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By the temperate and prudent management of the executive of state during the war, the evils which we were exposed by the pinciness and neglect of the government, were greatly diminished. The savage depredations of an enemy, from which we were left unprotected by that government whom was the constitutional obligation to defend us, were in many instances repressed and punished by the cautious but resolute preparation made by the courage, foresight of the governor and council. Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures induced by measures of defence, the revenue of the state have been so prudently managed, that a resort to taxation has been unnecessary. And it is to be remembered, that during this period, the senate was unfortunately composed of men who were entirely exerting themselves to the embarrassment of the measures of state administration. There was no concord, no harmony in legislation between the senate and the popular branch, the house of delegates, immediate representatives of the people. Of course, the measures which the wisdom of the executive and of the house of delegates would have adopted to defend the state from the perils of war, to secure its safety and prosperity could not be sanctioned by the majorities of law. It is a well known fact, that few, very few acts of public nature could be passed through both houses, and none without qualifying and unacceptable amendments.

The time is however approaching when the people will have it in their power to complete the reform which has begun. The election of electors of the senate on the first Monday of September next, will be of interest and importance to all citizens of Maryland. We confidently anticipate the signal triumph of correct principles—the triumph of genuine, not counter-republicanism—the triumph of uniform, unshaken, and unchangeable advocates of the policy of Washington. It is however, true, that great, and untiring will be the efforts of our adversaries—Already indeed the alarm bell of democracy is ringing through the state, already the thousand tongues of demagogues are heard in all quarters—and new presses, approved vehicles of falsehood, and misrepresentation are busily occupied in promoting the views of an intolerant, persecuting, and now dominant party of the United States. To these statements alone can the minor now look for the security of rights which the tyranny of their successful adversaries has already menaced with violation.

Before we close these preliminary remarks, it may be advisable to notice some calumnies now industriously circulated, to prejudice the popular mind; amongst others, that the accusation is revived, that federalists in the year 1813, acquired the ascendancy in the state, in open violation of the voice of the people constitutionally expressed. This charge is not only satisfactorily refuted in a report of a committee of the house of delegates in the same year, but it has been also repeatedly repelled in the debate upon the report, and since in newspapers, discussions. It is only necessary to add an explanation, that as the vote at all our elections are given in ballots, there is no security against abuses, except the supervision of the judges of elections, and to the qualification of the obligation of oath is legally indispensable. It is so obvious, that in the violent collision of party, it may not be unreasonable to anticipate, that some of the judges of election, influenced by anxious and passionate desire to promote the views of their friends, would refuse to unite in making returns.

The want of legal qualification of the managers of the election of one district, and a return of the fact by a majority of the presiding judges throughout the county, were the grounds of the decision of the house of delegates in the case of the Allegany election, and it may confidently be asserted, that the decision has been approved by a large majority of the people of that county.

Indeed we learn from this charge, that the first time, that the defect of legal return from one district, vitiated the whole election. This new and extraordinary principle, is not only at variance with the practice of Congress, and all other legislatures, nor is it in conformity with the law of our own state. This contention is likewise an answer to the trivial allegation respecting the election in St. Mary's county, if it were of notoriety, that the judges of election were appointed by the levy and proper tribunal, the levy being in all qualified accounts; they were all qualified according to law, and the only ground of objection was, that they were not appointed at the customary time. The charge that the governor was illegally compensated for services rendered whilst commanding in person the militia called out in 1813, is made in the same spirit of indiscriminate censure, which actuates our private opponents on the eve of every election. It is well understood that the existing law, the militia whilst in active service, are to be paid the same pay and rations as the troops of the United States. When the militia of this state is in the service of the executive council, the governor is to be paid the same pay and rations as the troops of the United States. In such circumstances it is idle and unreasonable to suppose, that his salary as governor is to be his sole compensation, and that no provision is made for the extraordinary expenses, camp equipage and apparatus, which this new and important station requires. As an officer of the militia, he has a claim for compensation according to his grade with other officers of the militia, amongst whom, it is presumed there are many civil officers enjoying salaries under the government. We therefore consider the construction of the law, given by the executive council, as correct. The captious, and petulant charge against a very bad grace from the governor, who to augment the compensation of the chancellor, whose salary is considerably greater than that of the governor, granted to him for a petty worthless compilation, almost the whole edition of which has long been the most conspicuous lumber of the council chamber. The fact not long since acted at Annapolis, under the auspices of the chancellor, is only another proof of the independent inconsistency of our patriotic opponents. That a party who have so often confessedly increased their influence at elections, by importing persons, shipping rights, and other mechanics, who are qualified as voters, and to secure a majority—the availing themselves of improving the canal and road, introduced into Allegany a troop of foreigners, many of whom were not naturalized, to give them residences, and to offer them as voters, and thereby stifle the voice of the people of that county; and that party, who have subsequently availed themselves of a garb at Annapolis to swell their poll that city, & have lately applied to the war department for a detachment of soldiers, to be marched to Annapolis, to overawe the peaceable inhabitants, and to decide the election, would now raise a clamour against the opponents, for encouraging the political friends to settle there, in order to counterbalance an unwholesome and oppressive influence, evinced to a degree of hardness and effect almost incredible. If there be ground for censure in this transaction, it must be found in the extraordinary establishment of ministers, and the roaming emissaries employed in various parts of Spanish America, for purposes, which, when detected, can but be denied, we had lately a swarm of no less than five settled at Obent, where one or two at the utmost would have been sufficient. By this means an expense not far short of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars incurred. We have also had a minister in Denmark, and we have another in Sweden. But what most particularly demands our attention is the appointment of Mr. William Pinkney as minister to the king of Naples, whether he is going with all the magnificence of a 74 gunship to carry him; and when he has done what is required there, he is to perform a grand tour across Europe & Turkey to St. Petersburg, where he is to reside as stationary minister. But it makes no odds to Mr. Madison, as the people are to pay, and not himself or his counsellors. The people they consider as an ass, only fit to bear the burthens they chose to put upon them, and as too stupid to kick or prove reticent; & if the people continue patiently to submit, they will merit and receive an increase of the oppression as well as fairly entitled to the comparison. How

of the constitution of the state, and who, attached to its provisions, were averse to any amendment. The federal republicans have repeatedly manifested their approbation of the extension of the right of suffrage and other franchises of the people. The repeal of the money qualification for office was the work of the federalists; in short the charge is false and groundless.

These explanations, however prolix, we trust will be warranted by their importance, and by the obligation imposed upon us by a sense of justice to ourselves to correct all wilful or intentional misrepresentations.

Disclaiming all inclination, or design to oppose unnecessarily the measures of the constituted authorities of our country, we solemnly declare, that we have only at heart the revival and permanence of that policy which so essentially and rapidly promoted the prosperity of the United States, during the administration of the father of his country. Animated by these sentiments, we have adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the freedom, prosperity, and happiness of the people of these United States, can only be secured by the revival, and permanence of the policy of Washington; which was uniformly distinguished by an undeviating regard to the support of public credit, the equitable encouragement of internal improvement, of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; economy in expenditure, and the preservation of peace, and national honour, by adequate preparation against all perils and dangers.

Resolved, That the principal measures of the present national administration have been repugnant to this policy, and therefore incompatible with the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That the attempt to change the pacific character of the republic, and to infuse into it a warlike spirit, with a thirst for foreign conquests, will be utterly destructive of public liberty, and must lead, through convulsion, and anarchy, to despotism.

Resolved, That the constitutional independence of the state governments is the best security for the rights of the people, during the continuance of the present policy of our national rulers.

Resolved, That the independence of Maryland depends upon the successful prosecution of the reform already so fortunately commenced, and which can only be consummated by the united and zealous co-operation of our political friends at the ensuing elections.

Resolved, That we will zealously and vigilantly use all fair and honourable exertions to promote the election of those persons who have been recommended to us by the general meeting of conferees, as candidates for electors of the senate, representatives to congress, and for delegates to the general assembly.

By order,
W. BEANES Chairman,
WILL. HEBB. Secretary.

The great length of the preceding report, has excluded from our columns a number of other articles, prepared for insertion this week.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Few can have forgotten the incessant clamour, that was kept up during Mr. Adams' administration, against the number of useless ministers he sent to foreign countries. It must, however, be confessed, that he has been far out done in this respect by our present extravagant rulers. Exclusive of the ordinary establishment of ministers, and the roaming emissaries employed in various parts of Spanish America, for purposes, which, when detected, can but be denied, we had lately a swarm of no less than five settled at Obent, where one or two at the utmost would have been sufficient. By this means an expense not far short of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars incurred. We have also had a minister in Denmark, and we have another in Sweden. But what most particularly demands our attention is the appointment of Mr. William Pinkney as minister to the king of Naples, whether he is going with all the magnificence of a 74 gunship to carry him; and when he has done what is required there, he is to perform a grand tour across Europe & Turkey to St. Petersburg, where he is to reside as stationary minister. But it makes no odds to Mr. Madison, as the people are to pay, and not himself or his counsellors. The people they consider as an ass, only fit to bear the burthens they chose to put upon them, and as too stupid to kick or prove reticent; & if the people continue patiently to submit, they will merit and receive an increase of the oppression as well as fairly entitled to the comparison. How

much better would it have been to distribute the amount of useless expense, lavished upon this ostentatious embassy, and the extravagant salary congress gave to themselves, among the widows, orphans, and helpless parents of the brave men killed in the late war, of which this very Mr. Pinkney was a zealous and active promoter! These reflections will apply with double force, when the tax-gatherer calls and says he will wait no longer for the money—then perhaps the favourite cow or horse must go, to answer for the luxury and wanton profusion of those glittering and plump lordings. I address myself exclusively to no party; for who that has the present heavy taxes to pay, whether he be democrat or whether he be federalist, can endure the thought, that his substance is thus squeezed from him, to pay members of congress the most exorbitant salary they gave themselves, at the very time that they laid those dreadful burthens upon the people. If this extraordinary contrast were not felt, it would be scarcely believed to be true. As to what regards Mr. Pinkney's mission, the thing is palpable. The pomp is passing before our eyes—the costly equipment is flaunting in our harbour.

But if we confined our anxiety to the mere matter of expense attending the embassy, we should prove ourselves inattentive to what is of vastly more importance. We ought to look into the object our rulers have in view, by sending him. What it may be said, have we to do with the king of Naples, that they should be sending a 74 gun ship and a minister and suite thither? A very goodly purpose to be sure, they have to boast of. It is this—The Berlin and Milan decrees, issued by Buonaparte, ordering our vessels and property, almost indiscriminately, to be seized and confiscated, were executed upon them in the ports of Naples by king Murat, his brother-in-law; but during the reign of these two powerful robbers, neither Mr. Jefferson nor Mr. Madison ever thought of sending a minister to demand satisfaction. Now, however, when the present king, whom the usurpers had banished, is restored to his exhausted dominions, they dispatch Mr. Pinkney to require payment for injuries he did not do us, and accompany the requisition with a line of battle ship, because forsooth the present king of Naples is apt to be terribly scared at the sight of the American flag! But admit, that he should be scared as much as they calculate, is he without allies and connections, of less delicate nerves, to whom he might impart our demands and his sense of their injustice? And is it therefore prudent to speculate upon his weakness, more than the efficacy of our own right?

Next, Mr. Pinkney is to proceed to St. Petersburg, to try what he can further make out of Buonaparte's old project for "The Liberty of the Seas." The progress he will make in raising a new contention out of this mouldy rubbish, may not be inconsiderable, if we judge from the zeal and capacity he used at London with the same materials, preparatory to the late war with England. He will probably enjoy no mean co-operation by Mr. Gallatin at Paris, and the famous Jonathan Russell at Stockholm.

Died—At Greenwich, near New York, on the 23d instant, Mr. LESLIE STEWART.

From a Democratic Paper.

COLUMBIA, S. C. May 3.

William Cobbett, his Paper and Projects.—It has been announced to our readers that William Cobbett, esq. who is celebrated for his political essays has proposed to establish a press in New York, for the publication of articles to be written in England. While Mr. Cobbett kept his presses in England we were well pleased to read the productions of his pen, and because we believed that having a rogue to catch a rogue, the public interest would be better guarded. But notwithstanding our amusements of his correspondence with British ministers, we seriously regret that he is about to imprint himself on our soil again. Who is this William Cobbett? Many of our readers may honestly inquire. He is the man, who, during the administration of Gen. Washington, wrote and published essays in the name of Peter Porcupine. The same man who violently assailed the characters of Franklin, Rush, and many of our best patriots and soldiers. Such was the proceedings of William Cobbett then. Afterwards he went to England, a climate more suited to his ill-grained temper.—In England he continued his aspersions on the American character and government, until he became dissatisfied with the course of events in regard to his own purse. At that time he "turned tail" against the British cabinet. Every thing English was censured—all things American was praised out of measure. We need none of his aid to advance our national character.

Latest from the Mediterranean.

Boston, May 21.

By the arrival of the ship George Washington, Myrick, at Nantucket, from Alicante, we have further information from the Mediterranean to the latter part of March. In the unfortunate affray at Port Mahon, a midship

man belonging to the Southward, had been killed, and another wounded; and several American seamen had been wounded, but none killed; the quarrel is understood not to have originated in circumstances calculated to produce a national dispute. It appears that the American squadron still continued there; but was to sail for Constantinople in a few days.

Since the above article was arranged, we have been indulged with the perusal of a letter from an officer of the squadron to his friend in this town, from which it appears the Americans were guilty of some indiscretions, but not of sufficient weight to authorise the brutal and bloody retaliation of the Spanish guard.

H. G. Munroe,
Has recently received an extensive assortment of Domestic, British, French, India and German Goods.

CONSISTING OF

Superfine black, blue, brown, olive and mixed Cloths,	Gilt & Youths do do Ladies & Gentlemen's white & black silk do.
Cassimeres, and Imperial Cordes,	Gentlemen's white & black silk half hose
Black, blue and mixed Strouing etc.	Patent white do do Patent silk and cotton Suspenders.
Patent mixed Anglia, Waterloo calicoes & marseilles Vestings, Black Florentine and Asturias,	Angel's assortment of Gingham, Flag and Bandano handkerchiefs
Cotton Cassimeres, & York stripes, assorted,	Coloured and black silk fringed do
India and British blue & yellow Nankeen, Black & coloured Bombazetts, assorted,	Ladies & Gentlemen's kid, beaver & silk Gloves, assorted
3-4 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, assorted	3-4 & 6-4 Dimities
3-4 Irish and Russia Sheeting	Gentlemen's most fashionable Cravats
1 long Lawns & Linnen Cambric,	Ladies & Gentlemen's Umbrellas
10-4 11-4 12-4 Countermartens	India long cloth Sheetings,
White India Dimity and Jeans,	Shirting Cambrics
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric & Jaconet muslin, assorted	Gurrans, mamoodies and batras
4-4 & 6-4 Fancy and Corriedo do.	Ribbons, assorted
Plain and figured India & British mull mull	Black Canton & Italian Crapes
Plain & figured India & British muslin handkerchiefs and shawls,	Black Senhaw and Lustring
Ladies & Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, assorted	Blaid Silks, assorted

With a variety of other articles in the Dry Good Line.

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerife Wines,	Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Congou Teas,
Old Spirit, Cogniac Brandy, P. Brandy, Holland Gin and Whiskey,	of the Chasseur's cargo, Coffee and Chocolate, &c. &c.

Likewise a general assortment of

IRONMONGERY.

Among which are Waldron's Double Prime Gram and Grass Scythes, Stock Locks of all descriptions, &c. &c.

All the above Goods were purchased on the best terms and will be disposed of very cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit.

He has also,
LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR,
At the Factory Prices—for Cash only.
May 30

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for cash; one Negro Man named Andrew. The above is seized and taken as the property of William Brogden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Jacob Gillam, and officers fees due for 1814.

Solomon Groves,
late Shff. A. A. County.
May 30, 1816

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
May 25th, 1816.

On application by petition of Charles Waters administrator of Nathan Williams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, of the city of Annapolis.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathan Williams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of May, 1816.

Charles Waters, Admr.

TAXES.

All persons indebted for TAXES, will please take notice, that the same are now due, & that they will be waited on by the subscriber's deputies in the different districts; he hopes the concerned will be prepared for payment, at an early pay as possible. It is important that his collections should be speedily made to enable him to meet the demands against him by those who may have claims on the levy list. He would thank those who may be disposed to facilitate him in his collections, to make payment to Mr. William Warfield, in Annapolis, who is authorised to settle accounts and pass receipts.

John W. L.,
Collector A. A. County.
May 29.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber means to apply to the next Anne Arundel county court, for a commission to make & bring the following Tracts of land, lying in said county, to wit: Roundabout Hills, Part of Ridgely's Great Park, and Rock Castle, according to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

Thomas B. D. Morrisweather.
May 30

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Harrison, jun. late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

Joseph G. Harrison, Admr.
May 30

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 22, 1816.

On application by petition of Abner Linthicum, administrator of John Market, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is hereby ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to Give Notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Market, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, 1816.

Abner Linthicum, Admr.

Anne Arundel County, viz.

I hereby certify, that David Owens brought before me the subscriber a justice of the peace of said county, as a stray, a sorrel Colt, three years old, with a blaze face. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, 1816.

Gerard H. Snowden.

The owner of the above Colt is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

David Owens.

Anne Arundel County, viz.

I hereby certify, that Peter Lingenfelter, brought before me the subscriber a justice of the peace of said county, a bay Horse, about eight years old, hogg'd mane and switch tail, a natural pacer, has a considerable depression in his forehead. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1816.

Gerard H. Snowden.

The owner of the above described Horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Peter Lingenfelter.

Anne Arundel County, viz.

I hereby certify, that Dr. Gerard H. Snowden this day brought before me as a justice of the peace as a trespassing stray, a brown Mare, about sixteen hands high, shed all round, with a blaze face, hanging mane, and switched tail, a natural trotter, no other perceivable mark or brand. Given under my hand this 18th May, 1816.

Thomas Worthington, jun.
The owner of the above described Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Gerard H. Snowden.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Mary Weems, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

Horatio Lidout, Adm. W. A.
May 30.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
May 26th, 1816.

On application by petition of Abel Tucker administrator of William Tucker, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber of A. A. County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May 1816.

Abel Tucker, Admr.

Court of Appeals.

By an act of the last session, the times of meeting and decision of cases, are changed to the last Monday in May for the Eastern Shore, and to the first Monday in June for the Western Shore.

May 23.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court in Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Augustus Sewell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to

Thomas Worthington, jr. Adm.
May 23

the people at last awake from a slumber of delusion, or indifference, and dismissing them from office, trusted the administration of state government to other hands. For several years past the friends of peace, of order and economy, old disciples of Washington, have been the choice of the majority of the people.

By the temperate and prudent management of the executive of state during the war, the evils which we were exposed by the pinciness and neglect of the government, were greatly diminished. The savage depredations of an enemy, from which we were left unprotected by that government whom was the constitutional obligation to defend us, were in many instances repressed and punished by the cautious but resolute preparation made by the courage, foresight of the governor and council. Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures induced by measures of defence, the revenue of the state have been so prudently managed, that a resort to taxation has been unnecessary. And it is to be remembered, that during this period, the senate was unfortunately composed of men who were entirely exerting themselves to the embarrassment of the measures of state administration. There was no concord, no harmony in legislation between the senate and the popular branch, the house of delegates, immediate representatives of the people. Of course, the measures which the wisdom of the executive and of the house of delegates would have adopted to defend the state from the perils of war, to secure its safety and prosperity could not be sanctioned by the majorities of law. It is a well known fact, that few, very few acts of public nature could be passed through both houses, and none without qualifying and unacceptable amendments.

The time is however approaching when the people will have it in their power to complete the reform which has begun. The election of electors of the senate on the first Monday of September next, will be of interest and importance to all citizens of Maryland. We confidently anticipate the signal triumph of correct principles—the triumph of genuine, not counter-republicanism—the triumph of uniform, unshaken, and unchangeable advocates of the policy of Washington. It is however, true, that great, and untiring will be the efforts of our adversaries—Already indeed the alarm bell of democracy is ringing through the state, already the thousand tongues of demagogues are heard in all quarters—and new presses, approved vehicles of falsehood, and misrepresentation are busily occupied in promoting the views of an intolerant, persecuting, and now dominant party of the United States. To these statements alone can the minor now look for the security of rights which the tyranny of their successful adversaries has already menaced with violation.

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The want of legal qualification of the managers of the election of one district, and a return of the fact by a majority of the presiding judges throughout the county, were the grounds of the decision of the house of delegates in the case of the Allegany election, and it may confidently be asserted, that the decision has been approved by a large majority of the people of that county.