EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 83

EASTON, MARYLAND SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE NATION,)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

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THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is the fulle sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having cauired considerable experience in the newspaper business, from a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged a tentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of renders.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following.

D. B. Brown, Esq	Robert Morris, Esq.
Col. T. L. M'Kenny,	W. G Clark, Esq.
John J. Smith, Jr. Esq.	Dr. James M'Henry,
J. R. Chandler, Esq.	Chas. Naylor, Esq.
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And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

ssnes Chronicle is issued in good type, and on Thet of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,
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☞ Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions

☞ Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and accept a free exchange for one year.

August 6. tf

HEAD QUARTERS, 4th REGIMENT.

ORDER NO. 1

The 4th Reg. of M. M. are ordered to meet for drill on the third Saturday of Sept. next at 10 o'clock A. M. at Easton. The order is made under the Law, and a punctual attendance is required.

It is recommended that the militia within the 4th regimental District meet on Saturday, 27th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the usual place of company meeting, to select their officers, and report to the Colonel of this Regiment.

SAM'L. STEVENS, Col.

Aug 16 [G]

CHEAP LITERATURE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

That it may be within the means of every person who wishes to subscribe to AN AMUSING AND USEFUL JOURNAL OF NEWS, and have it carefully and regularly forwarded to them by mail, or otherwise, we shall from the present time until the first of next anuary, receive orders FOR TEN COPIES OF THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY, AT THE RATE OF ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM FOR EACH SUBSCRIPTION—that is, any person forwarding us a TEN DOLLAR NOTE, *free of postage* will be furnished with ten of our papers for a whole year, to be forwarded to any direction signated. The subscription price for a single name is two dollars. We make this offer, gelieving, as the pecuniary expense will be trifling that all who have the inclination to become acquainted with the character of a journal which has made such rapid progress in public estimation as this has, will take advantage of the proposition at once, and enroll their names on the list of its numerous patrons. It cannot be doubted that those who subscribe will receive the worth of their dollar, when we assure the public that each number contains, independent of its various amusing engravings, as much reading matter as many of the popular volumes which are sold in our bookstores at double the rates that we ask for a whole year's subscription.

500 ENGRAVINGS

Will be urnished in this journal in one year—these, in addition to a choice selection of Satire Criticism and Wit, contained in its columns, will form a literary banquet of a superior and attractive order. ☞ Clubs of Four will be supplied with the paper for one from the commencement, by forwarding a ear dollar note, *postage paid.*

PREMIUMS—The publisher prompted by the unexampled and unexpected patronag which this paper has received, offer the following premiums:—

For the best ORIGINAL COMIC TALE, FIFTY DOLLARS—for the best ORIGINAL COMIC SONG, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS—for best collection of ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, JESTS, &c not less than fifty in number, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS—for best ORIGINAL COMIC DESIGN, SKETCH, or DRAWING, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAS; for the *second* best, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and for the *third* best TEN DOLLARS.

Persons entering as petitors may or my not forward their names, agreeably to their own wishes. The premiums will be awarded by competent judges. All communications to the subject must be addressed to the publisher, prior to the first of September, 1836 *postage paid.*

A post master's certificate will be a satisfactory guarantee of a remittance. Negociable notes of every kind taken in payment of subscriptions.

Addres

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place Phildelphia.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the third day of August, 1836, by William A. Schaffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS, says he is free but did belong to Levin Thomas, Dorchester county, Maryland; age about 34 years, 5 feet 10½ inches in height; has a scar on his right ancle a scar on his right foot, a scar on his left arm, a scarin the small of his back, small scar under his left eye, and has four warts on his left little finger. Had on when committed a coarse linen roundabout, cotton shirt, dark grey casinett pants, and old black fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUNDON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.

aug 27 3w

OMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,
EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and other who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, &c

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 5th day of July 1836, a negro , as a runaway, named RICHARD [illegible]KINS, says he belongs to Elizabeth [illegible]ake, on the Eastern Shore, beyond Denton, aged about 24 years 5 feet 5 1-2 inches in height—has a small scar on his right ear, and one on his left foot. Had on when committed a dark blue cassinett roundabout, cotton shirt, red striped vest, light blue casinet pantaloons, old pair of shoes and an old wool hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
o Baltimore city and county Jail.

July

INSOLVENT BLANKS
For Sale at the Office of the Whig.

Address

OF THE NINETEEN DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL ELECTORS TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Below we re publish the address of the 19 Senatorial Candidates, together with the correspondence which was omitted in our paper of Tuesday. Our readers will now have the whole together which makes it more convenient as a document of reference.—Ed. Whig.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Impelled by a deep and solemn sense of duty to acquiesce in the necessity which imperiously required a surrender into your hands of the high trust committed to us—it becomes us to submit fully and frankly the considerations by which our conduct has been influenced. It is well known that, in those counties and cities which we represent, the great body of the people are unchangeably rivited in the conviction, that the government of this State is based and administered upon unjust and anti-republican principles, and that similar views are entertained by respectable numbers of our fellow-citizens residing in other parts of the State. That such an opinion is well founded, seems scarcely to admit of controversy. By the existing government, the Governor and members of the Senate are not elected directly, as they ought to be, by the people; and many public officers who ought to be subjected to the control of those whose trustees they are, hold their respective offices, contrary to sound political principle, by a tenure for life.

In the formation of both branches of the Legislature political power is apportioned arbitrarily without regard to any principle of moral or political justice, our representation in the Electoral college and House of Delegates is not based upon population, nor territory, nor a mixture of both. But every acknowledged and just foundation is disregarded, and an arbitrary rule substituted, by which the majority is allowed fewer representatives than the minority: thus inverting the first principles of a free government, and rendering the majority's inalienable rights of personal liberty, personal security and personal property, subject to the operation of laws, in the enactment of which, they are not permitted an equal participation.

Whatever may have been the views or principles with reference to which the government of Maryland was instituted, it is perfectly manifest that its practical operation carries out and enforces, to a most odious extent, the minority's right to rule. It pervades the whole compact and enters into the constitution of each department of the Government.

By the organization of the Legislative powers, the counties of Kent and Calvert, with a population of 19,401, are allowed as many representatives in the Senatorial Electoral College and the House of Delegates as the counties of Frederick and Washington with a population of 71,056, and Kent and Calvert, each, have double the number of Delegates allowed to the city of Baltimore with a population of 80,625.

The executive department is the *creature* of the Legislature, being elected thereby, the judicial and most of the civil officers receive their appointment from the executive; so that the minority of one-fourth of the people having the right to elect a majority of the members of the Legislature, control all the departments of the government. This minority not only rules and governs in the enactment of the laws, but likewise in the appointment of those by whom they are to be expounded, administered and enforced. Can a government thus organized, be termed republican! The tenure of the rights and immunities of the majority is thus held at the will of so small a minority, that it cannot be expected, such flagrant injustice will be for ever endured. We do not believe that any respectable portion of our fellow citizens, who will, without prejudices, calmly contemplate this gross inequality of political rights, can desire to perpetuate it. We have too much confidence in the high sense of justice, the virtue and patriotism of the people of Maryland to believe that they will, when well informed as to the extent of the evils we have attempted to arrest, condemn the measure which has been adopted for that purpose.

It is true, the framers of our Constitution, forseeing that amendments would become necessary, in that instrument, have authorized the Legislature to correct all the evils of which the people of Maryland justly complain. And it may be asked, why have we undertaken to arrest the formation of one branch of that body with which the power is entrusted. To such an enquiry a satisfactory answer may be readily given The present constitution was formed in 1776, and at that time the representatives in the House of Delegates and in the Electoral College were appointed amongst the several counties and cities in proportion to their population as nearly as that could be done. Our fathers, then, recognized freely the binding force of that great principle that all free men have an inalienable right to enjoy equal rights in the choice of their governors. Anticipating those changes which have occurred in the condition and location of the population of the State, those who established our constitution gave power to the Legislative department to incorporate those amendmedts therein, which experience and time might make expedient and just. We must say, and all candid men will express, that this solemn trust has not been faithfully exercised.—Year after year, repeated, earnest petitions have been presented to the Legislature, asking, praying, and at last, demanding a redress of these gross grievances of which the majority of the people have long complained. These petitions and memorials have been again and again rejected. The minority, who rule, have persisted for near half a century to disregard the just demands of the majority who are governed. What then was to be done? Were the Republican yeomanry of Maryland to be doomed to endure that galling yoke of political bondage which has so long pressed heavily on them, and is felt to be more insufferable because the freemen of almost every State in the Union delight in the enjoyment of equal and equitable political principles. Tame submission was not to be thought of with the least patience, and the undersigned proceeded to examine, with, anxious solicitude, the extent and nature of the power entrusted to them, to discover a mode in which is could be peaceably and honorably exercised so as to provide an effectual remedy.

We preferred that an arrangement should be made with our colleagues in the Electoral College by which the rights of our constituents could be secured, and the honor and prosperity of the whole people of the State be promoted. The nature of that arrangement and the cause of its failure are disclosed in the accompanying correspondence. The first letter proposes an equitable apportionment of the members of the Senate amongst the several counties and cities. It was on the day of its date, delivered by our Chairman and Secretary to one of the Electors to whom it was addressed, who was in the Senate chamber at the time, in company with others of the 21 members of the College, with whom we desired to open a communication at an early day.

After reading it a few minutes it was returned to our chairman by the same gentleman, who alleged that no communication of that character could be received until the College had been constitutionally organized.

This proceeding we could but consider unreasonable. We were known to be Electors of the Senate and felt fully authorised to correspond with our colleagues touching the discharge of our duties, before or after the vote of office had been taken. In pursuance of this opinion, another letter was sent to the same gentlemen, through the same channel, and again a refusal to hold a correspondence was the reply. Unavailable efforts were also made, informally, by several of the undersigned, by personal applications to others of the 21 Electors, to open a correspondence.

Being convinced by these repeated refusals that no Senate could be formed, disposed to respond to the known wishes of our constituents, the high power reposed in us is respectfully returned to the people to whom it belongs legitimately, and by whom we are confident it will be exerted so as to secure to them and their posterity, no matter on what part of the soil of Maryland they may be located, those dear, inalienable rights of man for which our fathers fought and bled. We have declined to participate in the election of a Senate in the full expectation that the people of Maryland in Convention assembled, can and will provide for the election of that branch of their legislature, more wisely than we could have done, and at the same time, organize anew their whole government, subjecting all its functionaries to their sovereign will, and laying its foundations on the immutable principle of liberty, equality and justice.

We are fully sensible that an acquiescence on our part, in the purpose of our colleagues, would not have left without power to redress their wrongs, those whom we represent. We migh have qualified, and thereby have afforded to these 21 gentlemen an opportunity, in conformity with the letter of the Constitution to elect a Senate, and this too, they would probably have done, although they are the representatives, of but 85, 179 of the free inhabitants, and received more votes at the polls than were given to those who claim the right, and were prepared to exercise it, to make one branch of the legislature—a body constituted for, and clothed with power to check and control all the operations of the entire government.—Still, if this had been done, the people of Maryland would not have been absolutely without means of redress. The framers of our Constitution have expressly reserved to them, in our Bill of Rights, the power "to reform the old or, establish a new form of government." But this authority, by the same instrument, is declared to exist only "whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual." It is manifestly a revolutionary remedy, inherent in all communities, and of which one generation of men cannot deprive those who are to succeed them. And it is obviously a violent mode of redress, not to be thought of until all others have been ineffectually tried. Unwilling that evils and inequalities, oppression and injustice, should be piled, like Ossa on Olympus, on the people until sufferance would no longer be esteemed a virtue, we have taken the power with which you had clothed us, to insure the permanent peace, at the same time that we hope to have provided the means to perpetuate equal privileges to the whole of the state, with whose destines we are all deeply identified. The measures used are neither violent nor unconstitutional.

To three fifths of the Electoral College, the Constitution has given the power to form the entire Senate of the State. It so happens that those who desire to perpetrate the rule of a party in Maryland, who, it is well ascertained have forfeited public confidence, do not constitute the number of Electors required. The same constitution has secured expressly to seventeen of our members, power to defeat the consumation of this purpose. This provision in that instrument was designed for the protection of the minority. It then, we were the representatives of that minority, the power to adopt the course which has been pursued, would not be denied, although its propriety might under such circumstances, be questioned. But standing as we do, in relation to the people of Maryland, will it not be granted by all liberal unprejudiced and enlightened Republicans that our conduct, under most delicate and trying circumstances, has been prudent—and may we not, without presumption, add, patriotic.

No political principles are better established than that all public functionaries are but trustees for the benefit of those by whom they have been appointed. And it is equally undeniable that all depositories of political power are bound to surrender it to those from whom it was derived whenever it cannot be exercised for their benefit. Those elementary principles have been so sanctioned—we might say without irreverance, sanctifield by the conduct of public functionaries in the country, that instances need not be adduced to show that we have not acted without numerous precedents to justify us. Senators of the United States, Governors of States, Legislators, Judges and other officers, or trustees of the people, have repeatedly, when made sensible that they could no longer exercise advantageously the authority with which they were clothed, returned it to the great fountain of all legitimate authority to be again deposited in other hands. Resignations, surrenders of power in instances such as we have adverted to have produced no shock, have afforded no pretext for political panics. On the contrary, they have been hailed by the Democracy of the whole country as proof, incontestible of the admitting sovereignty of the people, of the patriotism of their agents, and of their firmness and durability which is loudly claimed for our republican institutions by all who would not, if opportunity offered, be Aristocrats in practice, though they are Republicans in profession.

Not only have individual public officers surrendered authority entrusted to them, but whole legislative bodies have done likewise. In a few if any of the state constitutions formed in this country, after the revolution, was there authority expressly given to the legislature to pass a law calling a convention to new model and amend them.—And yet who does not know that Maryland, alone of the old thirteen states, has never had the benefit of a convention to impart new life and restore youthful vigour to its institutions. These conventions were assembled in pursuance of a law passed by the several state legislatures And whence, we ask, did such laws derive this binding force and obligation? But undoubtedly their validity, justice and propriety had its origin in the belief of the legislators, that the time had arrived when it became their duty to surrender to the people all power necessary to reorganize this defective government. Why, we ask, should senators, governors, judges, and whole legislatures be commended for a surrender of power which they believed could no longer be rightfully and beneficially exerted by them, and we be condemned for refusing to afford to others the opportunity to form a most important branch of our legislature, when we felt, and now feel, a deep and abiding conviction, that "the will and wishes, the rights and interests," of our constituents would be trampled upon and violated by our consent to be present at the unholy sacrifice We do not anticipate that such an inconsistent judgement will be rendered by that great and just tribunal to which we appeal. Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain.

It does not become us to prescribe the manner in which the vast power now tendered to the people of Maryland, shall be exercised. We cannot, however conclude without expressing an earnest conviction that there is no cause for the least apprehension or alarm, or even anxiety, as to the security of all our personal rights and civil privileges. It will be admitted that the resignation of all the members of a state legislature could not endanger public liberty or private property. Such an event would only make necessary a Convention to reconstruct that department of the government. With what propriety then can the alarmists (the panic makers) contented that "we are in the midst of a revolution as yet?" True, a State Senate has not been organized but the process is very simple by which that defect in our institutions can be remedied. If we could be permitted to do so, we would most humbly and respectfully recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the State, to proceed forthwith, to elect on the first Monday of November next, six delegates from each county and city, to meet in Convention at Annapolis, on the third Monday of the same month clothed with full powers to extend the authority of all civil and military officers now in Commission, until a Convention hereafter to be chosen, can be convened to amend the old or form an entire new government for the people of Maryland.

By such a prompt movement on the part of the people, all apprehension would be quieted and the panic avoided which may possibly be attempted by individuals whose deep personal interest in the present form of Government, renders them incapable of appreciating the great and inestimable advantages to be derived from a re-organization of our system, and the substitution of wholesome Democratic features, for its present odious Aristocratic ones. For ourselves, we cannot indulge the hope of escape from censure, by some of those whose possession of power may be disturbed or expectation of office disappointed, by the course which a fervent and conscientious devotion to the public interest, constrained us to elect. It is natural that it should be so. Man's perception and acknowledgement of rights which do not accord with the tenure by which he enjoys power, are generally slow and reluctant.

This must always constitute an impediment even to the most necessary reform of existing institutions. It was the greatest obstacle, which the present constitution of the United States had to encounter, "the interests of a certain class of men to resist all changes which might hazard a diminution of the power, emolument and consequences of the offices held under existing establishments." We trust however, that there are but few, very few indeed who are not willing to surrender upon the holy altar of disinterested patriotism power and office, with all their allurements, when the public weal demands it; and that instead of becoming alarmists, they will unite and co-operate with their fellow-citizens in providing such amendments as shall plant our institutions upon the deepest and most enduring foundation, the affections of the people. This can only be done by making them just and equitable—diffusing equally their burdens and benefits.

Let but our fellow citizens put abroad our ship of state, pilots of tried skill and integrity, men who know how

To steer the bounding bark with steady toil,
When the waves thicken and the billows boil.

And the gallant vessel will soon be permanently and securely moored in harbor of peaceful and abounding prosperity.

We are yours, fellow-citizens,

CHAS. MACGILL,
ROBERT WASON,
CASPER QUYNN,
JOHN FISHER,
GEORGE ELLICOTT,
EPHRAIM BELL,
JOSHUA VANSANT,
JOHN EVANS,
GEO. A. THOMAS,
SAM'L. SUTTON,
WASH DUVALL
ROBERT T. KEENE,
M. FOUNTAIN,
ENOCH GEORGE.
JOHN B. THOMAS.
SPRIGG HARWOOD,
THOS. HOPE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM,
JOHN S. SELLMAN,

ANNAPOLIS, Sept 19, 1836.

GENTLEMEN:—It is a duty which we owe to our constituents, that before we take our seats in the College of Electors of the Senate of this State, we should have a distinct and positive understanding, as to the course to be pursued by that body.

You are apprised, that a crisis has occurred when neither of the political parties of the State, have elected Electors, have the constitutional power to form a Senate. Of the nineteen counties and two cities, into which the State is divided, we represent the two cities and eight of the counties, having a white population of 205, 922, and federal numbers 257, 639. You represent ten of the counties having a white population of 85,170, and federal numbers 133,02; and the vote of the remaining counties is divided. Of the Electoral body we are nineteen in number, while you are twenty-one. But, although you are a majority (the smallest possible) of the college, it is to be recollected that we represent nearly three-fourths of the free white population, and two-thirds of the federal numbers of the State, and very much the largest portion of its territorial extent and wealth; we shall therefore expect that you will concede to us the nomination of eight members of the Senate to be chosen, and that you will vote for the persons whom we may nominate to the college, although they may be favorable to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, if in all other respects, in your opinion well qualified. The counties and cities we represent ought to have upon any political principle which governs the appointment of members of a Legislature, a majority of the Senate to be formed, greater than that which is sought to be obtained.

To force upon them, then, being the majority of the people, an entire Senate, against their will, would be unjust and Anti-Republican; and we, their agents, cannot participate in such a violation of their rights as freemen; neither can we become passive members of the Electoral College, and thereby enable you to select for the people we have the honor to represent, Senators residing in the districts from which we come. The people of those counties and cities have elected us to make choice of their Senators, presuming that we who reside among them are better qualified than strangers can be, to choose those who know their rights and interests, and will protect them. If our constituents are to be subjected to a Senate opposed to their will, it would be an aggravation of the evils they will be compelled to endure to have some of the members of that body taken from the midst of communities whose confidence they do not enjoy, and whose wants and wishes they are not willing cheerfully to gratify. From these considerations, we feel compelled to take the position above assumed. Moreover, our constituents, who desire to see radical changes made in their present constitution, have a right to expect that we will not fail to exert all the powers reposed in us under our form of Government to make the institutions of the State more republican and conformable to the will of those for whose happiness and safety they were designed.

The friends of reform in Maryland have sought, repeatedly to obtain from the legislature, by an exertion of the powers confided to that body by the fifty-ninth section of the Constitution, such amendments of that instrument as are indispensible, and it is with regret we say that all of their applications were in vain, and indeed it may be said, they were not even treated with that respectful deference to which the remonstrances of a large majority of the people are justly entitled. It would be nee less for us here to spread out in detail, the several applications for reform which have been made.

You know the history of many petitions which have been presented to the Legislature and we have felt the manner of their rejection. Each instance is fresh in the recollection of our constituents, and they believe as we do, that no redress of grievances can be had through the ordinary form which the framers of our Constitution provided. Under this solemn consideration, we have determined not to be willingly instrumental in perpetuating institutions that work such bitter injustice, and if, gentlemen, you will give us your pledge of honor to accede to our proposal, and give to the majority of the people a majority of one branch of the Legislature to protect from future violations their rights and privileges, it will afford us great pleasure to meet you in the Electoral College to-day. Should, however, your views as to our relative rights and duties not accord with ours, we shall most deeply regret it, and be compelled by a high and holy sense of duty to our constituents and to the whole State, not to meet you in College, and thereby, we shall entirely avoid the odious responsibility of assisting to form a Senate obnoxious to the people we represent.

We are aware that your rejection of this proposition, and the State of things which may grow out of it, will give some alarm to timorous. But upon the most calm and deliberate examination of the whole subject in all its bearings, we can discover none of those causes for deep and lasting excitement, which endanger the peace and good order of the community, if the legislative functions of the government should cease for a season, that will be found to arise, should we assist to organise a Senate, which would perpetuate, possibly, all existing evils, and secure for five years, at least, that oppressive dominion, of a small minority over the majority, which has been so long reluctantly endured by the people of Maryland. We perceive no cause for apprehension and alarm in the temporary suspension of the powers of the Senate. Thereby, the whole Constitution would not be abrogated The Governor would remain in office long enough to afford time to form a new Constitution, and perform the functions of the Executive Department.

The Judiciary and the officers connected with the Courts would experience no interruption of their powers, and all the officers who derive their appointments annually from the Executive are impowered under the forty-ninth article of the Constitution, to hold their offices until they are superceded by the appointment of others.

The laws, therefore, would be administered—civil rights and private property protected, and the peace of the community preserved, by all the means now employed for that purpose. In the mean line the powers which have been delegated to us, will revert to the people, in whose integrity, virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, we have the most entire confidence; and we doubt not but that they, guided by the spirit that animated our fathers in seventy-six, will provide for every exigency that may arise. Before any inconvenience can be experienced, the sovereign power of the people of Maryland will be employed, by means of a convention to reform our Constitution, so as not to justify a recurrence of a similar contingency, by basing all its departments on sound Republican principles, so as to secure equality of political rights, and a just respon-

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