If the principles of the Revolutionists be correct, those principles must of course be carried out—and not only the Government of Maryland, but that of the Union stand upon the ticklish pinnacle of an 'opportunity,' to be prostrated at the feet of the Revolutionists.

Another Parallel Case.—Suppose the spirit of *Abolition* were, from some cause or other—no matter what, say from the reckle-sness of a disappointed majority if you please—say instigated by a set of political desperadoes who resolve to *rule* or *ruin*—say from the desparation of a set of hungry expectants of office and power, who though they had the delicious cup at their lip, and find it unexpectedly dashed from them, no matter for what reason, we assume that the question of immediate *Abolition* should be dragged into the politics of Maryland, just as the question of *Reform* has lately been, and that candidates should be supported and opposed, more or less, in the cities and counties on account of their being for or against immediate emancipation. Supposing it to require an alteration of the *present* Constitution, in order to carry out their views. Whether any new Constitution that might be formed by the Revolutionists would be framed to protect that kind of property, we will not stop here to enquire, tho' even that enquiry may not be unworthy of a passing thought—but suppose the constitution did so require, and, the question was mixed up in the result, as the question of Reform just has been, with the politics and machinery of a *party* and that party happened to have, as the Van Buren party now have, with the aid of all their machinery, an accidental majority of all the votes taken upon the occasion, in the State. In a case like this, which, though, we now assume for mere hypothsis, heaven knows is likely enough to be the very next constitutional question, after that of *Reform* has had its day; we say, in a case such as we have just supposed, would it be considered justifiable for the Abolitionists to carry out their *Reform* in the manner that the Revolutionists are now attempting?—They would have exactly the same right and the same plea.

The delicacy of this theme forbids saying more than merely to refer to it—and prevents exhibiting calculations of which it is susceptible.

One more Parallel.—The Constitution of the U. States provides, that the Senate of the United States, like the Senate of Maryland, shall be elected by Electors. The Legislature of the several States, are the Electors of the United States Senate.

Let us test this new principle upon which the Van Buren Electors of Maryland are now acting in regard to our State Government, by its applicability to exactly the same departments in our General Government. If a minority may use such an expedient in one case another minority will not be long in seizing the example, and carrying out the principle in another case, where it is every way, to all appearance, more applicable—as thus:

The proposition of the Revolutionists is, that because they have an apparent aggregate majority of three thousand voters in the whole State of Maryland, therefore they are entitled to have a majority of the Senators—or, if that is not granted that they are justified in destroying the Government.

The next Senate of the United States will be elected, (provided however this new principle of the Revolutionists of Maryland be not intervened to prevent it,) by the following States,

Delaware, having a population of			76,748
Rhode Island,	"	"	97,199
Mississippi,	"	"	136,621
Missouri,	"	"	140,455
Illinois,	"	"	157,445
Louisiana,	"	"	215,739
New Hampshire,	"	"	269,828
Vermont,	"	"	280,652
New Jersey,	"	"	320,823
Alabama,	"	"	309,527
Indiana,	"	"	343,031
Connecticut,	"	"	320,823
Arkansas, say	"	"	50,000
Michigan, say	"	"	60,000
			2,777,651*

*The single State of New York has now a population of just about this same number.

Here we have fourteen States, the entire population of which is less than two millions eight hundred thousand inhabitants, electing twenty-eight of the United States' Senators, whilst the remaining twenty six Senators, the minority, are left to represent upwards of ten millions of citizens who represented the other twelve States. We have assumed the census of 1830. If we take the present numbers, the disparity would be still greater.

The most dangerous feature of the principles upon which the minority of Senatorial Electors are acting, is that the minority have a right, by refusing to perform their portion of duty, to entirely obstruct the operation of *any existing government*. There are many cases in which the voice of two thirds of the Legislative bodies are rendered indespensible by the Constitutions. All cases of Impeachment are made dependent upon more than majorities. A minority have but to absent themselves, or refuse to act, and there ends all proceedings, in the very highest possible cases of crime against the country. The fact is, that the very constituents of which all Republican Governments must necessarily be formed, if formed at all, are at once severed and dissolved by the principles avowed by these Maryland Revolutionists.

If the principle of the Revolutionists of Maryland be correct, and Maryland gives to the Union and to the world, the first example of carrying out those principles, how long will this 'Rotten Borough' representation in the United States Senate be endured? Will the twelve States having (*now*) twelve millions of inhabitants, consent to be controled by a majority representing less than three millions? Will the State of New York, 'the Empire State,' as she already assumes to be called, will she who alone has as many inhabitants as fourteen of the small States, consent to remain trammelled by a majority of the United States Senators, representing so lean a minority?

Awaken! Fellow Citizens, to the real nature of this proposed revolution, and see to what consequences it immediately tends. The government of your own State may be the first that is tumbled in to ruins—but from that instant, the Government of the Union ceases to have a foundation. The lever that can so easily demolish the one, has but to be applied to the other—AND ALL IS RUIN!

—•◎•—

From the Maryland Republican.

The Revolutionists of Maryland, as an excuse for their course in refusing to meet the electoral college, predicate their pretensions upon the assumption that the aggregate vote in Maryland, at the late election, exhibited a majority of somewhere about three thousand votes in favor of——,

We are really at a loss to say in favor of what. Certainly it is not pretended that the vote was taken throughout the State, either *directly* or *impliedly*, with reference to *Reform*. In most of the counties, the Van Buren party kept the question of *Reform* most scrupulously out of view, and in some counties as Calvert for intance, it was made one of the Van Buren accusations against the Whig candidates, that they would, if elected, be in favor of REFORM—and the Whig candidates were obliged to repel the accusation, or it is possible they might not have been elected.

Nor can the majority alluded to, with any propriety, be claimed to be in favor of *Van Buren*, for in one county at least, (Montgomery,) there were no Van Buren cadidates, avowedly so, in the field. There, it was insisted upon that the election turned not on a political party question, but upon *Reform*

In Anne Arundel county, the idea of *Reform* was never allowed to be produced upon the carpet, for could be avoided;—Mr. Sellman's ground was, an opposition to the Internal Improvement investments, and to the increased expenditures and responsibilities of the State.

In Baltimore city, on the contrary, the Internal Improvements were quite favorites, but the *Indemnity bill* was the great question upon which they relied for a majority, and which in fact occasioned the decided complexion of the result.

It will hardly be asserted, we presume, by any one whatever, that the Van Burenites relied upon the question of *Reform*, or made that the question at issue, in Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, or any of the other Eastern Shore counties.

However *Van Burenism* and *Reform* may be identified in future, in this State,—it cannot be pretended that the people of Maryland considered them on the day of the Senatorial Election, as identified. And yet the *party* now assume the result of the election as if they had been considered by the people as so identified,—and attempt to avail themselves of majorities obtained in different elections of the State, upon different questions, as if obtained every where upon the same question.

By this kind of arithmetic it is that the Revolutionists pretend to figure out a majority of somewhere about three thousand aggregate votes in Maryland in favor of *Reform*,—the majority in Queen Anns and Caroline will be somewhat surprised, we suspect, to find themselves set down and added in the aggregate for *Reform*—but then they are constituting according to this Van Buren arithmetic, part and parcel of the three thousand majority in favor of *Reform*.

Besides the *manner* in which the aggregate is *compounded* as above, the fact of having—even by this manner of counting, any majority at all, much less so large a majority, was, in a party point of view, mainly fortuitous. That there is a majority of upwards of sixteen hundred votes against the Whigs, in the city of Baltimore, it is perfectly idle to assert. If there be a majority of legal Van Buren votes in that city at all, which we really doubt, yet if there be a majority, it does not at the utmost, exceed five or six hundred. At the recent election the effect of the Indemnity bill & some other measures, were deemed by a large portion of the Whig party as decisive of the election, and they thought it idle to go to the polls. It is very well known that more than a thousand Whig voters did not go to the polls in that city, for that very reason. They considered it idle to contend merely to reduce the majority which they believed would eventually be against them. The consequence was, that the majority showed large, and that large majority is now assumed by the Van Burenites as the *actual* majority in the city of Baltimore!—There is not a man amongst them that believes that Van Buren has any thing like such an actual majority in the city of Baltimore.

The same may be observed of some other sections. In Frederick county, the vote taken was twelve hundred less than the real vote of the county. In Montgomery not more than half the Whigs went to the polls. In each of the two lower districts the real Whig majority is little if at all short of a thousand votes.

That there is a majority of Anti-Van Buren votes in the State of Maryland, we most conscientiously believe—and we believe it will be made apparent enough to satisfy the most credulous Van Burenite in both October and again in November—the revolutionary arithmetic to the contrary notwithstanding.

But the aggregate majorities of the September election, owing to the causes which we have referred to above, proved to be, accordingly to the Revolutionists themselves, somewhere about three thousand against the Whig candidates.

Well—let us take them at their own calculations—let us suppose them to have an actual majority of three thousand—and let us suppose too that those three thousand and the majority in favor of *Van Buren*—or of *Reform*, just which *they* please—or of *both*, if they choose to make them identical, and let us examine for a moment the propriety of their making use of that fact of as a sufficient reason for their present course.

Their position then is, that as an aggregate majority, taking the votes of the whole of the State, is for a certain party—a certain man—or a certain measure, therefore this is to be recognised as the will of the people, and to be carried into effect at every sacrafice—even at the expense of the existence of the Government itself.

If this be good logic for the Van Buren party, it is equally good logic for the Whig party;—If it be applicable to this case, it is equally applicable to any other similar case. If it be applicable to Maryland, it must be equally applicable to the Union.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

RECEPTION OF GEN. HARRISON,

In the City of Baltimore.

Yesterday afternoon was the appointed time for the visit of General Harrison to the Monumental City—and never did a patriot hero meet a more cordial reception than that tendered on the occasion by the citizens of Baltimore. Such a welcome could not fail of being highly acceptable and cheering to the heart of this veteran in the service of his country. Such a demonstration of affectionate regard from congregated thousands of his fellow citizens, is worth living for, and would itself be no mean reward for a life spent in the publick service. General Harrisen visited our city by invitation. A deputation from the citizens, consisting of Dr. Alexander, Gen. Medtart and Washington Booth, Esq. met him at Washington and accompanied by the Baltimore deputation, on Wednesday, and proceeding on the route hither, by the turnpike, as far as Vansville, passed the night there proposing to reach Baltimore early in the afternoon of the following day. At Elkridge the whole party were invited to dine at the residence of D. A Smith, Esq. where they found a most hearty welcome and a highly *tasteful* and bountiful entertainment.

The arrival of General Harrison was accordingly expected about three o'clock, but long before that hour the numerous parties of horsemen and multitudes on foot, traversing our streets, and tending towards the point of approach from Washington, gave conclusive token of the general interest excited by the occasion, and evinced, in a manner not to be said, the determination of the great body of our citizens to do just honor to the visit of the patriot and statesman, and greet his arrival with a cordial welcome.

General Harrison reached Carroll's Bridge about a mile from the city on the Washington road, about two o'clock, P. M. where he was met by a cavalcade of citizens, numbering from six to seven hundred horsemen. These were formed in two lines facing each other on both sides of the road. At the hour above mentioned, the barouche containg General Harrison and the Baltimore deputation, followed by a barouche containing the Washington committee, was discovered approaching, and was received by the citizens composing the escort, uncovered. On reaching the centre of the two lines, Col. E. L. Finley, on behalf of the committee of arrangement, greeted General Harrison with the following address, to which a suitable answer was made by the General, and in his usual happy and eloquent manner:

Geneerl—We are the pioneers of the great body of the Whigs of Maryland, who greet you on your arrival, and tender to you on your arrival, and tender to you the assurtance of their high estimation of your personal character, and distinguished public services. In proffering to you the hostilities of the city of Baltimore they are rejoiced at the opportunity thus offered to them, of becoming *personally* acquainted with the chief, under whose banner they have rallied in support of the Constitution and Laws: and in the all important political contest now pending, the Whigs of Maryland, whilst cheered by the declaration of a distinguished political opponent (Col. Richard M Johnson) that you have 'never suffered defeat,' will not fail to remember *your* ever honorable sentiment, that 'The People of the United States, to preserve their Liberties, must do their own voting and their own fighting.'

We will now escort you to the quarters provided for you by the Committee of Arrangement.

Thus escorted, the General made his entrance into our city. And when the cavalcade reached Pratt street it was joined by a very large number of citizens on foot, formed in order, eight abreast, and thus escorted, our honored guest proceeded down Pratt street to the Point, and thence returning by the way of Baltimore street, reached his lodgings at the Eutaw *House* about five o'clock. During the early part of the route through the city, the escort of citizens on foot received constant accessions of number, and such was its final aggregate that when the head of the column wheeled into Eutaw street, the rear had not yet passed Calvert street—a distance of more than half a mile. It is computed that the calvalcade on its arrival at Eutaw street number upwards of a thousand horsemen. Of the citizens on foot, who constituted a part of the escort we have hear no estimate, but taken altogether there has certainly been no such assemblage on any similar occasion since the visit of Lafayette. The procession was under the orders of J. K. Stapleton, Esq Chief Marshall assisted by numerous duples, whose exertions in maintaining order—although an immense crowd flanked the procession at numerous points of its route—were crowed with complete success, and are worthy of all praise.

On reaching Eutaw *House*, Gen. Harrison left the barouche, and attended by the Committee of Arrangements was conducted to the platform over the portico at the east entrance. Here he was adderessed at considerable length, and with great eloquence, by the *Hon* Charles W. Hanson, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore. The reply of Gen. *Harrison*, both in matter and manner, was all that his best friends could wish, and was received with the most cheering and heartful plaudits by the vast assemblage which occupied the spacious streets in front of the building. In the hope of being able to lay these addresses before our readers, in a future number of the Patriot, we do attempt to give even their substance at this time—merely statin that the patriotic sentiments of the honored guest, as well as his manly tone and gesture while responding to the address of Judge *Hanson*, had their full effect upon the assembled citizens, who rent the air, once and again, with shouts of approbation, during its deliverance.

Deputations from various parts of the surrounding country have arrived in Baltimore, for the purpose of inviting General Harrison to visit other parts of Maryland and also Pennsylvania. To day at 12 o'clock, a vast number of citizens called to pay their respects to him, and the call was continued up to the time of our paper going to press. Yesterday and to-day will be memorable in the annals of Baltimore—And we do but repeat the universal sentiment which we hear on all sides, in saying that nothing has equalled it, in Baltimore, since the vist of the illustrious Lafayette.

From 6 to 7 o'clock this evening the General will again receive visiters—after which he is to visit the Theatre by invitation.—To-morrow morning at six o'clock, he leaves the city for Philadelphia, in the steam boat accompanied by a large Committee of the citizens of Baltimore.

GENERAL HARRISON.—Our distinguished guest continued to receive the calls of his friends last evening to a late hour, and this morning, in pursuance of previous arrangement, left the city in the steamboat for Philadelphia, accompanied by a deputation from that city, and a committee of escort from Baltimore, composed of the following gentlemen:—Joseph K. Stapleton, Col. E. L. Finley, Thomas Phenix, Col. Saml. D. Walker, Capt. J. O. Law, David Hoffman, Hon Chas W. Hanson, Gen. S. C. Leakin, Wm. Pinckney, James M. Buchanan, J. Wheeler, Dr. A. Alexander, Isaac Monroe, Thos. Finley, Col. Samuel Moale, Washington Booth, Dr. Wm Baker, J. W. Osborne, Capt Jos. Wily, Thomas Carrol, Thomas Wildey, J. T. Francis cus.

The visit of Gen. Harrison has been very gratifying to our citizens, and by bringing him in such intimate connection, that is, face to face with our population, has undoubtedly tended to increase the number of his friends. He is a man of tried merit, and known qualifications. He has been proved as a good man and true in every capacity or exigency, and in the worst of times—The citizens of Baltimore have now had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with him; and they have thus had demonstrative evidence that he is a true man, as well as a tried soldier and statesman, with all his faculties of mind and body unimpaired, and abundantly able to render his fellow citizens of the Union yet another service; that of receiving the reins of executive power from the hands of Gen. Jackson, at the expiration of the latter's term of office, and preventing them from falling into the hands of a mere politician. We could wish that Gen. Harrison may be prevailed upon, or should find it convenient to extend his visit into the interior of Pennsylvania, before returning to his quite dwelling on the banks of the Ohio. It would be highly satisfactory to the citizens of that State, who have been always favorably disposed towards him, and scarcely less so to himself. Of one thing we are perfectly certain, and therefore speak without reserve or hesitation, namely, that the more thoroughly or intimately Gen. Harrison becomes known to his fellow citizens of the Union, the higher will he be estimated, and the more prevalent will the disposition become to place confidence in the merits and qualifications of this veteran in the service of his country.

From the National Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS GALES & SEATON. Philosophy, apart from religion, teaches that it is a virtue to submit to the dealings of Providence, however adverse; but neither the one nor the other teaches that it is a virtue to submit to tyrannic usurpation. To struggle against the latter, is the duty of every man who loves his country. The same fiat that stamps decay and dissolution on things material, stamp decay and dissolution on Governments also. Governments arise, shine in their zenith, and set, & all that we know of them is, that they were, but are not. *History* may tell us of their power and magnificence, their virtues and excellencies; but this only proves that the greater was the corruption and degeneracy that could subvert and overthrow them. Indeed, the history of human government is but a melancholy tale of the depravity, of the human heart. These reflections are raised in my mind by the evident tendency of our Government to depart from its original simplicity and purity. Already are the elements of dissolution in our Government; already do they begin to foment. The same causes that upturned and demolished the Governments of Greece and Rome are being introduced into ours. Who has eyes, and cannot see that such is the fact? Ostracism banished from Greece her noblest and best men, and a similar spirit is driving from our legislative halls our most virtuous and worthy legislators. Rome dates her demolition from the time that the Emperors began to designate their successors, through the medium of the Cæsars and Augusti.

"Our Executive, emperor-like, has already raised his '*favorite*" to the dignity of an "Augustus," and now waits but the appointed time, when he devoutly prays that his infatuated devotees may enable him to cast the Purple the illustrious Augustus. Until the Government of the United State was established, governments were, and ever had been, framed too much in accordance with that propensity in the man which leads him to desire to rule, whence originated the doctrine of the divine right of Kings; which doctrine exists at this day in Europe, under the less odious, though no less tyrannicle, appellation of "hereditary right." But when our Government was framed, it was fondly hoped that this principle, so hostile to republicanism, would never be recognised among us. Nor would it, had the framers of our Government been as prudent as they were wise and grateful. Their wisdom modelled our Government, and their gratitude bestowed its admiration on a Washington; but their prudence did not enable them to foresee that the bludness of party zeal would commit its *future* administration to an Andrew Jackson.

It was their error, first, to measure the excellencies and virtues of George Washington, and then to frame a government such, such as HE, and HE alone could administer with impartiality and fidelity. Little did they suppose that, in less than half a century, those very principles on which the Government was based, would be cast aside and forgotten, and a man be elevated to the chair of state who would arrogate, not only the province of administering the Constitution as he himself might understand it, but also the prerogative of designating his successor. Unlikely as these things might *then* appear, they *now actually* exist, nor will the veriest parasite belonging to 'the party' dare to lay his hand on his heart and deny their existence. In consonance with administering the Constituton as he understands it, has not the present Executive violated it time and again? To prove that he has, let facts speak. *Has* he not removed men from office merely because, in obedience, to their own consciences and the the Constitution, they refused to execute *his* commands? *Has* he not, in the recess of the Senate, removed men from office to make room for particular favorites? *Has* he not created an office or situation of profit, in order to reward at least one suppliant editor? (This he did, and Benjamin Briggs, of Newark, Ohio, is the editor so rewarded. This I can prove.) When it was his duty to make his nominations to the Senate for their consideration and ratification, early in the session, has he not withheld those nominations until near the close of the session, so that, in case the Senate should reject them, he might, in the recess, appoint whom he pleased? That Andrew Jackson has done all this, and more, too, no one, who has any regard for truth will pretend to deny. But this is not all. *He* has designated his successor, and is now laboring publicly and privately, personally and officially, to secure the election of a man whose only merit is his *vile sycophancy* to himself—Oh! my country, has it come to this, that the price of your highest honor is but the cringing of a vile sycophant! "Oh mores! Oh! tempora!" *American Freeman!* Wake up from your slumbers, and come, one and all, to the rescue of your liberties, or they will be as things that were, but are not. Already Executive influence and Executive patronage are closing the *ballot-box*. your only hope, and *that* closed, your liberties are *gone*—GONE FOREVER. Slumber a little longer, and the Constitution, that *palladium* of American liberty, will be *scattered* to the winds of heaven, and on its ruins will be erected a *dynasty* more arbitrary than the throne of a Nicholas. Sleep a little longer, and the sun of American liberty will have set, and you will awake in the gloomy night of absolute despotism. This is no picture of imagination. It is but the necessary result of those causes now being introduced into our Government. *History* points to parallel examples; therefore, let Americans take warning. There is yet hope. Therefore, *American Freemen*, to the rescue—to the rescue, and drive from his strong-hold that execrable monster, "Executive usurpation."—Let the ballot box of November next proclaim to the world that you are *not* the degenerate sons of an effeminate ancestry, as some may suppose, but that you are the *true*-born sons of American *freemen*; and as your ancestors cast off the yoke of foreign *vassalage*, so you, in like manner, will cast off the yoke of Executive misrule and kitchen cabinet denomination.

CATO.

CHARLES COUNTY, MD., SEPT. 1836.

Important Considerations

FOR SIXTEEN COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

The following Table, estimated by the census of 1830, gives an accurate view of the representation to which the several Counties in the State, and the city of Baltimore will be entitled in the Legislature of Maryland, should the project of Reform be approved by a majority of the Counties, which the approaching election for Delegates will determine, viz.

Counties.	*White Population.*	*No of Del.*
Allegany,	9 569	2
Anne-Arundel,	13 963	3
Baltimore,	30 619	8
Cecil,	11 479	3
Calvert,	3 798	1
Caroline,	6 245	1
Charles,	6 789	1
Dorchester,	10 485	2
Frederick,	36 703	9
Harford,	11 314	3
Kent,	5,044	1
Montgomery,	12,193	3
Prince George's,	7 687	2
Queen Ann's	6 659	1
St. Mary's	6,097	3
Somerset,	11,371	3
Talbot.	6 291	1
Washington,	21 277	5
Worcester,	11 710	3
Baltimore City,	61 811	17
	Total,	70
By adding together the delegations of Baltimore city,		17
And the three adjacent counties of Baltimore,		8
" Frederick,	9	
" Washington,	5	
—they make		39
		31
Which gives to them over the 16 counties a majority of		8
		39

If, with this fair exhibit of the result of the proposed reform, the people of the smaller counties are willing to advocate the election of delegates favorable thereto, they will not hereafter have cause to complain that they had not been *advised in time* of the effect of its operation.

MONITOR.

A person from Frederick, who, though not a member, rendered himself very conspicuous in organizing, regulating and controling the band of Conspirators whilst they were here, as well as before their arrival, and after depature, was thus familiarly addressed in the porch of the Hotel—

'Well, Mr. T——, the old venerable Constitution is gone?'

'Yes to Hell, I hope'—

'And only twenty-one mourners to attend its funeral;'

'Twenty-one *pall-bearers*—not mourners.'

Shades of Carroll, of Paca, of Howard, of Henry, of Johnson, worthies who framed the Government under which we have all reposed & prospered—has it come to this?

Md. Repub

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, October 1.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.—THOMAS BURCHENAL, Esq.

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

1st—JOHN PURNELL,
2d—JAMES B. RICAUD.
3d—ELIAS BROWN.
4th—GEO. HOWARD, D. HOFFMAN
5th—ANTHONY KIMMELL.
6th—JAMES M. COALE.
7th—ROBERT W. BOWIE.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland for Talbot County.

JOHN B. KERR,
WM. TOWNSEND,
JOHN BOYLE, and
THOS. O MARTIN, Esqrs.

For Commissioners.

JOHN EDMONDSON &
ROBERT LEONARD, Esqrs.

For Sheriff.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Esq.

The constitution of Maryland requires, that, after the Electors of the Senate are chosen by the people, they *shall* meet at the City of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September, every fifth year, and that, they or any twenty four of them so met, *shall* proceed to elect by ballot, fifteen Senators, &c.

A Question then occurs for those whose duty it is to consider it.—Have not the nineteen men, elected as electors of the State Senate, who refused to perform the duties of their stations, violated the constitution in this one of its most direct commands? Did they not refuse, when they got together at Annapolis, to do that which the people elected them to do; which the people expected them to do at the time they elected them, and which they pledged themselves to do when they consented to be candidates? Did not the nineteen men not only refuse to form a body of Electors with the twenty one others, who were a majority of the whole, and who were in constitutional session, each man having qualified according to law, but held private meetings of their own from day to day, in which they brought forward various propositions, with a demand that they should be acceded to by the 21, before they would agree to qualify as Electors, according to the requirements of the constitution as above stated.

TURN OUT.

Every man that values the Constitution, safety and welfare of the State, and the preservation of his family and just rights, is imperiously called on to turn out on Monday next, and vote a full Whig Ticket. Look at the importance of the occasion, look at the acts of the Van Buren party, look at their attempts to destroy the State Government, under the specious pretext of reform. Is anarchy, despotism, distruction, assassination and plunder, reform. It is clearly demonstrated that by reform, they mean revolution. Are we prepared or willing to encounter, the direful effects of a revolution, and instead of being governed by a wise and wholesome code of laws, to be led, guided and forced by a despotic mob? Therefore, fellow citizens, you are most earnestly solicited, as you regard your own interests, to turn out on Monday, without regard to wind, weather, or any thing else.

A WHIG.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Talbot county, without respect to parties, opposed to the proceedings of the minority of the Electoral College of Maryland, held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday 27th inst. pursuant to public notice, E. N. Hambleton, Esq was called to the chair & T. Tilghman, Esq. appointed secretary.

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough, Wm. A. Spencer, Esq. of Queen Ann's, and the Hon. J. L. Kerr, in a fervid and dignified strain of eloquence, suited to the magnitude of the crisis. Mr. Spencer advocated the course pursued by the minority of the Electoral College. The following preamble and resolutions, proposed by the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough, were unanimously adopted.

The Freemen of Talbot County in General Meeting convened at Easton, by public notice, on this twenty-seventh day of September, 1836.—Set forth the following declaration and Resolutions as their deliberate and well counselled act.

The constitution and form of Government now, existing in the state of Maryland, having been made in years past by the Delegates of the people freely and fairly chosen—and having been ratified and acquiesced in, by the people for more than half a century—during which pe-

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