

leges, Academies, and Primary Schools of the State, in such proportions as the General Assembly shall judge to be best calculated to advance the cause of Education—having reference to the late like and large provision made for Primary Schools, by ch. 241, of 1834.

With such a provision for the punctual payment of the interest upon the public debt—implying as it will, the rapid augmentation of a Sinking Fund abundantly adequate, and without any alarming set-off to more than neutralize its influence—the public credit may be eminently exalted, and the State will then be ready to go forth into the money market on the first favorable change therein, in circumstances to command unhesitating confidence in, and the highest premium for, her public securities.

In conclusion—the Treasurer invokes the attention of the General Assembly, to a recent ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in direct and avowed conflict with, the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 1827 ch. 111, to regulate sales by public auction.

After acquiescence and concurrence of nine years duration—in the recess of the General Assembly, whose authority alone, was competent to supply its place—without notice or remonstrance—its declared purpose, was, to divert at once from the State Treasury to their own, a most important branch of the public revenue. And if the laudable fidelity and public spirit of the Baltimore Auctioneers, had rendered it abortive, it might have worked the insolvency of the public Treasury, and of consequence blasted the public credit, at the very moment it was about to be exerted to the utmost for the advancement of their city, in obedience to the recent enactment of the State Legislature, whose authority sought to overrule and repudiate.