From the Western Carolinian.

UASCAR.

A Peruvian Tale after the manner of the Eastern Tales of Dr. Johnson.

Uascar had presided, with unblemished integrity, for forty years, over the fiscal department of two successive Peruvian Yncas. Under his mild administration, the scales of justice were equally poised, the rich and powerful restrained; the helpless and oppressed were assisted and relieved; the horn of plenty scattered its choicest blessings over Peru, and the inhabitants enjoyed them in the security of peace. The widow and orphan offered up the silent and grateful incense of the heart, for the safety of Uascar; and the multitude showered down blessings on his head. His few and venerable locks had been bleached by the snows of sixty winters, when sorrow and anxiety took possession of his mind. The cloud of despondency shaded his brow, formerly illumined by cheerfulness. He intreated for permission to be admitted into the presence of the Ynca. On entering, he prostrated himself three times to the earth, and then spoke, "Sovereign of the world, offspring and representative of the Sun, thou hast been pleased to bestow innumerable favours on thy slave, which his infirmities will soon render him unable to discharge aright. The life of man is fleeting and transitory as the odours exhaled from the flowers which deck the gardens of the valley. Soon the angel of death will be commissioned to receive his spirit. Permit thy servant to spend his few remaining hours in meditation, and in contemplating the glorious divinity of the sun, thy father, the dispenser of life and all its comforts; and in offering up thanks and benedictions to the Great Spirit, that when I am summoned by the angel dissolution, I may bow my head in joy and follow my fathers in peace to the invisible regions of felicity."—Uascar's request grieved the Ynca:—and he was commanded to return, when the moon should again have commenced her periodical revolution from the heights of the Andes. Uascar retired. In a succeeding night as he lay reclining on his pillow, about the hour of midnight, a vision appeared unto him and thus addressed him, "I am the messenger of the Great Spirit, whose throne is in the heaven of heavens, in whose right hand is the sun, and whose left hand sustaineth the moon:—Uascar, has thou sojourned sixty years in Cusco, and is thy mind still enveloped in the clouds of ignorance? Has the hand of time thinned thy grey locks, and dost thou lack understanding? What wouldst thou? Thou wouldst squander thy remaining days in idleness and inaction. Look about thee; and learn that man was designed for a life of activity? Will the Andes lay her mineral treasures unsought for at thy feet? Will the valleys of Cusco spontaneously scatter their luxuriant harvests over the mighty empire of Peru?—or—can thy meditations or praises add to the glory of the Great Spirit, beneath whose feet are scattered the stars of the firmament?—Presumptuous mortal! Learn that the only worship acceptable to the Great Spirit, consists in the faithful service of thy fellow creatures. Know that practical goodness, not ideal perfection, is required of man. Go, return to thy post in the government, execute justice in mercy; and when the curtain which separates time from eternity shall fall, and the volume of thy fate opened, thou mayest be admitted into the habitations of the blessed to dwell among the happy." The vision disappeared, as the sun was gilding the tops of the Chimboraz. Uascar arose with altered looks; the marks of gloom and sadness had vanished from his countenance. At the time appointed, he entered the imperial presence, and related the vision. He resumed his authority, and again was instrumental in diffusing joy and happiness.

WELL TOLD STORY.

A whimsical circumstance lately occured at the house of a fashionable dress-maker at the West end, in the immediate neighbourhood of St. James's:—A gentleman dressed in the first style of fashion rapped at the door about one o'clock in the day, and requested to be shown the apartments announced to be let by a bill in the window, and was ushered up stairs for that purpose by the niece of Madame, the arbitress of fashion. Satisfied with the the suite of apartments, he began to be sweet upon the Lady Conductress, and on being shown by her the sleeping apartment of the servant maid, the last room into which he was ushered, he could not help sealing the bargain on her lips. He found to his cost that though the apartments were to be LET in a lot, the lady was to be LET ALONE, for, actuated by that which is so truly conspicuous among the young maidens of her cast, she screamed and fled, and awoke the whole garrison, which, in the person of her aunt, marched up at the rate of 9 knots an hour, so intent on taking steps against the "feller," that she tumbled over three of them at a time. On finding the liquorish youth, she made no delay in turning him out with such rapidity that the front of the door coming in most decisive contact with his back, he would have been under the disagreeable necessity of marking out his dimensions on the handy work of Mr. M'Adam, had not the door kindly saved him that trouble by seizing one of the skirts of his coat so firmly that stirring further was out of question.—Vain were his endeavours to get free—vain his knockings, kickings, cursings, swearings, prayers, or supplications. The aunt and niece were inexorable. They scolded and laughed inside—the mobility hooted and laughed outside. Never was a disconsolate in such a posture—and at last he was reduced to the sad necessity of cutting the connexion, and giving up the thing as a bone, which he effected by taking a pen-knife out of his pocket, and amputating the skirt of his coat in a manner which would have horrified Stulz, and set on edge the teeth of Nugoe. Covering his retreat with the remaining skirt, he dived into a hackney coach and flew on the wings of a Jarvey. He left as a trophy to his virtuous fair, his amputated skirt—with all its contents, which as the gentleman was a dandy, amounted to the exact sum, of nothing at all. London paper.

To be Rented,

That large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mrs Edwards, fronting on the dock, and adjoining the dwelling house of Mr. Richard Ridgely.

Possession can be given on the 1st April. For terms apply to

Henry Maynadier.

Annapolis, March 30, 1826.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1826.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Prince-George's county, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, *Grafton B. Duvall*, Esq. of this county, to Miss *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Richard Duvall*, Esquire, of Prince-George's county.

——, in this city, on the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Mr. *Thomas Sands*, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss *Sarah Whittington*, daughter of the late William Whittington, Esq.

——, In this county, on the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, Mr. *Ralph Basil*, to Mrs. *Mary Russell*.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council, for Anne-Arundel County—1826,

ORPHANS COURT.

James McKubin	Gideon White
Thos. H. Dorsey	

LEVY COURT.

Rezin Estep	Nicholas Watkins
Richard G. Stockett	Henry Hammond
Christopher L. Gantt	N. Dorsey, of Lloyd
Robert W. Kent	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

N. Worthington, of T	M'Lane Brown
Edward Warfield	Abner Linthicum
Joseph G. Harrison	David Waters
Dr. G. H. Snowden	Edward Gaither
Henry Hammond	Horatio Hudson
Samuel Brown, Jr.	J. G. Worthington
Lot Linthicum	Stevens Gambrill
Richard G. Hutton	Augustin Sappington
Moses Orme	Stephen Beard
N. Dorsey, of Lloyd	Samuel Husband
Richard G. Watkins	James Hunter
Gideon White	Thomas W. Watkins
William P. Watkins	Richard I. Cowman
Allen Warfield	Caleb White
Howard Duvall	Benjamin Brown, Jr.
Richard H. Merriken	William M. Waters
G. Howard, of Brice	Ellis Thomas, sen.
Henry Williams	Augustine Gambrill
Joseph Norris	John Thomas, 3d.
Cornelius Duvall	Upton D. Welch
Lloyd Selby	Henry C. Dunbar
Nathan Shipley	John W. Kingrose
Richard Phelps	John W. Baker
John S. Williams	John Disney
Edward E. Anderson	John Sellman
John Frost, of Jas.	Benjamin Wells
William D. Merriken	Eliphalet Parsons
Joseph Mayo	Charles Waters
Joshua Black	R. Welch (preacher)
N. D. Warfield, of B-	Thomas T. Simmons
William Hall, Jr.	Richard G. Stockett
John F. Wilson	Joseph Sands
John Claytor	Thomas Anderson
S. Harrison of Jno.	John Iglehart
Rezin Moxley	Rinaldo Pindle
Thomas Burgess	

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Maryland

FELLOW CITIZENS,

On a recent occasion, when a vacancy occurred in your District, by the election of your Representative in Congress to the office of Governor, I was requested by many of the most respectable inhabitants of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's Counties, to become a candidate for your favour. Having thrown out no lure to induce a solicitation, I felt sincerely grateful for this voluntary manifestation of their confidence, tho' I was obliged to decline a compliance with their wishes. I thought it inconsistent with honour, and a sense of duty to the people of Anne-Arundel, to desert the post assigned me in the house of Delegates, to electioneer for a higher trust, for which I should have given but poor evidence of my being worthy, by betraying the one, already committed to my charge. As these facts have become public, without my agency, it will not be thought improper, or be attributed to egotism and vanity in me, to speak of them, as it has become necessary in consequence of a publication signed *James Boyle*, in the Maryland Republican of last Saturday.

On being afterwards asked, if I was willing to be considered a candidate at the next October election, when the objection, to which I have alluded, would be removed, I replied in the affirmative, and in consequence of this, I presume, my name was announced by friends in both the Annapolis papers.

In yielding my assent, under such circumstances, to become a candidate, I supposed myself to be in the exercise of a right, common to every citizen of the District, and was not aware, that it would justly expose me to the censure of any man.

A short time after this, in the exercise of the same right, MR. BOYLE, who, it appears from *his own* statement, is "of a retired disposition, unambitious temper, and one of "the last to intrude himself, unsolicited, "upon the public," permitted, nevertheless, "his name to be given to the public as a candidate," but this was done, as he also informs us, and as we should naturally expect from the character he has given of himself, "with a *most reluctant consent*, with a consent, in truth, *extorted from him* by the earnest and constant solicitations of as respectable a body of Gentlemen, as the two "counties can produce."

Who, by doubting, has rendered the formal assertion of his modesty, his want of ambition, and the consequent reluctance with which he was dragged from his retirement, necessary. I, for one, shall not question the accuracy of his statement, but I must be permitted to say, that it appears to me to be a little singular, considering the "retired disposition and unambitious temper," of the gentleman, that he should be in such a fretful ill-humour, as his late publication unequivocally shews him to be, at *his own voluntary act* in declining to continue a candidate, and still more singular, and not a little unreasonable, that he should, in retiring, have discharged a full volley of that ill-humour at me, who had nothing to do, either with his becoming a candidate or declining to be one.

"In declining," this courteous gentleman "condescends to say, "I would have it explicitly understood, that I do not decline in "favour of him who has lost the confidence "of one party, without gaining the esteem "of the other; to one whose sinking political reputation, it became necessary to sustain by resorting to the contemptible stratagem of a subscription paper."

Having, at the late session of the General Assembly been placed by the able and liberal presiding officer of the House of Delegates, in a most responsible and laborious situation, the duties of which I attempted to discharge with diligence; and having received from that respectable body, (and I may add with truth and sincerity, I have never seen that branch of the legislature more respectable for ability, patriotism or experience,) a support and attention, without regard to party distinctions, far beyond, I admit, either my humble deserts or expectation, I was not conscious of having lost the confidence, or failed to gain a reasonable share of the esteem of any party; and before I could believe that the gentleman alluded to me, I was obliged to proceed to the next part of the sentence, where he speaks of a subscription paper; connecting this with the words "*Vansville Subscribers*" used previously by him, I was compelled to conclude, that he did mean to refer to me, inasmuch as there appeared in the Maryland Republican a short time since, a publication to the following effect:

"MR. HUGHES,

"Having learned, through the medium of your paper, that VIRGIL MAXCY, "Esq. is a candidate for the next congressional election, the undersigned, voters of "the Vansville District, Prince George's "county, feel a pleasure in having an opportunity of supporting a gentleman, so "eminently qualified to fill the situation."

To this piece were attached the names of 83 gentlemen, who have been described to me by a person, well acquainted in the Vansville District, who looked over the list with me two days ago, as "men of the first standing and respectability, and belonging to both parties." Their names are "as follows: Henry Culver, Fielder Cross, "Tobias Duvall, Richard Isaac, jr. William "Beckett, Elijah G. Macauley, Thomas "Hall, William Cross, Wm. Clarke, Abham. "Clarke, John Baldwin, Oliver Bacon, "Thomas Edmonston, Richard M. Beall, "Horatio Beall, Overton C. Phillips, Henry "Phillips, Samuel Phillips, Nathan Hodkinson, R. G. Cross, Francis Anderson, Thomas L. Hodkinson, John Turnet, Jesse H. "D. Wells, Samuel B. Anderson, Philemon "Jones, John Miller, Green Brashear, Geo. "A. Barnes, Samuel Hamilton, Shadrach "Turner, Balt. Brashear, Jacob Readle sr. "Jacob Readle, jr. Richard Welch, Benjamin Welch, John Peach, I. Hopkins, "William Anderson, Jeremiah Wells, Humphrey Beckett, Thomas I. Waters, Beale "Duvall, Stephen Onion, John Readle, Chris "T. Hyatt, William T. Hyatt, Seth Hyatt, "John W. Hyatt, Benj. H. Beckett, William Carrick, Isaac Carrick, Charles Duvall, "Jos. Cross, Richard W. Isaac, R. Isaac of J. "Jos. Isaac, Dennis B. Cross, Benj. M Duckett, Richard B. Walker, Henry Walker, "George M. Duvall, Dennis Duvall, Henry "Irvin, John Perkins, Wm. Perkins, Rezin "Beck, Alfred Beckett, Wm. Harvey, Jas. "Veitch, Massum Duvall, Nathan Walker, "Saml. Duvall, Edward Hall, Osborn Belt, "John Bassford, Nathan Waters of H. Saml. "Waters, Joshua T. Clarke, Edward Lynch, "Walter S. Clarke, John Ray, J. Hamilton."

These gentlemen reside in the Vansville District, with the exception perhaps of a "few," whom Mr. Boyle says "*they*," (meaning, I presume, the Vansville Subscribers) "have squeezed in among them from the Bladensburg and Marlborough Districts."

The voluntary proceeding of independent and honourable men, such as these, in expressing their good opinion of me in such flattering terms—a proceeding, with the originating and executing of which I had no participation, and with the completion of which I was not made acquainted until the publication was sent to the press, this gentleman "*of a retired disposition*, who is the "last to intrude himself, unsolicited, on the "public," breaking through the restraints of his natural modesty, comes forward on this occasion before the public, and denounces as a contemptible stratagem—Contemptible stratagem? What interest on earth could gentlemen like these have, in resorting to a "contemptible stratagem" to save my political reputation, if indeed it were sinking, as he so very courteously intimates:—gentlemen with not more than half a dozen of whom I have the honour of a personal acquaintance, and, whom I, of course, could have no means of influencing, were they indeed capable of being influenced by any one.

For the unsolicited and unbought manifestation of "confidence and esteem," on the part of the Voters of Vansville District, I am filled with an ardent sentiment of gratitude, which I feel the more sensibly, because I cannot be accused of having acquired their good opinion by any personal arts of popularity; but must attribute it entirely to their observation of my public conduct. They have disinterestedly volunteered the publication of their names as my friends and supporters at the ensuing election, and I frankly own, that I feel an honest pride in republishing, for the perusal of my fellow citizens at large, throughout the Congressional District, a list, from one election District only, embracing so much intelligence, respectability and worth.

From a subsequent part of Mr. Boyle's *elegant* and *classical* production, it would seem that he supposes some bargain must have been made between these gentlemen and myself, in which a consideration, or *quid pro quo*, has passed between the parties. He says, "I should like to know when, "if ever, the instrument," (meaning I suppose the subscription paper as he calls it) "was signed, sealed and delivered over—I "should like to know the consideration—was "it for faithful services performed in years "now past and gone? Is it because he has "taken the oath of fealty to the power that "*be*, both Kentish and Cornish? Is it because he has suddenly deserted the friend "of his early youth; the companion of those "literary pursuits, which the Alexandria "Herald takes pleasure in extolling? Is it "because at the last October election he "formed a coalition with a most respectable "federal gentleman, and so faithfully furnished his quota of men and money? Is it "because he was a warm admirer and faithful supporter of the Hartford Convention "during the war? Or to set irony aside, "Is it because the mountain would not go to "Mahomet, that Mahomet went to the mountain?"

To begin with the last question, were the Vansville Voters, according to the old denominations of party, of one class, this question might be supposed to have some point; but as the list contains gentlemen of both those denominations, I acknowledge myself too dull to comprehend it.

In answer to the next question before the last, I have only to say, that it *is not a fact* that I ever was an admirer or supporter of the Hartford Convention. And it *is a fact*, that whenever I had occasion to speak of that convention, I did it, in common, I believe, with all the citizens of this state, in terms of strong disapprobation.

It is not a fact, that at the last October election I formed a coalition with a federal, or any other gentleman. Altho' a friend of the gentleman alluded to, who is, as Mr. Boyle truly represents him, when he calls him most respectable, and is moreover a near connexion by marriage, I was ignorant even of his intention to be a candidate, till some days after his name was announced in the public prints.

To the two next questions, respecting the desertion of a friend of my youth, and companion of my literary pursuits, and swearing fealty to the power that *be*, both Kentish and Cornish, I can make no answer, for the plain and simple reason, that I do not understand them, and cannot even conjecture to what they refer.

For an answer to the remaining question, whether the consideration for the support of the "Vansville Subscribers," be "faithful services performed in years now past and gone?" I refer the gentleman to the Vansville voters themselves.

I ought, perhaps, Fellow Citizens, to make an apology for detaining you so long in replying to a wanton and unprovoked attack from one, with whom I have never had a personal difference, and to whom I am unconscious of ever having done even an unintentional injury. The feelings which have prompted it, I cannot envy, tho' I may pity. Upon the passions which agitated the writer's bosom, I shall make no comment. I forbear not, because they do not merit severe animadversion, but out of regard to the feelings of his friends, for many of whom as gentlemen, I have a high respect, and who must be mortified at the course which has been taken, and which has compelled me, in self defence, to say what I have. Indeed no comment is necessary to make the true nature of those passions understood. It is manifest upon the face of his peevish effusion, and no one in the whole district is so dull as to be unable to comprehend it.

Dismissing this disagreeable subject, which can be of no importance and of little interest to you, my Fellow Citizens, but which self defence seemed to require me to notice, so far at least as to correct erroneous statements of facts, I proceed to lay before you a view, of what you have a right to know, as I have been presented before you as a candidate for your confidence. I mean a view of the course I have pursued in the various public stations, in which I have been placed in the state government, and of the system of measures which I think ought to be pursued by the national government, of which it will be for you to decide at the next election whether I shall be a member. To present such a view would be, after the "ironical question" that has been asked about "my *faithful services in years now past and gone*," allowable to me, even if the custom of making such addresses were not too well established, to call in question their propriety. Indeed, in my opinion they are in exact accordance with the genuine spirit of a purely representative government. The Legislative powers of such a government are exercised by agents, freely chosen by, and accountable to, the people. In selecting those agents, no means are so effectual for ascertaining their qualifications, for future usefulness, as an inquiry, whether in the stations they have already occupied, they have done their duty faithfully and with a single eye to the public good; whether they have devoted their time and attention, and the influence of their stations, to the promotion of the solid and permanent welfare of the people at large, or to the temporary and selfish objects of faction and party; whether their capacity was limited to saying yea or nay, to the every day business of a legislative body, or rose to the conception and digestion of wise and judicious plans for the general improvement of the moral and political condition of society; in a word, whether they have manifested virtue and patriotism, and talents enough, to prove themselves worthy of being entrusted with a participation in the movements of that beautiful and magnificent system of pure republican government, bequeathed to us by the valour and wisdom of our fathers.

How these several questions, when asked in relation to me, shall be answered, it is for you to judge.

Seven of the last ten years of my life have been devoted to the service of the state, in different branches of the government;—in the Executive Council, in the Senate, and the House of Delegates. In the first situation, I shall say nothing of my conduct, as no record is kept of the advice given by individuals of the council, farther than that I endeavoured, according to a very fallible judgment, faithfully to discharge my duty. I did not like the office, however, and at the end of the year declined a re-election.

A year after this, I was elected a member of the senate, in which, being at the time of my election, the youngest member of that body, I contented myself, during the first two years of my legislative apprenticeship, to take such part in the general business of the senate as my limited experience enabled me to do. I trust that I was not considered, even in those two years, an useless or inactive member. In the third year, however, I took a more decided part. On my motion a committee was raised to take into consideration, and report upon that part of the governor's message, which related to education and public instruction. In the report, which I drew up as chairman of that committee, I made a short historical sketch of the literary institutions of the state, and the encouragment they had received from the legislature, and proposed a general plan for the extension of the benefits of education to all classes of the people. For the purpose of raising the means of carrying that plan into execution, without a resort to burthensome taxation, I concluded the report by proposing resolutions to call on the general government for an appropriation of public lands, (which are the common property of all the states,) in favour of Maryland, and other states similarly situated, in the same proportion as appropriations had been made, for the benefit of the western states. This report being made and recorded among the proceedings of the senate, in the beginning of February 1820, near the close of the session, was not acted upon, but with my concurrence referred to the consideration of the next general assembly.

At the next session a committee was again appointed to take into consideration this important subject, of which also I was made the chairman. In the report which I drew up, and which is recorded in the proceedings of the senate of the session of 1820, I went into a full investigation of the justice of this claim, and concluded it with the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the union.

Resolved, That the states, in whose favour congress have not made appropriations of lands for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations, as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other states.

These resolutions, with the report, passed the senate with two dissenting voices only; and in the house of delegates, the resolutions were adopted *unanimously*, and the report in their support, concurred in by all, except three or four members.

I thus succeeded in establishing the justice of a claim, in favour of Maryland, upon the government of the United States, by the unanimous conviction of both branches of the Legislature, with the exception of two members only; a claim, which when it shall be successfully supported in the Congress of the United States, will ultimately produce a fund of at least $600,000 for the promotion of education, the income from which, if properly managed, together with the present appropriations for literary purposes, will be sufficient to give the blessings of education to every freeman's child in the state. A large number of copies of this Report and Resolutions, were ordered by the Legislature to be printed for distribution; copies were ordered to be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request, that they would urge the justice of our claim upon that body; copies were also directed to be sent to the other states, with a request that they would co-operate with Maryland in support of this claim, sixteen of those states being equally interested with this state.

A majority of the legislatures of all the states, in compliance with the request of our General Assembly, did consider, and after examination, concurred in the Maryland Resolutions, and requested their members of Congress to support the claim therein set forth.

One of our senators, and one of our representatives, brought the subject before congress, and the lamented Pinkney was preparing, the week before he died in Washington, where at his request I was present, to sustain, with his mighty powers, the rights of the state. The session of congress was now drawing to a close, the subject was postponed, and has not I believe been since revived, until the present session of congress, when a report in favour of an appropriation of public lands for the purposes of education, tho' in a different form from that proposed by the Maryland resolutions has been made, and I trust the proposition it recommends will finally succeed. Should it not, and should your favour place me in congress, I shall feel it to be my duty to press upon the consideration of that body, the object of the resolutions, which I originally introduced into our legislature, and which, to use the language of a publication in their support, which appeared a year after they were adopted, "appear to be founded in the strictest principles of justice and sound policy. Their "object is to provide the means of enlightening the people, who are not only the "legitimate source of power, but also the "tribunal, by which the proper exercise of "it is to be finally tried. The stability of our "free institutions, therefore, depends upon "a general diffusion of knowledge. No "axiom in political science is clearer, than "that EDUCATION *should be co-extensive with* "THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. To make it so, "is the ultimate object of the Maryland Resolutions. Their success is connected "with the highest interests of freedom and "good government; and the congress which "shall carry into effect the great national "scheme of education, which they propose, will build up an everlasting monument to their own fame, in the perpetuity which it will ensure to the liberty "and glory of their country."

In the year 1824, the people of Anne-Arundel elected me a member of the House of Delegates, the independent Speaker, who during the session presided over the deliberations of that body, assigned me the post of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the next in responsibility and labour to his own. In what manner I acquitted myself of the duties of that station, may be seen by a report upon the state of the finances, and several other reports, which are on record amongst the proceedings of the House of Delegates, as well as a number of acts passed in pursuance of them, which are recorded amongst the laws.

Amongst other things, which I proposed during that session, tho' unsuccessfully, was a law to relieve the planters of this District from the unequal and unjust tax, which, under the name of Inspection of Tobacco, they are compelled to pay for the general benefit of the state, in violation of the great principle of justice in relation to taxation, which prescribes, that taxes should go to those who pay them, and that a part of the state should not be taxed for the benefit of the whole.

At that session also, I introduced resolutions recommending an alteration of the constitution of the United States, so as to render the system of voting for the President and Vice President of the United States, uniform by Districts, throughout the union, in order to restore to Maryland her just relative weight in deciding that election; and also to give the people the privilege of voting *directly* for the President and Vice President, and thereby to abolish electors, who might betray their trust, and vote against the will of their constituents. It being late in the session, when these resolutions were presented to the House, and when the business of the closing session pressed hard upon the attention of members, I withdrew them with the intention, if I should be elected again, to renew them. This I accordingly did, in substance, at the late session, when I again had the honour of a seat in the Assembly by the favour of the people of Anne-Arundel. They were as follows:—

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, the constitution ought to be so amended, that a uniform system of voting *by districts* shall be established in all the states; and that the *people* in those districts shall have the right of voting *directly* for those officers.

Resolved, That the constitution ought to be further amended in such a manner, as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving upon the respective houses of congress.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives of this state in congress, be requested to use their exertions, for obtaining the amendments of the constitution, proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the senators and representatives of this state in congress.

In proposing these resolutions I had three leading objects in view: First to restore to Maryland its just relative weight in this important election, which is lost, when none of the states vote by general ticket, and Maryland by districts; by rendering the mode of conducting it uniform throughout the union, and by diminishing the overwhelming influence of the large states by the establishment of the district system of voting in all. The second object was to prevent cabal, intrigue and corruption, by taking the election from electors, who are not selected for their virtue or intelligence, but merely according to the pledge they give as to the candidates they will vote for, and also from congress, the members of which, as well as the electors, might be tempted by office to betray their trust, and sell their votes, without the possibility of detection, as their votes are given by secret ballot; and by giving to the *people*, who cannot be bribed by officers, the privilege of voting *directly* for the President and Vice President; by which means those high offices are made, according to the true theory by which liberty is secured, directly responsible for the proper use of their power to those upon whom it operates.

The danger that this election, the purity of which is so essential to the peace and welfare of the country, will be decided through the influence of intrigue and corruption, is so manifest, if the constitution remains unaltered, and the choice is to be finally made, as it will be, in nine cases out of ten hereafter by Congress, that almost all admit the necessity of a change, altho' great difference of opinion in other states exists as to what that change should be. After reflecting much upon the nature of the evils to be guarded against, I came to the deliberate and decided conviction, that the plans proposed in the resolutions just recited, which gives the choice to the great body of the people themselves, who by the discussion of the claim and services, virtues and talents of the several Candidates, in the newspapers, in hand-bills, at elections, at courts, and all other places, where a half a dozen citizens are assembled, for several years before the election takes place, become like judges, after hearing the testimony and arguments by able and intelligent men, well informed of the merits of the parties, and are therefore qualified to decide right, and what is the best of all qualifications, have no interest to decide otherwise. After an animated debate upon this plan in the House of Delegates, the Resolutions passed by an overwhelming majority, only eight members voting against them, and in the Senate they passed *unanimously*, and are so recorded on the journal of that body.

At this session I again endeavoured to relieve the Planters of Tobacco, believed from the odious and unequal tax which is raised upon them for the benefit of the state at large, though no tobacco is cultivated in any part of it. Although I did not succeed in getting the tax abolished, I did succeed, with the aid of others who co-operated with me, in getting the proceeds of the tax applied, as justice required, to the benefit of the planters who pay it, in buying and building inspection houses for their use, with a view, after that expense shall be defrayed, to its entire repeal.

I had an opportunity at this session of assuming manifesting my anxious desire to promote the lasting welfare, and to improve the moral and political condition of the people, by increasing the means of education. I introduced a resolution to appropriate the money which is due from the general government for interest on loans made during the late war, amounting to not less than [illegible],000, to the establishment of an additional fund for the support of common schools. This resolution, together with one at the end of a report made by another member of the committee of ways and means, at my request, calling upon our senators and representatives in congress, to claim this interest of the general government, was passed by both branches of the general assembly, without any material opposition. In consequence of this application, a bill has since been introduced into congress for the interest of the money, which will no doubt pass. If congress shall make, as they must and do make, if justice has a controlling influence with that body, the appropriations of public lands for purposes of education in Maryland, and other states similarly situated, according to my resolutions on that subject heretofore mentioned, this addition to fund, together with the means now existing for the support of common schools, will render it practicable, without the imposition of any tax whatever, to introduce a general system of education in pursuance of the spirit of the proposition in my report on that subject at the session of 1819, by which ignorance would be banished from the humblest cottage in the state, and every poor man's children would be enabled to read and learn by himself, and without dependence upon others, who might have an interest in misleading them, his political rights, as well as his religious and moral obligations and duties.

At this session also I was placed at the head of the committee of ways and means, and drew up a report upon the state of the finances, a thousand copies of which the House thought it worth while to order to be published for the general information. It was also published in most of the newspapers, and is recorded in the proceedings of the house of delegates.

I have thus my fellow-citizens, given you a sketch of some of the leading acts of my political life, of which there is record evidence, which each of you as think proper, may examine and afterwards judge for yourselves.

Of the discharge of my general duties, and my standing in the legislature, I shall say nothing, but refer you to those with whom I was associated, for their opinion. From them you can learn, whether I have lost the confidence, or failed to gain the esteem of those who have been eye witnesses, and can judge of my conduct. From their opinion, and the leading acts above mentioned, you will be able to judge, whether I have indeed been a man, who in his political course has devoted himself to the attainment of selfish objects, through the medium of faction and party, or to the promotion of the welfare of the people and the state, uninfluenced by either. Of my motives you will judge; of my motives I have a right to speak; for except so far as they may be gathered from those acts, no one can know them except Him, who knows the hearts of men, and my-

self, and I ha[illegible] not recollect [illegible] discharge of [illegible] even in the [illegible] excitement, o[illegible] any important [illegible] flecting that [illegible] obligation of [illegible] on many occ[illegible] have kept a[illegible]

I trust y[illegible] my Fellow Ci[illegible] with this revi[illegible] and of giving [illegible] myself which, [illegible] by custom, ha[illegible] self-defence, [illegible] to attack. [illegible] closed, you [illegible] judging whet[illegible] higher trust, [illegible] may be enabl[illegible] and sneering [illegible] put, and to sa[illegible] *ration*," for [illegible] the expression [illegible] and the pled[illegible] be not "faithf[illegible] past and gone[illegible]

As the opin[illegible] those who are [illegible] nour of repr[illegible] past events, [illegible] ought to be p[illegible] vernment, m[illegible] tance by you[illegible] mine with unr[illegible] pecing these [illegible] ed nothing, ei[illegible] tions or pub[illegible] sire now to c[illegible]

From the fi[illegible] administration [illegible] decided, cord[illegible] of it; and his [illegible] sembling tha[illegible] onset of the [illegible] storm of the [illegible] that producin[illegible] will receive [illegible] all administra[illegible] ed to the pe[illegible] country, by th[illegible] tifications upo[illegible] placing our s[illegible] blishment up[illegible] footing; by a [illegible] navy, to a po[illegible] junction with [illegible] us, in case of [illegible] disasters whic[illegible] tion, befe[illegible] of our late c[illegible] and cast so de[illegible] pects; by put[illegible] enforcement [illegible] and economy [illegible] solid foundat[illegible] of agriculture [illegible] provements; i[illegible] tion of all thos[illegible] they carry t[illegible] prosperity an[illegible] at the same t[illegible] serve their lib[illegible] vance the nat[illegible] happiness, ho[illegible]

Whatever [illegible] war, commen[illegible] due preparatio[illegible] ties must now [illegible] been, in man[illegible] service to the [illegible] one hand, [illegible] there were.) [illegible] vernment cou[illegible] of war, to hav[illegible] strength and [illegible] tions. It has [illegible] er hand, who [illegible] *towards* all w[illegible] all, that re[illegible] vernments, m[illegible] ty against f[illegible] their power. [illegible] ter and respe[illegible] foreign nation[illegible] common stock [illegible] on, the true [illegible] and self-respe[illegible] tion can aspir[illegible] guished. By [illegible] taught, it ena[illegible] dopt a course [illegible] has afforded [illegible] which the wis[illegible] moderate of a[illegible] forgetting the [illegible] high and patri[illegible] forward our b[illegible] lofty destinies [illegible] curing for it a [illegible]

"Beyond all Gre[illegible]

Under the i[illegible] tory policy, th[illegible] sions subsided [illegible] exhibited noth[illegible] natural moven[illegible] and healthful [illegible] have a long t[illegible] distinctions of [illegible] ished, and al[illegible] gotted men m[illegible] seek to revive [illegible] view of the s[illegible] neither of virt[illegible] join in an inc[illegible] the tomb the g[illegible] to frighten aw[illegible] ternal good fe[illegible] place of bitter[illegible] dissentions.

Such, fello[illegible] my feelings, [illegible] course of cond[illegible] No one who [illegible] siasm that wa[illegible] ture of our go[illegible] tereats of libe[illegible] tiny of our co[illegible] are discussed