

the duty of calling you together in advance of the time appointed for the regular meeting of the General Assembly. In providing for this necessity, I shall avail myself of the occasion thus offered, to bring to your notice, other and perhaps not less important measures of domestic policy, which I feel justified in submitting for your action at this time.

The period within which your session is limited by the Constitution, renders it proper that in any recommendations I may feel it my duty to submit, I should confine myself to such only, as I deem of pressing and urgent necessity, in order that no time may be consumed, in the discussion and consideration of other measures, which however desirable, may without detriment, be postponed to the regular meeting of the Legislature, in January next.

### THE FINANCES.

In dealing with the Finances, I cannot impress upon you too great caution, in giving your sanction to appropriations entailing additional burthens upon the people. This would be the dictate of prudence in any condition of the Treasury. At the same time, I should feel, that I had not discharged my duty, if I did not urge, as due to the position and credit of the State of Maryland, the adoption of a policy, justified by your undoubted ability and resources, and commensurate with whatever may be required, not only in maintaining your reputation for public spirit in the past; but in pressing forward such reforms and improvements as may be demanded by the change in your organic law and the example of your sister States. Appropriations judiciously made, do not necessarily involve onerous taxation, and experience abundantly shows, that true economy is sometimes to be found, in a timely and liberal use of the public money. In tracing the origin and progress of our present State debt, we find it referable, in a great measure, to the necessities of our geographical position. Maryland, more perhaps than any other State, required the free use of capital. The value of the facilities which she offered, depended upon development, as much so, as the products of her mines, depended upon the labor necessary to make them available. There were statesmen of enlarged views in those days, who appreciated the difficulties of our position, and foresaw in the liberal use of the public credit, the great results, which have since confirmed the wisdom of their action.

It is a fact worthy of note in this connection, that the Act of June 4th, 1835, appropriating eight millions of dollars to works of internal improvement, which brought into the State in a trying crisis a large amount of capital from abroad, gave the first vigorous and decisive impetus, to the growth and prosperity of the State of Maryland. But for the encourage-