# General Advertiser.

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## *Governor's Message.*

Executive Department,
Annapolis, December, 1830.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Delegates:

The period has arrived, when we have to present a narrative of our proceedings in the course of the current year, and we take advantage of the occasion, to offer our congratulations upon the distinguished evidence of public confidence, which you have received from the hands of the people.

To you has been entrusted, by your constituents, the high responsibility of protecting their rights and of devising such measures as will advance their welfare and happiness, and coming as you do, recently from them, acquainted with their interests and their wishes, you are well prepared to commence your duties and to perform them in such manner, as to promote the great purposes for which you have been selected.

In meeting on this interesting occasion, it behooves us to tender our unfeigned acknowledgements to a kind and beneficient Providence, for the many blessings bestowed upon our country. Among them, there are surely none more calculated to call forth the effusions of our gratitude, than the enjoyment of peace with all nations. By His bountiful hand, we have been abundantly supplied, also, with the productions of the earth. He has blessed us with a form of Government, the wisest and the best, the world ever saw; and he has allowed us in conformity with it, the inestimable privilege of thus assembling to represent the interests of freemen.

The accountability of public officers, we hold to be one of the wise features of our republican government. It is the salutary check which the people, from whom only, all power is legitimately derived, have over those entrusted with the management of their concerns. In accordance with this principle, we shall proceed to lay before you, such acts and proceedings of this Department, as may be either interesting or necessary for your information, growing out of the resolution of the last General Assembly, or required by the laws of the State.

The resolutions expressive of the high admiration of the Legislature for the gallant conduct displayed by three of our distinguished naval officers in the late war, have received due notice. The swords which were required to be prepared and presented under the resolutions referred to, have not been finished, but according to the agreement, will be ready for presention in the next month.

In tendering testimonials to the officers, who have done honor to their state, by their bravery and honorable services in the late war, the name of a most gallant gentleman has escaped the notice, no doubt, inadvertently, of former Legislatures, and we most respectfully, ask leave, now to introduce it to your attention:—we allude to Capt. George Rogers. The justly celebrated action between the Wasp and the British sloop, the Frolic, is fresh in our recollection. It was in that hard fought battle, Lieutenant Rogers, of the Wasp, evinced the the patriotic arder and naval skill, which entitle him, among others, to the warmest expression of gratitude from the citizens of his native state.

The resolutions Nov. 54 and 55, have been duly complied with. The sealed proposals for executing the public printing, as required are herewith transmitted for the consideration of the Legislature.

The executive, in conformity with the resolution No. 59, caused abstracts of the election laws to be distributed with the laws passed at the last session of the General Assembly; and a copy of the laws and resolutions was forwarded to the Trustees of the poor in each county of the State, pursuant to the resolution No. 62.

According to the act of Assembly of last session, authorising and requiring the Executive 'to appoint a suitable person to represent the State in all future meetings of the stock holders of all joint stock companies incorporated to make roads and canals, and to vote therein' the Honorable Michael C. Sprigg, of Washington county, has been appointed to represent the interest of the state and to vote upon the stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company.

The attention of the Executive was drawn to the act of Assembly, passed in 1825, authorising the purchase of a 'complete set of the manuscript or printed votes and proceedings of every session of the several conventions held antecedently to the formation of the state government, and the votes and proceedings of the Senate and House of Delegates, which are missing.' And we have the satisfaction to state, that a purchase has been made of these records, from Mr. Jonas Green, of Annapolis.

They commence in the year 1772, and are continued to the year 1826. It is believed, that this is the only set of these early records to be obtained; and it must certainly be a source of much gratification to all who hold in grateful recollection the services of their ancestors, thus to be enabled to examine their proceedings, and at the same time, to be furnished with useful information for future Legislation.

In virtue of the authority given under the resolution No. 64 adopted at November Session 1811, Gideon Pearce, Esq. has been appointed to prepare an index to the Laws, of the General Assembly, commencing with the session of 1826, and ending with the session of 1829—when this work shall have been completed, it will remain for the Legislature to determine upon the compensation to be allowed for this service.

Being requested by the Commissioners to that effect, a letter was addressed, by order of the Executive, to the Secretary of War, for an Engineer to survey the route for a Canal 'to connect Pocomoke River, Sinepuxent Bay and Tangier Sound.' The acting Secretary of War, in his reply states, that a previous communication had been made upon the subject by the late Executive of the State—that the application should be kept in view, and would receive the consideration of the Secretary of War, at the proper time.

We have the honor herewith to transmit a letter from the Secretary of State, by order of his Excellency the Gov. of Delaware. This letter was accompanied with the copies of three revised editions of the laws of that State, up to the year 1829, and three copies of the acts passed at the last session of the General Assembly.—A request was made at the same time, that the Executive of Maryland would furnish that State, with such copies of the laws as would, when receeived, afford a complete set—a memorandum of the laws asked for, is annexed, and can be referred to;—Not having any copies of the laws at our disposal, we take leave to submit the communication to the Legislature, and merely express the hope, that the civility extended to us, may, if practicable be reciprocated.

Communications have been received and now are transmitted for the deliberation of the General Assembly, from the Executive departments of the States of Ohio and Delaware, in regard to the tariff of 1828; both of which, contain resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of these States, expressive of the expediency of that measure, and of its accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the U. States.

As requested by His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, we present authenticated copies of two acts of the General Assembly, respecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Copies of the laws of several states have been received; and from the state of Maine, a copy of 'Greenleaf's Map and statistical view of the State.' We have deemed it proper to present the several communications accompanying these documents, in order that they may be referred to if necessary.

His Excellency, the Governor of Connecticut, has forwarded to this Department, to be laid before you, a resolution adopted by the legislature, expressing a non-concurrence with the state of Missouri in the proposal so to amend 'the Constitution of the United States without the intervention of electors; and to prevent the election in any case, from being submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States.'

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky are also placed before you. These relate to the 'American System' and are in answer to certain proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina, and other states, concerning the powers of the General Government in relation to the Tariff and Internal Improvements.'

We should, perhaps, go beyond the limits prescribed for us, to express opinions upon the several proceedings referred to; we have only to submit them, therefore, to the Legislature, in the confidence, they will receive the attention their importance deserves.

A list of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, selected by the Executive of this State, and placed in the Pennsylvania Institution, is now furnished by the Clerk of the Council. It shews the name of each individual, the counties from which they have been taken, and the amount of money paid for their support and tuition. It will also appear from which counties there have been no reports.

We have thus given as much in detail as necessary, an account of the performance of the few duties, which were particularly assigned us; and have also made such other communications as requested, either for the formation or reflection of the Legislature; our task might therefore be completed. Entertaining however, a proper sense of the magnitude of the trust committed to our hands, we beg permission to offer a few suggestions upon such topics of public concern as we may think proper to introduce—at the same time, we are well aware, that there are few subjects of general interest to the state, which have not been subverted to by those who have preceded us; yet, if such should be now presented, we trust, it will not be considered an useless occupation of your time, again to be reminded of them.

There is no subject upon which the patriot and philanthropist can dwell with a deeper interest, than that of Education. It is one which has often attracted the attention of the Legislature, and we should do injustice to our own feelings, not to entreat their constant and untiring efforts to diffuse its benefits. Its beneficial effects upon the happiness of mankind—its connexion with the comforts of rational beings—and its certain tendency to the permanence of political freedom, producing a knowledge of its blessings, and thereby a proper appreciation of its value, are truths admitted by all who have intelligence to comprehend them. And to the enlightened representatives of the people of Maryland, it will scarcely be necessary to urge the propriety of appropriating liberally to this object, when the finances of the State will justify the expenditure.

The free school fund has been productive of great benefits, wherever it has been distributed. Many children, within our knowledge, who would otherwise have remained in ignorance from their unfortunate condition in life, have been taught those branches of learning, which may lay the ground work of their future usefulness. And we indulge the pleasing hope, that by the well directed exertions of the Legislature, the time will not be far distant, when no individual in the state, no matter how humble his situation, shall be deprived of the benefits of an education essential to his own happiness and necessary to make him a useful member of society.

To ameliorate the condition of his fellow men and to advance them in the comforts and happiness of life, are primary objects with a wise legislator. To effect these objects his attention must necessarily be drawn to the repression of the vicious propensities of human nature, and of the evil consequences flowing from their indulgence. Among the plans devised by the benevolence of enlightened men, for the punishment of crime, and for the reformation of offenders, an efficient Penitentiary system, stands pre-eminent.

It is here the sanguinary infliction of punishment upon those who have violated the laws of their country, has yielded to the humane substitutes, seclusion and labour. In the Penitentiary of Maryland, imprisonment and labour have been resorted to, as the punishment for crime. The plan has been in operation for several years; the experiment has been tried, and at an enormous expense upon the people; it therefore becomes the imperative duty of the Legislature to inquire whether, under the present system, violations of penal law have been less frequent. Has reformation been the consequence of the infliction of punishment? Has it operated by example, to deter the evil disposed? Can many cases be pointed out, where liberated culprits have been induced to prefer a life of honest industry, and to refrain from the repetion of criminal offences? If these questions cannot be answered affirmatively, the conclusion is obvious, that the present Penitentiary system has failed to answer all the great purposes for which it was established.

To call the attention of the Legislature to an investigation of the subject, and to point out briefly, some of the defects, is all that may be required. The great error as we apprehend, which has attended the plan, has been the promiscuous association of the convicts. When its inmates are permitted to enjoy the society of each other and to keep up a recollection and fondness for the vices, which produced their degredation, the terror of the penitentiary must lose its effects. The valuable improvement which has been made in the institution, of affording a separate apartment for each convict at night, no doubt will have a most beneficial tendency. During their labours by day, the vigilance of the keepers may in some degree, prevent the corrupting intercourse to which their depraved minds must necessarily lead them; but when associated at night in the same chamber, they can give an unrestrained recital of their misdeeds and lay future plans of villany. We are inclined to the belief, that the remedy for the error has not yet been fully applied. The convicts engage in the same daily labour, and it would be utterly impossible to prevent the more hardened in crime from extending their baneful influence in some way or other over those commited for minor offences—conversation cannot be entirely prevented, and if it could, a knowledge of each other is formed, which after liberation must bring them together to commit further depredations upon society. To correct this radical fault of improper association, the plan of classification may be adopted. It is certainly worthy of the experiment. But we are constrained to express our fears that a completely favorable result will not flow even from that measure.—Many difficulties would occur in making this arrangement; although they might be convicted for the same crime, yet the same aggravating circumstances might not attend its commission; and there must be different degrees in the moral depravity which no human being could discover.—Unless then, there should be such an arrangement of classes as to place together those who had reached the same degree of infamy in all respects, the evils of communications must still exist. While upon this subject, we would refer you merely for examination, to the plan of the great Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. It consists in seclusion, day and night. Labour is assigned to the convict not as a punishment, but as an alleviation of the severe anguish of his mind, calculated to produce habits of industry not by coercion, but as affording him under the circumstances a pleasing employment. He is debarred only the society of vicious associates, while he receives the visits of those who can instruct him in morality and piety. The experiment is a new one, and we should wait to observe what good effects it will produce. Another defect seems to have arisen from the restriction imposed upon the courts in regard to the time of confinement of convicts in the penitentiary. To sentence an individual who has committed some minor offence, for which this punishment is prescribed, and who has never given other evidence of moral turpitude, to a confinement for two years with the most profligate of human beings, is certainly defeating one of the primary objects of penal law, the reformation of the offender. He who may in the opinion of the court before whom he is tried, merit only confinement for a short period, and made to suffer sufficiently to deter him from repeating his crime, is often after a confinement for two years, turned loose upon the community an adept in all the arts of vice. The courts have all the facts before them, and are best qualified to assign the proper duration of punishment. We therefore particularly invite your attention to the propriety of repealing the law imposing this restriction.

The ill-advised exercise of the pardoning power, may also produce most serious consequences. It is only from recommendations and representations in behalf of the convict, the individual invested with that power, can act.—And if misapplied sympathy or ill-directed feelings should procure an interference by the Executive, without regard to the merits of the case, criminal offences can never be diminished. It is only the discreet exercise of this most delicate power which can leave a salutary effect. But whenever a belief shall be entertained of repentance and unfeigned reformation on the part of a convict, and a representation of the fact should be made by those who are best acquainted with all the circumstances in relation to his case, before and after conviction, an interposition of Executive clemency becomes a duty. And we are satisfied no Executive under such circumstances would ever refuse to extend that pardon to an unfortunate fellow being, which we all expect to receive from a just and merciful Providence.

The Penitentiary here, has been a considerable burthen to the State, but from the judicious management of its internal concerns, it is now capable of supporting its own expenses, and may be a source of Revenue to the State. But there never was a greater error in Legislation than to look to a Penitentiary for pecuniary profit. It is true, the most judicious economy should be observed in its management, and the convicts should be made so far as practicable, to relieve the state from the burthens imposed by their crimes. The great object should be, and to which the attention of every legislator should be directed—to punish crime—to deter by example, and to produce by reform. The expense of an institution that would effect these objects, would be trifling indeed in contrast with the permanent benefits arising from it; and the expenses must necessarily decrease with the diminution of criminal offences.

As connected with this subject, we recommend to your favorable consideration, an institution, which we understand it is in contemplation to establish in the City of Baltimore, for the confinement of juvenile offenders. To this house of refuge, all minors, who under our existing laws would be sentenced by the courts for criminal offences, to the Penitentiary should be confined.

The humanity and sound policy of providing an entire separation between the novice in iniquity and the obdurate offender, must be apparent. It has been properly said, that in youth is the period to make permanent impressions, and to place an individual whose tender age must forbid the idea of its being confirmed in vice, in the constant association with hardened culprits, is revolting to all the kind feelings of our nature. Let us follow the laudable example set before us by the States of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, in their liberal encouragement of institutions of this kind. The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, established by private donations and wisely endowed by the Legislature has produced incalculable benefits; for it appears from the reports of the managers, that in the courts of criminal jurisdiction, the number of juvenile delinquents has constantly decreased since its establishment.

The same good effects have been experienced in the other States where the experiment has been tried. We trust the Legislature will concur with us in the propriety of affording aid to an institution, which we are satisfied, in the language of one of the great statesmen who have adorned our land, in 'the best Penitentiary system devised by the wit and established by the benificence of man.'

The report from the Directors of the Penitentiary, will exhibit the present condition of that Institution. The pecuniary profits, they represent to be less than at the conclusion of the year ended 30th November 1829, from causes not within their control. As these will be satisfactorily stated in the report now laid before you, we will not trespass upon your time by enumerating them. But as regards the prison discipline, the most gratifying account is given. The plans which have been pursued for the intellectual and moral improvement of the convicts and for their ultimate reformation, deserve the highest commendation.

The disbursements as respect the State Tobacco Inspection in the City of Baltimore, being under the control of this Department, it is incumbent upon us to state that the nett proceeds in the year which ended on the 1st December, 1830, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1829, amount to twenty-two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-one cents. And after deducting the disbursements in the year which ended on the 1st December, 1830, on account of the redemption of the principal, and the interest on stock issued by the Executive, and on the loan negotiated by the Treasurer, for insurance and ground rent, amounting in all to the sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents there remained an excess of two hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty nine cents—which sum was advanced by the treasurer. Of the stock issued by the Executive, in payment for the State's Warehouse there has been redeemed during the year which ended on the 1st December 1830, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; leaving thirty-eight thousand dollars of this fund to be redeemed. This balance added to the stock issued by the Treasurer for the loan aforesaid, make the sum of eighty-six thousand dollars, to be redeemed.

The annual returns of the militia, arms, &c. as contained in the report from the Adjutant General, are now laid before you. In regard to the militia, we are convinced of the propriety of adopting one or two measures: either to enforce a rigid observance of the laws relating to their training and parades; or to dispense with militia parades entirely. And in the present situation of the country, we express a preference for the latter. The militia parades as now conducted, so far from rendering the militia more expert in military tactics, do not have that tendency; while they draw persons from their useful avocations, often to engage in scenes of dissipation. All who have witnessed militia musters in the country, must be satisfied of their perfect inutility, and of their injurious effects upon the morals of the people. We would not be understood as recommending, by any means, that a strict organization of the militia should not be required; on the contrary, we would say, that severe penalties should be imposed for neglect in making a regular annual enrolment, to be reported at every session of the Legislature. By this course, whenever either of the cases prescribed by the constitution for calling out the militia shall occur, they will be ready to be trained for service, without being subjected to attend militia meetings, as under the present system, where they are neither improved in discipline nor benefitted in morals. To provide for emergencies which may occur, when arms might be required earlier than they could be obtained from the Armoury, we invite your attention to the propriety of providing, that Brigadier Generals shall be permitted to receive from the Armory, any number of arms that may be considered requisite, to be disposed of in their Brigades, in such manner as they may think advisable, upon their assuming the responsibility to have them kept in perfect order, and to make an annual return of their number and condition to the Adjutant General, to be by him laid before the Legislature. We have been induced to offer these suggestions, from the circumstance of applications for arms having been made to the Executive, to provide for cases which were thought to require promptness of action.

The report of the Tressurer which will be made to the Legislature, presents the finances of the State to be in a far better condition than was anticipated. Upon an examination of this interesting document, it will appear, that on the 1st December, 1830, there was in the Treasury the sum of fifty-four thousand one hundred and six dollars and eighty-eight cents. After deducting appropriations unexpended and chargeable to that fund, the balance at the end of the fiscal year, was twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents. The Legislature will at once perceive, that without the imposition of additional burthens upon the people, the State has been enabled to perform its various engagements, support its necessary expenses, and can now present this gratifying result.

We regret our inability to forward with this communication, official reports from the Internal Improvement companies in the State. This circumstance prevents us from presenting to your view an account of the progress which has been made in these undertakings which now excite so deep an interest among our fellow-citizens.

A circular from the board of trustees of the 'Rhode Island Historical Society' has just been received, and we comply with the request therein contained, to call your attention to the consideration of the plan proposed for obtaining authentic information of the early history of our country. A number of documents illustrating the transactions of that period are said to be deposited in the public archives of Great Britain, to which access could easily be obtained. And the object of the communication is to urge the delegation in Congress from each State, to use their efforts to procure the passage of a law to provide for the copying of these documents. We are impressed with the importance of the subject and invite your co-operation in effecting the proposed object.

A memorial to Congress from the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, has been forwarded from New York, and is now placed before you. It is desired that the legislatures should recommend to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, the adoption of some measures of relief for those officers and soldiers, who served between the years 1775 and the 1st day of October 1780, and who have never received compensation either in land or money. The relief solicited is for that class of officers and soldiers who served but few years after the commencement of hostilities and were compelled to resign from causes set forth in the memorial. And though their services deserve the grateful reward of their countrymen, no provision by Congress has ever yet been made for them. We need not add a remark to induce you to bestow notice to a subject which relates to the alleviation of the sufferings of those who assisted in achieving the independence of the country.

Among the various improvements to which the enterprize of our enlightened citizens has been directed, there is none which affords more gratification to those who desire to see our State occupying an equal rank with others, in her literary institutions, than the laudable effort now making by the Trustees to improve the collegiate department in the University of Maryland.

Whilst other states have found it to their interest to foster their colleges, furnishing all the advantages for complete education, we regret to say, in Maryland the subject has not excited that lively interest which we had a right to expect from the intelligence of her citizens. The legislature has endowed these institutions with a liberality commensurate with the means, it must therefore be owing to the want of individual exertion that they have not flourished in an equal degree with others. So long as superior advantages are known to be presented in foreign schools, the young men from every section of the country, will necessarily be drawn to them. And the only way to check this fondness for sending them from the state for education, is to make our own colleges equal to those abroad. The additional influence and weight of character which would consequently be given to the State, the great saving of expence to all, and the facility which would be afforded to those, whose fortunes would not allow them to seek an education elsewhere, without enumerating other considerations, should induce our citizens to unite in their exertions to support a college which would afford all the benefits to be obtained from one in any other state. Without presuming to designate any particular college, which from its locality, would combine the most advantages, we only remark that good policy seems to dictate the propriety that the public attention should be drawn exclusively to one. The means thus would be ample for providing Professors of the highest attainments and for furnishing every particular in each department required to give character and usefulness to the institution.

As citizens of a constituent part of the great confederacy of Republican States, bound together by one common constitution, intended for the benefit of all, it is not unbecoming in us to rejoice at the increasing prosperity of our country. At this day, the United States of America hold the most elevated rank among the nations of the earth. All the operations of the government proceeding peacefully and quietly—the citizens advancing in literature and science, and in a knowledge of the arts, and rapidly adding to the comforts and conveniences of life; under the influence too, of wholesome and equitable laws honestly and justly administered, and almost free from that greatest of evils a national debt, the Republic of North America presents the most glorious spectacle in the known world. And from the friendly relations which subsist between us and our brethren of other nations, and the happy adjustment of commercial differences, we have reason to hope that new sources of wealth will be opened to our enterprising and industrious citizens.

But whilst we thus felicitate ourselves upon the blessings we enjoy under our excellent structure of government, and upon the rapid advancement of our own country, let us not be unmindful of the wonderful triumph of liberty lately effected in France. Every true Republican, every friend of political freedom must rejoice at this event; and we trust, the gallant struggle of this noble nation, will prove to all others, that tyranny and oppression will ever be successfully resisted by a people determined to be free.

In contemplating the events of this wonderful revolution our admiration is not less excited by the calmness and forbearance which characterized it after victory, than by the intrepidity with which it was effected. The indignant burst of feeling which impelled the brave Parisians to dethrone a monarch who had infringed upon principles dear to every freeman's bosom, could not have vented its fury, whilst that monarch lived, had not their motives been pure, and these movements directed by wisdom. Accustomed as we have been to enjoy the sweet delights of civil liberty, our sympathies are immediately enlisted in favour of any people gallantly defending their right; but towards the nation which cheerfully came to our aid in the hour of peril, when we were struggling for our own liberties, the most ardent invocations to Heaven should be offered, that it may continue successfully to maintain principles which will necessarily lead to the establishment of a government, whose basis shall be entire political freedom and whose only objects, the prosperity and happines of the people.

We have the honor to be
With high consideration,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS KING CARROLL.


**AMERICAN HOTEL.**

**THOMAS PEACOCK**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, on Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hanover-st.—His table shall be supplied with the best the markets afford, and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board by the year, month, week, or day, upon accommodating terms.

Dec 28. 1830.—4w

**COLUMBIAN ALMANAC'S,**
*FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD* 1831,
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.


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