

NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

REPORT

Committee appointed on Saturday  
inst. at a meeting of Democrats,  
publicans, to enquire into the ad-  
ministration of criminal justice, and in-  
to the present state of the corporation  
of the City of Baltimore

Your committee beg leave to premise  
that however respectable is the appoint-  
ment with which the people have hono-  
red them, and however interesting the  
objects committed to their charge, their  
commission has no validity in law, but  
derives all its weight, consequence and  
authority from opinion, a standard of es-  
timation so uncertain, that perhaps an  
occasion never occurred, when the peo-  
ple were urged by a grievance to com-  
plain of the encroachments of authority,  
that the individuals selected for the per-  
formance of this high duty, did not incur  
the censure and resentment of a party  
with which power is ever prepared to  
support its unjust pretensions against the  
people. How ever insensible your com-  
mittee may be to the edium which  
they may incur in the discharge of an  
important and sacred trust, yet they  
cannot but lament the difficulty  
which it lays them under of obtaining  
that correct official information so ne-  
cessary on the present occasion, and as  
your committee have no right to de-  
mand papers, statements in writing, and  
evidence on oath, they have been under  
the necessity of collecting the materials  
which they now exhibit, in some in-  
stances from evidence less than official,  
from information other than that of the  
magistrate of whose conduct the people  
have thought they had reason to com-  
plain—your committee, however, are  
satisfied that their statement will be sub-  
stantially correct, and they now respect-  
fully submit the following facts and ob-  
servations.

Your committee think proper to  
commence an account of the late trans-  
action in the city of Baltimore with stat-  
ing, that on Monday the 2d inst. a pub-  
lication appeared in the "Federal Ga-  
zette" signed LUTHER MARTIN. Let  
this publication speak for itself.

"BALTIMORE, 2d Nov. 1857.

"To the Citizens of Maryland;

"AFTER an absence  
of more than three months, I have re-  
turned to this place. To attend the tri-  
als at Richmond, I most certainly was  
not induced by motives of interest; nor  
was I induced by a wish or a hope in  
my mind to gain professional fame; or  
of that I before possessed sufficient to sa-  
tisfy a person so destitute of ambition as  
I am.

Success has crowned the efforts of  
myself and the highly respectable coun-  
sel, with whom I had the honor to be  
associated.

"We have saved seven worthy Ame-  
rican citizens from an ignominious de-  
struction to which administration had de-  
stined them—two of whom were and had long  
been my personal friends. We have  
preserved them to their families, their  
relatives and their friends—and we have  
saved from a life of agonizing misery  
one of the most amiable and accomplish-  
ed ladies in America, with whom I have  
been acquainted from her early youth.

"We have given to the world an example  
which I hope will be long emulated. We  
have proved that in America there are  
lawyers who cannot be intimidated by  
fear of presidential vengeance, nor by  
the phony of a deceived, misguided  
people, from securing even to those  
destined to be the victims of power, those  
rights for the enjoyment of which the  
constitution is and ought to be their sa-  
cred and inviolate pledge. And we have  
also prevented the administration, for  
which even they will one day thank us,  
from staining their souls with the blood of  
innocence.

"For the share I have had in, and the  
sacrifices I have made for obtaining  
those events, I ask not the approbation,  
much less the applause of my fellow citi-  
zens; that will be bestowed upon my  
memory by their children and in the mean-  
time be received by me from the worthy  
and good of every other country. But  
there is one thing I have a right to de-  
mand from my fellow citizens, a free-  
dom from censure.

"Another demand, or rather request I will  
make of them, with which common justice  
requires a compliance—that they will sus-  
pend their opinions with regard to the trial, until Mr.  
Robinson's publication shall appear.

"He is a lawyer of eminence, and the best  
stenographer I believe in America. You will  
then find that Barnum Barratt's Grant is not an  
idea, but a good and valid title as you have  
for your houses and lands; that it contains  
five hundred thousand acres of the best land  
in Louisiana. That Colonel Lynch employed  
near a year of his time, and expended near one  
hundred thousand dollars of his money, in pro-  
ducing an indisputable right to six tenths of that  
Grant. That he sold and conveyed to Col. Barratt  
an undivided interest in those six tenths, for fifty  
thousand dollars; and that Col. Barratt engaged  
me to immediately procure a number of set-  
tlers upon those lands was his principal induc-  
ment for taking so small a price.

"And if you please to calculate, you will  
find that if two thousand four hundred settlers  
had been thus procured, & one hundred acres  
of land be given to each, there would then have  
remained to Col. Lynch and Col. Barratt four  
hundred and eighty thousand acres. You will  
then find that Col. Barratt's party, which must  
necessarily consist of not more than one  
hundred and thirty men; that from the time  
they first began to collect at Beaver Creek to  
their ultimate dispersion, they never injured,  
insulted, terrified or alarmed man, woman or  
child. On the contrary, that their conduct, was  
every where marked with respect, civility, po-  
liteness, and urbanity; that not an individual  
was guilty of a breach of the peace of the U.  
States, or any State or territory in the union;  
and that the most distinguished respect was  
not only professed, but on every occasion paid  
to the civil authority. That a portion of Col.  
Barratt's followers were fully satisfied for the  
Ouachita settlement; that Col. Barratt and  
some young gentlemen of the first respectabil-  
ity, who were with him, were preparing for an  
expedition against the Mexican Provinces,  
provided war took place with Spain, which  
would not have been the violation of any law;  
that there never was any thing intended against  
the interest or happiness of the United States,  
and that as to treason, nothing of the kind  
was contemplated, except in the next paper."

"LUTHER MARTIN"  
A corps of Patriot Volunteers, commanded  
by Capt. L. BARRY, whose regular com-  
mission expired on the same evening, on which  
this publication appeared, presented them-  
selves before Mr. Martin's house, where  
Col. Barratt, Blannerhasset and Swannout, then  
were attending, with charged bayonets play-  
ing the bugle's march.

On Tuesday following a notification ap-  
peared in the morning paper called the  
"Whig," which we here present entire.  
AN EARNEST PROPOSAL.  
It is proposed to the young men of Bal-  
timore, of all descriptions, whether it would  
not excite more strongly our attachment to  
the best government on earth—and at the same  
time confer a mark of distinction on our  
"illustrious strangers," by treating them this  
very DAY, with a suit of law and feathers,  
each. Such means, or ones more rigid must  
be taken to intimidate traitors. What think  
you? Luther Martin, I think—is also a very  
worthy man.

"VIRBUM SETI"  
About noon of the same day a handbill was  
circulated through the city the nature of  
which will be most correctly expressed in  
its own language.

"AFTER" I  
"The public are hereby notified, that the  
four 'convict spirits' are this afternoon at  
three o'clock, to be hanged for execution  
by the hangman on Gallows Hill, in conse-  
quence of the sentence pronounced against  
them by the unanimous voice of every hon-  
est man in the community. The respective  
crimes for which they suffer, are thus  
stated on the record:

1. Chief Justice M.—for repeating his  
XIZ-tricks; which are said to have been  
much aggravated by his felonious capers in  
open court under plea of *insolentia*.
2. His quid-judex, charged with the  
trifling crime of wishing to divide the Union  
and form a new Washington's Grant.
3. Blannerhasset the Chief and Fidler,  
convicted of conspiring to destroy the town of  
the public Middle.
- 4th. and last—but not least in crime,  
Lampy Bandy Budge,—for a false, scandalo-  
us, malicious prophecy, that within six  
months, Aaron Burr would divide the Union.

N. B. the execution of accomplices is  
postponed to a future day."

On the same day four affidavits were made  
at the Point which were distinguished and  
designated as follows:

"First, His trial should terminate as  
government wish—but this is not relevant  
to the case—I wish to hear an argument  
—I am willing to hear counsel on that  
point."

"Second,  
"I'll assassinate the President, and drive  
Congress into the Potomack."

"Third,  
"Also, are chemistry and bag-pipes come  
to this?—I can't distinguish a man from  
a horse."

"Fourth,  
"My innocent persecuted friend—  
We take no extract, but from—molasses.  
My friends, the victims of governmental  
vengeance."

That on the same day a consultation was held  
at the Mayor's office by Judge Dorsey, Mr.  
Smith, the Mayor and others, when it was  
agreed that untill, or something worse might  
be the consequence of burning the affidavits,  
and their recit was resolved either to put a stop  
to the proceedings altogether or else to call on the  
militia and be prepared for the worst. The  
constables were summoned—about fifteen of  
them attending assembled at the Mayor's office,  
between two and three o'clock in the after-  
noon. They were directed to go thro' the town  
and keep the peace—many of them went up to  
Evans's tavern, where they understood Blanner-  
hasset then was, either thro' curiosity or  
with a view to pore him. They were  
usherd into the room with B., and treated  
by him with drink. On the forenoon of the same  
day the Register of the City called on general  
Stricker, and informed him, that the Mayor  
wished to see him at his office, he replied that  
he was unwell and could not go. Soon after  
the Mayor and Judge Dorsey waited on the  
general and stated that in consequence of the  
notification of the Whig of the morning, the  
hand bill which had been circulated, and other  
information which they had obtained, they  
were very apprehensive of a riot, or that some  
violence would be done to the persons or the  
property of the citizens; and therefore, wished  
to know of the general as commanding officer,  
whether in that case and in the event of the  
civil authority not being sufficient, they could  
calculate on the aid of the militia in its sup-  
port. To which the general assented and in con-  
sequence thereof intruded the cavalry corps of  
Capt. Biays, Hollingsworth and Barney, to hold  
themselves in readiness to aid the civil au-  
thority and that they would receive their directions  
from the Mayor—no further orders were given  
by the general.

Upon this application by the civil authority,  
and the partial compliance on the part of the  
commanding officer of our militia, your com-  
mittee beg leave to remark that, whatever may  
have been their motives, and in charity they  
are willing to attribute to them the best, their  
conduct was entirely illegal and dreadful  
would have been their responsibility if bloodshed  
had proceeded from this grand and dangerous  
mistake—Your committee have the satisfaction  
to proclaim to the citizen, that the military arm  
never can be stretched out against him unless  
when he opposes the government and rises in  
insurrection against the constitution. Your com-

mittee beg leave to present the law in its own  
words—An Act passed in 1793, chap. 100, sect  
35. "And be it enacted, that in case of in-  
furrection within, or invasion of, any part of this  
State, the said troops or any of them, may be  
ordered on service by the brigadier general, or  
major-general of the district in which said  
troops are raised; but no militia-officer, other  
than the commander in chief of the militia of  
this State, shall order out any part of the militia  
of this State to suppress any infurrection within  
the same, unless required so to do by three jus-  
tices of the peace, in writing, under their hands  
and seals, and it shall be the duty of the Com-  
manding officer aforesaid, to communicate to  
the commander in chief as far as possible, in-  
formation respecting the said infurrection or  
invasion."

Captain Barney and Hollingsworth prepared  
to obey these instructions, waited on the  
Mayor for orders, and received for answer,  
that they were only to hold the troops in re-  
adiness to suppress outrage and riot, and that  
they had better keep out of our view until called  
on—they accordingly retired. But Capt. Biays  
assuming the officer who called upon him  
with these instructions, that no chief would be  
done by the people, did command out his  
troops, which determination the officer was  
satisfied.

After which the procession came up from  
the Point in good order and without dis-  
playing any hostile intentions whatever—  
Upon the bridge at the lower end of Mar-  
ket-street, they were met by two constables,  
who stood some of them assembled and called  
upon them to disperse, for there were  
two corps of horse and other militia up  
town, prepared to oppose and disperse  
them, and destroy the effigies—They were  
answered that the intentions of those assem-  
bled were to express their detestation of  
traitors and enemies of their country, which  
they conceived to be lawful and that no  
breach of the public peace was meant on  
their part, or would be committed—the  
procession moved forward. Captain Biays  
having gone up to town in search of the  
militia, to apprise them of the coming of  
the procession, and to assure them that no-  
thing disorderly was either intended or would  
be committed, but was finishing them by  
the Mayor, he fell in with him, Judge Dorsey,  
gen. Stricker, the Register, and others, at  
the corner of South and Market-street,  
when the Mayor spoke to Capt. Biays, in  
the immediate presence, and with the ap-  
parent approbation of the judges, and re-  
quested that he would go with the crowd,  
and see that no violence was done to any  
of them, it might be considered as a  
head-charge—the Mayor, Judge Dorsey,  
gen. Stricker, and others, then proceeded  
to the house of Luther Martin, and  
Captain Biays called on the people to go  
and to require that they would not have  
themselves like good and peaceable citizens,  
they answered that they would, but they  
would march on they proceeded up Mar-  
ket-street. When the procession arrived at  
Charles street, and those who led in front  
had passed the street, some in front of the  
cars turned down Charles street, and in  
the rear immediately followed, till they  
came immediately before Luther Martin's  
house, where they stopped, and gave three  
yells. Two who had been in front, being  
thrown behind, endeavored to regain  
their situation, and call off the attention of  
the crowd from Martin's house, by leading  
off the cars; this they effected, and carried  
the greater part of the people from before  
Martin's house. From thence the proces-  
sion proceeded through town to relieve  
him, where some cries were heard and heard  
originally intended water which the peo-  
ple dispersed in the utmost harmony and  
quietness.

When the procession arrived at Martin's  
house, the Mayor and a number of constables  
were near the door; many other citi-  
zens were present, who were extremely cla-  
morous and abusive against those who were  
in the procession. The gate to Martin's  
house was secured, some of the windows  
were open, and in the house there were a  
considerable number of men, and an abun-  
dant supply of arms, such as muskets, bayo-  
nets, swords, pistols and blunderbusses,  
with a supply of ball cartridge. They ap-  
peared to be completely organized and pre-  
pared not only for protection, but for at-  
tack, and they seemed to show themselves  
entirely ready to their fellow citizens, and  
prepared on the slightest provocation to shed  
their blood. It requires all the moderation  
of your committee to forbear an expression  
of indignation, that young men, assembled  
for a purpose, which they thought would  
lead to the destruction of the lives of their  
brethren, should profane the illustrious  
name of Washington as the watch word of  
their association.

From the foregoing statement your com-  
mittee conceive nothing can be more appa-  
rent than the radical errors in the principles  
of the incorporation of the city of Baltimore—  
we here see its chief magistrate unqua-  
ntified with, or disregarding the temper  
and dispositions of the people of whose  
safety he had undertaken the management.  
May even opposed to them in political  
sentiment. Instead of quieting the apprehen-  
sions of those who were, or a threat to be  
alarmed; his own warm imagination con-  
ceived dangers in ways without number,  
and in shapes the most terrifying—he him-  
self became the most active agent in spread-  
ing alarm and dismay. Every effort he  
made to appease what he supposed to be  
angry passions of the people seemed only  
to excite animosity and resentment. The  
late affair is a practical instance of the ab-  
surdity of the doctrine of political checks  
and balances. The Mayor and one of the  
branches of the city council, it is said are  
placed in a situation of remote responsibil-  
ity to the people, in order that they may not  
be swayed by their smiles, or intimidated  
by their angry passions, their tumults and  
their mobs. Can it be supposed that a  
Mayor elected by the people, and of course  
intimately acquainted with their sentiments  
and dispositions, would have believed the  
wonderful tales that were circulated on the  
day of the procession? Would a Mayor  
thus elected have presumed to place him-  
self in opposition to the public sentiment?  
or would he be uninformed of what those  
feelings and sentiments were upon any po-  
litical subject? we presume not. Your  
committee cannot but observe that, from  
every thing that is stated on the late occasion,  
nothing could have been more easy than  
to have obtained a perfect understanding,  
disperse every fear and conciliated all by a  
Mayor whom the people had themselves

created, and whose political principles and  
weight of character they approved of and  
confided in.

Your committee further report that,  
it is at this period of the transaction that  
they have first to notice the application  
of Criminal Law to an assembly, which  
appears to have been considered by those  
engaged in it as innocent if not laud-  
able. In this opinion they seem to  
have been tacitly supported by the civil  
authority, for your committee cannot  
discover that in the whole course of the  
proceeding, the magistrates of the city  
had interfered to order or prevail upon  
the party to disperse—upon the motives  
of this omission your committee hazards  
no conjecture, but certainly this con-  
duct gave strength to the opinion that  
in a State ranking high for the freedom  
and spirit of its institutions, a free ex-  
pression of public sentiment, with re-  
spect to actions and characters which  
had excited the most lively indignation  
throughout the union, if unaccompanied  
by outrage or injury on the person  
or property of individuals, was among  
the most indisputable privileges of the  
American people. Your committee  
does not undertake to declare that in  
this opinion the friends of liberty have  
been right, altho' if an argument could  
be drawn from precedents of impunity,  
the history of Baltimore is full of ex-  
amples to prove that they are not wrong.  
Your committee had hoped, and they  
venture still to hope, that a peaceful as-  
sembly which met to endanger neither  
person nor property, but to expose ob-  
noxious characters, and express their  
abhorrence of treason was a violation  
of no known law—and until Judge Dor-  
sey two days after the popular proce-  
sion issued his warrant of arrest against  
some who had marched in the crowd,  
they had entertained no doubts on the  
subject.—But such was not the impres-  
sion of the Judge; on the day which  
followed the affair, he furnished a de-  
fendant a witness who was one of  
the party, and altho' as he had been  
he required only five minutes to  
confute counsel on his situation, the  
Judge compelled him to an immediate  
departure of the names of his compan-  
ions.—On the fifth inst. the Judge is-  
sued the following warrant.

Whereas on the 2d inst. made before me,  
that James Biays, Joseph B. Barratt, James  
O'Reilly, Samuel De la Cruz, George Peter-  
son, William Cookin, and Arthur Hill of the  
city of Baltimore, with divers other persons,  
did on the third day of Nov. assemble together  
and march through some of the streets  
of the city of Baltimore, carrying with them  
the Effigies of John Marshall, Chief Justice of  
the United States, and others, for the purpose of  
hanging or burning the same.—Whereas such  
an assembly is unlawful, as tending to endanger  
the public peace, and raise fears and jealou-  
sies among the citizens—you are hereby com-  
manded to arrest the above named persons, and  
bring them before me, to deal with as the law  
directs. Given under my hand and seal, this 5th  
Nov. 1857. WALTER DORSEY.

"To the Sheriff, &c."

By virtue of which Joel M. Munson  
and Baptiste Irvine were brought before  
him, and gave security for their appear-  
ance at the ensuing Court of Oyer and  
Terminer.—J. C. O'Reilly was also ap-  
prehended and brought before him, and  
not giving security, was committed to  
Jail, from whence he was discharged  
by the Sheriff, as he has alleged with-  
out giving security, Captain James Bi-  
ays was arrested by the Sheriff, who  
did not hold him in custody, but gave  
him notice to appear at the Judges'  
chambers—upon three different occa-  
sions Capt. Biays presented himself at  
the Judges' office without finding him,  
and with respect to this gentleman no  
farther steps have been taken in the  
execution of the warrant.—it is not the  
business of your committee, even were  
they disposed to undertake the task, to  
enter into an investigation of the ques-  
tion of Law, or to offer any opinion  
upon the legality or illegality of  
this exercise of Judicial power.—  
Even were they competent to this  
discussion, the pendency of the ques-  
tion before a Court of Law would ren-  
der its examination improper in itself,  
and might expose it to be treated as a  
contempt of the authority of a Court,  
to which as long as it is clothed with that  
name, your committee profess respect  
and obedience.—But your committee  
are decidedly of opinion, that the Law  
if in this instance rightly administered,  
is a most alarming encroachment, on  
one of the most generally received and  
precious privileges of the citizens, and  
therefore loudly calls for legislative re-  
drefs by an Act, which will infruct  
national sentiment, how far it may legal-  
ly express itself, and judicial authority  
to what lengths it may go, in the sup-  
pression or punishment of popular feel-  
ing.—If the Judge should have acted  
without authority, your committee have  
nothing to suggest; the tribunal to  
which so weighty a consideration can  
alone be submitted, is open to the peo-  
ple, and the Legislature may suppress  
a Court of which the utility and neces-  
sity may have become doubtful.

Your committee further report, that  
on the afternoon of the ninth inst. the  
company of volunteer militia, comman-  
ded by Capt. Joseph C. O'Reilly, par-  
aded with a new band of colors, at  
their usual place of muster, and as is  
generally the case on such occasions,  
marched through different streets of the  
City; upon this occasion your commit-  
tee cannot learn that there was any  
thing unusual in the conduct of this  
Corps, who conducted themselves in a  
correct and soldierly manner, and broke  
up as usual, having gone through their  
 customary exercises.—It is with surprize  
and regret that your committee have to  
state, that in consequence of a rumor  
which had reached Judge Dorsey, that  
this Corps had in contemplation, to  
offer him an indignity by playing the  
"Rogue's March," or burning his ef-  
figy before his door, a considerable num-  
ber of persons, amounting as this com-  
mittee have understood to upwards of  
one hundred, assembled at the Judge's  
house, with arms, and as it appears  
with the avowed intention of avenging  
any insult which might be intended up-  
on those who should attempt it.—It  
was in vain that a Magistrate a member  
of your committee, went among this  
armed assembly to assure them that the  
apprehensions of the Judge were  
groundless, that no insult was intended,  
that the civil authority was competent  
to his defence, and to entreat them not  
to exasperate, where there was already  
too much irritation, but to retire quiet-  
ly to their respective homes.—He was  
answered by insult, and while some de-  
manded of him if he was not a mem-  
ber of the mob-committee, others de-  
clared that if O'Reilly's Corps entered  
the street to insult the Judge, not a  
man of them should leave the street  
alive.—Finding all remonstrances vain,  
and only tending to incite them to per-  
sonal assault, he retired, and your com-  
mittee have understood that the aff-  
air did not disperse, until an officer of  
O'Reilly's company who had been  
charged with throwing out this threat,  
came most solemnly to deny the truth  
of the assertion, to assure them that the  
Corps had broke up, and that the fears  
of the Judge had been totally ground-  
less.—Upon these facts as connected  
with the late causes of popular discon-  
tent in the city of Baltimore, your  
committee only make this remark, that  
in all these transactions there does not  
appear to have been any allyment of a  
more dangerous tendency, or a more  
illegal aspect than this, as it respected  
the peace of society, and the safety of  
the citizen, and that the inconflency  
is, glaring indeed, when those who ar-  
rogate the character, of being the ex-  
clusive friends of order, are the first to  
resort to violence and outrage.

On the whole of these transactions not a  
single instance occurred of a personal injury  
done by an individual of the popular party to  
those who were hostile to them in sentiments.—  
Although menaced with arms which were to  
revenge with blood the first disorder in the ex-  
pression of their resentment of insults offered to  
the government and laws, reared by the apprehen-  
sion of being broke in upon by a military force,  
called out to be in readiness to act against their  
fellw citizens, and it is to be hoped, against  
their own sympathies and feelings, urged by the  
insulting presence of some of the most obnoxious  
characters in the union, suspected by the civil au-  
thority of being studious of terror and violence,  
because to y expressed a generous sentiment of  
zeal, and provoked by the most insulting and  
gross expressions by those who were the real in-  
directaries, they still acted like men incapable of  
being moved to disorder, and have passed through  
all these trials with a temper and moderation  
worthy of freemen.—They stand on high ground,  
and their enemies can neither reproach them with  
the intemperance of which they have been them-  
selves guilty, nor can they triumph in a weakness  
of which they wished first to have been the cause,  
and then the scourge.  
This statement of facts naturally suggests the  
remedy to which the people ought to resort—  
That political jealousies will exist in every com-  
munity, that even the worst men will be supported  
and justified by a party in their endeavors to  
overthrow a constitution which mortifies pride by  
plucking all on an equality, is a fact proven by the  
constant experience of a long series in the history of  
nations subject to Republican institutions.—But  
that where the people do not possess the elective  
franchise, when constitutionally "all power of  
right originates from the people," men should  
be clothed with office and invested with power,  
whose opinions and feelings are in direct hostil-  
ity with those of the great mass who are to be go-  
verned, argues a radical defect in the system  
which gives the shadow and withholds the sub-  
stance of the great franchise of election.—Your  
committee have considered this evil, and have  
now to recommend the remedy, by a petition to  
the General Assembly of Maryland, which shall  
substantially state the above facts, demand that  
the people of Baltimore should really, as they now  
do nominally, enjoy the right of selecting their  
city representatives, that a third body, impene-  
trable in feeling and armed with the influence of  
wealth should not be imposed between the peo-  
ple and their police, and that criminal justice  
should either be otherwise administered, or a law  
should be made to declare and establish the rights  
of the people.—Your committee cannot take leave  
of the duty which they have endeavored to dis-  
charge, without recommending to the people in  
the most solemn and earnest manner, the main-  
tenance of that orderly and peaceful demeanor  
which has hitherto so honorably distinguished  
them on this occasion, that obedience to magis-  
trates, that submission to the laws, that rever-  
ence for themselves and their own institutions,  
which, as they are the surest bulwarks of a free  
so (thanks to our blessed constitution) are they  
the most certain means of obtaining redress  
against unjust administration of the laws.—The  
mainly and correct course you are pursuing, will  
secure the approbation of your contemporaries,  
and the assistance of this day will prove, that a