

taken. Under such a sanction we had supposed that good faith would be maintained inviolate, and punctuality attend every payment. How little could we have imagined, that whole counties would refuse payment of taxes, because public works did not pass over their lands, or because individual sections of the State had been opposed to public works altogether. What other mode can exist in a free State to determine both the policy and enactment of law, than the expressed will of the majority? That will carried certain laws in the legislature, by which Maryland borrowed large sums of money from us; and we now call solemnly on its representatives to fulfil the contract, and to hold the State's plighted faith inviolate "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick;" and payments long delayed to people of small means are to a certain extent equivalent to confiscation!

We approach the legislature of Maryland with great respect, because we believe that the large mass of its constituency have an honest intention towards us. But our necessities are increasing; and we most fervently implore the legislature to do us justice. The State is rich and flourishing, but were it otherwise, until it can be shown that the whole property of the people of Maryland be unequal to meet our claims, so long must it be avowed, that by non-payment a degree of injustice is exercised towards us that could not exist from individual debtors.

Public morality is as essential to Governments as to individuals. We advance our claims upon the same immutable basis of truth and justice, as if the transactions had taken place in good faith and honesty between private parties. If our case be not fairly dealt with, and if the honor and credit of the State be sacrificed to clamour and to the misguided views of ambitious individuals for party purposes, great as will be our suffering, the misfortune in the sequel will be tenfold heavier upon the people of Maryland by the dissemination over the land of the blighting influence of dishonesty and dishonor. Then such principles and doctrines will quickly find their way into the transactions of private life to the total subversion and ruin of the foundations of the body politic, and of the first elements of society.

But we look forward to brighter prospects; and feel assured that the ensuing session of the legislature will not terminate without full justice being done to all our rightful claims.

MAURICE JONES,

R. E. SMITH,

JOHN AULDJO,

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GEO. BEADNELL,

D. PUGH,

ROBERT SMITH,

REBUL SMITH,

LONDON, 15, Oct. 1843.

Executor of Jno. Warran.

Which were read, and