

that the message is intended as a recommendation of measures adapted to that end. Upon this supposition we presume that the Executive expects the Legislature to enact some law to forbid the citizens of Maryland, who have expressed their concurrence with the principles set forth in the proceedings of the National Council in Philadelphia, from assembling in their own places of meeting with closed doors, and from organizing their associations in accordance with any system of regulations that might create alarm on the part of those who may apprehend the casualty of falling into a minority before the force of public opinion embodied in support of the political views announced in the principles referred to. Indeed the Governor goes beyond the point of exception. He not only objects to the private consultation, but assails the principles themselves, as proper subjects to be suppressed by legislation. He more than once calls the attention of the Legislature to these principles, with a view to denounce them as unlawful, and false to the constitutional obligations of the citizens of the State. So grave a denunciation made by the Chief Magistrate in an official message, against a large body of the citizens of Maryland, and addressed to a Legislature which is composed, in greater part, of those against whom his censure is directed, presents an extraordinary case to the consideration of the Committee.

In looking for the specifications upon which the charge is grounded, the Committee find from the message and letter of the Governor that his alarm is chiefly produced by two articles incorporated in the declaration of the National Council in Philadelphia, which he has characterized as announcing "principles not only unknown to the Federal Constitution and those of the several States, but plainly prohibited both by the letter and spirit of each and all of them."

The readers of the message and the supplemental letter will recognize in the following extracts from the declaration of the National Council to which the Governor has referred us, the articles which have supplied so much to excite his fears.

The National Council in defining the distinctive grounds of their party organization, took occasion, amongst many other points of public administration, to say, in Article 6, that it would insist upon "The essential modification of the naturalization