Mr. Williams then appeared and qualified, and resumed his seat.

Mr. Done then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate of Maryland do extend to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capital of their State.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three members of the Senate to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival in Annapolis, and invite him to the Senate chamber.

Which were passed, the ayes and nays not being called.

Mr. Keene, of Dorchester, offered the following order, which was passed.

Ordered, that the rules adopted for the government of the Senate, at its last session, be continued for the government of the present session until otherwise ordered.

The Chair then announced the following committee upon the reception of Kossuth—Messrs. Done, of Somerset; Lloyd, of Talbot; Sothoron of St Mary's.

Without proceeding to the choice of officers, on motion of Mr. Watkins, the Senate then adjourned till Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 12.

SENATE.

Mr. Ely nominated for President, the Hon. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot; and Mr. Keene nominated the Hon. William Lingan Gaither, of Montgomery. Upon counting the ballots it was found that Mr. Lloyd had 10 votes and Mr. Gaither 9 votes. Mr. Lloyd was therefore declared duly elected President of the Senate.

Jonathan Pinkney was elected Chief Clerk by one majority over Joseph H. Nicholson of Annapolis.

John H. Somerville, of Anne Arundel, was elected Assistant Clerk by one majority over John N. Watkins, of Annapolis.

Augustus Gassaway, of Annapolis, and Ch: W. Benny, of Cecil, were appointed Committee Clerks; John Thomas, of Frederick, Messenger, and James Hopkins, of Caroline, Doorkeeper.

The Secretary of State delivered the annual message of the Governor, the reading of which occupied the attention of the Senate to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Speaker announced the standing committees.

Mr. Parran offered a message, requesting the Senate to return the resolution in favor of Spencer Hitch, passed on Friday. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the privileges of the Library were granted to the State Agricultural Chemist.

Mr. Barnitz submitted resolutions of welcome to Louis Kossuth, and for the appointment of a committee to wait upon him, and invite him to visit the House.

Mr. Kerney moved an amendment, disavowing the doctrine of intervention. Adopted, yeas 50, nays 16. The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted. The speaker appointed Messrs. Barnitz, Coale, Hope, Waters and Roberts, the Committee.

The Message of the Executive was then announced and read to the House.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1852.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Keene, the clerk was directed to procure 1,000 copies of the Governor's Message.

On motion of Mr. Keene, the Rev. Mr. Nelson was appointed Chaplain.

This was all that was done up to Kossuth's reception, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire as to reporting a bill amending the law giving jurisdiction to single magistrates in attachments, as to prevent the attachment of more than one-third of the salary or wages of an individual.

Mr. Waters reported a bill to empower the Court of Appeals of Maryland to hear and determine the cases undetermined by the Court of Appeals of the Western and Eastern Shore. Laid on the table.

Mr. Andersen submitted an order that 5,000 copies of the Governor's message be printed. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Morris, 1,000 of said copies were ordered to be printed in the German language.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, the Committee on Corporations were directed to inquire into the propriety of preventing the circulation in this State of foreign bank notes of a less denomination than $5.

[Here Gov. Kossuth was presented, and after being introduced to the members, the House adjourned.]

From the Baltimore Daily News.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LOWE.

The message of Governor Lowe is so exceedingly lengthy, that we have concluded only to publish such extracts as may be of interest to the general reader, instead of incumbering our columns with the whole document. His excellency commences by congratulating the members of the Legislature on the prosperity and favorable prospects of the great Commonwealth which they represent; and alludes to the present session of their body as one of peculiar interest to their constituents. He says the "political condition is an especial cause of gratulation,"—"that a great, yet peaceful revolution, the result of a long and bitter contest, has finally been accomplished." He compares the present condition, of the body politic with the past, and calls to their minds "the storms which raged around the 'Glorious Nineteen Electors,' and those who united with them in resolute defiance of old and uncompromising prejudices, and now witness the serene sky which looks down upon the work of their hands! Call to mind the fierce denunciations which have so recently given way to cordial approval. See the measures, once denounced as revolutionary, agrarian, and destructive, now quietly going into operation, under the solemn sanction of the new Constitution. What a commentary is not this, to be sure, upon the folly of human extravagance and passion; and what a lesson to those who, whether from fear or disinclination, may seek, hereafter, to check the onward march of liberal Institutions."

The new Constitution he maintains provides "for reforms far more radical and extensive than those which were contended for by the nineteen Senatorial Electors, in 1836, and which were then pronounced to be subversive of the public liberties and prosperity.

"It is not to be said that this Constitution is perfect by no means. In the progress of your legislation you will find it your duty to fill up the chasms. The delay occasioned by stubborn debate in the Convention, caused unusual and injurious precipitancy in the final action of that body, when the Constitution was put together as a whole. However, take it with all its deficiencies, and it contains a full recognition of, and provision for every leading question of Governmental reform, which has for twenty years past entered into the popular agitations; with the single exception of the representative basis."

In regard to this question, he admits that the strict republican theory has not been strictly adhered to, though, in his opinion, this will be remedied in the future. Most of the imperfections of this document will be temporary, as they are within the reach of legislation. In obedience to the Constitution, he suggests the following legislation: On account of the inapplicability of the existing election laws, he advises "a complete revision of these laws." He also speaks of the "frequent and unnecessary delay which occurs in transmission of the returns to the Executive Department, occasioning, in many instances, serious inconvenience and embarassment, and, often affecting other counties besides those in default. A summary process should be provided, to enforce prompt returns."

He advises the establishment of a tribunal for the deciding contested elections; and calls attention to the acts and parts of acts relative to powers of the Executive in granting pardons, remitting fines, advising their abrogation, and the passage of a general act in relation to the matter, and "recommends that power be given to the Executive to grant pardon or nolle prosequi, in any case, as he is now authorized to do in capital convictions. The ends of justice and the requirements of public policy often render an absolute pardon inadmissible, where a wise clemency would dictate a mitigation of the severity of the judgment. All prerogatives should be clearly defined by the law in a constitutional government. There are other improvements which will be suggested to your minds by a careful examination of the class of acts to which I refer. As the Legislature has the power to declare what shall be considered crimes against the State, and so prescribe the punishment for each offence, so it may ordain the conditions upon which that punishment shall be changed, excepting in so far as the Constitution itself has expressly conferred authority upon another department of the government."

"I would, also, respectfully call to your notice a grievance in the law, which demands a remedy. In prosecutions for larceny, it frequently occurs that the property stolen belonged to different individuals, although taken at the same time—several indictments are found; and, upon each, there is a distinct conviction and sentence. Thus, if a man steals two five dollar bills, which happens to be the property of two different persons, he will be separately indicted and sentenced for each; although, in fact, the culprit may have been guilty of but one larceny. Whereas, if the two bills had belonged to the same individual, the party would have been sentenced to one term only in the penitentiary. It has thus happened that a man convicted of two small larcenies, has been made to suffer a longer punishment than another, whose crime was much greater in degree. This glaring inequality of punishment is not only unjust and cruel, but it is productive of the most mischievous consequences."

In alluding to clerks having the collecting of revenues for licenses, he suggests that in all cases except licenses for marriages, the application should be published, as this would entirely prevent fraud.—Marriage licenses are already provided for, in a manner, that it is impossible to defraud of any of this revenue without detection. In support of this suggestion he says:

"You may judge of the importance of this recommendation, when I inform you that the revenue derived from licenses, (exclusive of those for marriages,) during the year 1850, amounted in the aggregate to the sum of $114,263 95; and, for the year just closed, to the sum of $129,765 42"

The changing of the fiscal year is recommended, so as to make the period of its termination, farther from the meeting of the Legislature, that the clerks may have more time to prepare their reports; the year now ends so near the time of the Legislature's meeting, that the accounts are rarely ready, and often occasion much delay. He thinks a different regulation should be made in relation to the securities of those having the control of public funds. The bonds should cover the estimate of the cash receipts annually under their control. The next several pages are filled with suggestions in relation to the Treasury Department, he says, "it has been reconstructed upon a higher and more rational basis. The office of Comptroller has long been needed. Too many and dissimilar duties have hitherto been imposed upon the Treasurer. The entire supervision and control over the finances, will now devolve upon the Comptroller. In organizing the new Treasury department, you cannot devote too much attention to detail."

"The duties of the comptroller, especially those connected with enforcement of the collection of the revenue, cannot be too specially defined. This was formerly an Executive function. You will find, by reference to the annual reports of the Treasurer, for several years past, that many collectors of the direct taxes, as well as other officers who collect the indirect revenue, have been annually found in arrear to very large amounts. The arrearages of the direct taxes alone, unaccounted for at the treasury, were, in 1847, $183,005 47; in 1848, $575,682 17; in 1849, $551,833 69; in 1850, $557,793 20; and for the last fiscal year, which closed on the first of December, $647,163 71.—Allowing two years for the collection of one year's tax, we will find that a large portion of the arrears of the direct taxes in that period, were due for a longer time than two years. Thus, in 1847 $92,373 71 of the aggregate arrearages were due for the years back of 1846; in 1848, $169,760 56, for the years back of 1847; in 1849 $174,582 64, for the years back of 1848; in 1850, $191,282 08 for the years back of 1849; and in the year just closed, $217,659 42 for the years anterior to 1850.—Although suits have been instituted in some cases, still it will be perceived that the arrearages are increasing annually."

He attaches the blame not to the tax payers only, but more especially to the neglect of the collectors, who have not been sufficiently attentive to the duties devolving upon them.

"The Constitution has obliterated from the Statute Book that relic of ancient barbarism—imprisonment for debt. Because it was inhuman, to incarcerate a man, on account of his misfortunes; and, because his confinement only rendered him the less able to meet his obligations. This latter very excellent reason is practically annulled, by the operation of the existing attachment laws. As soon as a poor debtor's weekly wages fall due, some watchful creditor is there to seize upon them.—Thus, the honest laborer, striving to lift his head above the waves of despair, is periodically replunged into the most abject despondency. Perhaps a little time, and a cheering word would have enabled him to pay debts of misfortune, but no chance is given him to recover his equilibrium, before another blow dashes him hopelessly to the earth. Modify the attachment laws, without, if possible, enlarging the opportunities of fraud. But modify them, any how."

He speaks of the militia law as utterly valueless, and presses on the Legislature their entire remodelling. For the better accomplishment of this, he urges upon them the necessity of consulting the opinions of military men, who are competent to devise upon the subject.

"The Public Works of the State are in a flourishing condition, by comparison with former years, and I find nothing in the events of the past year, to shake my confidence in the future realization of the prosperity predicted of them by my predecessors. The last annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, shows that the board has declared a dividend, in stock, of 7 per cent, notwithstanding that the large sum of $531,209 had been added to the capital stock, in the preceeding year. This dividend is equal to 9½ per cent. upon the original capital of $7,000,000, represented by that part of the road which is completed to Cumberland, and which alone contributed to the profits of the year. The nett earnings, on the main stem, for the last year, are shown to have been $653,303 55, being $89,912 87 less than those of the year previous. This decrease is attributed to causes which are temporary in their nature. The road is steadily progressing to its western terminus The ratio of its productiveness is not to be calculated by the mesure of its extension, from point to point. It is upon the banks of the Ohio alone that it can find a trade equal to its capabilities."

"The 5 per cent. sterling bonds of Maryland, loaned to this Company, to the value of £720,000 ($3,200,000.) have all been negotiated; principally within the last two years. The readiness, with which large amounts of those bonds were disposed of, very clearly indicates the stability of the credit of the State. The Company has recently effected sales of $1,128,720 of its coupon bonds. It would appear from these negotiations and the estimates in the last annual report of the Board, that no apprehension is entertained in regard to the financial resources necessary for the prosecution of the work.

"The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad realized, during the past year, $162,854 59 of nett earnings A semi annual dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the 30th Sept. last. The receipts into the Treasury, on account of dividends from this road, for the past year, amounted to $44,000. It yielded, also, in that period, on account of the tax upon passengers, the sum of $57,223 73, being an increase of $4,701 76 upon the receipts, from the same source, in 1850, and $5,203 96 more than was received in 1849 From the general data, which I have so briefly communicated to you, you can form your own judgment of the present condition and future prospects of this great work.

"The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was opened for navigation, from the District of Columbia to the town of Cumberland, on the tenth day of October, 1850. Thus, after 22 years of most unprecedented difficulties and misfortunes, which grew darker and thicker as it dragged its slow length along, this stupendous work has reached its destination.

"In pursuance of the act of 1841, chapter 281, this Company issued its bonds, to the full amount limited, (viz: $1,700,000.) with which alone, they closed a contract on the 25th of Sept. 1845, for the completion of the canal to Cumberland, upon a consideration of $1,625,000, to be paid in those bonds, at par. Out of this amount the contractors engaged to pay the sum of $100,000 in cash, to the Company, for the liquidation of land claims, and other incidental expenses." He continues on the subject of this canal until he shows up completely its financial condition and its future prospects.

"There is another matter which has given rise to much speculation and contrariety of views. On the 27th of November last, the Board of President and Directors proposed to the Mining Companies of Allegany County, a reduction of three mills per ton per mile, on condition of a satisfactory guaranty being given by said companies, for the transportation of not less than three hundred thousand tons of coal or coke, during the year 1851, for the entire distance between Cumberland and Georgetown.' They further offered to reduce the tolls to two mills per ton per mile, for the year, 1852, upon a similar agreement for the transportation of six hundred thousand tons. At that time, the rate of tolls was five mills per ton per mile, for the first twenty miles, and four mills per ton per mile, for each additional mile. The companies failed to close the agreement, and these propositions were consequently abandoned. The toll was, on further consultation between the parties, reduced to two and a half mills, upon the mere assurance of the mining companies, that they would invest large sums in boats and equipments, for the transportation of coal.' This reduction, predicated seemingly, upon no substantial equivalent, has been attributed to a spirit of injurious rivalry. If time should prove it such, it would merit and receive the most unqualified condemnation, and would demand the prompt interposition of the Commissioners of Public Works in obedience to the express requirement of the Constitution.

"It is a source of much satisfaction to be able to inform you of the growing prosperity of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. Its course is onward.—When we reflect that in 1847 its stock was quoted at five dollars per share, and that it now stands at thirty-seven, we have a certain index to its progress. Neither has this advance been sudden, and therefore unreliable, but it has been on the contrary gradual and never retrogressive. The gross receipts for the last year were $349,874,78; being an increase of $65,278 06 over those of the year previous. Of this increase over 14 per cent, accrued upon passenger travel, and over 27 per cent upon tonnage, making 22½ per cent on gross receipts. The nett revenue was $120,973,88, or 35 per cent of the gross income To the insufficiency of the Company's Road Stock, and the consequent extensive transportation in "*individual cars*" is attributed the large per centage of expenses as compared with receipts. It will be perceived that the nett revenue for the year 1851, exceeded the annual interest due the State by the sum of $8,051 16."

"What I have said concerning the Public Works of the State, is intended as a mere index to that more minute examination, which it will be your duty to give to their present condition and their prospects for the future. Without a thorough understanding of the relation which these enterprises bear to the financial policy of Maryland, it will be impossible for you to estimate with any degree of certainty, the extent to which that policy may be safely modified hereafter. I shall now proceed to consider the fiscal operations of the past year; and to recommend such measures as I believe the monetary condition of the State will fully justify."

[Following this is a review of the condition of the State Treasury for the last ten years, which we will more fully review and give in a concise form in a future number of our paper.]

Our relations with the neighboring State of Pennsylvania are alluded to by his Excellency. He cites the case of Mr. Mitchell, for whom the Governor of Pennsylvania made a requisition, which was refused The case was where the child of a female slave, who ran away from her master, which was born in Pennsylvania, was brought back into this State; thus violating a law of that State, which provides for the freedom of all children born within her limits, and which is directly opposed to a law of Maryland, making the issue of a bond-woman a slave, without reference to the place of her birth. The attention of the Legislature is called to this matter, and they are advised to endeavor to create a prevention of the difficulties, which may often occur from the existence of these antagonistic laws in the two neighboring States The agents of Mr. M. in the case cited, were arraigned before the Court of Pennsylvania, and condemned to a long period of servitude in the penitentiary of that State. The case of Mr. Gorsuch is also cited, and he thus speaks of the Executive action in the prosecution of the participants in that murderous affair.

"I felt the importance of placing myself in a position to be able to satisfy the people of Maryland and other Southern States, that the failure to convict the Christiana rebels was not to be taken as proof of the negligence, apathy or prejudice of northern judges and jurors. Therefore, I determined to send the Attorney General of Maryland, either as a participant in, or witness of the prosecutions. His high personal character, acknowledged ability, and official station, would, I well knew, command the respect and confidence of all. His report could not fail to give a proper direction to public sentiment. Upon his testimony the people of Maryland and the South would rest contented, even though the trials might result in the acquittal of the murderers, if he vouched for the fairness and impartiality of the proceedings. In the absence of such reliable testimony, I was aware that an acquittal would be regarded here as prima facie evidence of the triumph of a corrupt fanaticism. Such was the very evident prospect before me when I resolved upon my course.

I accordingly instructed the Attorney General to attend the preliminary investigation held at Lancaster, before Alderman Reigart, (whose firm and noble bearing entitles him to the respect of every honorable and patriotic citizen;) and, to report the result to me. As soon as I ascertained that the criminals had been arrested and held for trial upon a charge of high treason against the U States, I further instructed the Attorney General to apply for permission to participate in the prosecution; and, in the event of a refusal, then to be present at the trials and report the proceedings to me. The application was readily acceded to by the Federal Government.—I likewise employed the Hon. James Cooper as assistant counsel.

"I do not hesitate, nay, it is my sworn duty to speak the truth to you, and to say that the trial of Castner Hanaway was a farce, which only added new insult to old injury. The offensive manner in which that trial was conducted, by subaltern officers, the manifestations of the rebel sympathizers, and the extraordinary decision of the court, will more fully appear to you, by reference to the lucid and powerful report of the Attorney General, herewith transmitted. This judicial exposition of the law of treason, as applied in Hanaway's case, utterly annihilates the fugitive slave act, if there was ever anything of substance in it susceptible of annihilation. It lays down the extraordinary doctrines that the criminal must be shown to have had actual knowledge of the law, which he has violated, before he can be declared guilty of treason; and that the fugitive slave act is a private remedy, and not in the nature of a public general law, armed resistance to which would amount to levying war against the government."

He lays the whole blame upon the judges in this case, though he remarks, "Neither will I question the integrity of the judges, by ascribing to them any but correct motives." He concludes the notice of this, in terms of the strongest and most emphatic condemnation of the State of Pennsylvania. But, as he does not blame the judges, or jurors, and says that Maryland had counsel there to see justice done, we cannot possibly discover who it is he intends to denounce. He clears the actors in the trial of blame, and yet denounces the trial as a farce. (If there was unfairness, who else but the judges and jurors could have been the guilty party?)

In relation to the McDonough will case, he says: "For that purpose I employed Messrs. Elmore and King, two distinguished lawyers, resident in New Orleans, who were already associated with the Attorney General of Louisiana, as counsel for that State in the same case. My reason for employing counsel resident at New Orleans was that the case might be more promptly, uninterruptedly and economically attended to. In the letter of instructions, bearing date the 21st of January, 1851, addressed by the Secretary of State, under my directions, to Messrs. Elmore and King, they are expressly advised of the policy above set forth; and instructed as to the reasons which have placed Maryland upon the record. They are also notified that the question of compensation for their professional services would be submitted to your action; and that the Executive would not assume authority to enter into any contract relative thereto. They have very generously and confidingly consented to abide by your decision."

I have received, and herewith transmit to you, the Report of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary You will find that owing to causes therein detailed, it is shown to be impossible to sustain that institution, solely by its own unaided resources. Its condition is really prosperous; and reflects credit upon those who have charge of its varied and embarrassing operations. The policy of the law is, that the Penitentiary shall maintain itself. Experience has demonstrated the impracticability of such a design. It is asking more than most other similar institutions, elsewhere, have ever been required to perform.

It is a source of great gratification to me, to have it in my power to inform you, that the corner stone of the House of Refuge, for juvenile delinquents, has at length been laid; to reclaim men from vice, is a higher obligation than to punish them for their crimes. And the government which builds rail roads, and digs canals, cannot plead poverty in answer to the moral and social necessities of the governed. I most earnestly recommend this noble Institution to your fostering care and liberality.

"In the past year the sum of $2,852 27 has been expended for the tuition of the indigent deaf and dumb; and $1000 for the tuition of the indigent blind. No applicant has been admitted within the year. The State Agricultural Chemist has called my attention to the necessity of the establishment of a permanent Laboratory and the appointment of an assistant. The application of scientific investigations to practical agriculture has produced the most salutary effects. I recommend to your most favorable consideration, the views presented by the distinguished gentleman who so ably presides over this important branch of public policy."

"During the administration of my immediate predecessor, the Board of Managers of the 'Washington National Monument,' presented to the State a piece of the corner stone of that noble testimonial to the Father of his Country; I have placed it in the State library, subject to your orders."

"I have now, gentlemen, discharged my duty. I have perhaps exhausted your patience, but I have by no means exhausted my subjects. There are many things which I desired to bring to your notice.—The great length of this communication, however, compels me to pass them over for the present. I think that I have not occupied your attention with any matters unimportant to the interests of the State. I sincerely hope that your legislation may conduce to the welfare of Maryland."

E. LOUIS LOWE.

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."—The rumors that orders had been received at the Gosport Navy Yard to get ready all the national vessels for sea, seems to be well authenticated. The Norfolk papers of Monday say that orders have been issued at Washington, directing the commanders of the yards at the several stations to report the cost of repairing and fitting out certain vessels now in ordinary. At the Gosport yard directions have been given to get ready with all possible despatch the U. S sloops St. Louis and Levant, and likewise to examine the U. S. frigate United States, and sloop of war Fairfield, and ascertain what time would be necessary to get them in condition for service.

BOSTON, January 12.

Earthquake in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.—Shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Providence and Warwich, Rhode Island, at 20 minutes before seven, on Saturday morning.

They lasted 10 or 12 seconds, and resembled, in each place, heavily loaded wagons passing over frozen ground.

In Warwich much alarm was felt, there being an universal shaking of houses.

The Senate of Ohio has declared in favor of intervention.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1851.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

THE communication of "Protester" is crowded out of to day's paper—it will be attended to next week.

CONGRESS has been engaged during the past week in receiving petitions and public documents, passing private bills, and giving notice of bills and resolutions. No business of general interest was transacted.

THE cold weather of the past week has again filled our rivers with ice, and closed the navigation. This is a great inconvenience to our citizens, particularly as many have not yet disposed of their grain, while others have theirs on board vessels ready for shipping, and are not able to get it to market.

ANOTHER COALITION.—A coalition of Democratic and Free Soil members of the Massachusetts Legislature, on Tuesday last re-elected Governor Boutwell, Governor of the State. In the Senate the vote stood, Boutwell 28, Winthrop 12. In the House, Boutwell 200, Winthrop 191, scattering 4.

GOV. KOSSUTH arrived at Annapolis on Monday, from Washington. He dined with Gov. Lowe, by whose invitation he visited the Capital of our State, and at the dinner made a brief speech in reply to a complimentary toast. He also visited both Houses of the General Assembly, and addressed them in reply to addresses of welcome by Mr. Done of the Senate, and Speaker Ware of the House. He departed on Tuesday in the Steamer Champion for Baltimore, from which place he was to start on Wednesday for Harrisburg, Cincinnati, &c.

THE extraordinary length of the Governor's Message, (52 pages in pamphlet form,) prevents our publishing it, but we insert in to-day's paper an extended synopsis of the document, which will be sufficient to give our readers a view of the most interesting and important parts of it. His eulogy of the "glorious Nineteen," who for a political end appealed to the "higher law," disregarded their solemn duty and Constitutional obligations, and disregarded the rights of the majority, is in exceedingly bad taste and should never have found a place in a State paper. He recommends a reduction of twenty per cent. in the direct tax, and also the repeal of the stamp law. This is an important step, as it would take away a large portion of the income of the State, and should not be undertaken except upon infallible data, and conclusive proof that the remaining tax will be sufficient to pay off the State debt as it becomes due. If the Governor's view of the finances of the State is correct, it can be done with safety, but the repeal of one law only at this session, would be the safer plan.—Let the law of 1841 be first repealed, and if it should then be found that the stamp law could be dispensed with, let that be repealed. There are other points of the Message worthy of notice, which we may refer to hereafter.

IT is with sincere regret that we have seen in the two last Star's unjustifiable attacks upon Judge Hopper, for admitting young Loockerman to bail. We had prepared an article last week, but as we disapprove of discussions which involve the cases of those who are in the hands of justice, we suppressed it. The Star says the decision of Judge Hopper was contrary to law and precedent. If contrary to law, why did not the State's Attorney show the law and combat the positions taken by Loockerman's counsel? We understand that he interposed but a formal objection to the bailing, and produced no law. Any number of precedents can be found without going back to ancient times or to a distance. On Christmas day two men got into a quarrel in Baltimore county, and one of them struck the other so severe a blow on the head that he died from the effects of it. The murderer was arrested, and "*in default of bail in the sum of* $1,500, *was committed*." The statement that it was contrary to precedent, is, therefore, erroneous.—The Star is endeavoring to make political capital out of this matter, but we can inform that paper that the "indignation" of the public is as strong against the State's Attorney as against Judge Hopper, the Star's efforts to the contrary notwithstanding, but not very strong against either. We are not sufficiently acquainted with law to decide the question as to the bailing, but if the Judge's decision was contrary to law, the State's Attorney was certainly derelict in his duty to the State, if we have been informed aright as to his action.

WILLIAM B WILLIS, Esq, of the House of Delegates, will accept our thanks for a pamphlet copy of the Governor's Message.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.—We are indebted to the Hon. J. A. Pearce, for a "report on the geology and topography of a portion of the Lake Superior Land District, in the State of Michigan—by J. W. Foster and J. D. Whitney, U S Geologists.

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