

all who are unwilling to encounter the hardships of Maryland, when they can employ their force to the greatest advantage elsewhere. It is reasonable that labour should seek employment where there is capital, and the immense emigration from the State shews that there is a scarcity of it here, and this too when the balance of trade is in favor of this country—when the exchanges by several millions demonstrate the growth and improved condition of our foreign commerce. If any proof were required of the fact it may be found in the high premium which money commands all over the country. Something must be done to supply this deficiency. The landed interests as much as any other require such facilities. Already we hear complaints of the unequal operation of our laws—making them minister to the promotion of other interests. When they reflect that their prosperity has fallen far short of the rapid steps of those engaged in other pursuits, and that experience, so far from suggesting any reasonable hope of a favorable change, seems to indicate a more desperate fortune than they have realized in the past, they may with reason look to the causes of this inequality and endeavor to apply some corrective for the evil. On us rests the high responsibility of aiding in the accomplishment of this desire to repair the broken fortunes of the people. A review of the legislation of the State for some years may serve to shew that it has been directed generally to the advancement of interests, not agricultural. This most important class of population, on whose success so much depends for the prosperity of the rest, seems to have been wholly neglected, while others have received the greatest degree of national regard. They now feel most keenly their depressed condition. They already bear more than an equal share of the grievous burdens which untoward circumstances have heaped upon us. Their resources have been drained to relieve the rest of the community, without any corresponding benefits to themselves. Their lands have been pledged to the redemption of extravagant loans to build up other interests in the State—in which they have no immediate, and very little prospective concern, and which cannot be advanced if their support is withdrawn. They have consented to all this. If they are defeated in their attempts to retrieve their losses, if ruin cannot be averted, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are the authors of their own ill fortune, and that all their efforts to pro-