

the sword was drawn; and they can never forget the dreadful loss of invaluable lives, and the gloomy train of misfortunes that pursued us, until dear bought experience taught us the principles of modern warfare. At the commencement of the revolution we were subordinate colonists, armed by despair; but in possession of independence, and such ample resources, we should be criminal towards our fellow-citizens, to posterity and to mankind, were we to risk our interests, our rights, our existence as a people; and the principles of representative government, which has here made its first stand, on the precarious dependence of sudden and unprepared exertions. A military spirit should at all times be encouraged, for of all virtues, military virtue is the most valuable to a country. Abstracted philosophers may lament that mankind continue to idolize those as heroes who have been the butchers of the human race; yet it is because they cannot separate the use from the abuse of those qualities, without which our country, and all that it contains, falls prostrate before the sword of the conqueror.

A MILITARY spirit among the militia should be fostered by government, and in aid of patriotism, which acts only occasionally, the natural pride of man, and his fondness of distinction, should be resorted to as the most permanent basis of military discipline; for this purpose, REVIEWS should be held as frequently, and with as much pomp, as circumstances will permit. It may be also essential to restore salaries to those brigade majors, or rather inspectors, who may be appointed to the select militia; and it is believed that no other organ of military discipline can be well substituted in place of the adjutant-general, the officer already designated by law as the most active agent of the system; if he does his duty he will merit his pay, but he cannot possibly perform his duty unless he resides near the commander in chief.

The governor of the state, from the establishment of our constitution, has ever been considered, and has uniformly acted, as commander in chief of its military force. By the law of 1793, among many other duties assigned the commander in chief, he is particularly directed to review the militia. Some doubt has been suggested, whether the governor can, or how far he may, issue orders to the militia, when embodied only for the purposes of military parade, or whether he may command in person in his military capacity at reviews, consistently with the provisions of our constitution and laws. However decided a governor may be in his own mind, yet, if he is sensible that doubts of this nature exist with others, it must necessarily confine his exertions to those exigencies that immediately involve the public safety; to give him confidence to act with energy and effect in promoting the ordinary discipline of the militia, it may perhaps be proper to render his powers so explicit as to exclude cavil. A governor might actually review the select corps, and inspect the state of their equipments, one year on the western, and the next on the eastern shore; and this measure, if properly executed, would probably tend more to excite and preserve a military spirit among them, than any other that could be devised. If such an arrangement should be made, it would be necessary to designate by law the number and rank of his aids, and also to revise the present law respecting courts-martial, to enable the commander in chief to call officers to account who should be found deficient in their duty.

The enclosure (No. 2) exhibits the most correct statement that can be now procured of the ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS and MILITARY STORES, belonging to this state, the small arms yet undistributed may be considered as fit for service, as provision has been made to repair those that were not in order. The arms, accoutrements, &c. at Frederick-town, have been removed into rooms prepared in the barracks, by which means the state saves the expence heretofore paid for an improper deposit; the allowance being already made for reparation, in future the expence may be limited to the moderate salary of an amouner already appointed; measures authorised and directed by the act of November session, 1785. Should it be the determination of the legislature to place the arms we possess in the hands of the select militia, it would probably be gradually effected, and a residuary supply, to be deposited in the different arsenals, might in time be provided for the BODY OF RESERVE. Frederick-town, secure against foreign invasion, would no doubt continue the principal depot, but as it is too remote to be used against an internal enemy, it would be prudent to keep 1500 or 2000 stands of arms at the seat of government, under the immediate disposition of the executive.

Of the FIELD ARTILLERY, the two brass six pounders at Annapolis have been repaired; a four pounder, heretofore totally neglected, has been mounted, and the three pieces are now completely fitted for field service; a shed has also been built, (on terms accommodating to the public) near the state house, where the pieces, and their entire equipments, are kept in preservation and readiness, which has been also done under the authority of the law of 1785; and an excellent artillery company of militia has also been raised and instructed in the use of these guns, by the direction of the present executive. The two brass four pounders in Baltimore are attached to captain Stoddert's company. These pieces are wholly inadequate to any effective military arrangement. A single regiment of artillery, consisting of 10 companies, commanded by a captain and two lieutenants each, would require twenty brass six pounders, and five 6½ inch howitzers, in addition to what we possess. It is not to be expected that the state would provide immediately for what may be ultimately necessary, but a small sum annually appropriated, would gradually and probably in due time effect these important objects without any sensible inconvenience.

It would certainly be prudent, even in our present circumstances, to keep constantly in a state of preparation a small quantity of fixed ammunition; it would seem necessary that at least twenty-four rounds should be delivered out with every stand of arms, which the public authority may judge proper to place in the hands of the militia, and at least an equal quantity should be reserved in the arsenals. A like provision should be made for the field artillery. These things require little more than the attention and trouble of providing them; indispensable as they are, their expence is trifling; they are hardly objects of legislative direction; they would be more properly left to the discretion of the commander in chief, whenever his authority and duties are correctly defined and understood. The powder belonging to the state is now extremely old, and unfit for any real service; it will require remanufacturing. The other military stores, camp equipage, &c. are in good order, and of their kind abundantly sufficient for any probable purposes of the government.

MANY of the objects presented to the legislature are necessarily connected with the pecuniary resources of the state, a full detail of which, as exhibited by the treasurer, has been already forwarded to your honourable body by the governor and council. On this statement it should be understood, that to the sum of £. 17,498 13 8½, (the balance remaining

unappropriated on the 31st October) may be added the farther sums of £. 21,053 15 0 received for interest due on city loans, and the principal sum of 50,000 dollars, that became due on the 1st November, also £. 2,546 11 1 received from the eastern shore, constituting an aggregate amount of £. 41,135 19 9; cash now in the treasury, after providing for all demands on the state up to the first of November.

The ordinary annual income of the state should be estimated thus:

Interest and reimbursement on public stock and state loans...	£. 20,645 17 0
Annual taxes on law proceedings, fines, forfeitures, &c.	15,000 0 0
Interest on debts due from solvent debtors,	8,120 0 0
	£. 43,765 17 0

The interest on the 50,000 dollars city loan, already repaid, is of course deducted in this estimate. The product of the Patent-mach canal stock is estimated at six per cent, instead of three, which has been the first year's dividend; it will more probably produce eight or ten per cent, instead of £. 6,500 0 0, which the treasurer calculates as the probable receipts for the ensuing year from the solvent debtors, comprehending a portion of the capital due, a net interest on the whole sum due is preferred, as it exhibits this interest of the state in the form of a perpetuity, instead of an annuity; it is true, that the reimbursement on the six per cent stock, amounting annually to about 7000 dollars, is included above, although it stands on similar principles; this payment being not subject to the control of the state, she must continue to receive it, and the growing deficiency of the fund can only be supplied by equivalent investments in other productive funds.

The ordinary annual expenditure of the state, according to the items in the treasurer's account, should be estimated at not more than £. 34,464 2 6, as in his estimate for the ensuing year provision is made for two sessions of the legislature, whereas only one can be properly chargeable to any one year; although it may be prudent always to reserve that sum in advance. There will be therefore remaining an annual surplus of ordinary revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure, of £. 6,331 12 6; to this sum may be added whatever the Journal of accounts may amount to less than 30,000 dollars, and also what the state may gain under the laws of last session in the expence of justice, as the treasurer has continued the old estimate; from 5 to 7000 dollars may be allowed for these items. The forty-one thousand pounds (as it will not probably remain unproductive in the treasury) should £. 30,000 0 0 of it be applied, as it may be safely done in the course of the year, in a manner to produce only six per cent, (and the state have a right, by paying up their shares to that amount in the Baltimore bank, to realize at once 33 per cent, on their capital,) it would produce £. 1800 0 0 annually. The legislature may therefore safely calculate on an annual surplus from our present resources of considerably more than £. 10,000 0 0, a sum fully sufficient to meet the extraordinary expences of government, replace the annual reimbursement of stock, and provide for arming of our militia completely, in the course of a few years.

THESE estimates are made without reference to the important interest belonging to the state in stock of the bank of England and five per cent annuities; the amount of these, as appears by a letter of Mr. Murdoch, of the 10th December, 1801, was worth, at the then selling price, £. 192,000 0 0 sterling; from the dividends since accruing, and the general rise of stock since that period, this sum may be now safely estimated at the increased value of £. 220,000 0 0 sterling, which, after every deduction for the transfer in favour of the Hanburys, the commissions to Mr. Chase, bills formerly drawn, and all incidental charges ought to produce in our treasury here more than the net sum of 800,000 dollars. So large a property, detained in violation of the principles of justice, good faith, and those rules which ordinarily govern the civilized world, merits the earnest attention of the legislature. Is not the government of the United States bound in duty and interest to recover this money for the state of Maryland? The state of Maryland, in common with the other states of the union, have relinquished their national character to the United States; they are no longer known abroad, or can transact their public concerns, but through the United States; through them they must obtain justice, or not at all. Where the individuals of one nation are denied justice in the tribunals of another, or meet with a delay that amounts to a denial, the injured have a right to claim the national protection and interference. Great-Britain has lately exerted this right against the United States with but little pretensions to justice, and with less ceremony... Her citizens have been speedily and fully compensated. The duty of the United States is in this instance strongly connected with their interest. The wealth and resources of the United States, like those of all other governments, consist of the wealth and resources of the public bodies, and individuals who compose them; they are the property of the United States for every legal and constitutional purpose. These 800,000 dollars would not in fact go directly into the treasury of the United States, but they would constitute a fund on which a legal and just government would have a right to calculate, whenever the fair necessities of government would render it essential to the national safety. Would it not be well for the legislature to direct the executive to confer with the president of the United States on what farther steps would be necessary in this business? A verbal message from Mr. King, in London, through Mr. Christie, to the governor of Maryland, gives the last information received on the subject. It will be found in the separate note marked No. 3, to avoid an official publicity that might embarrass our minister.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to the legislature a memorial of the governor and directors of the Susquehanna canal company, (No. 4.) In September last I met governor M'Kean, by his desire, at Havre-de-Grace; we passed, in a large batteau, though the canal and locks, constructed by the company, from the main river below into the main river above the canal, and we entirely coincided in opinion, that they constitute probably the most important national work on this side the Atlantic, and that, as far as completed, they do high honour to the judgment and zeal of the company; they are constructed with a strength and solidity that promise to prolong their advantages to distant posterity; but we also agreed in opinion, that the great national objects contemplated can never be realized but by the joint exertions, and under the joint authorities, of the two states of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It appeared to be governor M'Kean's opinion, and if certainly was mine, that the half toll was but a nominal thing, that could neither injure individuals or benefit the company to any extent, as it was impossible to suppose, from our view, that the bed of the river would be used for the purposes of navigation, if the canal should be completed, by extending con-