

not hesitate to seek or receive assistance from other leaders, in other States, to control elections in their own. Civil war, and not a popular election, will then determine the fate of our community; and the language of the great address I have so often quoted, best describes the end. "The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of the public liberty."

From these things which have discredited us abroad and mortified us at home, it is pleasanter to turn to other topics, in which, as Marylanders, we have no less interest; and in which we may find some cause for congratulation.

The great agricultural interest, by which we all have bread, has been prosperous during the past year; and although we may have to regret the paralyzation of commercial and industrial pursuits, it is some consolation to remember that our State has not suffered so much as others by the prostration of credit and destruction of mercantile confidence. If this show a less extent of those interests with us, it is also a proof that those limited operations are not carried on upon so artificial a basis as in more active quarters. If we cannot boast of so extended a commerce as others, we at least, are more free from the reverses of wild speculation and mercantile gambling. It becomes us however, to take a lesson from our misfortunes, and while we extend the relief which may fairly be asked, it will be proper to enquire into the expediency of some checks upon improper expansion of our currency, and its inevitable consequence, undue rise in prices, and too extended credit.

The great mass of the community, who live by their daily toil, have a right to some such protection. It is upon them and the hard earned gains of our mechanics and small traders, that the deplorable consequences of such revulsions fall with heavier hand, than can visit the accumulations of the more fortunate. The recurrence of these convulsions show the mutual reliance of capital and labor; and the legislation which guards the one must benefit the other also. It is matter of concern to find an occasion of this kind which should only call forth acts of forbearance and charity, taken advantage of, in some parts of our country, to accomplish a political success at the expense of a war of classes.

The increase of crime and lawlessness is, in my opinion, not more attributable to the want of proper laws to punish crime,