advocate for that cause, I cannot let it pass by without the expression of a different view, which I submit to the good sense of "the writer," as well as to that of your numerous readers.

The error seems to me to consist in this—'that the leading candidate in the electoral college *will be chosen by the House*'—and secondly—that if, according to a certain calculation, Mr. Van Buren will go into the House with some eight or ten votes more than either Mr Webster or Mr. White, Maryland, whose vote would be designed for Mr. Webster, ought in that case to be given to Mr White in the Electoral College to put him ahead of Mr. Van Buren, and thus throw Mr. Webster absolutely away—and the reason for this is, to defeat Mr. Van Buren at all hazards.

When several candidates are before the People of the United State, taken from various States that one who happens to have a mere plurality over the rest in the electoral colleges, and yet be far from having a majority of the voices of the whole, should as a matter of course be elected by the House of Representatives in Congress, is to me a matter unfounded in reason, unsupported by principle, and totally at variance with the object and spirit of the Constitutional provision in such case.

In consequence of the greater population in some States than in others, a favorite in a very few States might gain a mere plurality, when there were several candidates, which would be a great way off from a majority of the whole, and in itself a small vote of the people compared with the national aggregate.—Would it be reasonable to say that the great body of the States and the people must go with this local influence, small in itself, because it is a little greater than the first choice has assigned to any body else?

Again—when the principle established is, *a majority of the whole*, is it ever considered that the highest ballot upon the first vote (though much short of a majority of the whole) gave any preference or claim to the party for whom that highest ballot was cast, so as to make it the duty of others to vote for him as matter of course? certainly not—the experience of all balloting is against it.

If it was either consistent with reason or sound principle of a majority of the whole, that a bare plurality in the electoral colleges should ensure or direct a constitutional majority in the House of Representatives, would the Constitution have provided, that, where no presidential candidate has a majority of the whole electoral votes in the Colleges, the choice shall be made by the House of Representatives, immediately, out of *the three persons having the highest number?*

Considering then that there is no just ground to believe that "the leading candidate in the Electoral colleges *must be chosen by the House of Representatives*," the presumed necessity of taking away the vote of Maryland from Mr. Webster, with the design to give it to Mr. White, will not exist.

But I am not sure that Mr. Van Buren is going into the House with eight or ten votes more than Mr. Webster. I do not know the statement to which "the writer" refers, but here is a fair and probable statement, as much in favour of Judge White, and as much against Mr. Webster as it can be justly made of course flattering to Mr. Van Buren.

To Mr. Webster I give Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana—eleven States with 106 electoral votes.

To Mr. Van Buren I give New Hampshire, New York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri—six states with 96 votes.

To Judge White I give Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee—seven states with 86 votes.

I offer the following views, as explanatory of this calculation. Maine is not a certain State, for any body;—the Whig gain in her last elections, though not sufficient, quite, to turn the scale, was great, and strongly indicative of thorough change. Judge White is so completely a stranger to her, and Mr. Van Buren so little united to her in any way to gain her confidence, that her natural inclination, as well as her natural propensity, must be for Mr. Webster.—Louisiana is electorally, decidedly Anti-Jackson—of course, unfavorable to the pretensions of either White or Van Buren—which are both founded upon Jacksonism. The three Western States given to Mr. Webster are strongly inclined to him—he has already, great strength there—Mr. White none—Mr. Van Buren's very small. In these States, too, Mr. Clay has many friends, and much interest—and can it be otherwise expected than that that noble minded, generous man, will ever be found faithful to Whig principles, and Whig men most competent to carry these principles into effect? Can we expect any thing else from his magnanimous and grateful spirit, but that, Conscious as he is of Daniel Webster's superiority over his opponents, as Daniel Webster was of Henry Clay's superiority over *his* opponents, that Henry Clay will now faithful to his principles, do for Daniel Webster, in the West, what Daniel Webster so powerfully achieved for Henry Clay in the East? Can it be otherwise expected than that the generous sentiment of the Western People themselves will gratefully reciprocate in a full support of the favorite son of the East, the worthy deeds of the Eastern People, in their ample support of the favorite son of the West?

Illinois is given to Mr. Van Buren—but Illinois is doubtful. The only thing that is certain about her is that she has never yet thought of Judge White.—New York, untampered with, is supposed to be decidedly for Mr. Webster—subjected to certain management and discipline, there is no calculating the result. Pennsylvania, by herself, is by no means certain, for any one—the result in New York may be decisive as to her—and the preponderating influence in Jersey, against the Whig candidate, is derived from no where else than the disposable power of New York and Philadelphia.

The seven States given to Judge White are given to him because they are Southern States—some have declared for him some have not—but they are given to him upon *presumption* alone. Certainly the course of Judge White has been hitherto marked by nothing so distinguishing as to command the attention of the people of the country for him. He is put up in the South as the anti Van Buren Southern Jackson candidate, and supported by some as the Southern candidate and by others as the Southern candidate.

Mr. Van Buren—much more distinguished—much more known from the sphere he has moved in—is called the office-holders, the office-seekers candidate, and is sustained by many as the true candidate of the Jacksonian exclusive democratic succession.

Mr. Webster is exclusively the candidate of the People every where possessing sound Whig principles—he is supported by all as the great and unequalled champion of the Constitution—and he is sustained because of his long tried and approved integrity of character, as well as of an universal conviction of his known superiority in all the great qualities of a Stateman.

If this is any thing like a just state of the case and I do verily believe it to be impartial and unclouded, their can be no reason for a Whig man, or a relenting Jacksonman, to sacrifice Mr. Webster, by throwing his vote to either of the others.—Mr. Webster's prospects seem to be quite as good as those of his competitors, and the inducements to cast their votes upon him, quite as great as to throw votes from him to them—particularly, as his merits are in the opinion of all men, commanding, and as the lack of love between Mr. White and Mr. Van Buren and their friends, is much greater, than between either of them and their friends, and Mr. Webster and his.

'The writer' alluded to says, and says very justly and patriotically, as an abstract position, that 'he will not consent to lose the country through *blind attachment to individuals.*' There is another wise and patriotic position akin to this, and equally worthy to be regarded—and that is, not to consent to sacrifice too much in the indulgence of ardent prejudices against individuals. Neither blind attachment nor ardent prejudice ought ever to direct our course.

Whether 'Mr. Clay is *unquestionably* the strongest man in the Whig party, and if that party is to be rallied, it should be in favor of his election,' is a point I cannot decide. I can only say, no man would more rejoice and exult to witness such an event, than I should. Yet there are as pure Whigs & as sincere friends of Mr. Clay, as 'the Writer' and myself, every where, who would answer to that point decidedly in the negative. Without either hope or expectation of seeing that illustrious man a candidate, let us dismiss the point entirely from our reflections, and give our minds up to things before us, to promote a man whose life has shed luster upon his country, and to command whose services as Chief Magistrate of this Republic, would be the consumation of the greatest good.

I am as desirous as any man to defeat Mr. Van Buren—I too am for the Country—and I too fear that Mr Van Buren's administration would be 'a curse to the country.' But I do not know that 'to take Judge White, or almost any one else' would be either the safe or the certain remedy against such evil.—When we abandon that we know to be good, to grope among evils for a choice, we embark upon a sea where all is hazard. It is difficult to decide between conjectural, unascertained evils—and nothing so arduous as to ascertain the comparative quantity of ill to be derived from incompetent and insufficient men.

The Whig principles are so wholesome and radient and worthy—and the Whig party so rich in intelligence and patriotism, that it would be a cruel, an unseemly sacrifice to annihilate them by cutting them up and casting them away as make weights, to give preponderance to one or the other of the fractions of a divided party, which when united had no other principle of cohesion than that 'political offices and emoluments were the spoils of political successes'—and which is now divided for no better reason, than that the spoils are not abundant enough to gratify the increasing demands.

If I had but one political request to make, it would be—O! do not annihilate the Whig Party!!! It is the last, the only reservoir of sound principles left in our Country. If it cannot prevail, as it ought, and we know not that yet—still preserve it as the beacon light that may guide the surviving penitent in the night of desolation that may come.

Let us, as Whigs, fling despondency and doubt, and wild calculations away, and stick with devoted attachment to our own principles and men—We know our principles are sound and indistructible—We know our men are beaming with intelligence and pure in heart. Can we desert them? No—No. If we are called to an act of self-immolation and must annihilate such a party, O! put off the sacrifice to the last moment of the last hour—'and then—put out the light.'

MARYLAND.

The Rail-road stock has advanced very much in price at Baltimore since the passage of the Loan Bill. This liberal act of the Legislature has also given a great impulse to improvements in Baltimore. Contracts have already been entered into for the erection of one hundred buildings in a single section of the city.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
A LIST OF LAWS.

Made and passed at December session, 1835

An act to exempt a part of Peace Alley in the city of Baltimore, from the operation of the 16th section of the act of 1817, chapter 148 entitled, An act relating to the city of Baltimore.

An act prohibiting Justices of the Peace from exercising their civil duties in bar rooms of taverns or other public houses of that character, so far as relates to Baltimore county.

An act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1832, to incorporate the Fell's Point Savings' Institution.

An act to provide for the opening and extension of Currants Alley in the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the Howard Beneficial Society of Maryland.

An act to incorporate the Baltimore Beneficial Society.

An act to incorporate the Harmony Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the Baltimore Musical Association.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for opening Bottle Alley in the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the Chairmakers' Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

An act to authorize the clerk of Balto. county court to record a deed therein mentioned.

An act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1833, chapter 250.

A supplement to an act passed at December session 1832, chapter 118.

An act for the relief of Bailey Keys of the city of Baltimore.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorize the making a general alphabetical index to the land records of Baltimore county, from the year 1799, inclusive and to keep up such index henceforth.

An act authorizing officers of the army or navy of the U. States to bring their servants, being slaves, into this State.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of the securities of the collectors of taxes & of sheriffs, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 282.

An act for the benefit of Sam'l I. Delisi, of the city of Baltimore

A further supplement the to act, entitled, an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions; enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

An act relating to the trial of ejectment cases in this state

A further supplement to the act, entitled an act relating to the importation of passengers

An act to close certain streets within the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road in the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the Education Fund of the Baltimore Annual Conference.

A further supplement to the act entitled, an act for the dispatch of business in Balto. county court.

An act to regulate the proceedings of foreign corporations within this state.

An act in relation to the clerk of the Court of Appeals for the western shore of Maryland.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at Nov. session, 1805.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a Bank in the City of Baltimore, to be called the City Bank of Baltimore, and an act entitled, a supplement to an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road leading to Cumberland and for the extension of the Charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the recording of certain Deeds of Manumission.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the proceedings in Baltimore county court.

An act to make valid the proceedings therein mentioned.

An act for the building of a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder at Monkton Mills in Baltimore county.

An act authorizing Henry Shafer, George Shafer, and Henry I. Shafer to distribute their estate by lot.

An act to extend to executors, & administrators the privilege of an appeal from Judgments rendered by Justices against their testators or intestates.

An act extending the time for completing Turnpike Road from Boonsborough to Washington county, to the Potomac River and for other purposes.

A suplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate certain trustees to build an Academy or School House in or near the town of Manchester, in Balto. county, to be known by the name and style of the Manchester United Academy or School.

An act for the benefit of Robert Roach of the city of Baltimore.

An act to alter and amend the lines dividing the seventh and eight election districts in Baltimore county.

An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to free negroes and slaves, passed at December session 1831, chapter 323.

An act relating to the computation of the stay of execution on judgments.

An act to change the name of Peace alley in the city of Baltimore, to Perry street.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Chairmakers' Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session of the General Assembly.

An act to incorporate the Weaverton Manufacturing Company.

An act further supplementary to the act, entitled, an act to lay out and open a road from Hame's old Field in Baltimore county, to Lisbon, in Anne-Arundel county.

An act to authorize the repairing of the court house of Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

An act for incorporation the Deer Park Academy, in Baltimore county.

An act to authorize the building a bridge over Elicott's old upper mills, passed at December session 1833, chapter 273.

A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the people of color in this state, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 281.

An act to repeal an act passed at December session, eighteen, hundred and thirty three, chapter one hundred and eleven.

An act to incorporate the Book Company of the Methodist, Protestant church.

A supplement to an act entitled, an additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections passed at December session, 1832, chapter 275.

A third supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the President and Directors of the Fire man's Insurance Company of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1835, chapter 55.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the education of the Deaf and dumb of this state.

An act to incorporate the Philocretan Society of Baltimore.

An act for the benefit of P. Pincus, of Baltimore county.

A supplement to an act, entitled, and act for the regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state.

An act for the benefit of persons hiring or renting stores.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, an act appointing commissioners to build a bridge over the Little Falls of Gunpowder, in Harford and Baltimore counties, passed at December session, 1834, chapter 101.

An act relating to Run alley, in the city of Baltimore.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them

An act relating to the trial of cases of appeals from judgments of the justices of the Peace in the county courts of the fourth judicial district.

An act to repeal part of an act entitled, an act relating to lunatic and insane persons.

An act supplementary to an act, passed at December session 1832, chapter 158, entitled an act to lay out and open a road in Frederick and Baltimore counties.

An act to provide more effectually for the levy and collection of the tax imposed for the purpose of colonizing the free people of colour of this State, by the act entitled, an act relating to the people of colour in this State; passed December session 1831, chap. 281.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

A suppliment to an act, entitled, an act incorporating a company to make a Turnpike Road from Clear Spring in Washington county, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

An act to continue in force and effect, an act entitled, an act for increasing the width of a part of Light st, in the city of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 214.

An act to incorporate the Savage Rail Road Company.

An act to accept the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled, an act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

An act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled an act for the despatch of business in Baltimore County Court.

An act to divorce Elizabeth Shappy of Baltimore city, from her husband Simon Shappy.

A further supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore an Ohio Rail Road Company.

An act to divorce Sarah Postell, of Baltimore city, from her husband George A Postell

An act to alter and amend the constitution

A supplement to the act entitled an act to establish permanent salaries for the Judges of the six judicial districts in this State.

A further supplement to an act entitled, an act to authorise a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing the Roman Catholic Church in Frederick Town, in Frederick county.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system the laws an regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to abolish the office of trustees of the state, &c. passed at December session, 1828, chapter 74

An act to provide for completing a new map and geological survey of this State.

An additional supplement to an act to regulate the issuing of licences to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others, passed at December sessions, 1827, chapter 117.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled an act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore county court.

An act to divorce Mary Baldwin, of Baltimore city, from her husband James Baldwin

An act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumberland, and for the completion of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to the borough of York, in the State of Pennsylvania.

An act to incorporate the Thistle Manufacturing Company.

An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the Sabbath day.

An act for the greater dispatch of business in the Court of Appeals.

An act for the incorporation of the Old Town Lyceum.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, April 4.

The letter, which we copy from the Baltimore Patriot, to day, signed Maryland, appears to be going the rounds of all the principal Whig papers; no doubt because it presents the Whig men and Whig principles under their true aspect as well as that it indicates the course worthy of them. The subject handled is altogether interesting and important and is ably treated.

The little *Bug* of the Whig, near the stable yonder, complains mightily of the number of Documents that are sent to Mr. Goldsborough—he wants to make this as an excuse for the breaking down of that laughable appendage to the Post Office Department, known here as the Slow and Easy; a thing among coaches and vehicles, like their *true owner* among editors—the *sorriest of the refuse*. Never mind *Bug*, bandage up and creep on again but dont you go to playing any tricks now with the documents, for if they are *poison* to you they are good food for the People at large and will be useful.

Remember this—that Public documents, are intended to expose to the People's view the corruptions and vices of this Jackson Administration, they are sent to the People by order of Congress for this purpose, and the greater the corruptions and more wicked the conduct of the administration, the more numerous will be the documents.—So every time the Bug complains of the number of Documents, so often does he wince under the lash inflicted by order of Congress upon this corrupt Jackson Administration.

Take care Gentlemen, Bank Directors—the Censor is abroad—mind how you conduct the Farmers' Bank Gentlemen, or you will be brought to account for your doings to that perfect model of impertinence and mock self-importance, the little Bug of the Easton Whig. Take care, we say, gentlemen, what dividends you make; you are not aware who is getting into authority now o' days.

The celebrated Fanny Kemble has eclyped Editors of newspapers, Bugs—a lucky thought.

From the Whig of March 28.

With much pleasure, we give publicity to the following Card of S. Hambleton, Jr. Esq accounting for the absence of himself and Mr Mullikin at the time of taking the vote in the House of Delegates on the bill to provide for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, and the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road to York. We hope always to be found as ready to offer opportunities of explanation for apparent neglect of duty in a public officer, as we shall ever aim to be prompt in detecting and exposing it.

A CARD

To the Citizens of Talbot County:

Desertion of the post of duty, when your interest and rights demand the presence of your representatives, is the most serious charge which can be brought against those whom you have honored with your confidence. I have seen with pain a query of the following nature; "two of our Talbot delegates were not in their places—where were they? Have they dodged the question too?" To these queries I answer indignantly no.—When the vote on the question for lending the credit of the State for three millions of dollars to be applied towards advancing works of internal improvement within her limits was taken, I was confined to my bed by sickness, and was unable to leave my room for a week afterwards. My worthy colleague, Mr Mullikin was also indisposed and unable to attend on that day owing to the inclemency of the weather and his indisposition. To those who know me, this explanation was unnecessary—Shrinking from responsibility has never been charged upon me before, and certainly has never been my practice in life. For the information of those who may wish to know how the votes of myself and colleague would have been cast had we been in our seats, I will state that they would have appeared with those of Messrs. Dudley and Bruff upon the negative of the proposition.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr.

March 27th, 1835.

DINNER TO MR. POINDEXTER.

The preparation for a public dinner to the Hon GEORGE POINDEXTER, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, yesterday, were among the most ample that we ever saw. Upwards of 700 plates were laid, and probably ten or twelve hundred persons were in the Theatre. The boxes were filled with ladies, and the whole area over the pit and stage, crowded with citizens. We forbear any details as the officers of the meeting will of course publish an account of the proceedings.—Mr HERRING, of the Adelphi, furnished the dinner, and it was excellent.

The fifth toast, complimentary to Mr. POINDEXTER was introduced by the president of the day, JOHN M. SCOTT, Esq with some very eloquent remarks. When he retired, and the toast was drunk Mr POINDEXTER addressed the immense throng. We have a report of the speech but are compelled to limit ourselves to a mere abstract.

Mr Poindexter remarked:—

Fellow Citizens,—The sentiment just now announced by my worthy friend, the President of the Meeting, and the flattering manner in which it has been received by you, impresses my heart with feelings of the deepest gratitude.

I feel, fellow citizens, that in doing the honor you have extended to me, you go far beyond my poor deservings. I have indeed, as a Senator, stood upon the watch tower, and endeavoured to defend the citadel of liberty. But I feel that you are more indebted to the illustrious men with whom I have acted, than to me. But why are these demonstrations of feeling and respect? unlike the minions of power, you assemble to pay your attentions to an humble citizen, who has no power but to render you thanks; but we owe this meeting to the determination to which rebuke & condemn the foul insult, which has been offered through my person to the dignity and feelings of the American people.

Fellow citizens, there may be some among you who have seen something of the conspiracy to which you have heard reference this evening.

There may be others who have not heard of the efforts of the Executive to wound and destroy a member of a co-ordinate branch of the government, because that member stood between him and his views upon despotic power. I feel it incumbent on me to acquaint you with the attempts to blast my reputation, and hand down my name with infamy to posterity.

I speak not of the slanders of the press—the slanders authorized by the Executive in his favorite paper, and circulated in the affiliated press. I have never on any occasion, spoken of these, I would have them go down to the grave unhonored. But I have a right to speak of the actions of that man, who, for good or evil, now controls the destiny of this nation.

The President of the United States ought to be a man of intellect of intelligence, of unspotted patriotism; but above all things, he ought to be the first gentleman of the country. There is a law of China, that the man who is convicted of slander, should have his house blacked. If that law prevailed in America, the splendid mansion which the people have erected for their President, would not bear the complexion it now does.

On various occasions, within the last four years, the President has at various places, given expression to feelings unbecoming any man of honor. I heard these these things, but I could not seek relief; I poised myself upon my character with my friends, rather than bring to the bar of public opinion—the President of the United States.

But in 1834, men of the highest intellect called me to the chair of the Senate of the United States. That act drew down upon me the vindictive malice of the chief magistrate—"why did they place in power a man who, more than any other, shares my hatred?" and instantly I was calumniated in the Globe.

Mr. Poindexter then entered into a detail of the affair which took place when the President was at breakfast, on his route from Washington to Nashville—and Mr. P. arrived and refused to alight. He mentioned the letter which appeared in the Baltimore paper and his reply. He mentioned the occasions in which the President had said that he would never shield himself from responsibility, by his official station—and yet he took advantage of that station to shield himself from Mr. P.'s anger.

'The President knew that he had the means of avoiding the responsibility—and therefore he stands before the American people, a licensed caluminator. I *then* permitted the matter to rest. I had denounced him, touched him to the quick. I had *thrown down the glove*. On the day that Mr. Adams delivered the Oration on Lafayette I saw the President—he looked like a broken down—a worn-out man—and I said to a groupe of my friends, that henceforth I could feel nothing but pity for him—that I could regard any thing which he could say against me, as nothing more than the brawling of oyster women on the wharf.

Mr. P. then went into a minute detail of the conspiracy against his character, in attempting to fix upon him the charge of conspiring against the life of the President. This account was minute, and laid open a most horrible state of feelings in the enemies of the Senator.—In the course of his account, Mr P. read a letter which he wrote to the President, when he first heard that he (the President) had expressed suspicions of his agency in the act. This letter was returned unanswered.

After a full exposition of the nefarious plot, Mr. P pointed out some of the causes of dislike which the kitchen cabinet had to him

Mr. P. then mentioned some of the acts of corruption by which the times were distinguished, and declared that the government, had undergone a radical change, by the usurpation of the executive. He pointed out the mode by which the President could control every branch of the government, as he did most of them, and thus become absolute in his office.

Reference was made to the situation of the Post Office, the Indian Department and the Land Office, and detailed the proceedings in these various offices, which showed the utter corruption of all concerned in them. He referred to the operation of New York politics upon Pennsylvania interest, and pointed out the instances of hostility manifested to this state.—After enumerating many instances, he said 'Will the little magican of the Albany Regency be allowed to write the will of Pennsylvania, while her Governor holds the Candle? rather let the people of Pennsylvania put out his political light.

After some further reference, to several other subjects, Mr. P. said:—

'To my fair auditors, who have honored me on this occasion, permit me to say—to you belongs the task, to train to deeds of generous daring, to you belongs the duty of inspiring a love of liberty in the breast of young Americans, to cherish in them that spirit of freedom that gave this nation independence You, like the mother of the Grachii, are to train up freemen, and when a foreigner shall proudly ask you for your jewels, like the noble Roman dame, you shall point to your children.

Fellow Citizens—The menaces and frowns of power become harmless, when I am cheered by the smiles of my countrymen. I may never return to you, from the distant state to which I am about to go; but I give you the right-hand of fellowship in your endeavors to bring back the government to the state in which it was left by WASHINGTON.

I shall cherish the rememberance of this scene, as the brightest epoch of my life. I am an humble citizen, and possess no claim to your honours, but such as arise from your sympathy in my sufferings and your determination to frown upon every attempt to tarnish the honour of the American name.

Mr. Poindexter sat down amidst the long continued plaudits of the company. We have full notes of his speech, but had not time to write them out in season for this morning's paper.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—

A desire has been expressed to revive a Troop of Horse in Talbot County, I would therefore propose that all persons so disposed would meet at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, 21st the present month, to subscribe to such an association.

april 4

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Juliet" was received and laid on the shelf.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Friday last, 3d instant, at his residence in Cambridge, Dorchester county, admired, honored and beloved by all who knew him, the Honorable WILLIAM BOND MARTIN, Chief Justice of the Fourth Judicial District in Maryland, in the 66th year of his age.

To Country Merchants & others.

JACOB BALDERSTON

Manufactures and has always for sale, at his Sieve and Wire Manufactory, No. 60, South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street, the following articles, viz: Wire Safes of the most approved kinds, Rolling Screens for Merchant and flax seed Mills: Riddles and Seives for coal, corn, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, cockle, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy Wire work for windows, libraries, &c. Also an assortment of Bird Cages and Rat Traps, all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold as reasonable as at any manufactory in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Baltimore, april 4

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