

FACTORY
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WILLIAM YOUNG
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PAINTED AND ENGRAVED
TOMAS GREEN
 Three Dollars per Annum

COMMUNICATION
 the Executive of Maryland to the Legislature.

IN COUNCIL
 Annapolis, December 6, 1819.

The Honourable the President of the Senate and the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

ITEMS
 We have the honour of submitting to the Legislature the following report of our proceedings, under the resolution and acts, prescribing certain duties to this department.

The Resolution, directing the Treasurer of the western shore to make a list of the several species of notes therein designated, has been carried into effect, so far as respects the same attached herewith, and for information of the Legislature we beg leave to refer to a communication from the Treasurer on the subject, herewith transmitted.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Act authorizing the executive to employ counsel for the protection of the State's interest in the western shore, three gentlemen of the County of Allegany, were appointed Commissioners for the purposes intended. Two of them having declined to act, nothing further has been done under the resolution upon that subject.

Of the sum of one thousand dollars deposited in the treasury of the western shore, subject to our order for the payment of militia claims, we have applied to that purpose, seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents, and we have no knowledge of the existence of any other demands on the State of that character, for which the balance can be required.

The Act, entitled, "An Act to relieve the people of this State as far as practicable from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this State for gold and silver by Brokers," &c. has been published, as directed by the resolution upon that subject.

Under the resolution of the General Assembly, calling on the executive to direct the Attorney General to prosecute such remedy as the State may have against the officers of the Union Bank of Maryland, for refusing to permit Thomas Fairfax, Esquire, assignee of the State, to subscribe for a certain number of shares, agreeably to the right transferred to him for that purpose, we have taken the earliest steps to protect the interest of the State. See paper marked D.

The provisions of the resolution, authorizing the Governor to draw on the Treasurer of the western shore in favour of the paymaster of the 23rd Regiment of Militia for the amount, ascertained by the clerk of the Council to be due to said Regiment, have been complied with by the payment of five hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-six cents to the paymaster thereof.

Under the authority delegated to us to procure the digests of the laws of those States and territories which have not been procured, and also Seyber's Statistical Annals of the United States, we have employed Mr. George Shaw, of Annapolis, to aid us in effecting the object of the resolution, who has succeeded in obtaining the latter, which have been distributed as directed.

We have forwarded to the seat of the general government, for the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, the resolution respecting the erection of a Light-house on the Bodkin-Point, as required by the Legislature.

A copy of the Act, for settling the western limits of this State, and the dividing line between Maryland and Virginia, has been forwarded to the Secretary of the latter, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislature.

As no application has been made to this department for a licence under the Act, providing for the increase of the revenue of this State by laying a tax on Brokers and Lightery Office keepers, we are induced to believe, that the said Act is either considered by those descriptions of our citizens as entirely inoperative, or has been by them disregarded with impunity, as we are not informed of any prosecution having been instituted in any court in this State for a violation of the provisions of the said law.

The money appropriated for covering the wall enclosing the State House circle, has been applied as directed, and the amount exceeded by a few dollars, an account whereof we herewith submit. As the impaired state of the work intended to be protected by this appropriation, rendered it impossible to know the extent of the injury it had received by exposure, without such an examination as could not be had; but as the work progressed, we were precluded from an opportunity of ascertaining the expense till it was completed.

We transmit a letter received from James Elliott, pro de of the Cumberland Turnpike Road, stating the terms on which the managers of that company are willing to dispose of the road to the State, marked E.

We take pleasure in laying before the Legislature certain resolutions of the revolutionary officers of the State of Pennsylvania, committed to our care, with that view, entertaining the fullest confidence, that they will meet the attention they merit, as proceeding from the most respectable and honourable source. The design appears to be, to obtain the countenance of the government of Maryland to claims on the general government, in favour of those who, with their blood, have sealed the independence of that country, to which they now appeal for a remuneration of services not to be forgotten; and in obtaining which, a few of our own valuable fellow citizens are equally interested with the memorialists of our sister State. Papers marked F.

We consider it proper also to lay before the Legislature a letter addressed to this department by the committee of the Athenaeum, a literary institution in the city of Philadelphia; and also a pamphlet containing the laws and regulations of the American Antiquarian Society, a similar institution in the State of Massachusetts. These societies, being desirous of obtaining copies of the laws of every State in the Union, to be deposited in their libraries, we hope the Legislature will aid their useful intentions, by authorising the executive to present to each of them, a copy of Kilty's laws, and also the new compilation now nearly completed, a donation which we are well assured, will be very acceptable.

We transmit for the information and attention of the Legislature the following papers addressed to this department, viz.

A letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania, with a copy of a law of that State respecting the navigation of Octorara creek. H.

Another letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania, enclosing a resolution passed by the Legislature of that State proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States. I.

Another letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania, enclosing a resolution of the same Legislature respecting obstructions to the navigation of the Susquehanna river by the canal company, and other papers in our possession relative to that subject. K.

A letter from the Governor of South Carolina, inclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives of that State, disapproving of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Legislature of that State of North Carolina, to establish a uniform mode of electing electors of President and Vice President. L.

Also sundry papers in support of the application of William Wood to this department for a remuneration for his expenses and services in the apprehension & transportation from the city of Baltimore to Allegany county, for trial, of three men by the name of Cottrell, charged with a murder, and since tried and convicted. As the Application states and particular claim, we have not judged it proper to make a discretionary allowance out of the contingent fund, but have thought it best to refer the subject to the consideration of the general assembly, particularly, as it may lead to the adoption of a general provision by law in cases of this kind, prescribing the mode in which criminals, taken at a distance from the place where their crimes were committed, shall be conveyed to the proper county for trial, and providing for the expenses of their arrest and transportation. It is due to Mr. Wood to express our belief, that he deserves to be liberally rewarded for his great exertions in bringing these offenders to justice, and for expenses incurred, money advanced, and loss of time and property, in effecting it. M.

For the information of the general assembly relative to the situation of the claim of the State upon the United States' government for militia expenditures during the late war, we transmit a letter lately received from John Leeds Kerr, esq. the States' agent, and we have the satisfaction to inform you, that the Treasurer of the western shore has lately received a further advance of one hundred thousand dollars on account of this claim. We should do injustice to the agent, not to bear our testimony to the diligence and ability with which he has prosecuted the States' claim, that has been entrusted to his care. N.

The constitution not having particularly prescribed to the executive, the duty of recommending to the consideration of the Legislature such measures as they may judge necessary and expedient, we ought not, perhaps, to extend this address beyond the succinct account before given of our proceedings under the several acts and resolutions of the general assembly, delegating to us particular duties to be performed during the present year, and the necessary notice of the papers we have transmitted. As, however, the executive department of a free republic, from the very nature of its official situation, is bound, at all times, to watch over the concerns and interests of the State, over which it presides, with a vigilant and superintending eye, it is hoped, that it will not be deemed officious or intrusive, if we venture to invite the attention of the Legislature to a few subjects, which we deem important to the welfare of our political community. On the subject of the foreign relations of the Union, of which our State is a member, we shall forbear to offer any remarks. We have the gratifying certainty, that our country is at this time, in the enjoyment of peace with all the world, a blessing which we sincerely pray may long be continued. And if a speck of war is perceived by the over-sagacious or the timid, in a particular quarter of the horizon, (an event which, although possible, we do not believe to be probable,) we have the satisfaction to know that our country is equal to all its trials, and that the management of such concerns is in hands, to whose wisdom and fidelity they have been constitutionally, and, we trust, safely, confided. Without stepping, therefore, out of our way, in search of subjects, over which we can have no control, it will be enough for this and the other departments of the State government, if within the more limited sphere of interests entrusted to their care, they shall be enabled, by the enactment of wise and wholesome laws, by their prudent and faithful execution, and by the examples of their own lives, to protect every individual of our community in the enjoyment of all his rights, to promote morality and religion, to encourage industry and economy, and thus to increase the sum of general happiness which our citizens now enjoy.

In advertent to the situation of our own State during the year that is past, it is not to be expected, that we should have every thing to rejoice at, and nothing to lament; that every thing should be gay, and prosperous, and nothing gloomy or unfortunate. For very abundant crops of two of our principal staples, and one sufficient for our own supply of the other, and for many other branches, which it would be tedious to enumerate, we have cause to be thankful, by humility and sincerity, to that Providence, which gives us the seed, time, and the harvest. And if the general brightness of the picture of our situation, has been pictured

by only a cloud of calamity, it was not intended to turn our eyes, with sorrow and regret, to the destruction of all that we have, which our commonwealth has had to bear, but to let us see in the midst of our calamities, by converted into discontent, and mourning. Let us see in the midst of our calamities, not an avenging God, and bow down in submission, to his indignation, and in gratitude for the deliverance that he has experienced. In speaking of this distressful occurrence, we should be unjust, if we did not notice, with proper commendation, the laudable and benevolent exertions of the citizens of Baltimore, in the protection and support of many weeks, chiefly by donations of private charity, of many hundreds of poor persons, exiled from their homes, and lodged in temporary barracks and tents, in aid of this plan of the corporation, the Governor in the absence of the Council, took it upon himself to tender to the Mayor of the city the use of the tents and camp equipage of the State in the Arsenal there; an act, which, if it was an assumption of power, he confidently relies upon the sympathy of the Legislature with the sufferers, to excuse, or to sanction.

Among the subjects, which we deem it our duty to present to the attention of the Legislature at this time, the State of the revenue is, perhaps, one of the highest importance, and most pressing necessity. From various causes the revenue has become inadequate to meet the necessary annual expenses of the State. The deficit is not, at this moment, in our power, nor is it necessary for the purpose of this address, to state with precision. It will appear, in a detailed statement, in the annual report of the Treasurer. Among the causes that have produced this unpleasant state of things, the lenity and indulgence of the State to its debtors, until many have become insolvent, has been gradually operating for many years, until the aggregate loss, at length, became very considerable. But a more abundant source of our present fiscal embarrassments has been the great expenses inevitably incurred in the defence of the State during the late war, for which, as almost every source of efficient revenue, was monopolized by the general government, it was impossible for the State to provide at the time by any domestic tax, that would not have been too burdensome for our fellow citizens then to have borne. This will readily be perceived, when it is stated, that the whole amount of our war expenditures, (not greater indeed than might have been expected from the length of time the enemy occupied the Chesapeake and the frequent invasion of our shores,) exceeded the sum of four hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred dollars. Another cause of the present distressed and embarrassed state of the banks, in consequence of which a considerable part of the income formerly derived from a capital of about five hundred thousand dollars invested in the two institutions, is now suspended, if it be not lost forever. Without extending this inquiry further into the causes to which the present deficiency of the revenue is attributable, the fatal consequences of delaying to meet the deficit will be obvious to every reflecting mind, as, without applying a prompt remedy to the evil, and providing a revenue adequate to the necessary expenses of the government, each successive year must produce an increased consumption of our capital, until, by its total exhaustion, there will be little other resources left for the support of government, than an annual tax.

The constitution having very properly intrusted the raising of revenue as well as the disposal of the public funds, to the immediate representatives of the people, in whose wisdom we have a just reliance, it does not become us to advise or point out any particular measures under the existing difficulties. We will only take leave respectfully to observe, that whatever saving can be effected, by strict economy, in any branches of expenditure, will be equivalent to a corresponding acquisition of revenue; and that we are persuaded, the wisdom of the Legislature will be able to devise indirect sources of revenue fully adequate to the present deficiency, without at all resorting to a State tax, which in the present general pecuniary distress, would certainly be oppressive to our fellow citizens. The important interest of the State holds in the capital of its several banks, will draw the attention of the Legislature to legal regulations, that may be necessary to save and render valuable so large a property, and at the same time, if possible, to protect our citizens from the inconveniences and losses, they daily sustain, by the great instability in the value of their notes. Considerations of delicacy, connected with recent occurrences, restrain us from enlarging upon this subject.

The intimate connection, and important influence of the State of education and public instruction, upon the habits, the morals, the religion, and consequently the happiness, of every Society, present this subject also as an object of primary regard. Some considerable advantages have, unquestionably, arisen in particular places, from the aid that has hitherto been given by the State to schools, established by the laudable exertions of individuals. But the establishment of schools in the different neighbourhoods or districts throughout the State, in order as far as may be practicable, to afford to those, (whose pecuniary means enable them to do but little for themselves,) an opportunity to give to their children plain, but useful education, to be extended further where peculiar genius is found, presents to the mind of the Statesman, a system, we will admit of greater difficulty than the occasional endowment of a Seminary, but at the same time, of more extensive utility, and more impious duty. The benefit to be effected under the plan proposed by law, some years ago, for the establishment of a certain number of schools in each County, we have not been informed. But we have reason to believe, that in some Counties no benefit has resulted from it. This primary object of establishing a sufficient number of schools in each County being first accomplished, the plan of possessing at least one Seminary in the State, that will open the avenues of every science to our youth of pious and genius, and will enable them to complete their education within their own County, thus saving to our people the great sums annually expended in distant Schools, seems to us to be the most judicious course.

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OPPOSALS
 In the City of Annapolis, Periodical Work, to be entitled,

AGIOUS AND LITE REPOSITORY.

Views of the Editors are stated, by one of the present, to be actively employed in the matter for publication. Some Magazines which have been published by members of the Society, some of them, very useful. My object is to them, to give us information of the late, and indeed every thing, and which is with it to be obtained. In this city we have a considerable number of the affairs of the church, and an intimate knowledge of the constitution and laws, as well as trustees or vestrymen, to the convention, they have a very solemn duty to perform, with a knowledge of the subject to be the business of these subjects. The subjects have already been and enforced by pious and able, with as much ability as is needed for more modern writers, to be in order to be saved, by any original matter which is able to offer to them. From approved divines, not at all, even in possession of the subject, which is necessary to live on doctrine and duty. The magazine is useful, and desires no other than to hope that, besides for the utility with useful information in the divines which are imposed upon the hunt, worthy of their attention, to be given to the clergy, to favour to name and fashion them, and to the doctrine of Christ, to give wholesome examples of Christ, and reverently obey his commands, they are in the duty of the church generally, every disposition to support them. If, however, at any of them forget to pay due their own solemn engagements, of loving to dwell together in peace, and in the midst of their disorder and misuse into the opposition its legitimate authority. It is not only the right, but the imperative duty of the laity, to exert upon such conduct with unflinching energy.

TERMS.
 The number shall be published twice each number to contain sixteen pages. Price two dollars per annum, half payable in advance, and the balance on the delivery of the 12th number shall appear on the third of January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the publication.

Notice is hereby given,
 The subscribers have obtained the probate court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the estate of Griffith White, late of said county, deceased. All persons claiming against said estate, are to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to

100 acres of Land
 Lying on the Potomac River, in the above mentioned tract, is a tract of a superior quality, in a high state of cultivation and well watered, on the premises a large finished dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings. For further information apply to the subscriber residing at the mill, ADAM STEWART, December 22, 1819.

Notice.
 The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Griffith White, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, requests all persons claiming against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, in any way indebted to make payment, to

ASSA WAY PINDELL, Esq.
 December 22, 1819.