[Communicated for the Whig.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF QUEEN ANN'S OCUNTY.

The electors of Senate Assembled at Annapolis, the third Monday of September, under circumstances, which had not been forseen by the People. Recent acts of the Legislature had produced general discontent, and called the attention of the whole community to the necessity of reform in the government. The excitement which had so often manifested itself, in the popul us parts of the State, upon this subject, began to extend itself to the smaller counties. Recent events had demonstrated, that this section of the State, derived no security, from being entitled to two fifths of the representation in the legislature. If the interest of the two Shores were the same, we should be safe with a smaller representation; if adverse nothing less than a majority would give the security required. We have no security in a government of counties, and therefore have no inducement of interest, to oppose a government of the people. A majority of the people are now ruled by a majority of the counties. They are told that they have not the power of changing a constitution, which deprives them of their equal rights. The clause which prohibits the LEGISLATURE from altering the constitution except in the designated mode, is construed into a denial, to the people themselves, of the power of amending it in convention. Experience has proved, that the legislature is composed of men, and parties, who have a deep interest in perpetuating abuses; and whose ordinary business and want of experience, render them unfit to adapt the provisions of the constitution, to the changes that have taken place in the condition of Maryland, under their hands, it has become a mixture of general principles and contradictory details; a definition of the powers of government, and of the boundaries of election districts; which last have been continually varied to suit the interest of prevailing parties. The party now in power, contend that the people have divested themselves of the right to amend it; that it was intended to protect the minority, but not the majority; and that, in the language of Governor Veazy, it must be preserved, as it now is, until changed by the legislature. Men who derive advantages from its unequal operation, are not likely to change it. Their motto is "THE CONSTITUTION OR DEATH," the meaning of which is, that reform is death to them, in depriving them of office. The bare suggestion of reform excites the fiercest resentment and provokes the coarsest abuse, upon this subject, politeness forgets its good manners, and age loses its moderation. Indeed, during the late excitement, the actors, at public exhibitions were generally violent in proportion to their age and experience. They became desperate at the idea of losing an old friend, who was like themselves, full of years and loaded with imperfections. The coarseness of invective seemed to increase, in the compound ratio of the age of the individual, and the importance of his office. Hence Governor Veazy distanc- [illegible] ive in their time, she [illegible] inform them, that they are prepared to try of his An-

HORS[illegible]S. ARAUCH CHAI[illegible]

CO[illegible]ES, GIGS SULKIES,

BUGGIES, CARRYALLS,

or any description of Carriage and the shortes notice in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms, they assure those gentlemen and ladies who re so worthy of ease and pleasure that there no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparision and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand an large and complete assortment of

MATERIALS

[illegible] uct- with the assistance of the best [illegible]ants. The [illegible] they will be thankful to fill [illegible]

electors from Queen Anne's and Caroline had received no instructions; but they were satisfied, and they are still of that opinion, that a majority of the voters of those counties, were at that time in favour of the course that was pursued. Neither party had a sufficient number of electors, to make a Senate, without the aid of its opponents. The constitution requires twenty four for this purpose; and we shall now enquire into the object and meaning of this provision. By some it is contended, that it was to prevent a bare majority from making a Senate, before the electors generally had time to assemble. This construction is based upon the supposition, that the Convention was aware, that the time allowed, was not sufficient, to enable the electors to reach the seat of government. If any doubt had been suggested in the convention, as to the sufficiency of the time; it really had been supposed, that the electors from the remote counties, could not travel to Annapolis in two weeks, the natural and obvious course would have been, to extend the time to three weeks, or a month, so as to secure the attendance of all the electors. Another construction is, that it was intended to protect the Eastern Shore. According to this idea, the convention supposed, that in two weeks, the twenty two western Shore electors might meet and make a Senate, before any two could arrive from the Eastern Shore; and that, to guard against such a result, the college were required to suspend their proceedings till two Eastern Shore members arrived. These two, according to this construction, were considered sufficient to protect their section of the State from the designs of the twenty two western Shore electors. The slightest examination shows that neither of these constructions is correct. If the object had been to guard Eastern Shore intrrests, the convention would have provided, that no Senate should be made till a certain number from that Shore were in attendance. It was well known, that two weeks were amply sufficient, for the electors from every part of the State to assemble. The meaning of the provision appears to be, that not less than twenty four electors ought to be trusted with the selection of a Senate; and that a minority of the college should form a check upon the proceedings of any smaller number.—The choice of a Senate, so small in number, by so small a body of electors, made it necessary to guard against improper combinations. A bare majority of the electors would be more likely to form schemes for the advancement of their private interests, and it was more necessary to guard against such consequences, because the Senators might be chosen from their own body. In the midst of the revolution it might have been apprehended, that by means of a bare majority, persons opposed to independence, could be elected into the Senate. It might also have been suspected, that Senators would sometimes be chosen on account of their religious opinions. The provision, that not less that twenty four could make a Senate was well designed to guard against these and similar dangers. It is not necessary to show that any particular dangers were apprehended.—The mere fact, that fifteen men were to be invested with legislative power for five years, with the power too, of filling vacancies in their own body, without the slightest responsibility to the people, could the importance of making their appointment depend upon more than a bare majority of the electoral college. If the minority had strong reasons for believing, that a majority, composed of less than twenty four, were about to select a Senate of dangerous principles; or on account of their belonging to any particular church; or for the purpose of promoting the private interest of themselves or connexions, it would be their plain duty to prevent any election for such improper purposes. And it would be the duty of the majority to yield so far, as to name other senators, in the place of those who had been improperly proposed.—The minority can so exercise this power, by remaining out of the college, or withdrawing from it, before the election was made.

When the late electoral college assembled, the nineteen electors believed this to be the correct construction of the constitution; and, that according to the letter and spirit of that instrument, they had a right to refuse their aid, in the election of such a Senate, as they had reason to believe, would continue the evils which the people complained. The twenty one electors, with three less than a quorum, and representing one third of the people, would listen to no communications from their colleagues, but insisted upon their unconditional surrender of all agency in making a Senate. The nineteen electors, unwilling, under such circumstances, to be passic instrumente in their hands, thought it due to themselves and their constituents, to insist upon such a compromise, as would prevent the total sacrifice of all the principles upon which they were elected. They claim the right of naming eight Senators, favorable to a convention, IF IN ALL OTHER RESPECTS THEY SHOULD, IN THE OPINION OF THE WHIGS, BE WELL QUALIFIED. This plainly shows, that no demand was made for the selection of Van Buren Senators. The NINETEEN would have been satisfied with a reform Senate, composed entirely of Whig members. They were endeavoring to secure a more important interest than that which was attached to the ascendancy of national parties. It is true, as it has often been urged, that the nineteen were elected to make a Senate, and so also were the twenty one; and it was equally the duty of both sides; as neither could effect this object, without the aid of the other, to yield something to their opponents. The nineteen yielded every thing connected with national parties, and only required such a compromise in favour of reform, as in their opinion, would have given satisfaction to a large majority of both parties. The twenty one yielded nothing; but intrenching themselves behind their oath of office, denied to their colleagues the barren privileges of suggesting their views. The nineteen electors, convinced of the impossibility of forming a Senate, or of making a compromise in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, came to the resolution of surrendering their trusts, and leaving it to the people, to provide, by means of a convention, for the reorganization of the whole government. They believed that the people were competent, and willing, to form a new constitution, adapted to the the spirit of the [illegible]e, and to the changes which half a century [illegible]ged in the condition of the State. In [illegible] failure of either branch of the [illegible] ere seemed to be no other rem- [illegible] ention, Mr. Jefferson, in [illegible] expected failure to elect a [illegible] at opinion in the following

LATEST

THE Subscriber [illegible] form his customers all things solaced by that recently he has spe opened upon us, in [illegible] LESSONS FROM [illegible] in APPROVED CUTTERS IN THE CITY. The [illegible] subscriber feels assured [illegible] give general satisfaction [illegible] run down. T[illegible] CE, NOR ANY OCCA- [illegible] fore or may hereafter [illegible] tronize him. The last [illegible] vention invited by the [illegible] son may be seen [illegible] ers of congress, with the [illegible] shop in Easton. [illegible] and Vice President, would [illegible]

Hoping for a [illegible] the ground in eight weeks, [illegible] I gained the constitution where [illegible] ective and wound it up again.—

[illegible] PEACEABLE AND LEGITIMATE RE- [illegible] SOURCE, TO WHICH WE ARE IN THE HAB- [illegible] IT OF IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE, SUPESEDING "ALL APPEAL TO FORCE, SHOWS A PRE- "CIOUS PRINCIPLE OF SELF PRESERVA- "TION."

It may be insinuated that the conduct of those, who continued to vote for Col. Burr, was like the conduct of the nineteen, in contending for a compromise; but it may, with more propriety, be compared to the course of the twenty one. In Congress, as in the electoral 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 the 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 representa- "tives, after seeing the impossibility of elect- "ing 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 consul- "tation, 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 Amer-* "*ica, they fear they should lose some of the fa-* "*vorite morsel of the constitution.*

The friends of the twenty-one like the friends 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 favour of legislative usurpation, and a "well advised "that the old Senate continues and will contin- "ue to be the Senate of Maryland;" and calls upon the militia, instead of a convention to continue, 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 DARE 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 principle 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, at the time of their separation. The refusal of the nineteen to aid in the election of a Senate, afforded an opportunity to the people, 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 endeavour 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 seize upon the officers of government; but the 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 chosing 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 it set 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, civil war. They declare in their manifesto "that if confusion anarchy and ruin are to "come upon us, and our fair and happy country "is to become a scene of desolation and ruin, "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 of opinion, for the sake of averting those calamities, and preventing "all the bright" "hopes of Maryland from being forever blasted?" As we are aware that these gentlemen have stated their reasons for refusing a compromise, "that "they would not, in the discharge of their duty "be approached with the proposition of a bar- "gain 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 other than a ma- "jor of the college duly qualified.

A bargain is a contract in the sale of any [illegible] ticle, and to traffick, means to trade "in some sort of merchandise. The definition shows these words were used for some other purpose [illegible] says that of compromise [illegible] 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 unable 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 receiv any communication from electors who had not qualified. It is well known that members of the electoral collage 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 108 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 favour 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, and 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 that there is an apparent inconsistency between this surrender of their trusts, and their intention of returning upon certain conditions. Their offices 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 convinced that this discontent was the result in a great measure of aggravated misrepresentaaion. It was stated that the rights of property twere about to be destroyed, that slaves would receive their freedom, and that the state would be involved in civil war. Though those rumours 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. Through 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 [illegible] ble persons) upon the subject of Reform, humbly [illegible] so will be his goods, that done, he feels confident of a [illegible] 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 foveurable to all proper reform will be chozen, and this without any departure of the twenty-one from the stand they have assumed before the public.

As a representative of the people of the State, my individual opinion shall never be exercised to obstruct or prevent the consummation of the wishes of my fellow citizens, but I shall endeavour to promote their interest and gratify their expectations, even if it be at the sacifice of my private opinion as a citizen and when such sacifice involve no violation of pinciple. 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 porper manner to the accomplisment of these ends.

In consequce of the indisposition of my Colleague Mr. Gale, it has been out of my pawer 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 a 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 unite 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 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 Conventiontion or otherwise, consistent with the principles and provisions of that instrument, which their enlighted 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,	Wm. W. Lake,
G. W. Duvall,	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 favor of reform. It is true that the assurance 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, & consequently the persons choosing them cannot be ignorant of their GENERAL views.

Mr. Vickers, in his letter, gives the [illegible] hunting opinion: "I do not certainly [illegible] like manner "views of the different gen[illegible] sickness to perfect "been spoken of) upon [illegible]

"But that a Senate w[illegible]—Sir I have made use of "be in favour of ref[illegible]icine for the Dyspepsa and "tent, I HAVE NO [illegible] both of which diseases I have [illegible]

And in anoth[illegible] about three years—I have "Senate thus elec[illegible] many medicines, but all to no el- "[illegible] the people duced to give yours a trial, and much to my astonishment & that of my friends, "HAVE NO DO[illegible] space of time completely re- [illegible]ences, ease. My symptoms, when I [illegible] thirds so that he using your medicine, were, a [illegible]tainty. From the [illegible]g my food I felt great dis- [illegible] these communication stomach, with heartburn [illegible] that even if the [illegible] of food, great tenderness [illegible] a convention, or were [illegible] accompanied with an [illegible] of the reforms required, they [illegible] extending to the [illegible]ignerance of the fact, that near[illegible] this part [illegible] all parties, concurred in the [illegible] 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 expected 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 reasons 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 snould 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 actually 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 favorable 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.

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

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6 1836.

☞ We exclude all other matter this morn- for the purpose of laying before our readers the Address of Messrs. Thomas and George of Queen Ann's to the people of that county.—It will, however, be read with interest by the people of the whole State as well as the immediate constituents of those gentlemen.

MR. VAN BUREN IN NEW YORK.

What a contrast the following facts afford with Harrison's run in his own county of Hamilton, where he has been well known from his early youth, up to this moment. He turned the scale against his party in this county, where, but a year ago, they had a majority of about five hundred for their Congressman, and made it a minority of near a thousand against their candidate for the Presidency.

From the Albany Argus.

VAN BUREN AT HOME.

The results of the election in this State, in nearly all its aspects, cannot fail to be a source of pride and gratification to every republican citizen, and indeed to every man who holds its character and welfare in just estimation. But there are some points which particularly illustrate the character and standing of the candidate whom New York presents for the Presidency, among those who know him best.

The old town of Kinderhook (now Kinderhook and Stuyvesant), in which Mr. Van Buren was born and brought up, gives him a majority of 288; being double any majority heretofore given for a democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The county of Columbia, in which his political career was commenced, and where the greater part of his life was spent, has given him a majority of 717; being more than twice as large as any majority given for a democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The City of Hudson, uniformly a federal city, where Mr. Van Buren resided for eight years, has reduced its federal majority to less than one-fourth of what it was in the presidential election of 1832.

The City of Albany, the place of Mr. Van Buren's residence for the last twenty years, has, for the second time since its establishment, given a democratic majority for President, viz: 320.

In the Second ward of the [illegible] the ward in [illegible]

MARYLAND.

The Steam Boat Maryland will resume her usual routes on Wednesday next, the remainder of the season and continue to run regularly the the 19th of the season.

Oct 11 1836

Rail Road Notice.

Pursuant the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Eastern Shor Rail Road Company," and the several supplements thereto, books of subscription to the capital stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company will be opened on the SECOND MONDAY of NOVEMBER next, at ten o'clock, A. M. and continue to be opened for the space of three days next thereafter, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and two o'clock, P. M. at the county town in each of the counties hereinafter mentioned—That is to say:

At Elkton, for Cecil county, under the direction of [illegible] States.

The State of his nativity, in the politics of which he has from his earliest manhood taken so prominent a part, has given him by many thousands the largest majority it has ever before given either for President or Governor—not less, probably, than THIRTY THOUSAND.

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

The Boston Atlas, which by the way is one of the most reckless and infamous prints published this side of New York, in announcing the triumph of the people in the Old Dominion, uses the following language:

"Virginia has gone for Van Buren by a considerable majority. The Old Dominion has become about as degraded in her political character as New Hampshire."

Does the beardless lop of the Atlas know the history of the State that he calls politically degraded? Did his tutor, when endeavoring to instil light into the morbid mass which nature bestowed upon him as an apology for brains, speak to him of the REVOLUTION? Does he know that such an event is recorded in the history of America? We think not; or he never would have slandered a people that have made so many sacrifices upon the altar of freedom as have the sons of the Granite State.—Degraded! did you say? New Hampshire degraded! The State that in the darkest hour of our country's history, poured forth her blood like water, pronounced degraded by an insolent, impudent, reckless advocate of revolutionary torysm! Will the citizens of Massachusetts countenance this foul libel upon the character of their sister State? upon the State which was the first to rush to the rescue in their hour of peril? Look at your boasted Bunker Hill! Whose blood lies there mingled with the patriots of the Bay State? Who were the men in that fearful period that breasted the fiery storm, and struck the first efficient blow in defence of the rights of man? Who were they? They were the sons of the very State which a wretched thing of yesterday calls "degraded!" New Hampshire can proudly stand up amongst the independent sovereignties of the Union, and challenge them all to show a more brilliant succession of patriotic sacrifices than glows upon the pages of her history. It was *her* Langdon that equipped *her* Stark and enabled him to lead *her* citizen soldiers to check the onward rush of the hosts of Britain and her myrmidons at Bennington. To this gallant achievement was the western part of Massachusetts indebted for safety This act, trifling though it was, turned the tide of victory in favor of the patriets, and resulted in the utter prostration of their oppressors. No State of the Union furnished more soldiers in proportion to her inhabitants than New Hampshire, and history testifies that none were better. Virginia and New Hampshire, in that trying period, fought side by side; and when Britain with iron handed despotism again attempted to encroach upon the rights of the Union, the Old Dominion and the Granite State were found upon the side of their country.

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