

THE HERALD.

From the *Bald. Chronicle*.

We took occasion in the last number of the Chronicle to express ourselves in strong terms, as we think just, of the proposition of the Van Burenists to call a Convention in Annapolis, for the purpose of abrogating the present government of Maryland, and setting up a new one, provisionally, in its stead. This scheme began, as our readers are aware, with Mr. Francis Thomas, and the first movement, in pursuance of it, was to place him at the head of the committee from Frederick county. We have now received the proceedings of the Frederick committee and find them in excess, in every city and presumption, even the original proposition of the motion. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention nominate six suitable persons to recommend to the suffrage of the people, as a delegation to represent this county in the State Convention before named.

Resolved, That these six persons, when elected, be invested with the power of representing this county, in said convention, and that they be, and are hereby authorized to join with the delegates from other counties and cities, in continuing the appointment of all officers, military and naval, whose terms of service expire annually, and to exercise such powers as may be necessary for the welfare of the state, and that they be recommended, also, to endeavor to settle the basis of representation of a convention, for the purpose of altering and amending the present form of Government or framing a new one.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Reform in the several election districts to appoint three Judges and two Clerks of election for each district, to receive the ballots of the voters of each district, cast for or against the resolution for the election of the six delegates to represent this county in the Convention to be held in Annapolis, and that the Judges so appointed be qualified to receive the votes of the people in the same manner as if they had been regularly qualified under the laws of the State. And, that all persons offering to vote for the aforesaid six delegates shall be subject to the same restrictions and required to possess the same qualifications as the election laws of the State now require, and that the Judges so appointed shall make their election returns on the Wednesday succeeding the election, in the same manner, and form as the Judges appointed under the law, to a committee to be chosen by the Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this Convention to receive the returns made by the Judges of election chosen by the people, where duty shall be to certify that the six persons whom the Judges declare to have received the greatest number of votes of the county are duly elected to represent the county in the Convention to be held in Annapolis on the third Monday of November next; for the purpose already mentioned, and that their certificate shall be a full warrant for their exercising the authority for which they have been chosen.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain the Convention to be held in Annapolis in the execution of the duties entrusted to them.

It will be seen, by the terms of the second resolution, that the proposed convention is to be invested with authority to exercise such power as may be necessary for the welfare of the state;—that is to say, it can be a grant of all power which they may fit to exercise. Mr. Dallas's doctrine is that a "Convention is the provided machinery of peaceful revolution." But he spoke of a Convention held in obedience to the decree of a pre-existing authority. Mr. Thomas claims for his group a Convention even superior families.

We have not the honor to know Mr. Verry's opinion upon this matter, but it appears clear to us that the assembling of this convention cannot be permitted, with out a sacrifice both of the rights and the dignity of the acknowledged Executive of Maryland. There can be no doubt about the existence, at this time, and until the first Monday in January, at least of a full and complete executive authority, and any assemblage of men purposing to usurp or even to exercise concurrently, executive power, is clearly illegal, insurrectionary & rebellious. It is to our mind entirely unquestionable that it will become the duty of the Executive to arrest, as rebels against the State of Maryland, as well as violators of the peace, dignity and good government of the State, every man who may dare to participate in such an assemblage and thus break the allegiance of the State. It is to be a law unto itself.

This meeting, it will be soon, change the condition precedent to this, going into the Electoral College, from a Van Buren Senate to a Senate favorable to Reform; or, in other words, to a Senate favorable to the passage of a law authorizing the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution.—The 22 Electors can, of course, enter into no pledge whatever. They are but three months to the first of January, when the distribution of delegates takes place.

Reserve.—The special session of the Legislature, convened by the proclamation of the Governor, commenced on Monday, the 3d Oct. inst. On the same day Governor

of the constitution no business can come before the Legislature except that for which they were specifically called together. The Governor's message is a business paper, and in style and brevity is a model for others to follow. He enumerates the objects for which he convened the Legislature to be, to consider the propriety of an appropriation of the funds of the State for the election of a Whig Senate which will be in favor of Reform, and after a short skirmish with them on Monday last, drove them off the plantations, the Indians having got their share of the field. Now, despite of Thomas Pinckney, Esq. of South Carolina, another Whig Senator, lost 18 votes.

To consider the propriety of an appropriation towards a survey of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, for which they hardly voted in its stead. This scheme began, as our readers are aware, with Mr. Francis Thomas, and the first movement, in pursuance of it, was to place him at the head of the committee from Frederick county. We have now received the proceedings of the Frederick committee and find them in excess, in every city and presumption, even the original proposition of the motion. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

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Items of News.

From Florida.
Charleston, Oct. 10, 1856.
The steam boat Charleston, Capt. Bonelli, arrived last evening from Jacksonville, which place she left on Friday. From a passenger we learn that the forces under Gov. Calhoun had met with some Indian tribes in the ravages of the Cherokees, and that the Indians had been driven from their homes. The Indians having got their share of the field. Now, despite of Thomas Pinckney, Esq. of South Carolina, another Whig Senator, lost 18 votes.

The Editor of the New York Tribune says, "We have pursued a route to the South, which gives quite a gloomy picture of the ravages of the Cherokees, and the Indians having got their share of the field. Now, despite of Thomas Pinckney, Esq. of South Carolina, another Whig Senator, lost 18 votes.

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