night be able to offer to them. From writings of approved divines, s to be met with, even in possession of clergy, we shall most frequently collect it is deemed necessary to give or stian doctrine and duty. The magazine aim to be useful, and desires no other tation.

on induced to hope that, besides furning the laity with useful information in
and to the duties which are imposed uphem, some lints, worthy of their atten-While they act up to their ordination ; endeavour to frame and fashion their themselves wholesome examples of

ommunicated to our readers as well by

ns, as by any original matter which

r Bishops, fellowing with a glad mine vill, their godly admonitions, they de-Maryland generally, every disposition to and to their own solemn engagements instead of loving to "dwell together in y," a design should be manifested to oduce disorder and misrule into the urch, to oppose its legitimate authority them, then it is not only the right, but animadvert upon such conduct with un Approving entirely of the forms prescrib-, and of the doctrines agreed to by our

hurch, it will be no part of the business the Magazine to recommend or even nnive at, any new inventions, whether in nets, or discipline or worship.

TERMS.

ımber.

The Repository shall be published twice month, each number to contain sixteen ges royal 8 vo—Price two dollars per anim, one half payable in advance, and the her half upon the delivery of the 12th Common Bonds,

The first number shall appear on the third aturday in January next, should a sufficint number of subscribers be obtained to justy the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the laryland Gazette and at George Shaw's

CENTRAL TAVERN

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has tely been purchased and put in coin; lete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY, Who has opened a large and commo-

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will eceive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which the easons afford. Gentlemen attending he Legislature, and the public in general, will find it to their advan age to give him a call, as he pledges himself nothing will be left undone to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customersand the greatest attention and care taklicits a share of fallic atronage.

July 29.

tf.

🔪 Wilson's Seminary

Will be opened in this City on the first Monday in February next, for the reception of such Students as may wish reception of such Students as may wish to acquire a knowledge of Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithme tic, English Grammar, Geography, with the Use of the Maps and Globes, Ethics, Rhetorio, Belles Lettres, Stenography, or the art of short hand writing, Mensuration, Algebra, the different branches of the Mathematics, &c. at the rate of Tuenty Dollars per annum, for each Scholar. The subscriber flatters himself, from his having been engaged in the profession of scriber latters nimedit, from his nav-ing been engaged in the profession of teaching for some years part, that he will meet with a liberal patranage from the citizens of Annapolis and its vici-

NB Reference can be made to Mr. James Iglehart, Jun.

Jan. 13.

ing of Advanced in the Anne-Arunded in it is in actual of the relief of sener debtors, passed at Nevent 1805, and the several thereto, on the terms the filled, a schedule of his properties of his creditors on oath, is he can ascertain them, being to his petition, and the said Alar G. Hammond having stuffed a competent testimony, that he is sided two years in the State of his application, and the said Alar of his application, and the said Alar of Hammond having taking on the said at ham G. Hammond having taking oath by said act prescribed for deing up his property, I do hereby a and adjudge that the said Abritan Hammond be discharged from element, and that he give notice if creditors, by causing a copy of fixed or to be inserted in some nering printed in the city of Annapola, a week for three months before the said county at looking the forenoon of that day, for purpose of recommending a truster. in the forenoon of that day, for a purpose of recommending a truster their benefit, and to shew cause if they have, why the said Abriland Hammond should not have the bear of said act as prayed. Given the my hand this 9th day of October

1819. Jeremigh Townley Char. Test, ' AVAL S. GREEN, CL Jan. 13.

Committee of Grievances in Courts of Justice. Messrs. MARRIOTT, SPENCE. BRECKENRIDGE, MAULSBY, ROSS.

The Committee of Grievance a Courts of Justice, will sit every during the present Session, from o'clock in the morning until 3 o'ch in the afternoon.

By order, J. W. PRISTON, CR.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drug first, second, and third Endows, assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENT. CEPHAS W. BENSON

A TAVERN,

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained of Lewis Griffith, late of Annals del county, deceased, requests all sons having claims against said to bring them in, legally authesize and those in any way indebted to the state of the same of the terstes tamentary on the immediate payment, to
GASSAWAY TUDELLE
Nov. 11.

WILLIAM MURDOCK

Respectfully informs his friends the public generally, that he has received a fresh supply of FRUITS,

Consisting of Oranges, Limes, Ris

Prunes and Apples. Likewise a general assortment, Sweet Meuts, West India Picking

Also a general assortment of CONFECTIONARI

All of which he will dispose of of most accommodating terms.

NB. The lovers of good Spans gars and Chapter Tobacce, and cited to give him a call.

Jan. 20:

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn any sided person from hunting with dog of or otherwise trespassing on mi-miace known by the name of hym. Neck, lying on Rhode Rivering. Arundel county

Arundel county. JOHN CONTER

ARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

OL. LXXVIII,

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1820.

PERMISO AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

one of their own body to act as president pro tempore; and in case of the death, re-signation, or inability to act, of the president or any directors, the vacancy shall be sup-

plied by their own body from among the stockholders, until the next stated election. 6. And be it enacted, That a general

meeting of the stockholders shall annually be holden in the city of Annapolis on the

first Monday in May, when nine directors shall be chosen in the manner aforesaid, to

conduct and manage the affairs of saidcom-

pany until the then next election; and ir

case a majority of the stock subscribed for

should not be represented on said day, or at

should not be represented on said day, on the first meeting of the stockholders aloresaid, either by stockholders in person, or by proxy duly authorised, those stockholders who do attend in person or by proxy, may adjourn said niceting from day to day

until a majority as aforesaid shall attend.

7. And be it enacted, That the president and directors aforesaid shall have power to

locate and fix on the site for said bridge, and

to contract for building the same, and to employ all necessary workmen and labour-ers about the same; and in case the site of

said bridge should not be fixed upon land already condemned as a public road, to con

t act with the proprietor or proprietors of the land on each side of said river, against which the said bridge shall be proposed to

be abutted, for the privilege of said abut-ment; and if the said president and direc-

tors should not be able to agree with said

proprietor or proprietors upon the price for said privilege of an abutment, then the said

president and directors shall apply to the

county court of Anne-Arundel county whose duty it shall be to appoint nine disin

tere-ted and re-pectable citizens of Anne-Arundel county afore aid, who, being first

sworn, shall vie the lands so proposed for

sworn, shan the the thins so proposed as said abutment, and fairly and impartially, to the best of their judgment, fix and ascertain the sum which the said proprietor or pro prietors ought to have and receive for the privileges of said abutment, taking all cir-

cumstances into consideration; and provid-

ed the proprietor or proprietors of the pro-

perty aforesaid, or the president and direc-tors of the brid ecompany aforesaid, should not be satisfied with the decision of the com-

missioners aforesaid, either party may ap-

peal to the judges of the county court of

Anne Arundel county, whose decision shall

be final; and upon the said president and di

tectors paying to the said proprietor or pro-prietors the sum so assessed, the land on which said bridge may be abutted, and the privilege aforesaid shall be for ever vested in

said company.

8. And he it enacted, That as soon as said bridge shad he completed, it shall be lawful for the corporation aforesaid to demand and receive the following tolls and rates for passing the same; that is to say, for a single person six and a quarter cents; for a horse

person six and a quarter cents; for a horse six and a quarter cents; for a single carriage thirty-seven and a half cents; for a phaeton,

chariot or coach, seventy five cents, for a four horse wagon, seventy-five cents; for a two horse wagon, thirty-seven and a half

cents; for a cart thirty-seven and a half cents;

for horned cattle, each twelve and a half

cents; for sheep and hogs each three cents; for oxen in gear, each six and a quarter cents, and no more; and if the collector of

the tolls shall demand and receive from any

person or persons for passing said bridge more than is hereby allowed, he shall, fo

every such offence, forfeit and pay to the party aggricved five dollars, to be recovered

before any justice of the peace; and any per

ing shall appoint three suckinders, how ing directors, to conduct the election, who, or a majority of them, shall receive and count the ballots, and declare in writing the persons elected to serve as directors for the

missioners, as they may think proper, for such an additional amount of stock as by

them may be deemed necessary to complete

sum sufficient to discharge the balance du

remain liable for the balance due.

son or persons attempting forcibly to passaid bridge, without paying foll, or refusing

BECH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars per Annum.

llowing Law has passed both iches of the Legislature of

an AUT

orporate a Company to erect a

Bridge over South Hiver.

res the convenience of the public
be greatly promoted by erecting a
over South River, and it is expedineourage private enterprize by acts
reporation, the object of which is the
ement of the general good; there-

eit enacted by the General Assembly hind. That it shall be lawful to open at the city of Annapolis, under the on of Henry Maynadier, Lewis Dutenard Harwood, of Thomas, Daniel, and Robert W. Kent, or any two is Queen-Anne, under the direcn; at Queen-Anne, under the direc-Francis M. Hall, Richard Estep the Contee, or any two of them; of Mariborough, under the directi Mam Hill, or any two of them; Sprigg, Richard Lowndes and Thoare, or any two of them; at George in the District of Columbia, under etion of John Mason, Washington and Francis S. Key, or any two of for receiving and entering subscriptibe amount of twenty thousand dot the purpose of erecting a tol bridge outh River, which sum shall be div dnethousand shares of twenty dol every person at the time of sub-hall pay to some one of the comshall pay t some one of the com-ers one dollar upon each share sub-and the said commissioners shall that they have respectively re-tathe president and directors herein minned, so soon as they may be ap-

d he it enacted. That the books ad shall be opened in the places afore on the first Monday of May next, or at ther time as the said commissioners em best, at such particular houses in ees as the commissioners aforesaid, places aforesaid, may appoint by pub-lice, which books shall be continued rthree successive days, and then be and as soon as the books shall be in the respective places asoresaid, the issioners shall immediately commissioners shall into the commissioners aforesaid for yof Annapolis, the amount subscrib-atter espective places aforesaid, with the subscribers; and if it shall ap-nation thousand dollars, or five hunes, shall have been subscribed for, ever that amount and number of hall be subscribed for, the said subrs and stockholders, and those who reafter subscribe, shall be and are nade a body politic and corporate, ame and style of The South River lompany, and as such may sue and el, implead and be impleaded, and shall perpetual succession as such. And be it enac'ed, I'hat it it shall ap-

the said commissioners, hat the a-sum of ten thousand dollars, or five ed shares, have been subscribed for enever that sum, or that number of s, shall be subscribed for, then the said give public notice for a meeting of the olders in the city of Annapolis, who in person, or by proxy duly authoristic forced to elect nine intectors; to ma-the affairs of said company, until the election hereinatter provided for; who, their own body, shall choose a presi-and shall appoint a treasurer, clerk, tor, and all other officers, agents and nts, necessary to conduct the concerns d company, requiring of them to give-security for the faithful performance duty as they may deem reasonable ght, and shall also have the power of such allowance to the president, ther officers, as they may think realle, and in voting at all eccions for ors, and on all other occasions, each holder shall be allowed one vote for thare not exceeding ten, and one vote ery five shares above ten, by him held me in said company; but if it should from the returns aforesaid, that the of twenty thousand dollars has not been ribed for, then the said commissioners city of Annapolis, or any two of them, ause hooks to be again opened at such and at such times, and under the on of such commissioners as they ppoint, until at least the aforesaid sun thousand dollars, or one thousand shall have been subscribed for; and appear that more than twenty thou-ollars aforesaid shall have been sub-ifor, then the said subscriptions shall duced to that sum by the commission-the city of Annapolis aforesaid, in Inner following; that is to say; from abscriptious highest in amount shall btracted a share or shares, until the shall be made equal to the subscripti-ext highest in amount, and as often as asseshall require it, they shall so pro-

the sum oftwenty thousand dollars indbe it enacted, That any subscrip And be it enacted, That any subscrip for stock taken by any one of the componen aloresaid, or by any person duly brised by the president and directors of company aforesaid, at any timeafter the appointed for opening the books aforesall be as binding and obligatory as esoberiptions had been made at the the books were first opened. And be it enacted, That the president, any three directors, or in the absence president any four directors, shall kitutes quorum to do business; and in heapte of the president, the state of the president, the president of the president, the president of the presi

subtract a share or shares from the

ription or subscriptions remaining, time to time, highest in amount, until (gregate of all the subscriptions be re-

15. And be it enacted, That the said bridge | And, indeed, in a government formed upon shall be built in a secure and substantial manner, and shall be secured and supported at each end by good and sufficient abutments, or piers, and there shall be a draw in the said bridge at the deepest part of the channel, so as to afford a convenient passage to vessels up and down the said river, of at directoos for the time being, shall keep a sufficient number of hands at all times ready for the purpose of raising the said draw, in order to admit vessels to pass through without delay or interruption, for which no reward shall be demanded or received; and in case of any neglect, the said president and directors may be indicted in Anne-Arundel

county court, as for a common nuisance. 16. And be it enacted, That for and in consideration of the great risk and expenses to be incurred by said company, not only for building the said bridge, but for keep-ing the same in continual repair, the said bridge, when built and completed according to the directions of this act, and all its pro-fits, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the said company for ever, to be held as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

In Senate, Feb. 1st. 1820.

Mr Maxcy delivered the following report: The Committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message, as relates to education and public instruction, have had the same under consideration, and beg

leave to report.

That at an early period after the settlement of the state, the promotion of useful learning was deemed an object highly worthy of the attention of the legislature. At a session of assembly, at the city of St. Mary's, in the year sixteen hundred and ninety two, an act was passed for its encouragement. In sixteen hundred and ninety-six, the Free Schoolof King William was established at Annapolis; and in seventeen hundred and twenty-three a school was erected in each of the twelve counties, into which the state was then divided, and the funds provided by previous acts for the support of county schools were distributed equally a mongst them. By various other acts, schools have been established in each of the seven counties subsequently formed, and most of them have enjoyed at different times, a por-tion of legislative favour and encourage-

Many of these schools are now in a flourishing condition. In some instances it has been found expedient to unite the schools of two or more adjacent counties, their revenue derived from the public bounty and private patronage being insufficient for their separate support. But the funds of some, your com-mittee regret to say, have been diverted from their original object, and applied to purposes entirely foreign to the education of youth, and the advancement of useful

In most of these schools, besides reading, writing and common arithmetic, are taught English grammer, geography, the higher branches of arithmetic, and the latin and greek languages. With a moderate addiional assistance from the state, these schools might be made highly respectable academies, or seminaries of learning of the second grade, and, with the addition of one or two others, conveniently located and properly endowed, would 'orm a sufficient number of institutions of this class for the accomodation of the state. Your committee beg leave further to re-port, that in seventeen hundred and eighty-

to pay the same after having passed, shall be liable to a like penalty, to be recovered in manner aforesaid, for the use of said cor two, a college or place of universal learning was established on the eastern shore, under the name of the Washington College; and in the year seventeen hundred and eightyporation.
9. And be it enacted, That the president four, another, under the name of St. John's College, was established on the western and directors aforesaid shall, at the end o and directors aforesaid shall, at the end of every six months from the time said bridge shall be completed, after defraying all ne-cessary and proper expenses and charges, declare the dividends due to each stockhold-Both were liberally endowed by the er, which shall be paid by the treasurer upon the order of the board of directors. 10 And be it enacted, That the shares of stock shall be transferrable only on the books of the corporation, in such manner as the board of directors may direct. 11. And be it enacted, That the stockholders at every general meeting shall have power to make and ordain all such by-laws, stitutions, which afterwards languished for a rules and regulations, as they may think ne-cessary, tor the well ordering the business cessary, for the well ordering the business of said corporation, not contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States, or of the state of Maryland.

12. And be it enacted, That the election of directors shall be by ballot, and before every election the directors for the time being shall appoint three stockholders, not being directors, to conduct the election, who.

while for want of support, and at length set-tled down from seminaries of the first class tled down from seminairs of the first class to respectable academies, or schools of the second grade. Our souths of talent, who have the means of defraying the expense, are now obliged to resort to other states for the completion of their education; while, such as cannot afford it, whatever may be their natural endowments, are compelled to be satisfied with the limited advantages af-forded by our grammer schools. While be satisfied with the limited advantages ar-forded by our grammer schools. While many, therefore, of our most promising youths, for the want of means, are obliged to forego the benefit of a complete course of collegiate study, others, more favoured by fortune, carry more wealth ont of Maryland, for the purposes of education in other states, than would be necessary for the most liberal endowment of a university upon the largest scale, which would be accessible to treble theirnumbers. It is therefore manifest, that

persons elected to serve as directors for the then ensuing year.

13. And be it enacted, That if it should be found that the amount which may be subscribed for, or the amount authorised to be subscribed for as aforesaid, shall not be sufficient to complete said bridge, the president and directors shall have power to direct books to be opened at such times, and such places, and under the direction of such commissioners, as they may think proper, for while this parsimony in relation to our col-leges is totally distinct from true economy, it has diminished throughout our counties, them may be deemed necessary to complete
the same, and said president and directors
shall have power to call for such instalments
from the stockholders, from time to time, as
they may think necessary.

14. And be it enacted, That if any stockholder abould fail to pay, on receiving de-

it has diminished throughout our counties, in a lamentable degree, the number of those who avould otherwise have been qualified, by their knowledge, their talents and their virtue, to be the intelligent and trust-worthy guardians of the people's rights.

While for these reasons therefore, your committee look back with deep regret upon the policy, that has been pursued in relation to our colleges, they lament it still more on other accounts. It has rendered a system of general education of the people in a great 14. And be it enacted, I had it any scock-holder should fail to pay, on receiving due notice, any instalment which may at any time be called for, for the space of one month, he shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his stock to the use of the said corporation, and shall also torfeit other accounts. It has rendered a system of general education of the people in a great measure impracticable. It has injured, it is true, that class in the community, whose means would have enabled them to give their third the community of the community. tore paid by him on his stock to the use of the said corporation, and shall also torfeit his right to said stock on account of which he shall be delinquent; and the said presi-dent and directors shall have power to sell said stock for the use of said corporation, and the nurshaser or nurchasers of the same means would have enabled them to give their children the advantages of a learned education, but it has injured still more, though not so directly, and therefore not so manifestly, that portion of our community, who must have the means of instruction brought home to them, or be compelled to bring up their children in ignorance. A general system of elementary schools, that would have broughtknowledge to every poor man's door, has been, from the first settlement of the strictest justice, to like appropriations for the support and endowment of literary institutions within their own limits, and the purchaser or purchasers of the same shall be considered a stockholder or stockholders in said corporation, to all intents and purposes; and if any forfeited share or shares of stock shall not produce on sale a thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent stockholder or stockholders shall

the broad basis of universal suffrage, what object can appear of greater magnitude to the sound mind of a reflecting and experienced statesman? If the elements of society be dark and confused, without any pervading principle to hold them together, or direct their motion, what but disorder can ensue? Knowledge must enlighten and reduce the chaos to order, before liberty can be stable, or virtue segment or virtue secure.

The only means, by which this know-ledge can be effectually diffused throughout the mass of society, are common schools, established in every part of the country. You may create these schools however, by You may create these schools however, by law, and establish a tund for their support, but your work is used and of no avail, unless you first provide competent and suitable teachers. These are not to be had in our state, and are only to be supplied by academies and colleges. The policy which destroys the superior institutions of learning, therefore, is fatal to the primary schools. The poorer classes of the community are even more interested in the establishment and endowment of colleges and grammar schools within our state, than the rich; beause the latter can procure teachers for their children at hame, or can send them a-broad for their education; while, on the o-ther hand, the children of the poor must rely for their education upon the primary schools located near them; and such schools cannot be had, until a competent supply teachers can be furnished by seminaries of a

higher order. Your committee are therefore of opinion that the permanent welfare and true interest of the state, call loudly for the establishment of one seminary of learning of the highest class, where the highest branches of literature and science may be taught, and wher ture and science may be taught, and whete a number of poor young men, selected for peculiar genius from the academies, may be educated at the public expense, and who may be required, in conside ation of the benefits derived by them from the public, to become teachers in the academies or seminaries of the second grade.

Your committee also most earnestly re commend a continuance of the fostering care of the government to such academies as at present der ve assistance from the public, and the establishment of such additional institutions of this class, as may be found necessary for the accommodation of all parts of the state. In each of these academies provision ought to be made for the education of a certain number of boys, who may be selected from the primary or common schools for their peculiar merit, out of those who have not the means of defraying the expense of a more complete education, and who in return may be required to become teachers, for a certain time, in the primary or common schools.

Your committee beg leave further to report, that they deem it a matter of the first importance, that common schools should be established in every neighbourhood through out the state, in which the children of such persons, as cannot pay for it, may receive persons, as cannot pay for it, may receive instruction at the public expense, for a term of three years. The best mode of contributing the public aid to schools of this class, in the opinion of your committee, would be to provide by law, that, whenever a neighbourhood shall have erected a school-house. and collected a certain number of pay-scho-lars, a part of the salary of a teacher shall be paid from the treasury of the state, on con-dition of the master engaging to instruct gratis the children of such poor persons, as gratis the children of such poor persons, as shall be ascertained to be unable to pay therefor. This plan, which makes individual exertions a pre requisite to public patronage, offers the best evidences of zeal, and allower of a Calabra in the state of the control of the cont pledges for fidelity, in administering the funds, which the schools may derive from

Your committee are fully aware, that, while the present pecuniary embarrassments of the country continue, it would not be proper to impose any burthen upon the people shore. Both were liberally endowed by the general assembly, and united under the name of the University of Maryland. While they continued to enjoy the patronage of the state, they were flourishing and highly respectable. They have been particularly tortunate, in sending forth into the world, many of our most virtuous, able and celebrated men, who have been in their various stations at once the ornaments and supports of the state. The funds, however, were many years since withdrawn from these institutions, which afterwards languished for a youth, in all situations in life, to be educated in their native state. A system, which if matured by further reflection and carried faithfully into execution, would, they have no doubt, be productive of results most important to the prosperity, the character, the dignity, and happiness of the state, and essential to the permanency and stability of republican institutions. But while they are fully sensible, that this is not the time to expect any further appropriations to literary purposes, out of the funds of the state, they beg leave to call your particular attention to a subject of the first moment, net only to Maryland, but to all the original states of the union. The public lands, though located in the

west and south, are the common property
of all the United States. Each state has an equal right to a partic pation, in a just pro portion, of that great fund of national wealth portion, oithat great fund of national wealth.
By laws passed by congress at different periods, one 36th part of those lands are set apart for the endowment and support of common schools in the states and territories, that have been and shall hereafter be formed out of them; and many whole townships, out of them; and many whole townships, containing 23,040 acres each, are appropriated for the support of seminaries of learning of a higher class. Your committee can discern no reason, why the people, who have already settled in, or who may hereafter remove to, those states and territories, which have been formed out of these public lands, should guize any neculiar and extra which have been formed out of these public lands, should enjoy any peculiar and extraordinary advantages from this common property, not possessed by those who remain in the original states. They are far from censuring that enlightened policy, which governed congress in making the liberal appropriations just above mentioned for the encour-

Your committee therefore recommend the

No. 6.]

adoption of the following resolutions:
Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That, each of the United States having an equal right to a participation in that great fund of national wealth, the public lands, the original states of the union are entitled to appropriations of land for the support and encouragement of learning and literary institutions within their limits, corresponding, in a just proportion, with those, which have been made, for the same purposes, within the limits of the new states

and territories.
Resolved, That our senators and repre-Resolved, That our senators and repre-sentatives in congress be requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of an act, to carry into effect the just principle set forth in the foregoing resolution. Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to transmit copies of the fore-going resolutions to each of our senators and conventatives in Congress, and also

and representatives in Congress, and also to the governors of the several states of the union, with a request that they will lay the same before the legislatures thereof, and solicit their co-operation in obtaining the object of these resolutions.

February 2d.

Mr. Harper delivered the follow-

THE Committee to whom was referred so ...much of the governor's communication as relates to the resources of the state, and the treasurer's report," have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following re-

The documents referred to the committee, and some others, to which, as being connected with tho subject, they have turned their attention, render the financial situation of the state sufficiently evident. It there appears, that on the 1st of December 1819, the latest period to which the public accounts are made up, there remained unpaid appropriations of that year, to the amount of \$39,852 97, and that there was then in the treasury, applicable to their discharge, the sum of \$22,857 19, leaving a balance against the state of \$16,995 78. It also appears, that the expenses of the legislature for the present session, commonly called the Journal of Accounts, and including the allowance to the members, printing, stationary, fuel, and every incidental charge, will amount to \$35,000; and that the probable demands on the treasury, on other accounts, up to the 1st of December in the present year, 1820, will not fall short of \$166,812 17, which sums, added to the balance against the treasury of \$16,995 97, amount very nearly to \$219,000, and for the sake of round numbers may be stated at that sum.

It appears from the same documents, that to meet this demand on the treasury of \$219,000, two funds are relied on. The first consists of the ordinary receipts into the treasury, for the present year, which are estimated at \$122,398 19, and the second is a repayment of \$100,000 lately received from the government of the United States, on account of the military expenses incurred by this state, in the course of the late . war. These two sums, amounting together to \$222,398 19, will be sufficient to discharge all the demands against the state during the present year, and to leave a balance of about \$3,000 in its favour.

The expenses of the next session of the legislature, or the journal of accounts for December session 1820, are not taken into this statement, because no part of them will be paid before the 1st of December 1820, which is the commencement of the next financial year; and they are therefore properly chargeable on the revenue of that year.

From this view of the case it is evident, that the state possesses the means of meeting all its engagements during the present year, and will have at the end of it a small balance in the treasury, applicable to next year's expenses. As a further repayment from the general government, to the amount of \$102,819 151. may be expected in the course of this year, or the next, and the demands on the treasury next year will probably not be as great as in this, it follows that the means are possessed by the state of defraying the expenses of next year also. But other circumstances remain to be noticed, which show the extreme improvidence and impolicy of relying solely on these funds, for meeting the ordinary expenditure of the state.

Of the sum of 166,812 dolls. 1; cts. stated above, as the estimated amount of demands on the treasury. in the course of this year, 72,000 dolls. are for the principal and ir