Thos. Catrup Esq

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS THE PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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☞ All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*.

RULES
OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the Civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and that either of them, when begun, shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on process or otherwise; or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the Bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A. M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpœnas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil causes, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; all process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meredian on the second day of court; and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8. That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an audible voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe & make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before or be shewn to court if required, at the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Crier of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgment in ejectment, or fiat executio on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, warned by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned Nihil, may notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognizance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; nor on two Nihils, returned on Scirefacias against the Special Bails, unless such Scirefacias shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attornies, of the time place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerks office five Plots ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plot returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerks office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18. That the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleadings; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the adverse party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnish the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings, in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpœna in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpœna is returnable, the party for whom they are summond or his counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof and non attendance of such Witnesses, that this court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such cause is really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses, so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone the cause or to continue it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court, be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the intermediate costs of the other shall be borne by the party not ready from neglect. That all points of law brought before the court shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment and for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the setting of the court.

24 That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court, and that all Subpœnas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special Verdicts points saved, cases stated Demurers and errors in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the court shall in their discretion determine to dispense with this Rule for special Reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and juries; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the Bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court.

28. That the Crier cause the court Room, including the Bench, Bar and jury-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—
JAMES PARROTT, Cl'k.
August, 21. 1838. (G.)

POETRY.

From the Democratic Herald.

RESUMPTION SONG.

TUNE—Royal Charlie.

Hard times, hard times is all the cry,
The country 's in confusion,
The Banks have stopped and still they try
To mistify delusion.
They give us trash, and keep the cash,
To send across the waters
To pay for things they bought from kings
To gull our sons and daughters.
CHORUS—Then to the polls ye noble souls,
The Banks may cry for quarters;
But hear their doom, they shall resume
Or forfeit all their charters.

Shall corporations rule the soil
What Washington defended,
Shall honest people sweat and toil
And see their rights suspended.
Must we be slaves to pompous knaves,
Shall Bankers be our masters;
Must all our pay from day to day
Be nothing but shin-plasters,
CHORUS—Then to the Polls, &c.

Brave Jackson strove to keep us free.
He loved his country dearly;
His "*sound metalic currency*,"
Was not a "*promise*" merely.
As little Vans an honest men,
He'll imitate the hero.
And send the whigs to dance their jigs,
At least as low as zero
CHORUS—Then to the Polls, &c.

Poor Maryland by whig misrule
Is brought to degradation,
Compell'd to be a supple tool
To Biddle's exaltation,
But Grason bold the whip shall hold,
To lash these money-masters;
His farmer hand will clear the land
Of whigs and whig shin plasters,
CHORUS—Then to the Polls, &c.

TO A COQUET'S GLOVE.

Slave of the snow white hand; I fold
My spirit in thy fabric fair,
And when thy dainty hand is cold,
And rudely comes the winter air,
Press in thy light and straining form
Those slender fingers soft and warm;
And as the fine traced veins within
Quicken their bright and rosy flow,
And gracefully the dewy skin
Clings to the form that warms it so,
Tell her my heart is riding there,
Trembling to be so closely pressed,
And saddens even to be blessed—
Fated to serve her for a day,
And then, like thee, be flung away

N. P. WILLIS.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

The desperate struggles and floundering by which some endeavour to get out of their embarrassments are amusing enough. We remember to have been much delighted the first time we heard the history of the wooing of a noble Lord, now no more, narrated. His Lordship was a man of talents and enterprise, of stainless pedigree, and a fair rent roll but the veriest slave of bashfulness. Like all timid and quiet men, he was very susceptible and very constant, as long as he was in the habit of seeing the object of his affections daily. He chanced at the beginning of an Edingburgh winter to lose heart to Miss——; and, as their families were in the habits of intimacy, he had frequent opportunities of meeting with her. He gazed and sighed incessantly—a very Dumbiedikes, but that he had a larger allowance of brain; he followed her every where; he felt jealous, uncomfortable, savage, if she looked even civilly at another; and yet, notwithstanding his stoutest resolutions—notwithstanding the encouragement afforded him by the lady, a woman of sense, who saw what his Lordship would be at, esteemed his character, was superior to girlish affection, and made every advance consistent with female delicacy—the winter was fast fading into spring, and he had not yet got his mouth opened. Mamma at last lost all patience; and one day when his Lordship was taking his usual lounge in the drawing room, silent or an occasional monosyllable, the good lady abruptly left the room and locked the pair in alone. When his Lordship, on essaying to take his leave, discovered the predicament in which he stood, a desperate fit of resolution seized him. Miss——sat bending most assiduously over her needle, a deep blush on her cheek. His Lordship advanced towards her, but, losing heart by the way passed in silence to the door. He returned to the charge, but again without effect. At last, nerving himself like one about to spring a powder mine, he stopped short before her—"Miss——will you mary me?" "With great pleasure, my Lord," was the answer given, in a low, somewhat timid, but unfaltering voice, while a deeper crimson suffused the face of the speaker. And a right good wife she made him.

Edingburgh Literary Journal.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

STATE EXTRAVAGANCE AND ABUSES.

For ten years, with the exception of the year 1830, the Whig party, under different names, have held the whole power of the State in their hands. It is now time to inquire whether they have exercised it for the public good, or for the benefit of political favorites.

Before the year 1829, the whole expense of each session of the Legislature was between *thirty* and *forty thousand* dollars. In 1830, when the Jackson party were in power, it was thirty seven thousand. Since then, it has been increased to seventy thousand dollars. Before the year 1829, the whole expenditures of the State, including the interest of the public debt, were about three hundred thousand dollars. In 1837 they amounted to about SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND. In the year 1828, the public debt was one hundred & eighty thousand dollars. At the present time it is more than Twelve Millions! It is true the State has a claim, against the internal improvement companies, for a great portion of this sum, and that some members of the democratic party voted for the laws which created this immense debt; but the whigs have had the complete control in *every* branch of the Government, and, according to their own rule, are answerable for the present condition of the State. Before the whigs came into full power, (1831) the printing for each session amounted to from four to eight thousand dollars. It is now more than double that sum:* and in 1836, amounted to eighteen thousand; of which Jesse Hughes received eight thousand, and Nicer the balance. The democratic members have made every effort to reduce the expense, and to change the mode of contracting the public printing, but have been defeated every attempt. The contract is given to Hughes each year in advance, and he expends it in such a manner as to increase his profits. The index to the last journal of proceedings fills one hundred and ninety three pages. The index to the Laws is in the same proportion. One fourth of the number of pages would have been sufficient to contain the necessary references. Thus the public records are encumbered, to the great injury and expense of the State, for the sole purpose of swelling the printer's profits. In 1837, Mr Hughes was paid $1,215 for printing the laws, $250 for making the index to the Laws and Journals. He also received one hundred and fifty dollars for delivering the Laws and Journals, that is, for putting them on board the steamboat, and directing them to the clerks of different counties. This job of distributing the laws was formerly given to some other person than the printer. It is now the policy to accumulate favors upon the same individual. The laws were formerly delivered in March, those of the last session were distributed early. After so much delay, it might have been expected that the Acts and Journals of the Assembly would have been sent forth in a perfect form. I have examined but one copy of the laws, and that presents a series of blunders. The following laws are entirely omitted: From chap. 10 to 21, from chap. 30 to 37, from chap. 55 to 61, from chap. 67 to 79, from chap. 104 to 121, from chap. 261 to 269, from chap. 295 to 302, from chap. 317 to 320, and from chap. 344 to 351. Similar mistakes occur in the resolutions and in the journal of proceedings. If all the copies are alike, it will be necessary to print them a second time; and Mr. Hughes will no doubt submit to the additional labor, for the sake of the double profit.

A dispute has been kept up with the State of Virginia, the only effect of which, is to give payment to political favorites. Josiah Bailey, attorney general, Joseph Merrick and Benjamin Chapman were employed to argue the case in the supreme court. Virginia took exception to the jurisdiction of the court, and thus deprived our learned counsel of their case, but not of their fees; for they received nine hundred dollars out of the treasury for examining the claim of Maryland to the disputed territory. At some convenient time, the dispute will be revived, not with the expectation of recovering the land, but for the purpose of gratifying favorites.

Some years ago, a scheme was proposed for revising the laws of Maryland. Judge Buchanan and Mr. Reverdy Johnson received three thousand dollars for commencing the work, and [illegible] These gentlemen, after receiving this sum, relinquished the work, & nothing more has been heard of their revised code, or printed labors. The next step was to enlarge this scheme of executive patronage. Seventeen lawyers were employed to complete the work, and it was supposed that the expense to the state, would be at least thirty thousand dollars. Two of these gentlemen, it is said, were committee clerks to the last House of Delegates. Their consenting to serve in that capacity shows what estimate they put upon their own talents, and how much they were overrated by the Governor and Council, who selected them as the successors of Judge Buchanan and Reverdy Johnson. It is not intended to attach blame to any individual who was employed for this purpose. The objection is made to the extravagant system of squandering the public money for the benefit of influential partizans; without regard to the interest of the State, or the wishes of the people.

The indemnity law is a remarkable instance of this policy. Mr. Johnson received forty thousand dollars, Mr. Morris sixteen thousand, and Mr. Glenn thirty seven thousand; all from the public treasury for damages sustained in the city of Baltimore. The indemnity law gave rise to a trial in the Court of Appeals, between the State and the city of Baltimore. The question to be decided was this,—whether the amount of damages, allowed to Johnson, Morris and Glenn, should be paid out of the public treasury, or out of the auction duties, which the people of Baltimore supposed had been given to them, for the purpose of deepening their harbor. The question was of little importance; it was merely whether the State was to suffer directly or indirectly; and it might have been submitted to the Court of Appeals without argument. Mr. McMahon and Mr. Bailey were employed by the Executive, and each of these gentlemen received a fee of one thousand dollars.

I shall now return to Mr. Hughes, and give an account of the sums bestowed upon him and other favorites at Annapolis. He was paid, as well as other whig editors, fifty dollars for publishing certain laws. This was probably right; but he was also paid thirty six dollars for publishing an order, and for furnishing other editors with a copy of the laws to be published. Two or three dollars would have been enough for printing the order, and therefore he must have been allowed more than thirty dollars for furnishing copies to other editors.—This was an imposition; because other editors could have copied the laws from his paper, and therefore stood in no need of a written or printed copy. He received $200 for printing 10,000 marriage licenses. There is very little more printing in a marriage license than in an election ticket; and the printing of 10,000, if that number were required, ought not to have cost the state more than fifty or sixty dollars. He received $250 for making an index to the Laws and Journals. This job ought to have been given to some other person, for two reasons: In the first place, a person, who was not the printer, would have had no inducement to make a voluminous index; and in the next place, it was manifestly unjust to give to an individual, who was already enriching himself at the public expense, the various little jobs that might have been performed as well by other persons, and which might have assisted to support many indigent families. For the reason last mentioned, he ought not to have been employed to distribute the laws for which he received one hundred and fifty dollars. He was paid seventy five dollars for packing the laws and finding boxes. Empty store boxes must have been high in the city of Annapolis, and Mr. Hughes must have found it very laborious to pack documents with so large an index.

He was paid three hundred and eleven dollars for printing two hundred and fifty copies of the catalogue of books in the state library. This appears to be an extravagant allowance for printing a list of the books in the library. A new list is probably required every year, which provides an annual job for the printer and librarian.

Mr. David Ridgeley is the librarian, and receives a regular salary of one thousand dollars. What perquisities he receives besides it is difficult to say, but the treasurer's report, in answering to a call made by the House of Delegates discloses various payments, in addition to his salary. He received one hundred and fifty dollars for making the catalogue, which was printed by Mr. Mughes. If it be not a part of his duty to make a list of the books placed under his care, it is hard to say what duty he has to perform. He might with as much propriety, charge the State for the list he is obliged to keep of the books loaned to privileged persons. If the state is to pay one hundred and fifty dollars every year, for a new catalogue, and $311, for printing it, the sooner the books are sold or given away, the better for the public.

Two or three years ago, Mr. Ridgely, or some one else, discovered a trunk, or chest or box of old manuscripts in the treasury building, or some other public office. The Governor communicated the fact to the Legislature, and a resolution was passed in May 1836, authorizing the Executive to have the papers transcribed and printed "in documentary volumes."—The manuscripts were said to contain valuable information concerning the early history of Maryland. Mr. Ridgeley was employed to transcribe them and received $382 for that service in the year 1837, in addition to the sum received for his catalogues, and his regular salary of a thousand dollars. The work will require several years to complete it and will probably cost the state ten or fifteen thousand dollars, before it comes out of the hands of Mr. Ridgely and Mr. Hughes. What will the people think of this expensive scheme, when they learn that the papers are of little or no value, and that they are now actually in print on the file of the old Maryland Gazette? But even if they contained useful information, there was no necessity for transcribing or printing them at a great expense, They were already secure in a public office, and accessible to antiquarians and book makers. Some years ago twelve hundred dollars were expended in the purchase of McMahons history of Maryland. The first part of Mr. Bozman's work on the same subject had already been published. In 1835, Mr. John Leeds Kerr made a donation to the State of the second part, which was accepted by the legislature, and ordered to be printed. The Governor and council were required to contract for the publication; to reserve five hundred copies to the donor. This present cost the state two thousand dollars; which sum on that sum amounted to one hundred and fifty one dollars. The expenditure of this enormous sum for firewood, would seem incredible, if it were not for the fact, that the more the state loses, the more the messenger gains The allowance of ten dollars for putting the seal to the state bonds seems to be too trifling for notice; it is but the impropriety of the charge, which deserves censure. The expenditure of thirteen dollars and fifty cents for pen knives, purchased of John Brewer for the executive, is objectionable for the same reasons. If the Governor, or any member of the Council, or the clerk, or messenger, wanted a penknife, they ought to have purchased it with their own money. Allowing the executive to consist of eight members, including the messenger, the knives must have cost one dollar and sixty two cents a piece. The governor and council did not require knives in the discharge of their public duties, and Mr. Thompson, being a large dealer in firewood stood more in need of an axe than a penknife.

I omitted to mention in the proper place, that Geo. G. Brewer received seven hundred and forty eight dollars, in the year 1837, for transcribing a record book in his office. He is also the chief clerk of the House of Delegates, and in that capacity is allowed for various extra services. In the same year, Saml. Brown register of wills received four hundred and ninety dollars, for transcribing certain records in his office. Whether they relate to the early settlement of the State, or to the unfinished business of his predecessors, cannot be ascertained from the treasurer's report.

It may be urged, in extenuation of these extra allowances that as soon as the payment of Mr. Culbreth was made known his nomination as secretary of state was rejected by the whig senate. But the receipt of the money by Mr. Culbreth, was not more objectionable, than the payment of it by the executive. The payment to the messenger was still mor exceptionable; yet Governor Veazy was re-elected by the unanimous vote of the whig members of the legislature. And, as if to evince their approbation of his whole course, they made an extra payment to him of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, in the form of an addition to his salary. It is therefore natural to conclude, that some other cause prevented the appointment of Mr. Culbreth. I have pointed out some of the abuses practised by the whig party. My limits will not allow me to give a history of their measures, nor have I the records which furnish the proofs and details of their improper expenditures.

Having shown how the ruling party in the State, have exercised their power, I shall now explain the means, by which they have endeavoured to retain it.

At the Presidential election in 1828, this State was entitled to eleven electors. The Adams party then calculated that ten of these that Baltimore county alone would elect a friend of General Jackson. The result proved that without a new division of districts, it was uncertain which part would elect a majority of electors at the next presidential election. The apportionment of members of Congress, under the census of 1830, reduced our number of electors to ten; and furnished the pretext for forming the districts in such a manner, as in the opinion of the Adams party, would secure to their candidate nine of the electoral vote. At December session 1831, they divided the State in the following manner: St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundle, Prince Georges, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington and Alleghany and the city of Annapolis, formed she first district and chose four electors, Baltimore city formed the second district and was entitled to two electors; Baltimore county was to form the third district, and choose one elector, and Harford, with the whole Eastern Shore was to form the fourth district and choose three electors. From local causes, Baltimore city had elected anti-Jackson delegates; and little doubt was entertained that the same causes would secure the election of anti-Jackson electors from that city. By leaving out Baltimore county, it was easy to form the first and last districts so as to secure the election of seven electors of the same party. It was a difficult task to dispose of Baltimore county, with its large majority of Jackson voters. It would change the political character of any other district to which it might be attached; and would probably have the same effect upon the whole State, if the ten electors were chosen by general ticket. Therefore it was not annexed to the western districts, nor to the city of Baltimore, nor to the Eastern Shore; but was separated from the rest of the state. The Jackson members proposed to elect the ten electors by general ticket, and thus give to Maryland her due weight, and to the people of every county and city a fair chance of expressing their wishes. The districts however were carved out to suit the party in power. At December session 1833, finding that Baltimore city had gone against them; that without the whole vote of Maryland there was no chance of electing an anti-Jackson President; and that the clamor produced by the removal of the deposites, was likely to give them a majority in the State; the whigs, for these reasons, abolished the districts which had been of so little service to their cause, and united with the republican party in providing for the election of electors by general ticket. At December session 1832, they formed the State into new Congressional districts, upon the same plan of securing the election of a majority of their own friends and of defeating majority of the people. The seven western wards of Baltimore were formed into one Congressional district; while the five eastern wards, and Anne Arundle county and the city of Annapolis were made to compose another district. The seven western wards were then decidedly in favor of General Jackson, and could not be incorporated with the last described district, so as to make a double district of the whole, without causing the election of two Jackson members of Congress. Baltimore city was therefore dismembered, and the shipping interest of Fells Point was made to depend upon the planting interest of Anne Arundle, and the transcribing interest of Annapolis. At December Session 1834, the whig party, finding that Mr. McKim had been elected from that district, and that they had no farther use for it, united it with the seven western wards, and formed the whole into a double district. In some of the counties, the commissioners of the tax were elected by the people; and frequent attempts were made to deprive Baltimore, Cecil and Queen Annes of this privilege, and to restore it to the Governor and Council. In

*Note by Ed. Republican.

To make this item of abuse the more striking we give the following statement, taken from the official report of the clerk of the House of Delegates, made on the 13th February last. For the sake of comparison, we have taken the three years when the Jackson State Administration had an influence in the Legisture, and have set the expenses of printing then incurred, by the side of those with which the people have been saddled, during the three last years, by which it will be seen that while the aggregate of the first terms was only $18,538 86;—that of the last amounted to $46,067 81, making an increase of $27,528 95! A pretty fair specimen of that whig extravagance which has bankrupted the State Treasury reducing an actual SURPLUS left by a Jackson Administration in 1831 to an estimated total DEFICIT for the current year of $161,972 30!

☞ LOOK ON THIS!

In the year ending,			
1st Dec. 1829 the amount of the printing account was			$8,133 70
1830	do	do	5,489 00
1831	do	do	4,915 00
			18,538 86

☞ NOW, LOOK ON THIS!

In the year ending,			
1st Dec. 1835 the printing account was swelled to			$12,067 37
1836	do	do	18,096 65
1837	do	do	15,903 79
			46,067 81
			18,538 86
			$27,528 95

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