

what has been accomplished by others, is fully within the reach of your wisdom. Certainly, where labor is organized, as in factories, public workshops and elsewhere, there can be no difficulty. More especially should the law be made comprehensive, so far as it may relate to apprentices and children of tender years. When the State shall have thus afforded to the laboring man and his children every opportunity for mental culture, and that bodily recreation which is indispensable to the preservation of vigorous health, it will be their fault, if they should culpably neglect to avail themselves of such precious advantages. I shall conclude these remarks by simply saying that, it is a stigma upon the republican escutcheon of this State, that so little comprehensive statesmanship and zeal should have been manifested, in regard to this great industrial reform, when even Europe, which we are too much in the habit of considering as our inferior in all the elements of Christian civilization, affords us, at this time, at least one forcible example. The organization of labor, in France, not only proves the entire feasibility of the plan, but demonstrates the great practical good, which enures to the masses of the people therefrom. Surely, with a more liberal form of government, larger political experiences, and a closer sympathy with the toiling millions, you should be able to accomplish even more satisfactory results.

I am happy to be able to inform you that, the affairs of the Maryland Penitentiary are in a much better condition than they have been, for many years past. The prompt relief afforded by you, at your last session, has produced a salutary effect; although, it might have been more complete. The excess of expenditures over the receipts, for the year 1851, amounted to \$9,302.78; and, for the year just closed, to \$7,473.85; making an aggregate deficiency of \$16,776.63. The several appropriations, provided for in sections 1 and 2, chapter 151, of the act of 1852, amounting in the aggregate to sixteen thousand dollars, have been applied to the liquidation of those balances, leaving a charge of \$776.63 unprovided for. During the current fiscal year, eight thousand dollars will be paid to the Institution by the State, in pursuance of the 3rd Section of the act referred to, on account of the salaries of officers; and will, to that amount, lessen the current expenses for this year. The Board, consequently, hope to be able to pay the deficiency of \$776.63 out of the proceeds of this year's operations. For the year 1851, there was a deficiency of active resources to the amount of \$13,062.75; and in the past year, there was an excess of \$936.98; which shows a difference, in favor of the present year, of \$13,999.73. The stock of goods on hand, however, this year, is less than that of the last, by the sum of \$6,467.34; deducting which from the difference in active resources, it will be seen that the condition of the Institution is better, this year than the last, by the sum of \$7,532.39. It is ne-