpetuate the most *annihilating* witticisms. on account as they say, of Fanny Wright being a Van Buren *man*. Well, gentlemen with all your *liberality*, you have a majority of *one* of such *men*. Take Fanny, from Anne, and *nothing* remains—but take Fanny from Anne and Granny, and *one* remains.

The only difficulty which presents itself is, who is the *best man?* Fanny Wright, Anne Royal or Granny Harrison?

Answer us this, and we can then determine whether *party motives* governed you in "*appropriating the representation.*"

"General Harrison never received a blow from the hand of an insolent enemy."—*Louisville Journal.*

And no wonder—he never had courage to go within "striking distance" of an enemy.—*Maysville Monitor.*

"The whigs are not afraid to trust the people with any thing."

Albany Whig.

That may be; but the people are afraid to trust the "whigs."

nondago Standard.

FABRICATIONS.—The editor of the Chronicle says, "as the day of election approaches, we are not surprised to find that fabrications multiply." This is very candid in him. He and his party have been so constantly in the habit of dealing in fabrications, as the day of election approaches, that others are not surprised to find them multiply, and he has certainly no reason to feel any surprise at finding them pursuing their old practice. He says, very truly, "that they are generally published on the eve of an election when it is too late to detect and expose them." An instance of this appears in the same paper, in which he makes the remark. It is in the form of a communication, signed "Original and firm Jacksonian," taken from the Kent Bugle, in which we are alleged to have admitted that Mr. Van Buren, in the formation of the constitution of New York, voted that the negro population should have the privilege of voting at the elections, which is now the case in that state." This, as our readers know, is a base fabrication from first to last. We never admitted any such thing; nor is it a fact that the negro population are entitled to vote in New York. The writer of the article knew it to be a base and malicious fabrication when he penned it; the editor of the Kent Bugle knew it to be so when he published it, and the editor of the Chronicle was aware of the same fact when he copied it Well might he, therefore, say, "as the day of election approaches, we are not surprised to find that fabrications multiply."

A NEW CLAIMANT TO THE FRENCH THRONE.

The Kentish (Dover) Observer of July 13, says:—"A person landed here yesterday from Calais, who if report speak truth, ought to be now sitting on the throne of France, by the title of Louis the XVIIth This person, it is said, was born in 1785, and after the decapitation and murder of his father, mother, and other Royal relatives, being considered idiotic, was not particularly under the surveillance of the revolutionists, but was secretly conveyed from Paris, during the horrors of the Revolution, and has been travelling since, in almost every part of the world, under the protection of a French Marquis. Why he has returned to Paris is a matter of conjecture; but it seems his bed did not exactly consist of roses; for his presence becoming known to the French authorities, he was, under the edict of 1830, placed in the hands of the *gens d'armes*, who conveyed him to Calais, and put him on board the packet, which landed him here, and from whence he departed for London this morning. He gave in his name at the Alien Office as "Charles Louis, 51 years of age."

THE TEXIAN ARMY.

The late vote for a commanding General of those forces shows, in the midst of contradictory rumors, the exact numerical force of the Texian army. It stood

For General Houston,	1700
" " Lamar,	170
Total,	1870

The actual number, however, as we since learn from the Natchez Courier, bringing accounts from their head quarters at Victoria up to the last of July, was 2300 men.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS.

For the Eastern Shore—WM. A. SPENCER
For the Western Shore—HUGH ELY.
First District—JAMES A. STEWART.
Second District—EDWARD LLOYD.
Third District—J. T. H. WORTHINGTON
Fourth District—W. FRICK & A. THOMAS.
Fifth District—JOSEPH HOLMAN.
Sixth District—WASHINGTON DUVALL.
Seventh District—JOHN B. BROOKE.

TALBOT EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY ON MONDAY NEXT! It remains to be seen whether the people of Talbot county will on Monday next support a man who is opposed to their electing their own Senators-- and who voted for the odious Indemnity Act---and who from those votes has shown himself hostile to the rights of the people---or for the Democratic Candidates who are favorable to retrenchment in the expenditures of the State—and opposed to squandering the people's money, and who are in favor of extending the people's rights to a wholesome and proper degree.

☞The indisposition of the Editor will account for any deficiencies that may occur in this morning's Whig.

The Baltimore American of the 30th ult. says:—"A captain of the Texan army, direct from that country informs the editor of the Cincinnati Whig that charges had been formally preferred against Mr. Burnet, the President of Texas, for TREASON. The charges were signed by Gen. Lamar, Gen. Rusk, and nearly all of the principal officers of the Texan Army. His release of Santa Anna, and other suspicious acts, furnished the foundation for the accusation.

Th following paragraph is published in the New York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday: *Escape of Gen. Santa Anna!*—A letter was received in this city yesterday, from a highly respectable source, dated New Orleans, August 14th, which states that a merchant from Natchitoches, had just arrived at New Orleans who had received intelligence that Santa Anna had escaped from the Texians; and that a Mexican army, under Gen. Urrea was marching upon Natchitoches, and at the last advices, has reached within sixty miles of that place.

More recent information from New Orleans show that there is no foundation for either of the statements contained in the forgoing letter. The papers from New Orleans up to the 17th, do not allude in any way to the reported escape of Santa Anna; and in the second place, instead of the Mexican army being within sixty miles from Nacogdoches, the Texian army, at the last dates, was marching towards the Mexican territory.

THE GREAT WHIG PARTY say they go for Gen. Harrison, because he will carry out their principles. An honest confession, truly, Gen. Harrison was one of those who sustained the administration of the elder John Adams—in the passage of

The Alien Law,
The Sedition or Gag Law,
The Stamp Tax,
The Land Tax,
The Still Tax,

and was rapidly bringing the country into a situation to bear the

Window Tax,

and all the Taxes with which England is so supremely blessed. But the people put a stop to his aristocratic administration. Look to the situation of your State, under a Whig administration, and from that you will see, that the Whig principles are calculated to oppress the Farmer and the Mechanic, with TAXES, to pamper odious and ARISTOCRATIC MONOPOLIES.

The above is from the Frederick Citizen and a true picture of Harrison Whiggery. It requires but little discernment to see how well the principles and measures of the Harrisonites chime. Gen. Harrison is particularly fond of "gag laws" and "taxes," but our Harrison Legislature more fond of imposing upon the people an enormous debt from which, in all probability, will spring a DIRECT TAX.

Look to these things VOTERS OF TALBOT. Go to the polls on Monday next and vote for

JAMES MURRAY LLOYD
AND
Col. SAMUEL STEVENS

and by so doing convince your federal leaders that you will not submit to the dominion of men who oppress you with Taxes. Follow the example of the old Democrat Republicans who removed from power the odious Administration of the elder Adams, for the oppressions it dared to heap upon them, and you will have acted as become men who are determined not to become slaves from tame and passive submission.

From the Globe.

ARKANSAS ELECTIONS

Extract of a letter dated

"LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug 7, 1836

'DEAR SIR: Our first elections under the new constitution of Arkansas have just closed and have resulted in a signal victory to the Van Buren party. Col Conway, the Democratic candidate for Governor has succeeded by about 1600 majority; and Judge Yell, our candidate for Congre s, by about 3000. Three-fourths of the Legislature will be of the Republican party. We shall send two Senators of the right politics: Col. Sevier will be one of them.

George Dudley
Opposed to the rights of the People.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Mr. George Dudley, who is now a candidate for Elector of Senate voted in 1831 against a Bill, on its final passage, to alter and amend the Constitution of the State, allowing each county to have one Senator elected immediately by the People. You will find this fact recorded in the Journal of Proceedings of the Session of 1830, January 19, page 102.

Now fellow citizens will you vote for a man on Monday next who is opposed to the extension of your rights? Who pronounces you incapable of choosing your own State Senators? Who believes you so ignorant that it would be dangerous to trust so important a choice in your hands? His vote against giving you the just privilege of electing your own Senators plainly expresses his opinions of your virtue and patriotism.

He also VOTED AGAINST the appointment of Register's of Wills, and clerks of the several County Courts of this State for a term of seven years, after such offices become vacant by the death or resignation of present incumbents. See Journal page 104—session of 1830. In fact he has proven himself worthy of his Federal Doctrines and gone against the interests of the poor man in those two instances. Fellow citizens reflect before you vote for a man so hostile to trusting you with the management of your own concerns. He is opposed to reform, and consequently opposed to the rights of the people.

Fellow citizens—pause and reflect before you entrust to such a man any power to act for you. You have long patiently borne the errors of the State Government—will you entail them upon your children—will you be content to enjoy the mere semblance of liberty, when it is in your power to enjoy it to the fullest extent? Again I say George Dudley was opposed to your electing your own Senators, and he dare not deny it, because he and his party think they can do it much better themselves than the poor Farmer and Mechanic can. If you submit to those Federal Doctrines you insult the beloved memory of a WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Whig.

MR. SHERWOOD:—With what pleasure from my "boggy abode," do I behold the fluttering of the pie-bald federal junto, united to deceive and impose on the honest unsuspecting citizen. It is quite a farce to see the little sub-animal's riding to and fro, and the scribblers and jugglers all in motion. An Eastonian has lately figured in the *thumb paper*, but like "one of the people," for he may be the same, (like the cameleon they are of many hues) has dodged the question. He and his friends are not in the habit of facing the truth, if they can find a loop hole. He says I have scribbled on *Banking, Bills of Exchange* and *Primary Schools—what a fat one.* The federalists say they have all the talents, learning and respectability, but I find their writers have another accomplishment, but it may proceed from a short memory. I have written on the duties of the Eastern Shore Treasurer and his increased salary, and slightly on the finances of the State; neither subject has been answered by 'One of the People" or "Eastonian." They too well know it will not bear an investigation? They too well know the federal rulers have spent the whole funds of the State, and are now in debt nearly *fourteen million of dollars*? They well know the Treasurer of the State had to beg the liberty of borrowing fifty thousand dollars at the May Session? They well know the last Session cost the Stase eighty thousand one hundred and sixty nine dollars 67 cents? They well know the extra session in May cost the State thirteen thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars 19 cents, because the members would not stay twenty-four hours longer to finish the business? They well know the citizens will have to be taxed to pay all those claims? They also know if they still continue to borrow money to pay the interest of the claims they owe, that the debt can never be redeemed? They know the Governor is to appoint three men to go to England to borrow you eight million of dollars for which they will receive twenty thousand dollars? What State can stand all those charges? Those are subjects they dare not answer? They had rather juggle, deceive and cheat the people? They had rather darkly insinuate, and assassin-like, stab the private character. A man's public character should always be in the hands of the people to be used with truth. But mean and contemptible must be the wretch, low and detestible must be the cause that attacks to private character for a prop.—But I fear not their threats, I feel above the shafts of Federal malice and detraction—and as long as I am able to hold a pen and you a type, they shall be exposed and the people shall know their base acts.

CALHOUN'S WEASEL.

Talbot county, Aug. 29, 1836.

ELECTION NEWS.

From the Jacksonville (Illinois) Gazette and News.

It is supposed from the returns already received, that Casey's majority, the Van Buren candidate in the second district, over Field, the White candidate, will be from 4,000 to 6,000 votes. In the first district, Reynolds and Snider are both ahead of Gatewood. It is supposed that Snyder is elected. Snyder and Reynolds are both Van Buren men, and Gatewood is for any body but Mr. Van Buren. The result of the election for members of the State Legislature, as far as known, is not less gratifying than that of Congressmen. The democratic majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be in the proportion of two to one.

For the Whig.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

As the time is fast approaching when an important election will take place, wherein the rights of all are concerned, I propose to give a short history of the proceedings of the Federal or present ruling party in Maryland. On referring to the report of the committee of ways and means, appointed by the House of Delegates at December Session 1819, I find in 1811 the State possessed a capital of one million six hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars 67 cents, and owed not a dollar. In the year 1819 the capital of the State was reduced down to one million two hundred and thirty three dollars 74 cents, and the State owed 72 millions—the above seven years the State was in the hands of the federalists—and they spent four hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and eleven dollars 93 cents of the capital, since they have again assumed the power they have spent the balance of the capital and plunged the State in debt nearly fourteen millions of dollars—and added to all those profligate proceedings they spent at the last session eighty thousand one hundred and sixty nine dollars 67 cents.—Not satisfied with the above expenditures, they authorized the Governor to send three persons to England to borrow eight million of dollars, and to pay them twenty thousand dollars—thus we are to be subjects again to England. Again: at the last Session the Treasurer had to borrow fifty thousand dollars more to pay the current expenses of the State. The Treasurer tells you that the expenses of the State exceed the income annually seventy five thousand dollars—in addition to an annual interest of four hundred thousand dollars—making a sum of four hundred and seventy five thousand dollars to be paid every year over and al ove the income—the above is from the record and cannot be controverted.—Thus you are in debt fourteen millions of dollars—and have to borrow every year an addition of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to pay the interest and pay the expenses of the government. Was there ever such management? Can the State pay the claim? —should it go on many more years in this way will the whole State be worth the money?—Farmers and Mechanics those are stubborn facts—will you sell your State to keep such spendthrifts in power? with all those facts staring you in the face. The Whig Legislature passed a bill to raise the salary of the Eastern Shore Treasurer—for which Mr. Dudley vote—and they have taxed you through Baltimore to pay the damages done by the mob in Baltimore to those Bank Directors & Bank Stockolders who have pocketed the hard earnings of the widow and orphan.—The amount to be paid to Johnson, Glenn & Co., is one hundred and two thousand five hundred and fifty two dollars eighty two cents? Go to the election on Monday next, and let the world see you are resolved to dismiss such unworthy servants. You have offered to you two electors, Mr. Dudley an old federalist of the Boston stamp—who has voted to waste your money—the other, General Dickinson a tergiversating politician formerly a drone in the republican ranks—now an active drill sergeant in the Federal Band, both of whom if elected, will vote for men to support R. H. Goldsborough in the U. States Senate. And you have Lloyd and Stevens two old republicans who have never deviated from political rectitude—who have always been on the side of the people, who will always support due economy in your funds—and vote to dismiss Robert H. Goldsborough.

W.

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