face, and a sea, just below the left ear. St. Mary be praised! for this Godsend is all through the candle I gave to her alter in yonder church of St. Andrew. Well, please the saints, an' I get the reward, she shall have one of five pounds' weight, and my wife a new scarlet kittle, and you and I a good tankard of Malvoisie together.' Thus saying, he quickly bustled forward, and laid his gentle hand on the shoulder of the young man.

'What do you want with me?' said he angrily.

'Nay, ye may as well walk away quietly, my good master,' said his captor, no other than the chief constable of the ward, 'for the King's highness, ye well know, hath sent for ye.'

'That cannot be,' said the young man, endeavouring to disengage himself, 'for I came up the river in the 'Lyon of London' but this very morning.'

'Ay, ay, like enow,' cried the determined constable, 'when did ye ever know a goldmaker who had not a bushel of lies on his tongue? So come on with me to Alderman Faunceys; why, fifty marks are set on your head, my good master, and 'twill go hard if they do not find their way into my purse.'

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

## Legislature of Maryland.

### MESSAGE

OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND, DECEMBER, 1836.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, December 28th, 1836.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,*
*and of the House of Delegates:*

In discharging, on the present occasion, the customary duty of submitting to you, at the commencement of your session, such matters of public concern as may seem to demand the consideration of the General Assembly, we cannot refrain, in the outset of this communication, from congratulating you and the people of the State at large, upon the restoration of peace and quiet within our borders; upon the harmony which prevails among our citizens; and upon the praiseworthy desire, manifested in every quarter, of uniting zealously and in the best spirit, for the advancement of the true glory and welfare of the State.

There is, in our opinion, no truth more obvious, or scarcely more important to be known and recognized in every well regulated Government, than that the undue prevalence and excitement of the spirit of party are calculated to disturb the peace of society, and create serious and permanent evils in the body politic. This salutary lesson is exemplified in the history of all Governments, but it is more particularly striking in those whose foundations are based upon Republican principles. If it were necessary to travel beyond the limits of our own observation and experience to establish the truth of these remarks, we might show, that in the anarchy and consequent destruction of most, if not all the free governments of both ancient and modern times, an inflamed party spirit has been a most prominet and efficient agent. But it is not necessary to do so. In our own times—here—in our own State, and before our own eyes—have we witnessed the extreme to which the undue indulgence of the spirit of party leads. But, happily, in our case, the patriotism of the community was aroused to the dangers with which we were threatened, and the issue of the recent occurrences form shew a practical illustration of the stability of free institutions when supported by a patriotic and intelligent people.

In this connexion we would respectfully invite your attention to the Proclamation and Message which we had the honor to submit to the House of Delegates, on the 25th ultimo, copies of which we herewith transmit to the Senate. These Documents exhibit the action of the Executive, and the views entertained by us of the further measures, necessary and proper to be adopted in relation to the extraordinary occurrences of which they treat. The more we reflect on this subject, the more thoroughly are we persuaded, that your action concerning it, is a duty of the most weighty and responsible character, and we, therefore, earnestly hope that you will take into your serious consideration, without any unnecessary delay, our Election and Criminal Laws, with the view to prevent the recurrence of any similar conduct in all future time.

Among the first acts which it will be necessary for you to perform, is the passage of such a law, as will entitle this State to the reception of her portion of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, under the Deposite Law of the last session of the National Congress. It is probable that the sum which Maryland will be entitled to receive under that act, will not fall far short of a million and a half of dollars. The application of this large fund will, therefore, necessarily constitute a prominent subject for deliberation at your present session, as the whole amount of it will fall due before the next annual session of the General Assembly.

The Internal Improvement law of the extra session in May last, having amply provided for the works of this character, by authorising the negotiation of a loan of eight millions of dollar—the whole of which sum is appropriated to this most important object—(and which we think should not be diverted to any other,) we beg leave most respectfully to recommend that the amount which may be received by this State, as her portion of the Surplus Revenue referred to, be invested either in the eight million loan, the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company, lately subscribed for under the Internal Improvement act, or, in some other permanent and profitable stock; and that the interest or dividends to be annually received therefrom, be applied to the general purposes of the State, until the Treasury shall be relieved from the balance which has appeared against it for several past years, and be in a condition to meet, from other sources, all demands against it, and that, thereafter, the said interest or dividends be appropriated to the advancement of Education.

It is believed that the appropriation of the accruing interest upon said fund, for about three or four years, to the general purposes of the Treasury, and the completion of the great works of Internal Improvement, in which the State has large investments—which may and ought to be effected in the same time—will relieve the State Treasury from all difficulty, and leave it, thereafter with ample resources, independent of said fund, to meet all the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, and demands against it. And it will probably require about the same length of time, to mature and get into operation, a general system of Education, commensurate with the increased means of sustaining it.

Of the importance of Education, it is not necessary for us to speak in lengthened terms. This is a subject upon which we all harmonize in opinoin. Confessedly, the greatest blessing, and most secure palladium of a free people—their firmest reliance for the perpetuity of their freedom, and for the discomfiture and overthrow of those who would invade it,—it must ever claim from their true representatives, and their real friends, the most efficient encouragement, whenever the means in their power shall enable it. We regard the present as a most auspicious crisis for the establishment of a general system of Education throughout the State, which we think may, and should be so modeled, as that no one need forego its beneficial influences. It is not probable that any considerable portion of the surplus fund, allotted to the States, will be wanted for many years to come, and we do not regard it at all certain, that it will ever be required by the General Government, unless, perhaps, some extraordinary event, such as a foreign war, shall render the demand of a pressing and indispensable character. Unless some such contingency should happen, we are firmly persuaded that its recall to the coffers of the United States' Treasury, should be resisted by the representatives of the people of the States; and we have no doubt this will be done. Under these circumstances, any system of Education, based upon the perpetuity of this fund, will be most likely to continue through a protracted series of years; and, in this light, it becomes a matter demanding the most serious consideration, and judicious arrangement.—But, although the permanent continuance of this fund among the States, is a proposition which, in our opinion, may be relied upon with much confidence, yet it will be necessary that it should be so invested, that whenever its repayment shall be called for, it may be met with that promptness of execution, which should characterize the engagements of a sovereign State, and which is so indispensable to her character and credit.—It was with a view to the attainment of this most desirable object, that we suggested the propriety of making provision for the annual outlay of the interest *only*, not deeming the expenditure of any portion of the principal, under the existing law of Congress, as proper or expedient.

Reform in the constitution of the State will constitute another prominent topic for your consideration, and permit us to express the opinion, founded upon mature reflection on the subject, that it is of the highest importance, that your present session should not be brought to a close, without the adoption of at least some leading measures bearing upon this difficult and exciting question. We had the honor of submitting some suggestions on this subject, in the message to the House of Delegates before mentioned, to which we beg leave at this time respectfully to call your attention.

It has become our painful duty to announce to you the death of the Honourable Robert H. Goldsborough, late a representative of this State, in the Senate of the United States. This melancholy event occurred in October last at his residence on the Eastern Shore. The distinguished character of the deceased, his many valuable public services, his singular urbanity and kindness in all the relations of private life, his superior intellectual endowments and high moral worth, had acquired for him a name among his fellow countrymen which will cause him to be classed and remembered with the purest and proudest which adorn the long catalogue of Maryland's distinguished sons.

It will be incumbent upon you to supply the vacancy created by this mournful dispensation of Divine Providence, at as early a day as convenient, since the importance of a full representation from this State in the Senate of the United States, during the residue of the present session of Congress, when many deeply interesting questions are likely to be decided, is so obviously apparent. We forebore to exercise the power of making a temporary appointment of a successor, with which we were clothed by the constitution, because it was not probable that a full representation in the Senate of the United States, would be of much importance before your annual meeting, and because without strong necessity, we were unwilling, by such appointment, to interfere with your unbiassed choice in making a more permanent selection.

In compliance with the resolution of the last General Assembly, No. 15, we appointed "one commissioner from each of the counties of the Eastern Shore of this State, to make a reconnoisance and survey, and an estimate of the cost of a rail road from some point or points in Cecil county, in connexion with one or more of the improvements in said county, and thence extending by a line, as straight as may be, nearly contiguous to and parallel with the Western limits of the State of Delaware, to the southern extreme of Somerset county, with a divergent route through Worcester county, to the northern line of the State of Virginia, &c." We have not received any *official* report of the completion or extent of progress made in the survey of the route for said rail road, or of the estimate of its cost; but we have *unofficially* understood, that the survey of a route for the main line, and also an estimate of its cost, have been completed, and will be reported as soon as the chief engineer employed in making them can prepare his report, and the necessary maps and documents to accompany it.

On application to the President of the United States, as required by the charter of the Annapolis and Potomac canal company, we procured the services of George W. Hughes, esquire, one of the United States' corps of engineers, in making the necessary surveys for the route of said canal. Mr. Hughes, in a communication to us, dated the 8th ult., states, "that the surveys and location of the canal are drawing to a close, and with favorable weather, will be entirely completed by the last of next week."—We have not since received any further communication from Mr. Hughes, but presume that his final report of the surveys, &c. will be made without unnecessary delay. In connexion with this subject, we lay before you a copy of a communication from Mr. Hughes, and of the extracts of proceedings of the commissioners, and of the President and Directors of the Maryland canal company, enclosed and mentioned in his communication, marked No. 3.

In pursuance of the authority conferred on us by the 8th section of the act, passed at the extra session in May last, entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement," we appointed Charles B. Fisk, esq., of the United States' corps of engineers, to survey the several routes of the Maryland canal company, by the valleys of the Monocacy and Patapsco, or by a route diverging from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at the mouth of the Seneca river, exclusively within the limits of this State, and to perform the other duties prescribed by the said act." And the Maryland canal company, also, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, appointed George W. Hughes, esquire, another of the engineers of the United States' corps, "to act concurrently with the engineers appointed by us," in making said surveys; &c. as appears by a communication from the President of said company, a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked No. 4.

On the 20th day of July last, the aforesaid engineers made to us the report, of which the document herewith sent, marked No. 5, is a copy. Upon consideration whereof, and in pursuance of the requisition of the aforesaid act, we adopted the preamble and resolution, of which the document marked No. 6 is a copy.

The management of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, in general meetings of said corporations respectively assembled, to the several provisions of the act for the promotion of internal improvements, passed at the extra session of May last, so far as they are applicable to said corporations respectfully, were severally communicated, under their respective corporate seal, and the signatures of their Presidents, to the Governor of this State within the time required by the said act. The documents herewith marked Nos. 7 and 8, are copies of said communication.

In pursuance of the act passed at May session last, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor and Council to build new tobacco inspection warehouses in the city of Baltimore," and of the supplement thereto, we contracted with John N. and William Murphy, building mechanics of the said city, for erecting a new warehouse on the vacant lot adjoining the State's tobacco inspection warehouse No. 3, upon the plan and of the dimensions referred to in said act, and we contracted for the purchase of the lot of land adjoining said vacant lot, as required by the act aforesaid. By the communication from the commissioners of loans, of which the document marked No. 9 is a copy, it appears that the loan provided for by the above mentioned acts, to pay for the vacant lot and the erection of the warehouse, could not be obtained upon such terms as would have justified its negotiation, or, as it is evident, was expected by the General Assembly.

Under these circumstances—a contract having been made for the erection of the new warehouse—and for the purchase of the vacant lot, as required by law—and no funds of consequence in hand, or likely to be procured by the loan provided for as aforesaid; we had resort to the authority contained in the law of December session 1825, entitled, "A supplement to the act entitled, an act to establish State warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore," which places under our direction and control the nett revenue arising from the inspection of tobacco as a fund for building warehouses. Under this last mentioned act, we have paid towards the erection of the new warehouse and for the said lot $4 070 24, all the nett revenue arising from the inspection of tobacco in the treasury, up to the 1st instant; and issued certificates of debt, chargeable upon the future receipts of said revenue, for $7 433 55 payable in six months, and for $2 500 payable in twelve months, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in payment for the balance of the purchase money of the said lot, and towards the erection of the warehouse. And it will be necessary, from time to time, as the work progresses, to issue further certificates of debt, at such dates of payment as the inspection revenue will probably meet. The certificates which have been issued were cashed by the Union Bank, as we presume that such as may hereafter issue, will be by that institution or otherwise, without difficulty.

The failure to obtain the small loan provided for, to be applied to the erection of a new tobacco warehouse and purchase of an adjoining lot, and various other indications of an unfavorable state of the money market as well in Europe as in this country, induced us to postpone the appointment of commissioners, which we were authorized to make, to negotiate the loan of eight millions of dollars, under the act of May last, for the promotion of internal improvement. Recent information induces us to believe that a favorable change has commenced, and that well grounded hopes may be entertained that the condition of the money market will soon be such that the eight million loan may be obtained on terms within the limits of the said act. We have therefore recently appointed commissioners to negotiate it.

As required by resolution No. 55 of the General Assembly, passed in may last, we appointed three citizens of Worcester county, commissioners "to make a reconnoisance and survey, and to estimate the cost of a rail road within the limits of Worcester county, from some point on the south line of the State of Delaware, through the town of Berlin, New Ark, and Snow Hill, to some suitable point on Pocomoke river, and also to extend the reconnoisance and survey from the assumed point of Delaware, in as straight a line as may be, to the northern line of the State of Virginia, bounding Worcester county, with a divergent route to any one or more of the places therein mentioned, or to connect the said route with any other works of improvement authorized by this State, or the State of Delaware and Virginia, &c." And the said commissioners having, as authorized by the resolution in September last, made a requisition on the Governor for the services of the state's engineer in making the reconnoisance, survey, &c., we apprized the engineer of the requisition, and directed him to correspond with the commissioners on the subject. We received from the engineer an acknowledgement of our communication, stating that he would comply with our directions and shortly be in readiness to attend to that duty. We have not received any report from either the commissioners or the engineers in relation to said survey.

We transmit herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company, with a printed copy of the ninth annual report of the President and Directors thereof, which affords a gratifying view of the progress and prospects of that company in the highly important work of internal improvement in which they are engaged.

We have not received any official report from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal Company, or the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company of the progress of those companies the present year, in executing those great works, so vitally important to the commercial, financial and general interests and prosperity of the State; but we presume, of course, that such reports will be submitted to your consideration at your present session.

Such are the character and magnitude of those works; the immensity of the trade they are intended, and cannot when completed fail to attract to our commercial metropolis, and the deep financial interest of the state connected with them, that their speedy completion is a matter of such high and pressing importance as to demand from all concerned the most vigorous and energetic efforts to accomplish it.

In conformity to the 44th resolution of the last General Assembly directing the procurement of full length portraits of the late Wm. Paca, Samuel Chase, and Thomas Stone, three of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from this State, we succeeded in procuring the services of John B. Ridley, a young and eminent native artist, who has executed the paintings in a highly creditable manner. These portraits may now be seen appropriately arranged in the Senate Chamber, by the side of that of the distinguished Carroll, and altogether present to the eye of the beholder a most interesting and impressive spectacle.

In compliance with the resolution of the last General Assembly, in relation to the manuscript History of Maryland, by John Leeds Bozman, presented to the State by John Leeds Kerr, esq. we contracted with Messrs. Lucas and Deaver, of the city of Baltimore, for printing at least one thousand copies of that work; five hundred copies of which we reserved to the state, to be delivered by the said Lucas & Deaver, within eighteen months, well bound in sheep at $4 per copy.

The repairs of the public grounds around the State House have not yet been entirely completed. The new stone wall and iron railing appear to be executed in a substantial and workmanlike manner; and with the exception of the gates to be placed at three entrances to the circle, this portion of the work may be said to be completed. There are some trifling improvements which remain to be done on the interior of the circle, such as removing rubbish and grading the ground, to which objects we think a small additional appropriation should be directed. After these repairs and improvements shall have been thoroughly consummated, it will be with you to decide upon the expediency of appointing a suitable person, with a small salary, to take care of the public grounds and other State property, and to keep them in suitable order.

Under resolution No. 66 of the last annual session, we have caused to be transcribed the original journal of proceedings of the Council of safety, for the years 1774 and 1775, and the original Journal of the Convention of 1775, and the correspondence and other papers connected with those interesting bodies, and periods of our history. By an inspection of this transcript, the reader will find that numerous highly valuable and interesting papers, have been thus reserved from oblivion.

We have not been able to give but a cursory examination to the numerous other papers, but recently brought to light. It will remain for the executive hereafter to determine upon a fuller examination of them; what portion, if any, ought to be transcribed, to carry out the views of the Legislature, as expressed in the resolution on that subject.

The various other resolutions passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and which we were directed to carry into effect, have received a due proportion of our attention, and the most of them, we are pleased to announce, have been satisfactorily executed.

A communication from Robert Lemmon, Esq., one of the Auctioneers within the city of Baltimore, under the authority of the State was received by us on the 23rd day of July last, stating that a suit had been instituted against him, by the Mayor and City council of Baltimore, for the recovery of a fine of $500, for not complying with their ordinance, then recently passed, for the regulation of Sales by Auction; and calling on us, (as the measure was an attack both on the law and Revenue of the State,) to direct our law officer to resist it at the States' cost. This request appearing to us reasonable and proper, we directed the Clerk of the Council to apprise Mr. Lemmon that it would be complied with and by our direction the letter of which the document marked No. 11, is a copy, was addressed to the Attorney General.

We have not received an official copy of the ordinance of the Mayor and City council of Baltimore, regulating sales by Auction, referred to in the letter to Mr. Lemmon, nor any other evidence of their proceedings under it. But we have reason to believe that, in addition to the prosecution of Auctioneers, for selling under the authority of this State, that the Mayor and City Council, have licensed Auctioneers, who are selling under their authority, in violation of the law of the State.

We have deemed it our duty, to present the subject to your consideration, with the view to such further Legislation as you may deem necessary for preserving the Revenue arising from this source, and for maintaining and enforcing the State law.

We transmit herewith one claim for Militia services in Cecil County, which not having authority, under existing laws, to settle, we submit for your consideration.

Since the last session of the General Assembly, we have received from the Governors of the States of New York and Maine, copies of sundry Resolutions passed by the Legislatures of those States, in relation to slavery and abolitionism, which in conformity with the requests accompanying said Resolutions, we herewith transmit for your consideration.

The indications from various quarters of a disposition to press upon the public attention the subject of slavery, with a view to its abolition, which have been occasionally manifested for many years past, have, within the last few years, assumed an aspect and importance vitally affecting the people of the States, in which a slave population exists to any considerable extent.

Whatever opinions may be entertained by others or us, of slavery in the *abstract*, the circumstances under which it exists in the States of this Union are such as to forbid a general emancipation, even if the desire to accomplish it were universal, whilst the present ameliorated condition and general treatment of slaves are such, as to leave the friends and advocates of emancipation no hope of bettering their condition generally, by the success of their exertions. It is believed that most erroneous notions on this subject (particularly as relates to the condition and treatment of slaves) are generally entertained in the non-slave-holding sections of the country, and that it is the superficial and imperfect view taken of the matter, by such of the citizens of non slaveholding states, as are actuated by good and humane intentions, that has caused the misguided zeal and efforts which have become so threatening in their consequences. They have looked principally to evils (as they supposed them) to be remedied, without due consideration, or being (from their local situations,) qualified to form just conceptions of the many and various difficulties to be encountered, and dangers to be apprehended, in carrying into effect their wishes and views. We have no doubt, but that a large portion of our fellow citizens who have engaged in, and are zealously pursuing measures to effect a general emancipation of slaves are actuated by the best motives, and conscientiously believe themselves to be performing a sacred duty of humanity; but we are equally confident, that many of the most intemperate and noisy declaimers upon the subject, are influenced by very different motives.

We cannot permit ourselves to believe, that it is the deliberate purpose of any respectable portion of the people of the United States, much less of the constituted authorities of the general or any State government, to infringe the rights of the States, where slavery exists, or of the citizens holding slaves, yet, it cannot be denied, and ought not to be concealed, that opinions have been expressed as well in Congress, as in, if not by several State Legislatures, which look to the adoption of some measure by the General Government upon this subject, which cannot be effected, but in violation of the rights and privileges of both: for it is a matter with which that Goverment has nothing to do, and with which it can, in no manner interfere, without overstepping the bounds of its authority, and trespassing upon rights, and assuming powers never conceded to it

We have deemed it our duty, at this time, to invite your particular attention to this exciting subject, and to express frankly, our views of its most vital importance, and earnestly recommend that it be distinctly made known, that we cannot recognize in any of our sister States, or their citizens, any right to interfere with our slaves; and that we unequivocally deny any authority in the General Government to legislate upon the subject of their emancipation, or to disturb our rights of property in them, in any manner whatsoever.

It is confidently hoped and believed, that a temperate, yet firm and determined expression of the unanimous Resolution of the slave-holding States, to adhere to and vindicate their rights on this subject, against all extraneous interference, would have a salutary effect in awakening all calm thinking, and well intentioned abolitionists, (and without their countenance and aid, the evil intentioned would be impotent, and soon cease their efforts) to such a deliberate reconsideration and thorough examination of the whole subject, in all its aspects and tendencies, as would induce them to cease their labors—fruitless of any good, but tending to much mischief, and to produce restlessness, dissatisfaction, inquietude, and consequent insubordination of slaves, and vexation, alarm and increased vigor on the part of masters.

We are encouraged to entertain this hope with much confidence, by the fact which we have understood, and believe to be true, that almost every intelligent gentleman, from any of the non-slave-holding States, who has left home friendly to the abolition cause, and travelled extensively in the South, has had his mind changed, and withdrawn his countenance and support from that cause. Such has been nearly the uniform result of becoming acquainted fully, in any way, with the true state, and general condition of slaves in the United States, and the various circumstances which render general emancipations impracticable, and the movements, and proceedings without tending to irritate masters, prejudicial to slaves, and altogether impolitic and unwarrantable.

Having thus in a cursory manner, alluded to the various subjects, to which we considered it proper to direct your attention, we cannot conclude this communication, without the expression of our earnest hope that all your deliberations may be characterized by wisdom, moderation and firmness; and that they may redound to the interest, the prosperity, and glory of the State. Maryland at this moment, occupies a most conspicuous stand among her sisters of the Union. She has witnessed the rapid strides to wealth and power, in most of the States, which have distinguished the last few years, and has nobly determined to entertain lists of competition. We need not dwell, at length, upon the advantages of her geographical position. They are such as must force themselves upon the attention of every individual, who bestows the smallest reflection on the subject. It is, therefore, the clearest dictate of a wise policy, and no less the duty of a prudent Legislature, that these advantages, with which the God of nature has blessed us, should be made instrumental in advancing the power and welfare of the state. To affect these great and paramount objects, the internal improvement Law of last May session was passed; and we cannot refrain from expressing it as our deliberate conviction, that the designs of that most liberal and beneficent act; will be successfully achieved, before the lapse of many years, should nothing occur to blight the animating prospects which we now enjoy.—Upon the completion of the great works of improvement designed to connect the Chesapeake with the waters of the Ohio, a new era will commence in our State; an era of increasing population, and of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity, such as we have never yet known. Under these circumstances, we hope that no measures will be taken which might retard this auspicious event, but on the contrary, that all will unite to hasten its approach, as all are deeply interested in its consummation.

We have only to add, Gentlemen, that we shall be found ever ready to co-operate with you in any measures likely to advance the interests and welfare of the people of the State; and to communicate to you such information as may be required, on subjects pertaining to this Department of the Government.

With the highest consideration,
We have the honor to be,
Your Obe't. Serv'ts.
THO. W. VEAZEY.


AMERICA

# CHRONICLE.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX."

DAVID P. HOGE--EDITOR.

**Cambridge:**

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1836.


☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday week, 16th instant.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On Thursday week, the two Houses of the Legislature proceeded to the election of a Senator in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon R. H. Goldsborough, whose term of service would have expired on the 4th day of March next. D. John S. Spence, of Worcester, we are informed, was chosen for that high and distinguished post of honor, recently held by one of many and most talented and eloquent sons. Under ordinary circumstances, we should be contented with the mere announcement of the fact that the vacant seat had been filled, and that the sovereignty of Maryland was *now* fully represented in that body, which, on more occasions than one, by the intemposition of its just powers, has shielded the constitution of our country and the rights and liberties which it guarantees, from the unauthorized encroachments of an arrogating Executive. But there were facts and circumstances connected with the recent appointment which claim from us more than a passing notice; there was a concatenation of causes which led to it, to which we would gladly, if at liberty, advert; there was a series of movements, and a tissue of clandestine machinations, which have had their intended influence in producing it, and which we would willingly unfold, and expose to the just indignation of an enlightened public. We do not intend to charge the Legislature or Mr. Spence with any, the slightest participation, in the unmanly part which has been played by others, and which contributed to bring about the unlooked-for result. Mr. Spence, beyond all doubt, is a gentleman, above reproach, and is ignorant of the means which have been employed to procure his election, or rather to defeat that of another. But there are those *out* of the Legislature, and perhaps one or *two* of the members of that body, who have borne an unenviable part in the proceeding referred to,—who, to gratify a private pique, and satiate that spirit of secret revenge which is cherished only in the bosoms of malignant cowards, have employed every effort, and extended every nerve, to defeat the election of a man, who stood forth, the prominent candidate for the station, and whose known abilities, whose acute, discriminating judgment, and intrinsic moral worth, (in the absence of falsehood and misrepresentation,) would have ensured his promotion to the Senate of the United States. We allude to Henry Page, Esq., a member of the late Senate of Maryland. That this gentleman has been traduced—that his virtues have not been duly appreciated—that his whole character, life and conduct, have been falsely stated, and ungeneroously spoken of, by persons who have exerted a "malign influence" in the late election, we cannot permit ourselves to entertain a doubt. That Mr. Page has been, by some, (and by those, too, from whom he could least have expected it,) represented as exceedingly unpopular, uncourteous in his association with his fellow citizens, and destitute of those qualities of the heart, which command respect and secure esteem, we have too many good and substantial reasons, to suffer the shadow of a doubt to rest upon our mind. Yet this gentleman is the very reverse of the picture which has been drawn for him by those, who had a petty spleen to glut, with what, they imagined a sweet revenge. They have done it; but they cannot injure the reputation of the man, at whom they have pointed the weapons of their secret warfare. They *dare* not attempt it openly; and the object of their hate, spurns the littleness of soul, which is capable of covert and base attack. There was one objection alleged against Mr. Page, which probably had considerable weight with the Legislature, the want of popularity at home. If it were true, we do not perceive with what propriety any importance can be attached to the fact. How many men have been chosen Senators in the different States of the Union, who could not have been elected by their immediate neighbors and *personal* friends, to the Legislature? But how can that be alleged as a fact which has never been fairly tested in the manner in which such matters are usually ascertained? Mr. Page has popularity throughout the State, as might be easily demonstrated; besides, a

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