

quantity of tobacco... which could not be removed until the completion of the centre division.

At the same time, we appointed Jeremiah L. Boyd, another builder of competency and experience, to examine the roof of the state house, and report to us what repairs were necessary to remedy its defects, and for the preservation of the building.

Under the resolution directing us to have the arms in the several armories cleaned and put in good order, we deemed it necessary and proper to have an authentic report of their condition before proceeding to carry the resolution into effect, and for that purpose, instructed the Adjutant General, whose duty it was made by the resolution, annually to inspect the arms, to have such inspection made and to report to us their condition, designating such as required, and were found worthy of cleaning, or repair, and such as should be found useless or unworthy of the expense necessary to render them fit for service.

We have not had the new library contemplated by the legislature filed up. Upon an examination of the law, and the part of the bill of the state house designated for the library, we did not feel ourselves warranted in fitting it up in the manner which was devised by the library committee for the library and ourselves, in that order.

Under these circumstances, we deemed it most advisable not to proceed with the work, but to refer the matter to your consideration, for such further legislative action upon it as you may deem expedient. Being authorized by resolution to direct to the gentlemen employed to supervise the printing of the report on the Digest of the Laws, by John Buchanan and Reverend John M. Esposito, such compensation as we should deem a just and proper one, Mr. Raymond and Mr. Tucker, who had been appointed to that duty, in May last, each presented separate accounts, different in amount for their respective services, which were rejected by us, as excessive, and equally disproportionate to the services rendered.

Our investigations and reflections upon this subject have resulted in the full conviction that supervisors of the printing of the work, before it shall be acted on by the legislature, are wholly unnecessary. The laws annually passed, have heretofore been printed without any other supervision than that of the printers themselves. We are wholly unaware of any sufficient reason for an extra supervision of the printing, and therefore, respectfully recommend the repeal of the resolution authorizing the appointment of supervisors thereof.

Under the resolution of December session, 1831, No. 29, we caused to be forwarded by mail to each state and territory, in the Union, a complete set of the reports of decisions in our court of appeals. We have received from the states of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Ohio, a set of the judicial reports of those states, respectively, which have been placed in the state library.

From those states, and also from Maine, Massachusetts, and Virginia, we have been advised of the receipt of the reports sent by us to the said states, but we have no advice from any of the other states, nor from any of the territories, of the receipt of the reports sent to each of them. One set directed to the governor of the state of Mississippi, was arrested in the mail, at Nashville, Tennessee, by an agent of the General Post Office, and sent back to the Post Office here, and we are apprehensive that other sets, intended for other States have been, by like agency, stopped in their progress, and, by that means, withheld from their respective destinations.

The letter from the clerk of the council, to the Post Master General, (to which, we are indebted, no reply has been received,) and the letters from the agent of the General Post Office, and from the Assistant Post Master General to John Green, Esq. Post Master in this city, of which copies are herewith sent,

explain the whole transaction. The Assistant Post Master General's letter, instructing Mr. Green not to mail books, until the backs are taken off, puts it out of our power to send by the mail any books without so mutilating them, as materially to lessen their value. It has been the constant practice, unintermitted, so far as we are advised, until the case we have spoken of, to send from, and receive at, this department, by the mail, books and documents of every kind, bound and unbound, in reciprocal exchanges, with other states. Such exchanges, of Laws, Judicial decisions, and other state papers, we consider highly interesting and valuable, and, between some of the states, can only be certainly and safely effected through the Post Offices.

You will receive herewith, the annual report, from the Directors of the Penitentiary, which has just been made to this department, as required by law. This is a subject of much importance, and is submitted to your consideration, in the hope and confident expectation, that you will give it a thorough investigation, and if any defects or imperfections should be found in the system, or in the principles or details of its administration, that you will apply the proper corrective.

We submit for your consideration the several proposals for furnishing stationary for the public use, for the ensuing year, which have been received under an advertisement, (a copy of which is also submitted,) by the clerk of the council, in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly.

The communication from his excellency the governor of Virginia, in relation to the long unsettled boundary line, between that commonwealth and this state, and the act of the general assembly, of which we enclose a copy, is, in our opinion, a very judicious and timely measure, and, in our view, it seems to us, leaves no ground to hope for settlement of the pending controversy in the mode heretofore pursued. Under this impression, and finding that the fair, impartial and certain mode of terminating the controversy, by commissioners to be appointed by the two states, respectively, with full and independent powers, and in case of their disagreement, by the impartial umpirage of his excellency the governor, (for the time being,) of the state of Delaware, which we had secured, years since proposed, and which was rejected under the resolution of December session, 1831, that the legislature of Virginia is not disposed to treat upon the subject, but upon the assumption, on their part, of an important duty, it is our duty, in our opinion, to recommend it proper to form any further compromise in relation thereto. And we now submit the matter to your consideration, under the further conviction that, in its present posture, we cannot consistently with the dignity of the state, make any further advance, for an adjustment by negotiation, that we have no other alternative, but to yield the contest, and relinquish our claims, or to assert our rights before the tribunal constitutionally authorized, judicially, to decide upon them.

We submit for your consideration, communications from the executive of the states of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, respectively, by the legislatures of those states, in relation to the suppression of lotteries. These communications, relating to a subject connected by our Legislature, with the fiscal affairs of the state, are entitled to your serious consideration.

A report of a committee, and similar resolutions of the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, in relation to the music lands of the United States, and the bill which was passed by the last congress for a distribution of the proceeds of these lands amongst the states, are laid before you in compliance with the request of his excellency Governor Lincoln.

We also lay before you two other communications from Governor Lincoln, including reports and resolutions adopted by the general assembly of Massachusetts, upon the several propositions of South Carolina and Georgia, for a convention of the people to revise the constitution of the United States; also a communication from his excellency A. M. Scott, governor of the state of Mississippi, with a report, and resolutions of that state upon the same subject; also a communication from his excellency Samuel E. Smith, governor of the state of Maine, with a report, and resolutions of the general assembly of that state, in relation to recent proceedings of South Carolina for nullifying certain laws of the United States; also a communication from his excellency Henry W. Edwards, governor of the state of Connecticut, with resolutions of the general assembly of that state, on the subject of the tariff laws, internal improvements, and amendments of the constitution of the United States; also a communication from his excellency Samuel Binsmore, governor of the state of New Hampshire, with resolutions of the general assembly of that state, in favour of a more perfect and more uniform organization of the militia, by the general governments; also a communication from his excellency William L. Marcay, governor of the state of New York, with a report, and resolutions of the general assembly of that state, upon the same subject; and also a communication from his excellency Willson Lumpkin, governor of the state of Georgia, correcting an error which occurred on the 23rd day of December, last, in transmitting to the executive of this state, a resolution purporting to have been approved on the 23rd of said month, which was not in fact approved, but which was rejected, and a substitute adopted, which is printed with the laws of Georgia received with said communication.

These several communications, and documents, being submitted for your consideration in compliance with the requests contained in the said communications, we respectfully recommend them to your attention.

Among the subjects most worthy of being brought to your notice, on the present occasion, you will permit us to mention our great works of internal improvement. Next to the promotion of virtue and general diffusion of

knowledge, it appears to us, that there is no more noble task, more worthy the patriotic exertions of a Republican people or their Representatives, than that of improving the conveniences, and facilitating the means of social and commercial intercourse.

Looking into history, we shall find those portions, both of the ancient and modern world, most renewed for the cultivation of the arts of peace, or which have transmitted to posterity, or now exhibit, the brightest examples of wealth, prosperity and liberal institutions, or in which, we see the nearest approximation to the only true and legitimate ends of Government—the happiness and prosperity of the People—have ever been most distinguished for works of this description.

Could Egypt ever have been what she once was, the home of Myriads of happy and prosperous human beings—the chosen seat of the arts, elegance, literature, and refinement—the store house and granary of the world—nor for her numerous channels of inter-communication—nor for her noble works of internal improvement? But for these, could so vast an Empire have long endured, in the then condition of the world? But for these, would it not have fallen to pieces by its own weight? Could sympathies and affections have been kept alive between its various parts, but for the easy, free, and frequent intercourse of all her citizens, by means of her internal improvements?

Look to Holland—to France—to England, and you shall find, in each of these countries, the same happy and prosperous condition, which we have just mentioned, when compared with the neighboring nations, and see, too, their great progress in, and still zealous prosecution of, internal improvements.

With such examples before us, and others more recent, but not less striking, within the limits of our own confederation, can we hesitate to do every thing in such a cause, consistent with our other duties, and a just regard to the equal rights of all our fellow citizens?

It is with unfeigned pleasure, we announce to you, and with sincere and approving official evidence of the happy termination of the collisions, which have heretofore existed between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Annapolis Rail Road companies. Upon this auspicious termination, and amicable adjustment of the controversy so long pending between these public spirited companies, engaged in the prosecution of magnificent schemes of internal improvement, in the success of both of which, the state is deeply, if not equally interested, we beg leave to offer to you, and to the respective companies, our sincere congratulations.

We trust that the good feeling and harmony which has thus been established, between the companies and friends of these truly great enterprises, will hereafter suffer no interruption; that the only spirit of contest between them, may be a noble and generous rivalry, which will furnish the best and safest means of social and commercial intercourse, and by that means, most advance their own, as well as the public interest.

In consequence of the compromise mutually agreed upon, and in progress of execution, the Rail Road will soon be complete to Harper's Ferry, on the other side of the Potomac, at which point it will unite with the Winchester Rail Road, in making and passing through a large portion of the most fertile territory of Virginia, to some of her most thriving inland towns; whence again, there is no question, but that other branches will be extended, augmenting at every step, the usefulness and profits of our work, and pouring a constantly increasing amount of agricultural and mineral productions, into the great commercial emporium of the state. And whilst these improvements are progressing on the other side of the Potomac, the patriotic, enterprising and intelligent Directors of the company, are left free to push their work, as first contemplated, to the Ohio river, either by any other route, (except only the Maryland shore of the Potomac,) as future exploration and examination, may dictate, or require.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal too, seems to give earnest of its steady advancement, and of ultimately realizing all the hopes of its friends and projectors. Hitherto it has had many difficulties to contend with, but a brighter day begins to dawn upon its prospects. Maryland, the cities of the District of Columbia, and a comparatively limited appropriation from the national treasury, have hitherto furnished the chief means of prosecuting this great work. Now however, there are cheering indications of awakening as well as increasing interests in its success. Virginia extended to it a favouring hand at the last session of her legislature. Pennsylvania has, more recently spoken in its favour; Ohio, and other western states cannot have become indifferent to it. Both this work, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, highly important as they undoubtedly are to this state, are of a character and magnitude so truly and clearly national, that we cannot but indulge the hope that they will each receive the aid of the national treasury in a manner, and upon a scale correspondent to the dignity and abundant means of the nation, and to the magnitude and importance of the works themselves.

they will be of inestimable value, as amongst the strongest ligaments of the primary object of the patriotic desire of all good citizens—the perpetual, indissoluble union of the states.

Among our works of internal improvement in progress of execution, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road deserves notice. It is much to be regretted that the policy of our sister on the north, has hitherto denied to us the privilege of pursuing its course beyond the confines of Maryland. It may, however, be profitably extended in another direction; nor can we abandon the hope, that Pennsylvania will yet relax her policy in this respect, and deal with it in that spirit of liberality, hitherto, in other respects so peculiarly characteristic of that great state.

The rail road from Baltimore to Washington has been commenced, and the whole of the capital believed to be necessary for its completion having been subscribed, there can be no doubt of its being finished within the time prescribed, and as little of its great public utility as well as productiveness, when completed.

Whether any, and if any, what legislation may be necessary during your present session in reference to any of our works of internal improvement, is left to your wisdom and consideration, when you shall have received and examined, the particular reports which will, no doubt, be submitted to you in reference to each.

We earnestly press upon your consideration the necessity of providing for the better organization and discipline of the militia. The experience of all ages has taught that the only safe, the only secure reliance of a free people for protection against outrage and aggression is upon the militia—upon themselves. But this reliance is far from being either safe or secure, unless there be constantly kept up a certain degree of organization and discipline; at present we cannot be said to have either; how soon we may have occasion for both can tell.

It is not perhaps attainable, nor does it appear to be essential, that the whole body of the militia should be skilled, or even all instructed in the discipline of the camp or of the field; but it appears to us that a system might be devised, which by providing effectually for the regular enrollment of all the citizens subject to militia duty, and for the exercise and instruction of the commissioned officers in camp and field duty, would ensure to us all the essential benefits of a well organized militia, without in the least encroaching upon the time and convenience of the great body of the people, or exacting of the commissioned officers any sacrifice, which their patriotism would not be forward in making, for so desirable an object.

The state of our finances will be made known to you by the treasurer of the western shore, in the performance of the duties devolved upon him by the general assembly. That excellent and valuable public servant, will lay before you a particular and detailed report upon this subject, from which you will learn all material facts in relation thereto, and by which you will be enabled to judge more correctly than from any suggestions of ours, of the nature and extent of the public exigencies and resources. A prudent economy in all our expenditures is so obviously proper as to need no recommendation from us.

There is no subject upon the mention of which the patriot's heart will more freely expand, or upon which the enlightened republican statesman more delights to dwell, than the education of the rising generation. Upon them, and upon their wisdom and virtue, will greatly depend the liberty, prosperity, and happiness of thousands unborn. They are destined to fill the places of each and all of us; they are to be the heirs of all our possessions—the first objects of our affections; let them be also the first, as well as last objects of our bounty.

In vain do we boast of a government of equal liberty, if a large portion of our fellow citizens be incapable of appreciating its advantages. In vain do we talk of equality, while the light of science sheds its beams upon the minds of a few only of our citizens. In vain do we calculate upon the perpetuity of our free and happy form of government, if those who come after us, shall be too unlettered to learn from the instructive page of history, its origin and its great comparative advantages. The strength, prosperity, and general well being of all republics, emphatically depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the people; and in a government so purely republican as ours, where it is not only the right but the duty, of every citizen, at short intervals, to exercise his full and equal share of the sovereign power, it would seem to be peculiarly the duty of the body politic to take care that every one shall have the means afforded of becoming capable of exercising that power, and performing that duty understandingly. The mental capabilities of her youth, constitute the richest mine; the greatest resource of the state; assuredly then, we should provide that this mine be worked; that this great resource be developed. How often do we see youths of superior natural endowments, who might become if educated, the pride and ornament of their country, growing up in ignorance and vice, because their parents have the misfortune to be too poor to furnish the means of educating them; and how many instances of this sort, will not our state afford? Superior intellectual capacity is peculiar to no class; to no particular description of persons; and consequently, is often to be found in the cottage, than in the palace—most frequently occurring among the most numerous class.

And humbly hoping for a continuation of the divine blessing and favour, we subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants, JAMES THOMAS

On motion by Mr. Blakistone, Ordered, That five hundred copies of the Governor's message be printed for the use of the legislature.

On motion by Mr. Heard, Ordered, That so much of the executive message as relates to the Tobacco Inspection, message-houses, of the city of Baltimore, be referred to a select committee of seven, to be appointed by the chair.

Mr. Franklin Smith submitted the following order, which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table. Ordered, That so much of the executive message as relates to the controversy between this state and the state of Virginia, on the subject of the unsettled western boundary of this state, be referred to a select committee, to consist of seven members, with instructions to report what course it now becomes the duty of this state to pursue.

The house then adjourned, until Tuesday morning 10 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 3d, 1834.

The House met. Mr. Lantz presented a petition of the Postlawant, praying to be placed on the pension list.

Mr. Smith of Worcester, presented a petition of Patsy Blake, widow of John Blake late of Worcester county, a soldier of a revolutionary war, praying for a continuation of the pension allowed to her deceased husband.

Mr. Larrimore presented a petition of Nathan Allen, of Q. Anne's county, a soldier of the revolutionary war, praying for a pension.

Mr. Smith of Worcester presented a petition of Maria Berry, of Worcester county, praying for support.

Mr. Lantz presented a petition of Inez Roberts, of Allegany county, praying for special act of insolvency.

Mr. Harris presented a petition of Sarah citizens of Saint Mary's county, praying for a change in the law establishing a school fund.

Mr. Palmer presented a petition of Jas Taylor, praying for a law to authorize a court of Frederick county, to levy a tax of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Millar of Charles, presented a petition of John R. Evans and Catherine Evans, his wife, of Charles county, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Gaither presented a petition of John Stewart and Aden Darby, of Montgomery county, praying for a law to shut up a road in said county.

Mr. W. Field presented a petition of Ely Iselhart, of Frederick county, praying for a divorce from her husband Michael Iselhart.

Mr. Jones of Balt. presented a petition of Henry Crook, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a pension.

Mr. Gantt obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the inspection of Plaster in the town of Bladensburg.

Mr. Sellman obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the manner of appointing the commissioners of A. Arundel county in the city of Annapolis.

Mr. Sellman also obtained leave to bring in a bill to make valid a certain deed therein mentioned.

Mr. Snowden obtained leave to bring in a bill to increase the salaries of judges of the court of appeals.

Mr. Franklin Smith obtained leave to bring in a supplement to an act, to provide for the repairs of the public roads, in Calvert county, passed at December session, 1833, chapter 223.

Mr. Pratt obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the repairs of the public roads, in P. George's county.

Mr. Schley obtained leave to bring in a bill authorizing the reevaluation and reassessment of the real and personal property in Frederick county.

Mr. Carroll obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the constitution of this state, with regard to the present representatives of the house of delegates, so as to make the representation more equal to the increased population of Baltimore city, and of several counties of the state.

Mr. Jones submitted the following order, which was read and assented to. Ordered, That the Governor and Council be respectfully requested to furnish this house all the information in their possession, relative to the number of deaf and dumb in several counties of this state—whether they are supported by the trustees of Rockville Asylum.

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