ral college, neither party could prevail without the aid of its opponents. The supporters of Burr claimed the privilege of electing a president regardless of the manifest intention of the people; and in like manner, the twenty one insisted upon their constitutional right to choose a Senate in opposition to a majority of the voters of Maryland. The nineteen electors, like friends of Mr. Jefferson, wished the intentions of the people to be carried into effect, and in the event of a non-election, looked to a convention, as the only 'legitimate resource.' The supporters of Burr were opposed to a convention, and depended upon legislative usurpation, as the proper means of continuing the government.

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Madison, describes their views in the following language:

"The minority of the house of Representatives, after seeing the impossibility of electing Burr, the certainty that a *Legislative usurpation* would be resisted by arms, and that a recourse would be had to a convention, to reorganise the government, held a consultation, on this dilemma, whether it would be best to come over in a body and go with the tide of the times.

In a letter to Mr. Monroe he says. "The very word Convention gives them the horrors, as in the present democratical spirit of America, they fear they should lose some of the favorite morsel of the constitution."

The friends of the twenty-one like the friends of Burr, recommend legislative usurpation. Judge Earle maintains, in "his paternal address," that the vital "operative principle still continues;" and that while it continues, the constituted authorities will continue also. According to this opinion, the government is like Redheefers perpetual motion. The machine generated its own movements and at the same time kept a gentleman employed in an upper story, who, upon examination of the whole contrivance, was found in the shape of a constituted authority, eating bread and butter. and turning a crank to preserve the vital operative principle. The governor too, is in favor of legislative usurpation, and is "well advised "that the old Senate continues and will continue to be the Senate of Maryland," and calls upon the militia, instead of a convention to continue, the the vital operative principle, "as it now is," until changed according to the act of assembly, in such case made and provided. The people of Talbot in responding to those sentiments are not ashamed to say, "that they confide too fully in the patriotism and bold republican temper of this people to fear their abject submission to the dictation of any set of individuals, who shall have set up an authority over them in the face of their own chosen constitution."

This is a stab under the fifth rib, and the person who directed the blow might well say to his excellency, art thou well my brother.

These legislative remedies in the result of recent discoveries in the operative principles of the constitution. When the electors first separated, meetings were held, lawyers were consulted, and it was the unanimous opinion of the whig party, that the secession of the nineteen had produced a crisis, for which no remedy was provided. Let the conduct of the two parties be compared, in relation to the alternatives, that presented themselves to each, of their separation. The refusal of the nineteen to aid in the election of a Senate, afforded an opportunity to the people. of peaceably assembling in convention for the purpose of forming a government according to their interests and wishes. If satisfied with the present constitution they could have immediately remedied it, or if dissatisfied, they could have altered and amended it. 'There was no idea of force, nor any occasion for it." The nineteen and their friends desired reform not revolution against an honorable adjustment of the principles of government, and not a furious scramble for its patronage, It did not however escape their attention, that interested partisans might endeavor to excite confusion and discord. as the means of retaining their power. But we believe the people to be above the control of such an influence, and that their good sense and moderation would guard them against all artificial excitement. We have been accused of a design to seige upon the officers of government; but this charge is a reflection upon those who make it, because it is an admission, that those who wield the power now, would lose it, if the people were permitted to form a new government. What were the alternatives that presented themselves to the twenty-one electors, when they saw no prospect of choosing a Senate without conditions. In the first place, they had a choice of a senate, composed entirely of whigs, provided eight members were in favour of a convention. They had power to do more; for they were informed, that the electors from Queen Annes and Caroline would be satisfied with the satisfaction of fifteen whigs if seven of that number were in favor of reform. According to the opinion of the twenty one, at that time what was the consequence of rejecting every proposal for a compromise?

They saw no remedy, thought of no convention, but calmly and deliberately calculated the chances of violence, revolution and civil war. They declare in their manifesto, "that if confusion, anarchy and ruin are to come upon us, and our fair and happy land is to become a scene of desolation and terror, **they will have the consolation of reflecting that they had performed their duty faithfully."**

If they supposed that the nineteen were pursuing an erroneous course, would it not have afforded equal consolation, to reflect, that they had made some small sacrifice of pride and opinion, for the sake of averting those calamities, and preventing 'all the bright' 'hopes of Maryland from being forever blasted?" We are aware that these gentlemen have stated, as their reasons for refusing a compromise, "that they would not, in the discharge of their duty be approached with the proposition of a bargain that they never entertained the idea of trafficking upon such a subject; that they were precluded by self respect, from listening to such a proposition, and still less could they receive it from any any other than a member of the college duly qualified."

A bargain is a contract in the sale of any article, and to traffick, means to trade in some sort of merchandise. The definition shows that these words were used for some other purpose than that of conveying a correct idea of the proposition by a compromise. In every public body, individual members entertain different opinions, and act upon different principles; which must be adjusted by mutual concessions to enable a majority to act. Among the twenty-one electors, there possibly existed a variety of views respecting the qualification of Senator; their supposed preference in the choice of United States Senator, and their opinions upon the subject of reform and internal improvements. If these differences existed they were happily adjusted, as every individual of the twenty-one, voted for every member of the Senate. And this unanimity was the result , not of bargain and traffick, but of liberal and accommodating temper. In relation to the differences with us, they were more formal and ceremonious.—They not only objected to the nature of our proposals but refused to receive any communication from electors who had not qualified. It is well known that members of the electoral college are in the habit of meeting in committee and agreeing upon a choice of the whole Senate, before a single individual has qualified. This objection of form; and pretence of bargain and traffick, are urged, for want of better proofs, to show the unreasonableness of our demands. For the same reason a case is stated in their address, to make it appear that the principle upon which the nineteen acted; "would destroy the only ground upon which a representative republic can be maintained."

The case supposes that seven of the largest states choose 158 electors for Mr. Van Buren, by a majority of 3500 votes; and that the remainder of the states give 130 electors, opposed to him, by a majority of 81500 votes. They ask what would be thought of the 130. electors if they were to require the president, elected by a constitutional majority, to resign in favor of the candidate of their own choice To show the fallacy of this illustration, we will suppose a case more applicable to the condition of Maryland—Suppose the states, when the constitution was formed, were so nearly equal in population, that they were all satisfied with an equal number of electors; that in the elapse of sixty years the population had become as unequal as it is at the present time, that the large states had frequently and earnestly appealed to the justice of the other states for a new appointment of electors, adapted to the change of population, and that they had appealed in vain. Suppose, that in this state of things, an election of President was pending; that the electors from all the states were to meet in one college, that it required three-fifths of the whole number to elect, and that there was no other mode of choosing a President.

Suppose the college assembled and a majority, but not three fifths, from Delaware, Rhode Island, & the other small States, were determined to select a President, opposed to the desired reform. In such a case, would it be unreasonable, if the electors, from the large states, representing two thirds of the people were to say to the other electors. You have a majority of one or two electors, but not a sufficient number to elect a president. You have two objects in view; you wish to secure the ascendancy to your party, and to perpetuate the rule of your states. We will enable you to elect a president of your own party politics but he must at the same time be in favour of placing every citizen, in every state upon the footing of a freeman; and we must be satisfied that he will use his official influence in bringing about a convention for that purpose. If you will yield nothing to us, we shall be compelled to refuse our agency in the election; in which case, a convention must be called whether you desire it or not. This is but a faint illustration of the conduct of the two parties in the senatorial college, and of the injuries and wrongs, which the small counties ought to be the foremost to redress, from a feeling of shame if not from a sense of justice.

Our object is to explain our official conduct; not to discuss the question of reform, nor to find fault with the conduct of our adversaries; and we have noticed the subjects only so far as it became, necessary, in the justification of our own proceedings.

We have already stated, that, the electors from Queen Anns and Caroline had received no instructions. They acted under the belief that their constituents would have been dissatisfied with any other course than that which was pursued. They united with the rest of the nineteen, in surrendering their trust; but declared their intention, before they left Annapolis, that they would assist in making a Senate if they could secure the selection of seven members in favour of reform.

We admit there is an apparent inconsistency between this surrender of their trusts and their intention of returning upon certain conditions. Their officers were possibly resigned, because in their public address, they surrendered their trust without any reservation.* But their verbal declaration showed that such was not their intention, while there was a chance of a reasonable compromise. This chance was viewed a mere possibility, and would not have kept them decided a moment if their duty had not required them to consult their constituents. They considered themselves under the control of the people for whom they were acting; and the only difficulty was in ascertaining their wishes. The October election convinced us that the people of Queen Annes, whatever might have been their first opinion had become dissatisfied with the proceedings of their electors. We were equally evinced that this discontent was the result in a great measure of aggravated misrepresentation. It was stated that the rights of property were about to be destroyed, that slaves would receive their freedom, and that the state would be involved in civil war. Though those rumous were published in every form, it is evident that the whigs who directed the movements of their party, had no apprehension of the consequences which they predicted. If such fears had been entertained, they would have averted the danger, by calling a convention, or directing the twenty one electors to make a compromise. But it was not for us to disregard the effect produced among the people, on account of the insufficiency of its causes. We considered it our duty, as far as we had the power, to quiet public anxiety, and even to consult the wishes of our reasonable and moderate opponents. We knew that many of them were friendly to reform; that others were desirous of some concession on the part of the twenty-one; and that all of them were entitled to our respect. As to those, who affected to be alarmed, that they might alarm others and who were ready to sacrifice the public interest, that they might advance their own—we looked with equal indifference upon their prophecies and denunciations. Though the agency of those who were independent enough to propose a compromise, a communication was received from Mr. George Vickers, one of the qualified electors and submitted to our consideration. It was addressed to Mr. T. C. Brown and Mr. T. H. Ford, and is in the following words:

CHESTERTOWN, Nov. 2d 1836.

GENTLEMEN:—In answer to inquiry last evening, in regard to the composition of the next Senate of Maryland, I can only say, that I do not certainly know the views of the different gentlemen (who have been spoken of as suitable persons) upon the subject of Reform, but what a Senate will be elected who will be in favor of reform, to a liberal extent, I HAVE NO DOUBT. Reform I know is an indefinite sort of expression, but a change in the mode of electing the Governor and Senate, the abolition of the Council and constituting the Senate the constitutional advisers of the Governor in matters of appointments, and the abridgement of the terms of Clerks and Registers, seem to be generally considered the principal if not all the measures of reform at present asked for by judicious reformers.

My object in voting for Senators, would be to secure as well able virtuous and discreet men, as men of popularity, those who enjoy the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens. That a Senate thus elected would gratify the wishes of the people upon the subject of reform I have no doubt; Many of those with whom I act are reformers, and have been for a number of years past, and I believe the desire of all is to elect an able Senate, a Senate of integrity and one that will meet all the reasonable expectations of the people. Although I have not conversed with any of the gentlemen spoken of for Senators upon the subject of Reform, yet from my knowledge of their characters and standing in the community, I conscientiously believe that they would advocate the measures of reform which I have indicated.

I also believe that if the eighteen Electors or any two of them would repair to Annapolis when the College re-assembles, their minds could be well satisfied that a Senate favourable to all proper reform will be chosen, and this without any departures of the twenty-one from the stand they have assumed before the public.

As a representative of the people of the State, my individnal opinion shall never be exercised to obstruct or prevent the consummation of the wishes of my fellow citizens, but I shall endeavuur to promote their interest and gratify their expectations, even if it be at the sacrifice of my private opinion as a citizen and when such sacrifice involve no violation of principle. No one can view with more intense interest than myself the unhappy condition of our public affairs, no one is more solicitous to preserve the constitution and the laws the tranquility and good order of society, and I need scarcely add no one would be more willing to contribute in any honorable and proper manner to the accomplishment of these ends.

In consequence of the indisposition of my Colleague Mr. Gale, it has been out of my power to confer with him since your arrival, upon the subject of your inquiry, but I believe if I could have done so, there would have been a concurrence of sentiment between us.

I am Gentlemen with great
respect yours &c
GEORGE VICKERS.

THO. C. BROWNE &
THO. H FORD, *Esqrs.*

We were not competent to decide what reforms the people required; and though we believed that the only proper mode of reform, was by means of Convention; yet we were induced by the advice of our friends, the communication of Mr. Vickers, and the circumstances already stated, to aid in the election of a Senate, if the assurances given by that gentleman should be confirmed by his colleagues at Annapolis. We accordingly returned to the seat of Government. Mr. Fountain who had returned under the same circumstances, and Mr. Sellman, who had already qualified united with us in proposing to the twenty-one, the terms upon which we were willing to enter the college. It was made known to us that no written communication would be received from the electors who had not taken the oath of office. Personal interviews were however held with some of the qualified members for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms a compromise could be affected. Mr. Sellman then became the organ of communication on our part, and received the assurances, contained in the following letter.

A copy of a Letter from 19 of the Whig Electors to John S. Sellman in reply to his of the same date.

Senate Chamber,
Annapolis Nov. 19th 1836.

Sir:—

Your note of this day asking us to say whether in a letter addressed to you on the 29th ultimo, by some of the undersigned and which forms a part of the published correspondence between you and them the term (Constitutional Reform) was to be understood in a particular sense specified by you, has been received, and in reply we beg leave respectfully to inform you that those words were used not in a restricted but in their full and most comprehensive sense, that is if it was intended in that Letter to convey the idea that in the opinion of those who signed it, in which the undersigned fully concur (should the Required Electoral quorum be obtained) a Senate would be elected, whose known principles would lead them to endeavor to effect all such amendments of the constitution as the interests and happiness of the people of the State might require in doing which they would of course select any mode by Convention or otherwise, consistent with the principles and provisions of that instrument, which their enlightened judgments due regard being had to the wishes of the people and the various interests of the State might determine to be the best.

We have the honour to remain
Your ob't. Serv'ts.

George S. Leigh,	Ben't. I Heard,
George Vickers,	James Kent,
J. A. D. Dalrymple.	H. Brawner,
Wm. D. Merrick,	Solo. Dickinson,
George Dudley,	W. Williams,
S. J. K. Handy,	W. W. Lake,
G. W. Duval,	Thos. G. Pratt,
T. A. Spence,	Henry Franklin,
Ephraim Gaither,	Richard Beall,
Andrew Bruce.	

We had no expectation of obtaining the terms demanded by the nineteen electors — We no longer held the opinion that our constituents wished us to insist upon such terms, or to require any thing more, than general assurances, in favour of reform. It is true that the assurances given are guarded and indefinite. But the terms proposed, as the means of inducing us to form a quorum, convey the idea that considerable reforms will be made, and that the nineteen who signed the letter will select persons for the Senate, whose known principles lead them to effect all proper amendments in the constitution; by convention or otherwise; and that in deciding upon the mode, due regard will be had to the wishes of the people as well as the various interests of the State. The principles of the Senators are to be WELL KNOWN, and consequently the persons choosing them cannot be ignorant of their GENERAL views.

Mr. Vickers, in his letter, gives the following opinion: "I do not certainly know the views of the different gentlemen (who have been spoken of) upon the subject of reform, but that a Senate will be selected, who will be in favour of reform to a considerable extent, I HAVE NO DOUBT."

And in another passage he says, "that a Senate thus elected would gratify the wishes of the people upon the subject of reform, I HAVE NO DOUBT."

He underscores the last words, in each of these sentences, as if he wished to satisfy our minds, so that he was able to speak with certainty. From the assurances, conveyed in these communications, we were led to believe, that even if the new Senate were opposed to a convention, or were doubtful as to the extent of the reforms required, they could not plead ignorance of the fact, that nearly all men of all parties, concurred in the desire to see a complete change in the organization of their own body. We had therefore no reason to doubt that one of their first measures would be to propose an amendment for altering the mode of electing the Senate. By pursuing this course and commencing the work of reform upon themselves, they will evince their disinterestedness, and to use the language of the Talbot resolutions, will merit the FUTURE confidence of the people. Of the gentlemen who compose the new Senate we have but a slight knowledge, and of some we never heard the names till we entered the college. It is therefore impossible for us to say what may be experienced from their well known principles. The Senator from our own county we know to be a man of sense and integrity; who never held out a promise which he did not mean to fulfill, and would scorn to promote the views of his own party by taking advantage of his adversaries.

In finally entering the college without consulting our friends and colleagues, with whom we first acted, we hope it will not be supposed that we disregarded their opinions. Residing in distant counties, there would have been some inconvenience in meeting for consultation; and acting under different circumstances, the reason is that operated upon us, could have had no effect in changing their determination. It would not have been treating them with respect, if we had asked their advice when we did not mean to follow it Our acting with them at one time, under the impression that we should be sustained by our constituents, would not be a sufficient reason, for our continuing the same course after we found that impression to be erroneous. We had no reason to believe that the rest of the nineteen would join the electoral college under any circumstances. Having determined to aid in the election of a Senate, for the reasons given and upon the terms indicated, we saw no advantage in a meeting of our friends, for the purpose of consultation. Some of the friends of reform will perhaps regret that a Senate should have been thus formed, because the continuance of the old Senate, or the formation of, a new one, by any other means, would have been so gross a usurpation, that the Whigs would have been under the necessity of calling a convention. We are convinced that this would have been the result. But the clamor and panick would have been artfully continued, and the necessity which would urge the Whigs into a convention, would have driven the reformers out of it; and the unjust and defective principles of the present constitution would have been sanctioned by a majority of the people, under the influence of temporary excitement, though the proceedings of the nineteen have failed to secure a Senate KNOWN to be favourable to reform, yet it has produced concessions which could not have been obtained by other means; and what is more important, it has called the attention of the people to the necessity of amending the constitution. The spirit of reform is abroad, and will continue to animate the freemen of Maryland till it is finally triumphant in a convention of the people.

In the course we have pursued, we have had no object in view, but the faithful discharge of our duty. If we have committed errors they were of the head and not the heart.

JOHN B. THOMAS.
ENOCH GEORGE.

The following is a most valuable receipt. and now that the winter season is coming on, it is most valuable to families, where there are children:

Mr. Bronson, of Meadville, Pa. says from 15 years experience, he finds that Indian meal poultice, covered over with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns and frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in 5 minutes, that if blisters have not arisen before they will not after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure

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An officer of rank, 'well known in the political and scientific world,' advertises that he has discovered a new compound rocket that will set an enemy's ship on fire, if discharged two thousand yards off, and a shell twice as destructive as the old one. He offers those intersting articles to privateers, African traders, &c. 'Provided with such means, besides several others, the smallest vessel will (he says) infallibly destroy or compel to surrender any first rate ships of war.'

The Hon. Wm. H. Wharton, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas, to his government, arrived on board of the Julius Cæsar, with his family, also, Col. J. *M.* Wolfe, his secretary. They will immediately proceed to Washington city.

NEW CLASSIFICATION.—A married lady, alluding in conversation to the 148th psalm, observed, that while 'young men and maidens, old men and children,' were expressly mentioned, not a word was said about married women. An old clergyman, whom she was addressing, assured her that they had not been omitted, and that the would find them included in one of the preceding verses under the description of vapours and storm.

The following *unutterably* curious sentence is frequently used in schools to correct stammering:

Theopolis Thistle the thistle sifter, sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles, and if Theopolis Thistle the thistle sifter sifted a sieve full of unshifted thistles, where's the sieve full of sifted thistles that Theopolis Thistle the thistle sifter sifted!!!

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Of this document, transmitted to both Houses of Congress on the first day of the session, as we shall not be able to publish it for a day or two, we have thought our readers would not be dissatisfied, for the present, with an abridged account, which we have arranged under its several natural divisions, as follows:—Nat. Int.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1836.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last was $26,749,803. The *receipts* for 1836 are estimated at $47,691,898 of which the receipts from Customs for the three first quarters have been $17,523,151, and the receipts from Lands $20,048,029. The *expenditures* for 1836 are ascertained and estimated at $31,435,032, of which the payments for the military service, (including fortifications,) during the three first quarters, have amounted to $13,010,061.

Deducting the expenditures of the year, ascertained and probable, from the receipts, the balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, is estimated at $43,005,669, and, deducting the 'unavailable funds' of $1,080,000, leaving 'the available balance' $41,925,659. [This does not include the balance to the credit of the Post Office Department at the end of the year, estimated at $513,920.]

Revenue and Expenditures for 1837.

The *receipts* are estimated as follows:—Customs, $16,500,000; Lands, $5,000,000; Bank Stock and Miscellaneous, $2,500,000. The expenditures (including $1,000,000 for usual excess of appropriations beyond estimates) are estimated at $26,755,831.

Imports and Exports,

The *Imports* during the year ending 30th September, 1836, are ascertained and estimated at $173,540,000, shewing an increase compared with the preceding year of $23,644,258. The Exports during the same period are ascertained and estimated at $121,789,000, of which $101,405,000 were domestic products, and the residue foreign, exhibiting an aggregate increase, compared with the preceding year, of $35,423, and an amount exceeding the average of the last three years by $5,829,150.

The Surplus Revenue.

The recommendations of the last Annual Report are renewed, and reductions suggested of duties on raw materials of foreign origin used in some of our important manufactures, and next on articles of comfort and necessity for the people generally. A prohibition of the sale of the public domain to any but actual settlers is also mentioned as another mode of curtailing the revenue.

The Public Money.

An account is given of the measures adopted in pursuance of the act of June 23d, 1836 to regulate the deposites of the public money and some recommendations are made of prospective provisions on the subject, such as authority to discontinue as deposite banks, when no longer necessary, those selected under the late act, &c.

The Mint and the Currency.

The coinage of the Mint, from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1836, has been of gold, $3,619,440, and of silver, $2,877,000. The establishment of a gold coin of one dollar is again urged upon Congress. The quantity of gold now in the country is estimated at $15,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury calculates the whole specie in the country in October, 1833, at thirty millions of dollars, and the whole specie *now* in the country at seventy-three millions. Various speculations on the subject occupy a number of pages in this part of the report.

Miscellaneous.

The report concludes with several suggestions of a miscellaneous character, among which the renewed recommendation of the adoption of measures for regulating steamboat navigation must meet with very general approbation from all those who have as much horror as we have of those appalling catastrophes which class themselves under the head of 'Steamboat disasters!'

A worthy lately remarked that if one would seat himself in a strong draft of air, place his feet in a buckat of cold water, and jingle the shovel and tongs, he might enjoy all the pleasures of sleigh riding at a great discount from the livery stable prices.

Timely Advice.—"My dear fellow" said a half corned wag to a brother rummy, a little raggeder than Lazarus in the painted cloth, "take my advice and get under cover as soon as possible"

"Get under cover for what!"

"Because if you dont get out of harm's way before that big black cloud of wind arrives here *it will whip you to death with your rags!*"

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6 1-4 *cts* REWARD.

I hereby forwarn all persons from employing or harboring my black woman, by the name of Ritty, who left my premises on Saturday, the 17th inst. The said woman is at times deranged. Persons who violate this notice, the law will be enforced against them.

MARY ROBINSON.

Town Point, Sept. 26th 3w

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*NOTE—The right of an elector to resign, is recognized, in the amendment to the constitution, confirmed November 1792, chap. 22.