THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF

pulse to our great works of internal improve

Let every citizen be educated; then will the disparity of power from this and other sources be greatly lessened, while the public stock will be immensely increased. Each man will know how to appreciate his own rights, will become sensible of his own dignity as a freeman; all will be able to understand, all will love and support the only true principles of civil govern ment. The spirit of usurpation will ever quail before the enlightened and impartial judgment of such a people; tyranny will tremble at the thought of their resisticss indignation, and their affections will be an ancherage for the principles of freedom, improving by storms, and strengthening by time. Happiness too will be theirs, because with knowledge comes the love of virtue, naturally as light from the sun. Justor and clearer perceptions of right will prevail and obedience to the laws will be acknowledged by ell as a moral as well as a political duty.—
Of the principles and policy of this law then we will say, let them be perpetual.

has not always been successful.

Before we leave the subject of general education, we will recommend a careful ezamina.

state, calculated for suitable extension, when

Connected with these subjects is the considenion. Surely the time has arrived for doing justice to the original states in this particular. The immense revenue derived from that source is not only no longer wanted by the federal government, but is actually burthensome to it. hopes for the future, and to impart fresh vigor all its legitimate and necessary expenditures, readily perceived and reore awakening motives activity to commercial and agricultural but it is, how are they to get rid of superabuninto our commercial emporium, and Maryland lands, or the revenue thence arising, among munerate from their public purse all individual the natural advantages of her local situation, tion, for the purposes of education and in- jury sustained from such mob or riot; and we ened prospects, of their ultimate ability, and both are to be discarded and forgotten. It cancipal sums advanced. It is the appropriation of ly submit to such a fligrant violation of the prinyour serious consideration, and would respect-fully suggest the propriety of presenting to Congress and the nation, the views entertained by this state upon the subject, in such a mode as

We herewith submit reports recently received from the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and also from the President and Dir. ctors of the Baltinore and Susquehanna Canal Company, which give a gratifying view of the affairs of each company and of their future prospects .-- No official report has been recently received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. A general meeting of that company is now being held, and a re ort of its progress and prospects will probably be received at no distant

day.

It is painful to be obliged to advert to the frequently manifested itself in many parts of the country; and deep and unfeigned is our mortification, while we are compelled to admit that our own state has exhibited some of its worst examples. In governments not formed in the principles of republicanism, where persons claiming to be independent of, and superior to the ople, under colour of laws enacted by themenslaved people of checking the inordinate excesses, and striking terror into the hearts of their eppressors.

But in a country like ours, a country of liberty and laws, where the people are acknowledged to be supreme, and in fact are in the constant practical exercise of absolute sovereignty; where the government, instituted by the people themselves, claims no power but what is immediately derived from the consent of the governed, and is administered solely and exclusively for the good of the whole; where the laws are made by the immediate agents of the people, and design amended as may be agreeable to the will, conducive to the interests, or promotive of the hap-piness of the people, there can be no apology, there is no extenuation or excuse for such co motions, and their occurrence stains the character of the government, and wounds deeply the cause of equal liberty.

It existing laws are defective; if artful villainy can pervert their meaning or elude their jus-tice, surely there is virtue and intelligence enmeans of bringing those who will practice wrong and injustice to legitimate punishment; dition of that community where anarchy reigns How much more of cruelty, wrong and injustice flows from it than from the most despotic of governments! How soon are all, having claims to virtuous motives, driven from control or sacrificed to fury! How completely is the voice of reason silenced, and every thing useful or valuable, sacred or protane, prostituted, abased or destroyed, as may suit the caprice, or be sug gested in the wantonness of brutal force, acting without virtuous motives and guided only by the principle of evil! How natural, nay almost inevitable, the refuge from these horrors to the power most certain to afford effective protec-tion! And what power so effectual, when the people have forgotten their duty to themselves as a despotism! To this such thing, tend, and in this they must ultimately terminate, unless a just abhorrence for them can be kept alive a mong the great body of the citizens of the Republic, and there shall be awakened and cher ished, in the bosoms of a majority of the community, a sufficient sense of their fatal tendency, and a devotion to our laws and institutions, which shall induce them promptly to repress all similar attempts, and to aid in visiting the judg ments of the law upon all who shall aim such fatal blows at the nature and genius of our happy form of government. Although all thes. strong motives exist to induce the citizens every where to restrain and check all such excesses, and although we doubt not they will be

blind us to the extent or fearful nature of reown concerns, and taking care of his individual interests, becomes measurably, or for the time, forgetful of the great stake he holds in the general welfare, and leaves it to be guarded and preserved by others; and these feelings actuating all, all alike leave the general good to be protected by others, while the lawless and licentious are permitted to go forward in their work of violence and destruction, in the most The national treasury is full to overflowing, and densely populated districts. As calculated in of private interests, se recommend to your consufferers to the full amount of their loss or inwould also respectfully suggest a careful revisal of the criminal laws applicable to such cases fenders in tuture.

Since the adjournment of the late Legisla ture, the Country has been much and deeply a gitated by the machinations of sundry misguid cipal sums advanced. It is the appropriation of ly submit to such a fi grant violation of the prinday and wickedly disposed citizens, residing these sums, when so refunded, that gives to this ciples of the original cession, and the dues of law its most estimable and interesting feature. We recommend this subject to the Union, who, associating themselves with Great and highly beneficial as the direct results your serious consideration, and would respect certain unprincipled foreign emissaries, have sought, and it is believed are still seeking, by every means within their power, to destroy the peace, happiness and security of the citizens you may deem most desirable and appropriate. of this and of all our sister States in the South. Presses are maintained from which issue in a constant stream the most exciting and inflam matory addresses to our slave population, which are circulated among them by means of the Post Offices and by secret agents dispersed in every direction. These addresses inculcate not the doctrines or principles by which their authors profess to be actuated; they inculcate not philanthropy, humanity or brotherly love, but they teach, and are designed to excite to, rebelion, murders and bloody slaughter. Their su thors seem anxious to involve us in all the horrors of servile war, and profess to do it too in the name of outraged humanity and religion. spirit of insubordination which has of late so That there may be deluded fanatics among them; that there may be some instruments so ignorant us not to be sensible of the shameless absurdity of these professions is admitted, but it is difficult to believe that the heads that devised and direct this mercilese crusade against the white inhabitants of this and the other slave holding states actuated by any motive having the semblance of virtue. impossible not to be convinced that they so and love the horrors they are struggling to produce. It is by no means necessary that we should enter here upon the discussion of the question of slavery in the abstract. It is enough that it is one of the domestic institutions of the State, with which we utterly deny the right of any power without the State, to interfere in any manner whatever. The policy we have pursued towards our slave population habeen liberal and just.

Our slaves were believed hitherto to have been no less happy than ourselves. They knew not day felt not, the hardships of bondage, and it should now be abridged of their comforts sled in their privileges and harrassed by ed for the protection and security of the rights, privileges and possessions of all equally, and are subject at all tunes to be altered, repealed or the incomies, both of the white man and the black—the incomies, both of the white man and the black—the incoming what the incoming wh the incendiary abolitionists. While these common enemies have been thus active in their efforts to destroy the peace of the Southern portion of the country, and have, we doubt no hoped to inflict a mortal wound upon the Union arraying one portion against the other, it has been most consolatory to discover that they could find no sympathy with their views amongst our fellow citizens of the North and East generally. Their attempts there have veough to amend such defects, and to devise the ry generally met with the just indignation of the Js attem pts, failing" of their object, will, in th end, far from making us a divided people, be the means of dispelling many groundless jealousies, doubts and fears, which have heretofore existed. and thus draw closer the bonds of Union, confidence and mutual good will between the different members and individual citizens of the confederacy. The just and generous sentiments proclaimed by the people, need but be carried out by the constituted authorities of the Northern and Eastern States, and the good work is done.-From these authorities we have a right to expect, and after what we have heard from their constituents, we will not question, that they will take the necessary steps to prevent those associations and those emissions from the press within their borders, which are so destructive of our domestic peace, and so fatally tend to disturb the harmony of the Union. It is with you to provide by such enactments as you may It is with udge suitable and expedient to prevent the introduction of all such incendiary publications within the limits of this State.

In compliance with the request of His Excelency, George McDuffie, Governor of the State of South Carolina, I herewith transmit to you a Report and sundry resolutions adopted and passed by the General Assembly of that State on this subject.

We are happy in being able to announce to you that the financial concerns of the State are in a sound and healthy condition. The ways and means provided by the Legislature at its last session have been sufficient to meet all the knows he can carry with him into the shades

will be laid before you in a few days, will furnish you with ample details of the receipts and expenditures of the past year, and the probable revenue and expenditures of the present.

In compliance with the request of of the Gene al Assembly, we transmitted to His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, a copy of the report of a special committee of the last House of Delegates, and of the resolutions with which it concludes, in relation to the Southern and Western boundary of this State, which were adopted and passed by the last General Assembly and we herewith submit for your consideration the correspondence which has passed between Governor Tazewell and us upon that subject.

You will receive here with the annual report of the Directors of the Penitentiary, which has been sent to us at so late a period, that we have not been able to give it an attentive examina-The Institution being one of great importance, the report will, of course, claim and receive your deliberate attention.

It is with regret that I have to inform you o the death of Captain Jacob Schmuck, late of the United States Army, to whom the last General Assembly had directed us to present a sword with suitable devices and ornaments, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native state, of his distinguished and gallant services to his country on the north western frontier, during the late war with Great Britain .-We understand that Captain Schmuck has left widow and a daughter, his only child. Under these circumstances, it has not been thought necessary to procure the sword directed by the legistature to be presented to that meritorious officer, and we respectfully recommend an appro-priation in some form better suited to the preent condition and situation of the family of the decease d.

The sword which we were directed by the resolution of the last General Assembly to procure and present to Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, of the United States Navy, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native state of his distinguished and gallant services to his country in the memorable action with the Tripolitan gun boats, off Tripoli, in August 1f104, has been ordered but not yet received. Appli-cation to the artist was delayed to too late a period for the sword to be made and finished, in a suitable and appropriate manner, in time to be presented before the commencement of your session, in consequence of the desire felt to obtain from the particular friends of Captain Kennedy, such information and advice as would enble us to furnish the artist with suitable and appropriate devices and ornaments to be engraved upon the sword.

Very soon after the passage of the resolut of the last General Assembly, requiring the Governor to have tall length likenesses painted by a native artist of this state of the late Samus. Chase, William Paca, and Thomas Stone, John B. Bordley was employed to execute said paint-His report of progress in the work is ings.

Under the resolutions of the last General Asembly in relation to the Digest and revision of our laws, we appointed a Director of the Digest who has recently reported the form which he has devised for the work, and the division into such titles as he has thought proper; whereupon we have made the necessary appointments to en sure a prompt accomplishment of the work, as required by the General Assembly. Reports have been received from the State

Topographical Engineer and Geologist respectively, giving an account of their progress in the important and interesting works in which they are eng ged-works in which Maryland has embarked with a zeal and perseverance that pro-miss to develope resources which will insure success in every branch of industry connected with agriculture and commerce. The ability, zeal and industry with which the Engineer and Geologist have performed their respective du ties are not only highly creditable to them selves, but give a sure guarantee of its full, able and certain accomplishment. The reports not being in a proper condition to be presented at this time, will be laid before you in a few days in the most convenient form.

Under resolution of the last General Assemsq. "to examine every part of the public buildi. gs, where there may be reason to believe any papers or documents properly belonging to the or any other department, may be found in an un-arranged condition and out of place, and to collect and arrange all such papers and documents and deposite them in the office or offices to which they may appear to belong." We are happy in being able to state that many valuable ents dear to our state pride, and illustrative of some of the most important and interesting events of our history have been rescued from destruction. Most of them are in a state of excellent preservation; but some, we regret to say, are so far destroyed as to require transcription The accompanying reports which Mr. Ridgely has made from time to time to this Department during the progress of his duties, and to which we ask your particular attention, will exhibit the nature, extent and value of his researches as well as the zeal and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties devolved upon him.

Ali the other duties devolved upon us by law and resolutions have received our attention, and the purposes of the General Assembly in pass ing them have been carried into effect, to the extent of the means provided, or are now in the progress of execution

In a few days it will become your duty under the constitution to elect a new Governor and Council. Your present Governor is no longer re-eligible, and in now bidding you an affection ate furewell, he feels happy in the assurance, he tion into the application of the tunds of the generally felt and acknowledged, yet we have expenditures of the Government, and leave in of retirement, that by you the solemn injunction

state, already available for that purpose, and seen they are not always sufficient to bring the the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year a 1 to "take care that the Republic receives a the them the arrangement and commencement laws of peace and good order promptly into active and uniform system throughout the tion upon such emergency. Hope is too apt to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, which the Treasurer of the Western Shore, which is the treasurer of the treasurer of the treasurer of the treasurer of the Western Shore, which is the treasurer of the trea We have the honour to be, With great consideration and respo

Your obedient servant, JAMES THOMAS. Mr. Heard submitted the following order: Ordered that five hundred copies of the Ext

cutive Message be printed for the use of t Which was read.

Mr. Ducket moved to amend said order, 1 triking out the words five hundred, and inse ing in licu thereof one thousand." Determined in the negative.

The said order was then read the second tim nd adopted.

The house then adjourned.

Thursday, December 81st. 1635. The Speaker laid before the House, report from the commissioners of the tax for Prince George's, Worcester, and Frederick countie containing a summary list of all the Real an Personal property in said counties.

Also, A communication from the clerk of the House, containing a list of the Bills, Resolutions, and Reports, which originated in the House of Delegates, and were referred from the

House of Delegates, and were reserved from the session of 1834, to the succeeding session.

Mr. Wharton, presented a petition of Elizabeth, and Henry Fouch, and others, praying the passage of an act requiring the Court of Appeal reinstate a certain law case on the docket said court.

Mr. Wharton, also presented a petition conard Householder, of Washington county praying to be divorced from his wife Elle

Mr. Teackle, presented a memorial and pet tion of sundry citizens of Somerset co praying the establishment of a Real Estat

Mr. Gough, presented a petition of Lilbour B. Rogers, crier of Harford county court, praying for additional compensation for his services.

Mr. Annan, presented a petition from the Rev. Thomas R. Butler, President of Mount St. Mary's College, and others in Frederick county praying the passage of an act to authorise Char-les Lee, a free colored man, to manumit his wife and children.

Mr. Pratt, presented a petition of candry citizens of Prince George's county, relative to the fisheries on Potomack river.

And Mr. Richardson, presented a petition of Elizabeth Gibson, of the City of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband John

Mr. Eiy obtained leave to being in a bill, the entitled an act to establish alegatrates court

Mr. Townsend, obtained leave to bring in a ill, relating to Constables' fees in Cecil coun

Mr Sutton, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to make valid the Acts of Isaiah Taylor, acting as a Justice of the Peace, in and for Harford

Mr. Beam, asked leave to bring in a supple. ment to an act, passed December session 1631, chapter 103, relating to the inspection of Leather in the City of Paltimore; On motion of Mr. Teackle.

Ordered, That the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying for an appropriation for improving the naviga-tion of Dividing Creek, between the said countics, presented at the last session, be withdrawn from the files of this house, and referred to a

select Committee of five members. In pursuance whereof, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Teackle, Jones, Long, Spence, and Whitelock, the Committee.

Mr. Wharton, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to confirm an act passed December session, 1834, chapter 166, to alter and change a part of the division line between the second, third, and fourth election districts in Washington

Mr. Iglehart, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to regulate the meeting of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, and for other purposes; Mr. Townsend, obtained leave to bring in a

supplement to an act, to incorporate the Cecil county Rail Road Company, passed March 7. 1832:

Mr. Carroll, of Balt. submitted the following Ordered, That so much of the Executive Mcs.

age, as relates to fanatic abolitionists, be refered to a select Committee of seven, to be apointed by the chair. Which was read, and

On motion of Mr. Pratt, ordered to lie on the

The Speaker announced the appointment of he following standing Committees, which were

Committee on Elections and Privileges fesses. Hamilton, Wharton, Kent, Townsend,

Gittings, Dunkinson and Gillis. Committee on Ways and Means .- Mesers. Merick, Bruff, McMahon, Jones, Bayly, Willis and

Fowler. Committee on Claims .- Messrs. Kent, Duciley, Iglehart, Bryan, Palmer, Carroll, of St. Mary and Duvall.

Committee on Grievances and Courts of June Messrs. Duckett, Dulany, Hambleton, Lon McLean, Spence and Matthews.

Committee on Pensions and Revolution Claims .- Messrs. McMahon, Brewer, Boy Weems, Carter, Hearn and Teackle.

Committee on Internal Improvement. Pratt, Wharton, Dudley, Dennis, Berry Carrell of Balt. and McLean. Committee on Education .- Messas

Carpenter, Gilliss, Trundle, Winder, and Mercer. Committee on the Militia. - Mount

rd, Hoarn, Duvall, El

rter, Traverse, Schrive on and Mullikin. Committee on Diverces nnan, Bruff, Traverse,

Boyd.≈ Mesars. Brewer, brown, Dunkinson, Hod and No Committeen Pensions County Assessment. Dary, Fiery, Henders

Committee on Agricult Dennis, Hardcastle, Spal and Beam.

Committee on Manufac glehart, Mullikin, Lasse nd Fowler. Committee on Inspection ton, Ford, Gittings, Ca Kirby, of Queen Anne's,

Committee on Expiring mer, Frantz, Bryan, Spa and Burchenal.

Committee on Lotteries Jones, Winder, Ridgely, and Worthington.

Committee on the Coloure

Heard, Pratt, Merrick, Bayly and Long.

Committee on Corporate Teackle, Weems, Trund Hemsley.

Committee on Engrossed Bruff, Carroll, of St. Ma Annan and Miller.
On motion of Mr. W. Ordered, That so n

message as relates to int referred to the standing icct. That so much as rela ferred to the committee

That so much as relat referred to the commi courts of justice. That so much as rela

boundary, be referred to even. That so much as rela ments, he referred to a

In pursuance whereon so much of the Exec relates to the south we Wharton, Menick, Prat ton and Elv, the commi And, on so much th public documents, Me w penter, Brown, Ducket the committee.

The clerk of senate. led, an act to continue for the disputch of busi ty Court, passed Decem supplements, endorsed, be engrossed.

FOR THE DV which I at THE OWELLING

A LIST OF

Richard Anderson. Abaslom A. Bealmear, Biward Bird, C. C. Brico,

Samuel Carr, William Childs,

Wm. Davis, Ana M. Davis, Henry Davis, Dunn & Stalker, Jas. A, D. Dalrymple, Nicholas D. Duvall,

Benj. Gaither, James Gray, John J. Gibson Nicholas M. Hobbs Doctor Hammond John E. Howard,

Bich'd. Hall, John S. Kerr. P. G. Lechleitner,

Dr. Theodore Ly Wm. Legg, (2) Mrs. E. Montz, Mrs. Murphy, Root, B. Moss.

Mary H. Peirce, Augustus Pressel, Mrs. Post,

Mary Ray, Henry Sumance, W. S. Snider,

Rev. Jessee Stansbury Miss E. A. J. Stewart Mrs. A. A. Stewart, (4)

James Teakle, Joseph Tage, Thos. Taylor,

J. W. Whittington, (2) Sally Ann Weedon, E. Wells, Wm. Wright, John Weekes.

Dec. 31