EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1834.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Delegates:

The recurrence of the stated period has again brought together the Representatives of a free, enlightened and happy people.

Honored as we have been by the high trust reposed in us, by your immediate predecessors, bound, as we are, to you and our common constituents, by every tie known to the virtuous bosom, we cannot but feel and endeavor to express, upon meeting you, the most profound sentiments of gratitude, to the Giver of all Good for the abundant share of His favor, with which He has been pleased to bless our state during the past season.

Plenty has crowned our harvests: enterprize, industry and skill, on the part of our individual citizens, have added largely to our wealth and prosperity, and the blessings of health were never more generally enjoyed.

It is truly gratifying to contemplate such scenes, and the pleasure of this interesting retrospect is heightened by the opportunity now afforded, of congratulating you upon it, and by the confident reliance to be placed upon your wisdom, patriotism and virtue, to preserve and perpetuate these blessings, so far as depends upon you, to us and to posterity.

By ancient and approved custom, it becomes our duty, upon the assembling of the Legislative Representatives of the people of Maryland, to render an account of our proceedings in the discharge of our Executive duties, and to make such suggestions upon the general interests and concerns of the state, as appear to us to be called for and proper for your consideration.

In relation to the special duties enjoined upon us by Laws and Resolutions, we beg leave to state, in general terms, that they have all received our respectful attention, and such action upon them, respectively, as appeared to us necessary and proper for carrying into effect the intentions of the General Assembly. And we proceed to a more particular notice of such of them, as from their importance or character seem to require it, or as relate to subjects proper for your attention, and for further legislative action.

By the Resolution of the last General Assembly, in relation to the Sounds which run parallel with the Sea Coast between Cape Charles and Lewis Town Creek, with a view to their connection by such canals as may be found necessary to effect a safe and direct Navigation through the said Sounds, it seems to have been considered very desirable to obtain the aid of an experienced Engineer from the United States corps, to aid in making the contemplated Survey. An application had been made to the President of the United States in January, 1831, for the services of such an Engineer, and although at first refused a communication was subsequently received from the Secretary of War, tendering the services of an Engineer, provided all other expenses than his regular salary, should be paid by the State. No provision having, at that time, been made, by the Legislature, for the payment of such expenses, by the State, the services of the Engineer could not be accepted, by the then Executive, upon the terms offered. The correspondence between this Department and the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, having been submitted to the General Assembly, provisions was made, at the last session, for the payment of all such expenses as might be incurred in making the survey. And, in May last, application was again made to the President of the United States for an Engineer. The paper herewith marked A, is a copy of that application: to which no reply has been received.

In October last we appointed an Engineer on the part of this State, to make the said survey, in conjunction with the commissioner who had previously been appointed, and with such commissioners engineers as had been, or might be appointed by the States of Virginia and Delaware. It was hoped that some progress, in the survey, might be made before the meeting of the General Assembly: but we understand that it has not yet been found practicable to commence the work. We presume that it will receive the attention of the Engineers and Commissioners of the three States early in the ensuing Spring, and be completed within the curreat year.

We took great pleasure in communicating to the family of the late Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the Resolutions of the General Assembly, commemorating his eminent worth, distinguished services and ardent patriotism. And we engaged Mr. Thomas Sully, a distinguished artist, to paint a full length likeness of the deceased. Mr. Sully came on to this city the past Summer, to view the Chamber and ascertain the position, the painting is to occupy and we presume has since been engaged upon the work, but has not yet completed it.

This testimony of the "impressive merits and exalted worth" of the venerable deceased, who had the distinction to survive all that inestimable band of patriots with whom he was associated, in proclaiming our Independence, will be most appropriately placed in the same Chamber, where half a century past occurred the sublime spectacle of the surrender of Military Authority, by the father of his Country,—"with whose honors the deserts of Carroll are entwined."

A recall of that interesting spectacle in connection with the painting, will "indicate to posterity" two noble models of public spirit and pure patriotism, and keep alive to future ages of the Republic the cherished recollection of, & highest veneration for, the useful lives & glorious examples of Washington and Carroll.

We have employed Mr. Thomas Fletcher, (the artist from whom several other swords had been heretofore procured by the State, and whose work we understand had given satisfaction.) to make the swords directed by the last General Assembly to be procured and presented to Colonel Nathan Towson, now Paymaster General of the United States Army, and to Capt. John Gallagher of the United States Navy. These swords are intended as testimonials of the admiration and gratitude of their native State, for the distinguished gallantry and highly valuable services of those officers during the late war with Great Britain. They have but recently been ordered. The delay has been occasioned by our desire to procure before ordering them, all the information and aid in our power necessary to having them designed correctly, and executed, in a manner worthy the State and corresponding to the merits of the gallant officers for whom they are intended.

Under the resolution "relative to a State Map," John H. Alexander, Esquire, was in May last, appointed an Engineer" to examine and collect all the information, plats and reports of surveys, for Canals, Rail Roads and other public works, which have been made by, or under the authority of this state, or any company incorporated by the state, or under the authority of the corporation of the city of Baltimore." And under the resolution "relative to a Geological Survey," Doctor Julius T. Ducatel, was at the same time appointed an assistant, to act in conjunction with said engineer, and to make the necessary geological researches, and report to us upon the expediency and probable cost of a geological survey of the state."

The report of these gentlemen has not been received; but we have been informed by them that it is in preparation, and will shortly be ready to be submitted to your consideration.

In pursuance of the resolution authorising and requesting us to contract for the rebuilding of the centre division of the State Tobacco Warehouse, No. 2, in the city of Baltimore, and for such other repairs as might be found requisite to put the said warehouse in complete repair, in May last, we employed Mr. John N. Murphy, a builder of experience and competency to superintend the said work. Mr. Murphey's report & account have just been received. He has finished the centre building but has not been able to complete the necessary repairs to the other parts of the warehouse, on account as he states, of the quantity of tobacco therein, 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. At a subsequent session we received Mr. Boyd's report, and employed him to re-cover the roof with Tin, and to make the repairs to the dome necessary for the preservation and safety of the house. We had the most explicit assurances from Mr. Boyd that he would have the work completed before the meeting of the legislature, but in this we have been in part disappointed.

Under the resolution directing us to have the Arms in the several armouries 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. After receiving the Adjutant General's report, we furnished each armourer with a copy of that part of it relating to arms in his care, with instructions to proceed to have the arms, not condemned, put in order as required by the resolution. A part of those in the armoury here had been put in order, & reported to us by the Adjutant General to have been done faithfully and to his entire satisfaction. It is presumed that the whole, in all the armouries, will be made fit for use within the year.

We have not had the new library contemplated by the legislature fitted up. Upon an examination of the law, and the part of the Hall of the State House designated for the library, we did not feel ourselves warranted in fitting it up in the manner which was deemed by the library committee, the librarian and ourselves most proper. To do so, we should have had to bring down the present floor, so as to contract the cellar heretofore appropriated to contain the wood necessary to be consumed in the public use, as to render it inadequate for that purpose. This would have created the necessity of building a wood house,—for which we had no authority, or of having a large portion of the wood kept out of doors. 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 authorised by resolution to allow to the gentlemen employed to supervise the printing of the report on the Digest of the Laws, by John Buchanan and Reverdy Johnson, esquires, such compensation as we should deem just and proper, Mr. Raymond and Mr. Teakle, 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 exorbitant, and greatly disproportioned to the services rendered. By the presenting of these accounts, and the explanations and representations which their consideration called forth, we ascertained to our surprise, that but a very small portion of the work directed to be performed, had been completed. We therefore deemed it our duty to arrest the printing, until we should be furnished with satisfactory evidence that the work was ready for the press: which we did by the adoption of the resolution of which we herewith submit a copy. At a subsequent session, having received from Messrs. Buchanan and Johnson, the letter, of which a copy is herewith sent, we allowed to the supervisors, each two hundred dollars, in full compensation for the services they had rendered under their appointment. No further communication having been received from the revisors, the printing of the work remains suspended.

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 work in question at least, before it shall be finally acted upon by the General Assembly: and therefore, respectfully recommend the repeal of the resolution authorising 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 informed, no reply has been received,) and the letters from the agent of the General Post Office, and from the assistant Post Master General to Jonas Green, Esquire, 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, uninterrupted, 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 thro' 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 His Excellency enclosed the authenticated copy herewith transmitted, it seems to us, leaves no ground to hope for a settlement of the pending controversy in the mode hitherto 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 unrestricted 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 several years since proposed, & which was renewed 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, if not the main point in dispute, we deemed it proper to forbear any futher correspondence in relation thereto. And we now submit the matter to your consideration under the fullest conviction, that in its present posture, we cannot consistently with the dignity of the state, make any further advances for an adjustment by negotiation—that we have no other alternatives but to yield the contest, and relinquish our claims, or to assert our rights before the Tribunal Constitutionally appointed, judicially, to decide upon them.

We submit for your consideration, communications from the Executives of the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, proceedings by the Legislatures of those States, respectively, for the suppression of Lotteries. These Documents, relating, as they do, to a subject connected by our Legislation with the fiscal affairs of the state, are entitled to your serious consideration.

A report of a committee, and sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in relation to the Public Lands of the United States, & the Bill which was passed by the last Congress for a distribution of the proceeds of their sales, 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 inclosing 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 proposed by the State of Georgia: also a communication from his Excellency Samuel Dinsmoor, Governor of the State of New Hampshire with Resolutions of the General Assembly of that State in favor of a more perfect and more uniform organization of the Militia by the General Government: also a communication from His Excellency William L. Marcy, 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 Wilson Lumpkin, Governor of the State of Georgia, correcting an error which occurred on the 28th day of December last, in transmitting to the Executive of this State, a Resolution purporting to have been approved on the 24d 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 & general defusion of knowledge it appears to us that there is no more noble task; none more worthy of the patriotic exertions of a Republican people, or their Representatives than that of improving the conveniencies, and facilitating the means of social and commercial intercourse. Looking into history we shall find those portions both of ancient and modern world most renowned 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 discription.

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 & refinement—the store houses and granery of the world—but for her numerous channels of intercommunication—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, see the striking contrast in favor of the liberty prosperity and happiness of their people, 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 herewith submit the accompanying official evidence of, the happy termination of the collisions, which have heretofore existed between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio 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 repective companies, our sincere congratulations.

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

In consequence of the compromise thus happily effected, and the arrangements mutually agreed upon, and in progress of execution, the Rail Road will soon be completed to Harper's Ferry, on the other side of the Potomac, at which point, it will unite with the Winchester Rail Road, now 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 can be no question, but that other branches will be extended, augmenting at every step the usefulness and profits of our way, 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 at first contemplated to the Ohio river, either through the Western counties of our state or by any other route, (except only the Maryland shore of the Potomac,) as future experience 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 & 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 & 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.

With the limited recources for such stupendous undertakings, much has been done, an impetus has been given to public opinion: the eyes of the nation are upon them: doubts of their practicability have been dispelled: the legitimate, appropriate, and adequate support of the general government, is ALONE wanting to ensure their final completion and triumphant success; and this support, we cannot allow ourselves to believe, will be much longer withheld. We, therefore confidently anticipate that at no very distant day these great works will be fully completed and that, whilst they will afford the means and facilities of social and commercial intercourse 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 Susquehannah Rail Road deserves notice. It is much to be regretted that the policy of our sister, on the north has hitherto, denied to this work 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, and in other respects, so peculiarly characteristic of that great state.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington, has been commenced & 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 agression is upon the malitia—upon themselves. But this reliance is far from being either safe or secure unless there be, constantly kept up a certain degree of organiztion and discipline; at present we cannot be said to have either—how soon may we have occasion for both none can tell.

It is not, perhaps, obtainable, nor does it appear to be essential, that the whole body of the militia should be skilled, or even at 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 the citizens subject to militia duty, and for the exercise and instruction of the commissioned officers, in camp and field duty, would insure 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 statesmen, 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 object 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 & happy form of government, if those who come after us, shall be too unlettered to learn from the instructive page of history, its origin, & 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 oftener to be found in the cottage, than in the palace—most frequently occuring among the most numerous class

We earnestly invite your special attention to this all important subject, in the confident assurance that you will, as far as existing means and circumstances will enable you, promote the great and deeply interesting object.

Reposing with perfect confidence, upon your patriotism and zeal for the public good, and humbly hoping for a continuation of the divine blessing and favor, we anticipate highly beneficial results to the community from your deliberations, and beg leave, in conclusion, to assure you of the

High consideration, and perfect respect,
With which we are your ob't. Serv'ts.
JAMES THOMAS.

MAIL ROBBER TAKEN.

Some weeks since information was received at the Post Office Department of the loss of a packet of letters containing money sent from Maysville Ky., to Pittsburg Pa. The case excited much surprise, being the first that had occurred between two offices. A few days afterwards intelligence was received of the loss of a heavy money letter from St. Louis to Philadelphia about the same time. The St. Louis mail to Philadelphia passes over the greater part of the road between Maysville and Pittsburg.

The losses being heavy, and demanding general attention, the Post Master General despatched a commission of Special Agency to N. D. Coleman, Esq. Post Master at Maysville, with instructions to proceed forthwith along the route through Ohio, and make every effort to fine the depredator.

Letters just received from Mr. Coleman, at Columbus, Ohio, give the gratifying intelligence that he has just committed a late driver of the mail stage, on the route who has confessed his participation to the depredation, and his accomplices. Mr. Coleman has also succeeded in recovering $1300, which has been deposited in the Franklin Bank at Columbus, to await the trial, and claims of its owners. Some of this money has been identified as the same that was sent from St. Louis.

Pursuit is now making for the drivers, confederates, and it is expected they will also be brought to trial.—[Globe.

A letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington, December 30, says—"Mr. Polk has been defending the Administration, to-day, in the House and Mr. Clay has been attacking it in the Senate—but Mr. Polk talked to but 'empty boxes,' because all the spectators and two thirds of the members were in the Senate to hear Mr. Clay.

LAFAYETTE.—Mrs. Willard, in her letters from France lately published, states that it is the settled intention of General Lafayette, to revisit this country, and that he will probably be accompanied by one of his grand-daughters.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 11.

The Signs of the times.—The application of two out of three Banks in Philadelphia, the new pets of Secretary Taney, to be exonerated from being Banks of Deposit—and the large meeting of the people in Philadelphia without distinction of party, where the known and avowed friends of Gen. Jackson presided—at which meeting Congress was petitioned to relieve the country from the distresses that have been brought on it within the last two or three months, are convincing proofs to any fair mind, that the administration project of removing the Government Deposits from the United States Bank and placing them in State Banks, is now confessed by Jackson men themselves to be a ruinous measure.

The people in the country dont generally understand this matter, and therefore they cant express a right opinion about it. Indeed the real truth of the matter is so bad that a common honest man can hardly believe it after he hears it. We will try to let them a little into the truth, for the whole truth is more than they could bear. Like the poor Irishman who came to this country and found how well laboring people lived here, he said he would write home and get all his relations to come here, where they could get a plentiful meal of good meat twice every week. Twice every week, said the man he told what he had done, why did'nt you say he could get good meat every day. Oh! by my soul, said the Irishman, if I had told them that they wo'dn't have believed ever a word of it, so I told them just a small piece of the truth, and then when they come after more they could get the whole of it. So it is with our good people,—if you attempt to tell them the whole of the misdoings of our Administration, Kitchen Cabinet and all, you could not get them to believe you.

When the people are told that the Government Money which was pledged to be kept in the United States Bank, has been taken out of it and put into a parcel of favoured State Banks all through the Country, and that this change has so deranged the business of the Country; has so completely put a stop to Banks lending out their money as to produce the greatest distress, which is seen by failures by increasing the interest on Money to thirty & fifty per cent a year instead of six or seven, which must soon cause more failures—by checking trade, by causing the discharge of Mechanics and other industrious working men—by lowering the price of all grain and all the produce of the farmer—these things they will soon be made to believe because they will soon see and feel them. Well here, according to the plan of the Irishman here perhaps we ought to stop for a while, until the people seeing and feeling all this, will begin to enquire how this was brought about—and who did it, and why it was done? When they would begin to be prepared to learn more. However we will just let them a little further into the truth by saying, now don't be surprised to find that a certain man at Washington who is only second in command, is the real acting President of the United States, while old Gen. Jackson is only nominally so on paper—just as a certain other man among us is the real mail Contractor while another one is only called so just to make people think it is so. And dont be more surprised still when you find, that the removal of the Government money from the United States Bank to the State Banks, instead of being done (however mistakenly) to serve the good of the Country, is nothing more than a scheme by men in office and those who control men in office, to run down the price of the Shares of the U. S. Bank in order that they may speculate and enrich themselves, not caring what distress it may bring upon the people and the country. Just bear all this in mind and it is likely, before long, you will see and know enough to give you a better insight into all this.

Not a word more.—The Slow and Easy is fast beginning to be almost the true Swift and Sure—for she arrived on Tuesday evening last, only twenty four hours out of time, and that, let me tell you, is great reform; as, for the last two months before, she loitered after her hour from five to eight days, and nobody knew any

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