TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

The present momentous crisis evidently demands of the undersigned, twenty one of the Electors chosen by you on the first Monday of the current month, to elect, under the provisions of the Constitution, a Senate for the State of Maryland, that they should submit to your calm consideration the causes which has thus far prevented them from discharging their solemn trust, and the principles and views by which they have been governed in their endeavors to accomplish it.

Sincerely desirous of performing with scrupulous fidelity the duty devolved upon them, the undersigned, in conformity with the practice of every prior College of Electors since the 11th day of August, 1776, determined to take for their sole and exclusive guide the Constitution under which alone the office was created, its duties prescribed and themselves elected. Recurring to that instrument they found the 15th section to be in these words—"That the said Electors of Senate shall meet at the City of Annapolis or such other place as shall be appointed for convening the Legislature, on the third Monday of September 1781, and on the same day in every fifth year forever thereafter; and they, or any twenty four of them, so met, shall proceed to elect, and by ballot, either out of their own body or the people at large fifteen Senators, (nine of whom to be residents of the Western, and six to be residents on the Eastern Shore) men of the most wisdom, experience and virtue, above twenty five years of age, residents of the State above three whole years next preceding the election"

They also found that by an amendment of the Constitution proposed by the act of 1822, ch 204, and confirmed by the act of 1823, ch. 116, each elector of the Senate, before he could act as such, was bound to take the following oath of office—"I do swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and *that I will support the Constitution and laws thereof*; and that I will to the best of my skill and judgment diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of Elector *according to the constitution and laws of this State*." And by the 18th section of the original instrument which is so far unrepealed, that such oaths was to be taken by the electors immediately on their meeting.—These provisions were too plain to be misunderstood—They are obvious as every organic law especially should be, to the dullest capacity; with our duty so clearly and specifically defined, we assembled in compliance with universal usage in the Senate chamber at Annapolis, on Monday last, the third Monday in September, at 12 o'clock, and *immediately* qualified by taking *the oaths of office*—as however only twenty-one (the undersigned) did so assemble and qualify, and the Constitution by its letter seemed to require that twenty four should be present at the election of a Senator we waited patiently for the other nineteen members elect to join us. We knew that they were in the city and confidently anticipated that they would take the oaths of office in the course of the day and organize the college. A report however soon reached us that they had resolved not to unite with us, in the performance of a common manifest duty except upon conditions, to be previously prescribed by them.

At first we did not credit the rumor. We did not believe it possible that any mere agents of the people of Maryland selected for a specific purpose, the performance of a single and well defined duty, would gravely determine to make it depend upon any thing else than a fair construction of the constitution and the laws. We could not suppose that we who were known to be under the most sacred and solemn obligation to execute a trust faithfully and conscientiously, could be approached with a proposition of bargain touching the performance of our duty. We never for a moment entertained the idea of trafficking upon such a subject; and a proper self respect, together with the palpable obligations of duty, precluding all of us from listening to such a proposition coming from any quarter, however respectful in its language; and still less could we receive it from any other than a member of the college, duly qualified as such. Our duties were most clearly pointed out by the constitution, and we were not only bound as good citizens to support it, but our very oath of office made it our particular and sacred duty to uphold it in all its integrity. The votes we were to cast for Senators were not to be given as our votes, but as those of the people of Maryland. They had by their constitution laid down the rules, and the only rules, which were to govern us; and we should have been false to them, and false to our oaths, if we had permitted any other to be prescribed to us.

We soon ascertained that there was too much truth in the rumor to which we have referred, and that a misguided partizan feeling was threatening the State with anarchy and its terrible results. Hoping for a returning sense of duty, we continued in session nearly the whole of each day, until Wednesday last, the third day of our session, when, without taking the oaths of office, the whole of the nineteen electors left the city of Annapolis, and the State without a Senate. Whether they are to return or not, depends upon you. It becomes you to act promptly and decidedly. Be not deceived by the cry of Reform. Many of the undersigned, and those by whom they were immediately elected, are in favor of Reform to a certain extent and by constitutional means. *Revolution* is not Reform. The history of the world reads us awful lessons of the former. Nothing can justify it, except, in the language of your bill of rights, "the ends of government are perverted and the public liberty endangered, and all other means of redress are inefficient." Can these things be predicted of Maryland, of a constitution adopted by men as pure, free and patriotic as ever lived? Time may have rendered some of its provisions unsuitable to the present condition of the State. Some changes are proper and necessary, but who can say that liberty is manifestly endangered, and that all other means of redress are ineffectual, but revolution.

It is for you, freemen of Maryland, to decide upon the destiny of your State whether she is to continue the pride and boast of her sons, or be involved in all the horrors of revolution. Do not deceive yourselves; the movement and effort is made, unauthorised by the Constitution, to organize a different government—the moment it is understood that we are resolved into the original elements of society—the moment it is attempted to force upon the people a new Constitution, in any other mode than that provided by the existing instrument, Maryland ceases to exist. Once gone, she will be no more forever.

We now propose briefly to examine the grounds upon which your nineteen agents seek to justify their conduct—They are found in an address for the first time published in the city of Baltimore, after they had abandoned their trust at Annapolis. You are there told that it is not the purpose of these gentlemen to meet us in the College; and that the power which was delegated to them is surrendered into your hands and that no Senate, because of their absenting themselves, can be constitutionally chosen, or will hereafter exist in Maryland under the present Constitution

Waving for the present, all question as to the right of such agents to surrender their office, what are the reasons given for their conduct? we have a right to examine them because they are designed to cast on us the responsibility of the present alarming crisis of affairs.—We are told that they would have been willing to have gone into the election, to have made a Senate whose powers would have been necessarily limited by the Constitution as it is, if before doing so the undersigned should have given them a pledge to vote for eight persons as Senators to be named by them, and this pledge they assert they had a right to exact, because they received a majority of all the votes taken at the late Electoral election, and desired some radical changes in the Constitution and form of government. Passing by, for the present, the question whether Electors of the Senate could, consistently with their oaths, and the nature of the trust confided to them, give any such pledge, let us see the results to which the principle of the nineteen would lead

In the first place it involves a subversion of the very Constitution we have sworn to support, by the virtual substitution of numerical for constitutional majorities *It* requires of the majority of the college to surrender their judgments and their oaths to the will of a minority. It destroys the only ground on which a representative republic can be maintained, and consequently aims a fatal blow to all our forms of government, state and general. This might be shown by a variety of illustrations.—One will be sufficient. A candidate for the Presidency (Mr. Van Buren for instance) might be elected by a very large majority of the electoral votes, a constitutional majority, and his right to office would be clear beyond all doubt. By referring, however, to the votes given in the different states, at the same election it might be that an overwhelming numerical majority was against him. For example—Suppose the following states to vote for Mr. Van Buren in the order and by the majorities given, to wit:

New York	40 Electors by	500 maj
Pennsylvania	30	500
Virginia	23	500
Kentucky	15	500
Ohio	21	500
Tennessee	15	500
Massachusetts	14	500
	158	$500

Here would be 158 electors, a considerable majority of the whole number, elected by a majority of only 3500 votes—Now suppose all the other States New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, N. Carolina, S. Carolina Georgia, Vermont Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Maine and Missouri, were to elect their 130 electors, all opposed to Mr. Van Buren, by majorities in each of 5000 votes or in all 65,000, there would be a numerical majority against him of 81,500 votes—Now what would be thought of the one hundred and thirty minority electors, if they were to require of the President elected by a constitutional majority to resign in favor of the candidate of their choice, because they had been elected by a large numerical majority of all the votes given in the Union and that to such majority he was decidedly obnoxious.

What would the nineteen, who as they proclaim to you, now refuse to unite with us upon such a ground alone, say to such a proposition, and above all what would be said by every good citizen, every lover of his country, if, failing in the election of their own candidate, the States electing the minority electors should refuse to perpetuate the constitution of the United States, by refusing to send Senators or delegates to Congress? Can any man doubt that such a course of conduct would receive, as it would deserve, the indignant reprobation of every freeman in the land? It is unnecessary to give any other example of the dangerous tendency of such a doctrine. Give it full force and the government of the Union and of every State composing it, is destroyed. It is at war with the theory and practice of all representative republican governments.—They cannot exist an instant under its influence, and we solemnly warn you against giving it a momentary sanction

But, in this particular case what becomes of the principal of the nineteen as applied to themselves. Which of the undersigned was elected by so small a popular vote as the Electors from Annapolis, and yet he is one of those claiming the right to dictate to a majority of the college, because he and his associates, as they, say, represent the larger part of the *white population* of the State Now which of the counties has no more than double the population of the city? They maintain that the undersigned do not represent the people of their respective counties, and should not therefore select senators from such counties, except at their nomination.—If this doctrine be sound, what reason can be assigned why any elector has the right to vote upon his own *judgment and conscience* for any other senator of the whole fifteen than the one who may be selected from his own particular county? Why is it that we are not as much the representatives of the people of Baltimore, as are the Electors from Caroline county, or as much entitled to choose a Senator for Frederick county as are the electors from Queen Ann's. We find these four gentlemen, a part of the nineteen, representing the smaller counties and elected by fewer popular votes than many of the undersigned, and yet they are of the number who claim to dictate terms to us, upon the gratuitous assumption that they represent the larger portion of the population of the State.

It is impossible, not to perceive the gross injustice of such pretentions—What public reason can exist, why greater power should be allowed to them than to the majority of the College!—Or what propriety is there in considering them the especial representatives of the more populous part of the state. It is because there is some magic influence in being an advocate for the election of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency of the United States. Will a mere party name invest electors, chosen under their own State Constitution, with powers utterly subversive of the very Constitution, which, if they qualify, they swear to support? Have his partizans the uncontrolled right to violate clearly defined constitutional duties, to destroy long established forms of government, if it is believed his election will be thereby promoted?—The honest friends of that candidate, and doubtless he has many such, may hereafter deeply deplore the excesses into which in times of high political excitement, some partizans seek to involve them. The question now in Maryland is infinitely above all mere questions of Presidential preference. It is a question of constitutional freedom. If the State government is to fall by the means now taken to overthrow it, the calamity will be felt long after the names of Harrison, White and Van Buren shall have been forgotten. We never can acquiesce in the demands of the nineteen unqualified electors.—Our rights and powers are known to and derived from the Constitution alone. The whole body of electors to represent the people of the whole state, elected from seperate districts, on a particular day, and in a prescribed form.

They are not elected to subserve the views of any political division of the people of any county or city from which they may respectively come but bound by the most solemn obligations to their country and their God, to be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of Maryland, by supporting her Constitution—as it is, they are not invested with any power to render negative a single one of its provisions.

If they have a right to disregard any one article, they may with equal propriety refuse to acknowledge the whole If any nineteen of them refuse to elect a Senate because the majority will not violate their own plain and palpable duties, by permitting them to select a majority of the Senate, they may, with like reason, hereafter, upon a similar plea of numerical majority, deny to the Eastern Shore her constitutional right to IX members of the body. In a word, there is not a single wholesome provision by which the territorial rights of the two great sections of the State are secured by the present constitution, which may not, and in all probability will not be subverted by this heresay of the absolute and controuling power of a numerical majority, and the mere agents of such a majority may disregard the plain written words of the constitution, to accompish their immediate purpose—ruin inevitable ruin must be the consequence.

But if the nineteen had no other object in view, and as they have avowed none other, than the election of a Senate favorable to reform of the Constitution why did they not come into the College, take the oaths of office and vote for such a senate? Who can say that a Senate of that description would not have been elected? It was perfectly well known that there were amongst the undersigned many favorable to reform, and if nothing more was desired by the nineteen than the selection of a reform Senate, their plain course was to have met the college and united their votes with those of the undersigned who are constitutional reformers. Many of us desire to see material changes in the constitution, and are not now for the first time expressing that opinion, as will appear by our recorded votes as members of your House of Delegates. Indeed there is not one of us who is not willing that such amendments of the Constitution should be made as are just and necessary; but we desire to see them accomplished in a peaceful and constitutional mode, without a gross usurpation of power on our part, or a violent disruption of the bonds, which for upwards of sixty years, have so happily united the people of Maryland in peace and security. All that we can do to ensure your safety, we are solicitious and determined to perform. It is our business to select fifteen men of the most wisdom and experience and virtue in the State to constitute one branch of your Legislature. It is not our province to blot a letter from the constitution—Our power is in no sense a Legislative one.

It is this Senate, together with the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, the House of delegates, acting under a proper sense of duty, guided by an enlightened public opinion who can, alone constitutionally legislate for your wishes or your wants.—All that we are selected to accomplish is the choice of as capable and vituous Senate as we can make—that done, our functions is at an end, and in our opinion not until then. We assert no right to resign the trust you have imposed upon us,—it is a duty we have assumed for the public good under the sanction of the constitution which no elector can, in our opinion cast off at pleasure, more especially when he has sought the office at the hands of the people. Should we decline its exercise we have no doubt that the laws might be appealed to against us—it is impossible that the mere agents of the people—trustees appointed to do an act necessary to the continuance of their government can with impunity decline the trust and thereby possibly involve the state in all the horrors of anarchy.

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND, the crisis in an awful one—the times are big with the fate of freedom—If the revolutionary spirit, now stalking abroad amongst us, is not promptly subdued by the majesty of your power, upon you will rest the fearful responsibility of being the first in the country of Washington, to give to Liberty a mortal wound. We shall to the last endeavor faithfully to perform our duty to you, and to our selves—we have remained patiently at the seat of government, keeping the college open from day to day to the present time, and here we are resolved to continue until all hope is lost of the return of the absent electors. We are determined that, if confusion, anarchy and ruin are to come upon us, if all the bright hopes of the people of Maryland are to be forever blasted, and our once fair and happy land is to become as scene of desolation and terror, we will have the consolation of reflecting, in the midst of all these, that we have faithfully done our duty.

George S. Leigh,
Benedict I. Heard,
George Vickers,
James P. Gale,
James Kent,
James A D. Dalrymple,
Henry Brawner,
William D. Merrick,
Solomon Dickersen,
George Dudley,
William Williams, Jr.
Samuel J K. Handy,
William W. Lake,
Thomas H. Hicks,
George W. Duvall,
Thomas A. Spence,
Henry Franklin,
Ephraim Gaither,
Richard Beall,
Andrew Bruce.

Annapolis, Sept. 24 1836,

FLORIDA.—Further intelligence from East Florida is furnished in the Jacksonville Courier, as follows:—

LATEST INTELLIGENCE—ANOTHER BATTLE.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter dated Fort Gilliland, Sept 18th, 1836, containing the substance of a report to the Commander-in-chief, of a battle with the Indians, fought near Newnansville on the 18th inst.

On Saturday evening, the 17th, the Indians came within a mile of that Fort and captured a cart, and fired on three whites and two negroes. As it was too late and rainy to make a successful attack that night, spies were sent to discover the position of the Indians. They were posted in the neighborhood of San Felasco hammock. Sunday morning Col Warren marched out to give battle with 100 mounted men, being detachments from Capts. Walker's Ward's and Garrison's companies, with 25 gentlemen under Capt. Beckham, whose short term of service having expired, volunteered for this special service, and Capt. D D. Tompkins, 1st Reg U S Artillery, with a 24 pounder howitzer and 25 of his men. The advance was in three columns—the right under Col Warren, the left under Lt. Col. Mills and the centre under Capt. Tompkins When within three fourths of a mile of the hammock, they met the Indians and the battle commenced along the right wing and centre.

The Indians attempted to turn the left flank, but were charged with spirit by that wing and driven into a thick oak scrub, thence into the border of the hammock, where the artillery played on them with considerable effect.

Then they attempted to turn the right flank, but were driven off by that wing and into range again of the Artillery, which opened upon them with great effect. The Indians made desperate attempts to maintain their position. They *charged twice* on the Artillery. They were beaten off at all points, and driven a mile and a half into a dense hammock where they could not be pursued with advantage. The action lasted one hour and a half—one hour of which time, the fire was heavy on the whole line. The force was estimated at 300 men.

Indians were seen to fall before the fire of the Artillery *particularly on the left*. Several persons report that they saw a mounted Indian (from his appearance giving orders, and a chief) fall before the fire of the Artillery. Adjutant Gilliland reports that he saw a large fellow mounted in front of the right, and from his recollection of his person thinks he was a Jumper. Adjutant G ordered a platoon to fire at him, and several assert that he fell. No Indians were found dead. But from the traces of blood many must have been killed and wounded.

Col. Warran, Lt. Col. Miller, Capt. D D Thompkins, Adj. Gilliland, Capts Beckham, Walker and Ward, Lieutenants Breeton and Hindley, distinguished themselves by their bravery and good conduct in the action, also Doctors Pelot and Terbelot, and private Wayman stationed at the howitzer, who was wounded at the first fire, but refused to quit his post until compelled by loss of blood

List of Wounded.—Jermiah Burnet, mortally. Mathew Hindley, Jesse Long, Samuel Russell, and ——Wayman, not dangerously.

The Courier contains the account of the butcheries committed by the Indians, which we received and published on Friday, and appends to it the following remarks:

The above was hastily written and thrown off on a ship on Saturday last.—It will be borne in mind that most of our townsmen are in the service belonging to Capt. Blanchard's company. On Thursday last when the alarm came in Capt. B. himself was at his place indisposed. Twelve mounted men of his company are stationed at Mr. Hickman's plantation. Lieut. Pickston, who was left by Capt. Blanchard in command of the company here, is entitled to much credit for his prompt orders to the company, that every mounted man should turn out ready forthwith to march to the rescue. Himself and ten of the company were mounted and ready, and six of our other citizens, not members of the company, were also on the spot, and in a moment they were off. More would have gone could horses have been procured.

On the pursuit Lieut. P although it was his right to command, he being the highest officer in the service, yielded the command through courtesy to Maj Hart. These gentlemen were joined by others on their way, till their number was increased to twenty. One of these joining, was Maj. M'Kay, (Col. in the State of New York, but Major by appointment last winter in the staff of Gen Hernandez.) who having lately returned from the north to protect his plantation situated a few miles above Jacksonville, on the St. Johns river, had heard some rumor of the attack on Mr. Higginbotham's house, and had ridden out in that direction to learn the facts, when falling in with the company he joined its ranks. We were glad to hear of this acquisition, for we knew that there was then another added to this brave little band who would 'go his death' to have a battle with the Indians. So would they all

Jacksonville is entitled to much credit for the solicitude and sympathy felt by all its citizens for the sufferings of those who were attacked by this ruthless savage Indian party. The manifestation of their feelings was made in a manner not to be misunderstood, especially as its regards Mrs Johns, the unfortunate lady, upon whom the utmost brutish barbarity was inflicted.

The moment her deplorable condition was known in town, a subscription of about $100 was in a few minutes raised (the amount of which has been and will still be much increased if necessary) for the purpose of sending her medical attendance and removing her to this place, where not only necessaries but some comforts could be procured for her. Before an order could be issued by Capt. Blanchard, three of his men and one of Capt. Priest's sons volunteered as a guard to escort her in. Dr. Welch readily volunteered his services as physician. This is the more creditable to Dr W. as he was then the only physician in town. Col Dell was laudably active in getting this assistance to Mrs. Johns. *He* sent his carriage horses and driver, to bring her in, if in the opinion of the physican, her wounds would permit her removal. They set out immediately after the return of the company on Saturday. They returned on Monday evening bringing Mrs. Johns who endured the removal, a distance of near thirty miles, with great fortitude.

It is enough to make the blood chill and rush painfully to the heart, to see this lady mangled as she is, and to think how, when, and by whom the deed was done. She is at Mr. Richard's. Every attention will be paid to her to render her distressed and unfortunate situation as comfortable as possible.

Mr. Thigpin, who had command of this little escort, states that they saw Indian signs, and anticipated an attack.—But all were determined to execute their mission or die in the attempt. They executed it with credit.

It is thought that Mrs. Johns will recover.

From the best accounts we have of the action near Newnansville, on the 18th inst, the battle was desperately fought, and much bravery and military skill displayed on both sides. If Jumper be killed, the prime minister of Micanopy—the chief adviser—the supporting column—has been taken from the council of the nation.

The Executive Council continued in session from Tuesday until Saturday, and then adjourned to meet early next ensuing month.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, October 8.

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 WESTERN SHORE—WILLIAM PRICE, Esq

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.

Our columns of to day appear in mourning—Every citizen of the county, who has learned the decease of the Hon, *Robert H. Goldsborough*, will readily conjecture the cause of the sable aspect of our paper Truly may it be said "a great man in Israel has fallen;"—Talbot has lost her pride, and the Eastern Shore one of her proudest boasts. He has died in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, and as far as we learn, there is but one sentiment pervading the community, that of universal sorrow and regret.

VICTORY! VICTORY!! *for the Whigs and death and destruction to anarchy and revolution.*

It will be seen by the statement of the polls, published in our paper of to-day, that the Whigs of this county, have carried the day by an averaged majority of *one hundred and one* votes; being a decided increase over the majorities of the two past years This is just as we expected—we had confidence in old Talbot, and she has not deceived us—she will always be found on the side of the Constitution and Laws.

In Queen Ann's, the Whigs, we learn, have succeeded by a handsome majority, electing their whole ticket.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

ANTI-VAN BUREN.

CANDIDATES.	Districts. Easton	St. Michaels	Trappe	Chappel	Total.
ASSEMBLY.					
John B. Kerr,	176	231	177	80	664
Wm. Townsend,	175	248	174	87	684
John Boyle,	171	230	176	85	662
Thos O Martin,	173	234	168	91	666
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.					
John Edmondson,	173	235	172	85	665
Robert Leonard,	181	240	172	86	679
FOR SHERIFF.					
John Harrington,	164	280	167	73	684
Silas Hopkins,	51	17	80	95	173
E. Talbott,	4	1	17	9	31
VAN BUREN TICKET.					
J W Sherwood,	167	172	92	132	563
Morris O Coiston,	66	193	91	130	580
James Lowrey,	163	177	102	125	567
Philip Horney,	167	168	92	134	561
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.					
Col. J Bartlett,	168	180	92	132	572
W. C. Ridgaway,	156	170	89	129	544
FOR SHERIFF.					
Sam. H. Benny,	172	190	98	128	548

CAROLINE COUNTY.

ANTI VAN BUREN.

CANDIDATES.	Districts. Upper	Middle	Lower	Total.
ASSEMBLY.				
Carter,	210	224	176	610
Nicols,	269	214	173	596
Pump,	211	219	172	602
Charles,	207	204	177	588
FOR SHERIFF.				
Richardson,	213	211	168	592
VAN BUREN.				
Hardcastle,	118	192	280	590
Keene,	121	183	286	590
Fountain	118	181	274	573
Thrawly	124	180	279	583
FOR SHERIFF.				
Johnson	118	191	283	592

In Queen Ann's, the Whig Ticket we learn, have succeeded by a handsome majority, electing the whole ticket.

In Kent, they have elected their ticket, also by a majority of 200, it is said.

In Cecil, the Van Burenites have succeeded—this was expected.

In Dorchester, the Whig Ticket succeeded by 502, majority.

In Somerset the Whig ticket we learn has succeeded.

Worcester, we have not heard from.

In Annapolis city, the Whigs have succeeded.

In Anne Arundel county, do do

In Frederick, county, do do

In Harford county, 2 Whigs and 2 Vanites are elected.

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