

There are two classes of immigrants, and these are correctly classified in the above quoted sections under the heads of "capital" and "labor;" of the former class, there is a large number who combine both elements—agriculturalists especially, who purchase lands and labor themselves to develop it. The latter are those who have no resources but the wages of their labor. While this latter class is not to be held in light esteem, an immigration of the former is the most to be desired.

To induce this class of people to occupy their vacant lands, the Western States have, for a number of years, put forth vigorous efforts. By a liberal expenditure of means, enabling their agents to spread throughout the countries whence this immigration is derived, the fullest information in reference to their respective States, with the aid of local and traveling assistants, to enlarge upon the fertility of the soil and the cheapness of the land, they have succeeded in directing the tide of immigration to their section of the country, resulting in the building up of colonies and towns, which greatly facilitate their present operations, from the natural tendency of the new comers to seek the congenial neighborhoods of their own nationality.

The State of Maryland, finally aroused to the importance of this immigration to her own sparsely settled territory, has placed herself in competition with the Western States. With so many advantages in favor of her rivals I respectfully submit that the wisdom of the policy of thus restricting the labors of her agent is at least doubtful.

The Act in question, however, was the starting point of a new and I trust a profitable enterprise for Maryland. Such improvements as have been suggested by experience as needful, can easily be made by the honorable body soon to assemble at the capitol, to whose wisdom and patriotism no more important matter than this could be confided.

The following statement refers to the transactions of this office up to the present date:

#### NORTHERN IMMIGRATION.

As the field of operations laid out by the Act of Assembly embraces "home and abroad," my first efforts were directed towards the Northern and Eastern States of the Union,—the localities containing the largest emigrating class. The people of this section were furnished with the fullest information regarding the agricultural, mineral and general resources of the State, together with accounts of its financial condition and general school system.

An extensive correspondence and a large number of personal applications from those whose interest has been awakened, apprised me that the efforts in this direction were not without success. The personal applications, however, have not been