have been made, the accounts have been fendered and sottled, without loss to the reintered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army, itself, as relates to the officers and men' in ecience and discipline, ivilighly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the Army es sentially rests, and to which it is much indebted, for this state of improvement, has attained in comparison with any other sp-stitution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, shar shown that the dispersed condition of the corps of Artillery, is unfavourable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled as the Fortification erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for Artille-ry instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that supply their places with other companies, instruction in like manner in this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm, will be extended throughout the whole corps of Artillery But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications, for the permanent defence of our maratime fron-tier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the Report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a de-tailed account. Their final completion can not fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportiona bly, the expense of defending it in the event

The provisions in the several acts of Con gress, of the last session, for the improve-ment of the navigation of the M ssissippi and the Ohio, of the harbour of Presqui' sle on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Ply mouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution, and there is reason to believe that the appropriation in each instance will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superin tendence, of them has been assigned to offi ers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of 30th April last, authori-

sing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and esti mates, of such roads and canals, as he might deem of pational importance, in a commet-eial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a Board has been instituted, consisting of distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers, and a distinguished civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed, in carrying into effect the object of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie, between the ton, Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, and hetween Boston Harbour and Narraganset Bay Such portion of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been em-ployed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe, that this great national object may be fully accomplished

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season, the execution of the other this city thro' the Southern States to New Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the Corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects, for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, & of the relation of each part to the others and of all to the seat of the General Government. For such a digest it will be necessary that the information he full, minute, & precise With a view tothese important objects, I submit to the consider-ation of Congress, the propriety of enlarging both the corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the pow-ers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be in many views of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such advantage in peace as well as in war, from advantage, in peace as well as in war, from their talents, and services which they can afford. In this mode, also, the Billitary will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind, be done away. To the corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful, since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted. were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, have not been materially chan ged during the year. The hostile disposi-tion evinced by certain tribes on the Mistion evinced by critain tribes on the Missouri during the last year still continues, and has extended in some degreeto those on the Upper Mississippi and the Upper Lakes Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for Treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable-military escort to accompany and auend the Commissioners, at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accom-plish it at an early period in the next sea-

Believing that the hostilility of the tribes, particularly on the Upper Mississippi and the Lakes, is in no small degree owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians

themselves.

With the exception of the Tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing and it affords me

ng steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many rable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the Go-vernment; and particularly, by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indi-branches of Interature, and likewhe in agriculture, and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize the ties with the Creeks and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed and negotiations are now pending, but the re-

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carry ing into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary

The squadron in the Mediterranean ha

sult is not vet known.

een maintained in the extent which was o our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed be ween Algiers and some of the Powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and in consequence, the "North Ca.

and in the neighbouring seas, for the sup-pression of piracy, has likewise been pre-served essentially in the state in which it vas last year. A persevering effort has Seen ded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject it is tho t that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that y Bands of Robbers who inhabit the land and who by preserving good intelligence with the towns & serzing favourable opportunities, rush forth, & fall on unprotected mer heir larking places, & dispo e of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighbouring population. This combination s understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated because the crime of piracy is of ten attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survive, their urking places would be exposed, & they be caught and punished. That this attrocio

It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local who is well known & much respected here, that, if he had the power, he would prompt-ly suppress it Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities press them, is submitted to the considera-

tion of Congress.
In execution of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the seize any of our vessels which might be en gaged in that trade. None have been found, and, it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the rade still exists under other flags

he present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and On the Pacific our commerce has much in

interests which require attention and pro-tection. It is thought that all the conside-rations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there at least in equal extent

state of our maratime force, on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either in the organization of the naval establishment generally, & of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post Office Department has received a considerance augmentation, in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail, within the year, has been much increased. A report of the Postmaster General, which is transmitted, will furnish in detail the ne-cessary information respecting the adminis-tration & present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress of the last session, an invitation was given to General LA FAYETTE to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of Prance which he might designate, to receive and convex him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He de-clined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured methathe had long intended, and would certainly visitour Umin, in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacritices, in our Revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his tavour throughout every portion of our uni-on, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them.

To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighboring country has been assembled to great him, among whom it has excited, in a peculiar manner, the sensibility of all to behold the surviving members of our Rayontonary contest, civil and military, who, and shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrapit state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer Principles, none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natu ral. There are however, circumstances at-

tending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts

of every age, even the youngetfamong us. There was not an individual present, who There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had partaken he those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly fall, it which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in. This struggle was for independence and it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had boone so distinguished a part in that

great struggle and from sixth lofty and dis-interested niotives could boy fail to affect, profoundly, every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take p interest in his future welface, as we His high claims on our Union are felt and the sentiment universal, that they should be met in a generous spirit. Untion to the subject, with a view that regadr-ing his very important services, losses,

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now-exist within that limit, are those be between Spain and the new Governments, our neighbours, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty and humanity, continues to prevail The success of Greece, when the relative plause, and that it has had a similar effect with the ne ghbouring Powers, is obvious The feelings of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favour. May we not hope that these sentiments, vernments, may lead to a more decisive re suit? that they may produce an accord a mong them, to replace Greecen the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminent-

With respect to the contest, to which our neighburs are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, it scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknow ledged by the United States, and they have sure. The disturbances which have appeared certain portions of that wast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former go vernments, and have not yet been thourough-ly removed. It is manifest that these cau ses are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative is every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promot their happiness In this their career, how ever, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government, which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbours, they are com petent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers

will pursue the same policy.

The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowleged, & in their enjoyment of all the rights inci-dent thereto, especially in the very impor-tant one of in-finiting their own govern-ments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are from Eu-rope by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the Europein governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power be-ween them into whichever scale it may turn in its various vibrations, cannot affect us It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal and applicable to all But in regard to our neighbours our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interlere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us—indeed the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally appticable to us

It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom weenjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to ac-

the expansion of our Union, and increased number of states, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which me certain branches of our system, which me rit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly the judicary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen states only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the Union; and territories have been laid off for three others, which will likewise be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the states that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties

impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the Union. The duties of the supreme court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the states and the U. States, and between the states and the U. States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an eatimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seems to require that the Judges of the Supreme. Court should be exempted from every other duty, than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would of course, be adapted to him. courts would of course, be adapted to alre-cumstances. It is presumed that such an, one might be formed, as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of

expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and sepecially these who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that makes the tribes be civily:

ged they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular any mentation of our population, with the ex-tension of our settlements, their attuation will become deplorable, if their extinction in the exact. is not menaced. Some well digerted plan which will rescue them from such calami humanity, and to the honour, of the nation Their civilization is indispensable to their tafety; and this can be accomplished only by degrees The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental-Difficulties of the most assistance character. present themselves to the stainment of this very desirable result on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their wa security and happiness would be re states and territories, and the Rocky Moun tain and Mexico, there is a vast territory, to which they might be invited, with in-ducements which might be successful. It is ought, if that territory should be divided to districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil go vernments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in all the tribes now within our limits might with expence, and that not inconsiderable but it is doubted whether any other can be devised, which would be less liable to that bjection, or more likely to succeed. From the view above presented it is manifest, that the situation of the United States is

in the highest degree prosperous and hap-py. There is no object which, as a people we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders id society of divided interests in any portion of the vas territory over which their dominion extends wehave every motive to cling to gether which can animate a virtuous and enlightened peo ple. The great object is to preserve those blessings and to hand them down to the latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us, "at our progress under the most ecorrect and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and ir their utmost purity every thing will depend Extending, as our interests do, in every part of the inhabiter globe, and to every sea which our citizens are carried by their in dustry and enterprize; to which they are invited by the wants of others, and have a right to,go, we must either protect them in he canoyment of their rights, or abandon hem; in certain events, to waste and desc lation. Our attitude is highly interesting as relates to other powers, and particularly to our southern neighbours. We have doties to perform with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger we should pay the most vigilant and uncea-sing attention; remove the cause when practicable, and be prepared to meet it when in

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maratime frontier impregnable, by a well digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our navy to a certain extent which has been steadly pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete, as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maratime frontier that we shall be assaited. It is in that quarter therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack ft is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desc lation and pillage of the interior. To give will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practice

Access to those works, by every practica-ble communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse also between every part of our Union should be promoted, and facilitated by the exercise of those powers, which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of ou Constitution. With respect to internal causes, those great principles point out with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Itesting on the people, as our govern-ments do, state and national, with well de-fined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limit rescribed to them

importance that the movement between them be harmonious and in case of any disagree ment, should any such occur, that a calm appeal be made to the people, and that their oice be heard and promptly obeyed.

Both Governments being instituted for the common good we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them, are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit o control their measures, in the pursuit or these great objects, let a generous spirit and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that by cherish-ing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their wel-fare the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantage recipro-eated by all cated by all.

I cannot conclude this communication, make, without recollecting, with great sen-sibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many in-stances of the public confidence, and the generous support which I have received from my fellow citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honoured.

Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since with few and short intervals. Lines witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From derive a gratification which I cannot cappress. That there blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my ferrent and unceasing prayers to the Bugremb Ruler of the Universal.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, December 7, 1824.

## La Fayette Corps ATTENTIONII

You are ordered to parade THIS EVEN-ING at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of se-corling Capt. Dooly's Company to this Ci-ty. The officers expect each member to be

minetual in his attendance By order, J. H. BRIGHT, O. S. Thursday, Dec. 16. Asaryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1824.

In our next number, we shall commence publishing a regular detail of the proceed ings of the Legislature of this state."

His Excellency SAMUEL STEVENS. jun. was on Monday last re-elected Gorn. sor of this state.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

On Tuesday the legislature proceeded to elect, by joint ballot, five gentlemen to serve as a Council to the Governor for the ensuing year, when, on counting the bal lots, it appeared that

Philemon Chew. Thomas Emory, Robert H. Archer, Juseph Gabby, and Joshua Prideaux, Esquires were duly elected.

The following gentlemen were also put nomination, Thomas P. Bennett, Nicho in nomination, Thomas P. Bennett, Nicho, las Brewer, William Whitely, and John

## GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The following will enable readers at distance to form an idea of the manner in which Gen. La Fayette will be received and entertained on his arrival in this city: Arrangements for the reception of Ge-

neral La Fayette in Annapolis. ON Friday morning the 17th instant. The Hon. Jeremiah T. Chase. The Hon. Theodorick Bland, Col. Maynadier, and John Randall, Esquire, will proceed to the Governor's Bridge, accompanied by two Marshats, and a troop of horse, for the purpose of meeting General La Fayette, and conducton the General's arrival at Miller's

Hill, he will be met by a detachment of infantry and cavalry, and will there exchange his travelling carriage for a barouche which is to be in waiting for his reception. His suite will at the

The conducted to a carriage.

The conducted to a carriage, with the carriage at each extremity, the infantry between; the General's barouche, followed by the carriage containing hiseuite, and by the committee who attend him from the Governor's Bridge, will occupy the centre of the whole

As soon as General La Payette ar rives at the entrance of the town, the flag will be holeted on the state-house, which will be the signal for firing anational salute.

The procession will move down West and Church-streets, proceed up Francis-street, and will halt on arriving at the steps in front of the public circle; the troops in advance of the General opening to the right and left, fronting invested and presenting terms while king inwards, and presenting arms while his barouche approaches the steps. Gene-ral La Fayette will there hight from his barouche, and escorted by two Mar-shals, and followed by his stite, and the committee accompanying, will proceed to the front door of ceed to the front door of the state-house, through a line of infantry, flank-ed by cavalry, drawn up within the cir-cle. At the door of the state-house ha will be received by the Chief Marshal, and conducted to the Senate Chamber, where he will be alcomed by the May or on the part of the citizens.

When the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber are completed, he will be conducted by the Chief Marshal to the door of the state-house, and will thence proceed to his barouche, attended in the state-house. On the arrival of Gen. La Fayette at the door of the state-house, after retiring from the Senate Chamber, a second national salute will be fired. When he resumes his seat in his barouche, the procession will again be formed, and will move to the garrison at Fort Severn, in the same order in which it approached the public cir-

From the Garrison, he will be conducted to the government-house. The members of the Committee will then retire, and the military, after forming in line, and presenting arms in front of the house, will march to their respec-tive places of rendezyous, and be dismissed. The procession will be organized and directed during the day, by a Chief Marshal aided by eight Assistant Marshals. The Chief Marshal will be distinguished by a white sash, and La Fayette badge; the Amistant Mar-shals by blue sashes, La Fayette badges and white wands. On Friday night the General and soite will be conducted to General and suite will be conducted to and from the Ball, by the Marshall, so companied by the Governor and his

Aids.

On Saturday merning there will be a review in the College Green. General La Vayatte will be accompanied to the parade ground by the Governor and his aids, together with the Marshals, and an escort of Cavaler. At the conclusion of the review the troops will perform, in presence of General La Payette, such evolutions as may be direct. ette, such evolutions as may be directed by the Commanding Officer When these have terminated, General La Pay

ette will return to the government house, attended in the same manner as on his approach to the parade ground. He will, on Saturday afternoon, be conducted to and from dinner, by the same gentlemen who attend him to the Ball on the preceding evening. On Saturday night there will be an illumination. It is recommended by the Comnittee, that the illumination commence at six o'clock, and that the lights be ex-

inguished at nine.

JAMES BOYLE,

Mayor of the City of Annapolis,
and Chairman of the Com Ettee of Arrangements.

RECEPTION OF GEN. LA FAY-ETTE.

In accordance with the views of the "Committee of Arrangements," the volum-teer corps of Annapolis, and those which may assemble for the occasion, are desired to form in line at Miller's Hill on Friday the 17th at 1 o'clock, there to await the ap proach of the "Nation's Guest." The en tire line (having its right towards the city)
will receive the General with the appropriate salute, and then the Procession will be organized agreeably to the following order

Two Marshals in front. Troop avalry.
Company of the Rifle Corps. Cons. Manuf.

GENERAL LA FATETTE
The General's Family.
Two Marshale
Rerolationary Officers
Military and Marsal Officers
Officers of the Militar Infantry. Rifle Corps. Cavalry.

In this order, the Processsion will move In this order, the Procession will move in quick time to the state house, in the manner and by the route already, announc-ed by the Committee of Arrangements. The remaining ceremonies of the day will bein strict accord with the plan ind cated by the Committee, except that a nationa salute will be fired by the Garrison at Furt Severn, as the General enters the gate-way. At one o'clock on Saturday, the Review will take place; the moment the line receires the General, a salute is to be fired-by the Annapolis Artillery. It is desirable that the troops should assemble on the Col-lege Green at half past 12, so that the line may be correctly formed. The right will be in the direction of the creek, and perpen-dicular to it, and will be composed of ca-valry, the United States artillerists as in-fantry, the next in line, and then the "An assolis Rattalion" in its habitual arder of fantry, the next in line, and then upe "An napolis Battalion" in its habitual order of formation. The volunteer corps from the country which may favour the citizens with their presence, it has than a Rogiment, will be incorporate with this Battal

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 13. Mr. M.Mahon delivers the following

REPORT: THE Committee of Crievances and Courts of Justice, having been

requested by an order of the House of Delegates of the 11th instant, to ascertain and report to the House as speedily as possible, to what extent certain late Registers in Chancery, named in a Resolution of the late General Assembly, have complied with said Resolution, beg leave to submit the following Report: In discharge of the duties impo

sed upon them by the order, your committee deemed it proper to travel into the previous legislative acts having relation to this subject; and as they have not found the report of the committee at the last session upon which the resolution above referred to, was based, sufficiently explicit in its statements, and as they regard it as a matter of the utmost duty of moment, that not only the members actions, of this House, but also the citizens of such ac be apprised of the extent to which official negligence has heretofore prevailed amongst our judicial and executive officers of high grades, they determined to submit to the legislature's brief yet perspicuous view of the full extent of the grievances to which the order and resolution relate. By some it may be deemed an improper interference with a subject put to rest by the report of the late committee, and by | the cit others as raking up the ashes of the ed to p dead, and as dwelling too fondly upon official misconduct, already sufficiently disclosed.

Your committee cannot however, regard it in this light. In the course of their investigations they have as-certained the subject matter of complaint to be an abiding grievance, in no degree diminished by the resolution of the last session, and a grievance which will in a greater ar less degree affect every citizen the within state; and which might have copared itself. It is an immediate a mount of property within it. Consider the following of this, but they remained at the count from false nothing of delicacy, thus display and to refresh the memories out the suit of those officers upon whom it is en-joined by the resolution of the last production of the last session to use compulsors, measures severa after a certain period, they would but as they been wanting in duty to them-selves, they would have betrayed the

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