great highway to the West, opened by the Potomac through the mountains, not only finds its appropriate terminus at Baltimore, but passes through, and throws open to capital, industry and skill, the inexhaustible treasures of coal and iron, which, but for such avenue to market, would be comparatively, inaccessible and valueless. Two of the principal works in which the State is interested, will not only answer the most important purpose of connecting the Emporium of the State with the vast country beyond the Alleganies in the closest bonds of commercial intercourse, but at the same time, they will develope to their utmost extent, resources, whose value to the State must far exceed the entire sum that she can be called upon to contribute.

I herewith lay before you (being document marked A.) the twelfth Annual Report of the President and Directors, to the Stockholders, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This report presents distinctly, the financial situation of the Company, shews an evident improvement in its general condition, and offers new proof that its management, is in hands entirely competent to the arduous task. It appears that in the month of November last, the Stockholders, in general meeting, determined to pursue the Virginia route from Harper's Ferry, rather than the route on the Northern Bank of the Potomac, as indicated by the act of 1835, chapter 395, for the reason that the cost of the construction of the road on the former route, will be less by $2,083,917, and the actual loss of capital by pursuing the latter route, would have been equivalent to $3,683,820.

No official report has been furnished to the State Department, by the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; but I have been informed, in a letter recently received from the President of that Company, that he designs, at an early period of the session, to present a report shewing the progress that has been made in the construction of the Canal, the present condition of the Company and its future prospects. The work has been prosecuted, I learn, with all the energy and despatch, the means of the Company justified, but under circumstances of much difficulty and embarrassment. The delay of two years before subscription on the part of the State, of three millions of dollars to the stock of the Company, could be rendered in a manner available, and the protracted discussions of the last session of the Legislature, involving questions as to the obligations of the State, under her subscription, and the validity of the contract made between the Commissioners of the State and the Company, had the effect greatly to impair the credit of the Company, to excite distrust and alarm in the minds of the contractors, who decline making engagements with laborers, and consequently to retard the progress of the work. No sale of the certificates of debt of the State, which were received, in virtue of the contract with the Commissioners has been effected: the Company prefering to raise means by temporary hypothecations of the certificates in this Country and England, rather than by forced sales, to incur sacrifices alike injurious to the credit of the state, and to the interest of all the Internal Improvement Companies designated by the act of 1835.

In addition to the heavy demands for the prosecution of its own work, and the payment of interest to the State on the two million loan, the Company has been compelled to make large advances to the Eastern Shore and the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Companies, for the prosecution of their respective works, in compliance with a Resolution of the Legislature of the 29th of March last.

Notwithstanding all these discouragements the Canal has been steadily pressed forward, and a force varying from twenty-five hundred to three thousand hands, kept in constant employment.

I am assured that the line of the Canal from Dam No. 5, eight miles above Williamsport, to Dam No. 6, near the mouth of Great Cacapon river, a distance of about thirty miles, is so near completion that the water will certainly be admitted during the present winter; and the entire line of one hundred & forty miles will be in good order, and ready for the reception of the spring trade. Of the remainder of the line, from the Great Cacapon to Cumberland, some of the sections are already finished, and others in a state of great forwardness, and most of the heavy sections and masonry are under contract and in progress. It is believed, with adequate means at command, the entire work may be completed in the year 1840.

I submit to your consideration the policy of so modifying the terms of the act of 1835, chapter 395, as regards the certificates or bonds now issued, or hereafter to be issued, so as to render them more available to the several companies intended to be benefitted, and alike protective of their interests, and those of the State, which are in fact inseparable.

I herewith also submit the report of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (being Document marked B.) Their work has been within the last year brought so far to a completion, that the travel upon it has for some months been opened between Baltimore and the borough of York, in Penn. This road furnishes access to a highly important region of a neighboring State—but the road intended to unite its present terminus with the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, is still incomplete. The report states that in consequence of the road not being complete, the company has been unable to meet the payments of interest due to the State, for the last two quarters. But the confident expectation is expressed that the work will be in full operation at the opening of the Spring trade, and that thereafter this difficulty will not again occur.

No Official communications have reached the State Department from the Eastern Shore Railroad Company, or the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company. It is understood, however, that each of these works is being industriously prosecuted, and will be speedily finished.

Another work of great importance, and deserving high consideration, to which I take leave to refer, is the Tide Water Canal, from Columbia to Havre de-Grace. This has been undertaken solely by individuals, to whom the immense trade that must be carried upon it, will, no doubt, afford a profitable and ample remuneration. It is forty-five miles in length, and is in immediate communication with the most important portion of the Canal system of Pennsylvania, to which, in fact it is the natural and appropriate out let on tide water. Its estimated cost was $2,000,000, of which about $1,700,000 have been expended. The work is reported to be three fourths done, and if no difficulty of a pecuniary character intervenes, it is understood that the Canal will be ready for use by the first of July next. The goods and produce, coal, lumber and iron, brought by this work to Havre-de Grace, must be shipped from thence to Baltimore, and elsewhere, thus affording ample employment to the large interest, already existing in the navigation of the Chesapeake.

I do not feel myself at liberty to dwell longer on the interesting subject of Railroads & Canals, and will, therefore, content myself with observing that when the works above alluded to shall have been completed, little doubt can be entertained but that they will prove profitable to the State, and our enterprising citizens. Upon this point experience is most satisfactory, and Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and other States, are now enjoying the results of the philosophy which embarked them in the system of internal improvement.

By the report of the managers of the State Colonization Fund, herewith submitted, (being Document marked C,) it appears that the fund during the last year has been applied, through the agency of the State Colonization Society, in the removal of the free people of color, who were willing to emigrate to the colony from Maryland at Cape Palmas, as well as to the improvement and preparation of the colony, with a view to further emigration. The disbursements of the State managers seem to have been judiciously regulated, and the conduct of these gentlemen, whose responsible office is without emolument, and whose only compensation is the consciousness of doing good, commends itself to favor and approval.

From what is reported by the State Managers, it would appear that the spirit of abolition has been actively disseminated from abroad among the free people of color of Maryland, and that it exhibits itself in opposition to the plan of colonization—against which, particularly as carried on in Maryland, the efforts of the abolitionists have been principally directed. Wherever abolition doctrines find footing among the free people of color, they are found exhorting one another to remain in the State, alleging that this is all that is necessary to procure for them what they call their rights, by which they mean equality of condition, social and political, with the whites; and the State Colonization Society reports that in very many instances, families of free colored people, who have determined to emigrate, and have sold their property and otherwise prepared to embark for Cape Palmas, have been diverted from their purpose by the insidious and mischievous falsehoods, and the treacherous and deceitful promises of the abolitionists. In reference to this condition of things it would seem the wisest course that could be adopted to cherish colonization, as the uncompromising antagonist of abolition; of its value in this respect, no better proof can be given than is furnished by the conduct of the abolitionists themselves, who, did they not deem it their most powerful opponent, would not wage war against it, the warfare which all their publications and all their agents are mainly employed in carrying on.

The report of the State Colonization Society, which accompanies that of the Managers of the State Fund, represents the condition of the Maryland Colony, as highly encouraging, and shows that the Society, countenanced by the State Managers, is judiciously preparing the Colony to receive, with ease and comfort, that increased emigration from Maryland, which the gradual exposure of the fallacy of the arguments of the abolitionists, who are the worst foes of the colored race, and the pressure of circumstances must inevitably produce. The State Society represents that the plan of independent State action first adopted in Maryland and which repudiates all extraneous and unsolicited interference with the subject of slavery, continues to find general acceptance amongst our Southern neighbors, and to promote in an efficient and most encouraging manner, the operation of Colonization in Maryland.

The case of the city of Baltimore and Robert Lemmon, in which the constitutionality of the act of 1827, chapter III, regulating sales at auction, was involved, was argued at the last June term of the Court of Appeals, by the Attorney General and John V. L. McMahon, Esqrs., in behalf of the State, and the Judgment of Baltimore City Court was affimed, denying the right of the Corporation of that city to recover the penalty fixed by ordinance to prohibit sales of auction without a city license. This decision secures permanently to the State, a revenue of about $48,000 annually, and settles beyond all controversy, and exciting, and long vexed question.

By a communication recently received from the State Geoligist, I am informed that he is now employed in preparing his annual report, which will be submitted in the course of the present session of the General Assembly. The service which has already been rendered to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State by the geological surveys heretofore made, the popularity which such investigations have acquired, and the zeal, industry and learning, which this officer has manifested in the discharge of his duties, induce us to look for a continuance of those benefits which the State has been reaping from the liberal and wise measure of legislation which authorized the surveys; and as the expense is so inconsiderable, compared with the advantages resulting therefrom, it is hoped that the policy of continuing it will be persisted in.

I transmit to your consideration, (being document marked D) the annual report of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, of the condition of that institution, during the year ending on the 30th of November last. It will be seen that the entire expenditures of the year, for all purposes connected with the the Penitentiary, amount to $45,921 18, and that the products of the labor of the prisoners have failed to defray those expenditures in the sum of $26,126; of this however, $7,646 37, are not properly belonging to the ordinary expenses of the institution. The causes of this deficiency are fully accounted for by the Directors. They were forseen, and emphatically set forth by them in two memorials, laid before the Legislature, in the months of February and March last, in which temporary aid was asked for, in a crisis of an all pervading extraordinary pecuniary distress. If this aid had been granted, the institution would have been enabled, the Directors believe, to meet all its engagements. The sacrifices, moreover, arrising from the forced sales of its manufactures, whould have been prevented, and consequently the Institution would have required less assistance, at the hands of the Legislature, than will now be necessary, to resume its wonted course of general prosperity.

I will now proceed, as briefly as may be to lay before you a statement of the duties I have performed, as required of me by several laws and resolutions of the last General Assembly.

The Resolution No. 79 of December session 1837, directs the appointment of a Commissioner "to repair to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endeavor to procure the dismissal of the prosecutions pending against Nathan S. Bemis, Jacob Forwood, Edward Prigg and Stephen Lewis, citizens of Maryland," who had been indicted in April 1837, in York county, for kidnapping, and subsequently demanded by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, as fugitves from justice, "or to make such arrangements as may be necessary to refer the questions involved, to the Supreme Court of the United States, without compromitting the liberty of the accused: and obtain such modification of the laws of Pennsylvania, as will preserve the rights of slaveholders, and cherish good will between the two States." Accordingly, on the 28th day of March last, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, I appointed Johnithan Meredith, Esquire, of the city of Baltimore to execute the purposes, contemplated by the resolution above recied. I herewith submit a letter (document marked E.) from Mr. Meredith, by which it appears that, immediately after his appointment, he proceeded to the seat of government of the State of Pennsylvania, and after an interview with His Excellency Governor Ritner, he thought it most expedient to postpone the further prosecution of his mission until the next meeting of the Legislature of that State, because the Legislature was about to close its session; and he was assured there was no probability, it would devote time sufficient for the settlement of the very important subjects upon which he was charged to negotiate. He was induced, however, by the Governor to believe that he would introduce them to the notice of the Legislature in his annual comminication, at the opening of the next session.

The unhappy disturbances which have recently prevailed in the government of our sister State, have deterred him from resuming the negotiation. Now however that tranquility is apparently restored he will doubtless proceed to the discharge of the duties of his mission.

Early in April last, as required by the act of December session 1837, ch. 333, I appointed three discreet persons, in each of the wards of the city of Baltimore, as Registers of voters, within the said city; who, at the time, and in the manner prescribed by that act, proceeded to perform the duties reposed in them; and in compliance with the direction contained in the 31st section thereof, the registers on the fifteenth day of October last, transmitted to me a certificate of the number of ballots deposited by legal voters, declaring their approval or disapproval of the act, together with the number of all the names of the legal voters. That certificate is herewith laid before you, (being document marked F.) by which it appears, that, a majority of the legal voters, within the city of Baltimore, have declared their approval of the provisions of the law. Upon receiving the notice required to be given to the Governor, by the presiding officers of the two Houses of Assembly, I will, instantly, and with great cheerfulness, in the further pursuance of its provisions, issue my proclamation, declaring the law to be in full force and effect. This calm and dispassionate decision of the citizens of Baltimore, affords lofty evidence of their just appreciation of the value and importance of the elective franchise, and of their zealous endeavors and determination to protect it as one of the great bulworks of civil freedom. The right to express his sentiments, by the agency of the ballot box, is the most sacred and the dearest, with which a freemen can be invested; and the patriot should ever be on the watch for its inviolable preservation, and ready, under all circumstances, to make extraordinary sacrifices in its defence. The elective franchise is the foundation upon which the fabric of Republican Institutions rests. If therefore we suffer a blow to be aimed there, by means of bribery, coercion or the importations of spurious voters, or by reason of any pretext whatever, our institutions are at once threatened with a disorder which must, at no distant period, consummate their entire prostration and ruin. I most anxiously invite the deliberations of the Legislature to this momentous topic, in the earnest hope and expectation, that they will early digest in their wisdom, remedies for the frauds and disgraceful evils which the election polls too frequently exhibit in many parts of our State. I have no hesitation, after mature reflection, in expressing the belief that a registry of voters throughout the state, or at all events in the incorporated towns, and adjoining counties is a measure better calculated than any other to secure and limit the exercise of this invaluable privilege to those upon whom the constitution and the laws intended to bestow it.

In virtue of the power vested in me by the act of the last session, chap. 313, I appointed Thomas Carroll, a Commissioner, to purchase a lot of ground in the city of Baltimore, and to contract for erecting thereon a platform scale and building, for the purpose of weighing Live Stock, carried to Baltimore for sale. He proceeded to discharge the duties required of him, and on his apprising me of the completion of the contemplated improvements on the 8th day of October last, I appointed Richard Wells, Weigh Master of live stock; who has since been actively engaged in the performance of his duties, as such. The vouchers of the expenditures made by the Commissioner, are now on file in the State Department.

During the month of June last, understanding that several fruitless efforts had been made to rent or purchase from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the scales made use of in that City, for weighing Hay and Straw; and conceiving it to be my duty, to carry into effect the intentions of the General Assembly in this regard, as expressed in the act of December session 1837, chap. 319, I gave authority to the Inspectors, who had been appointed by me in pursuance of the provisions of that law to purchase the necessary ground, and to erect thereon and keep in repair, two scales, the one in the western section, and the other in the eastern section of the city, for weighing Hay & Straw, brought there for sale. That duty has been performed by them, and they have returned to the State Departments, vouchers of all expenditures consequent thereon. Since their completion, I am informed the scales have been in successful operation.

The legislature during its last session, ch 173, in a spirit of benevolence, altogether worthy of commendation, appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars annually, to be applied under the direction of the Governor, for the instruction of indigent blind persons, inhabitants of this State. It has been a source of no ordinary gratification to me, to carry in to effect the charitable designs of the Legislature, in behalf of this forlorn and helpless portion of our race.—Their cause, by reason of the privations and the dependence to which they are necessarily subjected, addresses itself to the purest sympathies of the human heart. The christian, the philanthropist, the statesman, can never fail to find a proper field for the physical succor and for the amelioration of the intellectual condition of those unfortunate beings. The successful efforts made of late years, in our country, to found and sustain institutions for their instruction, and the enterprise, ingenuity, perseverance and christian tenderness exhibited are worthy of all praise. From time to time as applications have been made, I have selected such children as I thought most deserving of the State's bounty, and have directed them to be placed in the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind. A statement herewith submitted (marked G.) will shew the names, ages and places of residence of the pupils selected, and the time when each was received into the institution. No draft has yet been made on the Treasury on account of their support. I take leave respectfully to suggest that some legislative provision be made to ascertain the number, the ages and conditions of the blind within our territorial limits. Such information would prove interesting for many purposes: and would enable those, upon whom the duty will hereafter devolve, to make the selections with entire justice to applications from all parts of the State. I further suggest that means be provided by the State for the transportation of the persons selected, from their homes to their destination. A provision of this nature seems to be required, because generally of the extreme indigence of the parents or immediate friends of those selected to furnish them.

Under resolution No. 43 of the last session, I appointed John N. Watkins, Esquire, to prepare and superintend through the press, an Index of the Laws and Resolutions from December Session 1832, to December Session, 1837, inclusive. The work has been completed, and two hundred and fifty copies have been deposited in the State Library, subject to the disposal of the Legislature.

By the 9th of the series of Resolutions, No. 26, of the last session relative to the loan negotiated by virtue of the act of December session 1835, for the promotion of Internal Improvement, I was authorised to direct a survey to be made of the route from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the city of Baltimore, by the vallies of the Monocacy and Patapsco, and the route diverging from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at the mouth of Seneca River to the said city, exclusively within the limits of this State, with the view of ascertaining whether it was practicable for the Maryland Canal Company to construct a canal by either of said routes. In the month of June last, with the assent and approbation of the Honorable Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, I invited Lt. Col. J. J. Abert, of the United States Corps of Topographical engineers, to take charge of those surveys, believing that the high character he sustained for personal integrity, and his reputation as an able engineer, would make his appointment acceptable to all the parties interested, and would be a sure guaranty of the impartiality, accuracy, and fidelity, with which the duties would be discharged. Col. Abert has been occupied during the summer in conducting these surveys, and on Monday last, he forwarded to the State Department, a report and map, containing the results of his laborious researches, which are herewith submitted, (being Document marked H.) Want of time has prevented me from devoting to this report, the consideration which is so eminently due to it. It clearly sustains the opinion, heretofore given, that a canal on either the Linganore or Seneca route, was impracticable, with a due supply of water. But a new route has been discovered and surveyed, about nine miles south of the Seneca route, passing the ridges in the vicinity of Brookville, and one hundred and twenty feet lower than the Seneca route, which, in consequence of the greater depression of its summit level, justifies the opinion that it is practicable in reference to due supply of water. The estimated cost of a canal by this route, will be hereafter submitted by Col. Abert.

Under Resolution No. 16, of December session 1832, I subscribed for one hundred and fifty copies of the "Statutory Testamentary Law" complied by the Honorable Judge Clement Dorsey, and in the month of August last, that gentleman caused that number of copies to be deposited in the State Library.—Upon receiving a certificate of the fact from the Librarian, in compliance with the direction contained in the resolution, I ordered a warrant to be drawn on the Treasurer for the Western Shore, for nine hundred dollars, in payment thereof.

I herewith lay before you a communication from Thomas Shriver, Esquire, late Superintendent of the National Road, (Document marked K.) transmitting detailed abstracts of the tolls received, and expenditures made on the National Road from the 1st of October 1837, to the 19th of May 1838, the day on which he ceased to be Superintendent: also a communication from James Gadsden, Esquire, (Document marked L.) covering Resolutions of the Commercial Convention which sat at Augusta, Georgia, in the month of October last, recommending certain measures for the motion of a direct Trade between the Southern States and Foreign Countries: also a communication from the Governor of Georgia, (Document marked M.) forwarding resolutions of the Legislature of that State, upon the subject of the refusal of the Executive of the State of Maine, to deliver up to the Executive authority of Georgia, certain fugitives from justice, who had committed felony by stealing and carrying beyond the limits of the State, slaves, the property of citizens of Georgia: also a communication (Document marked N.) from Major General Edmund P. Gains, of the United States Army, forwarding a Diagram of his system of Rail Roads, as connected with the National defence: also a communication from the Consul of France, residing in Philadelphia, (Document marked O,) proposing an interchange of Documents, relating to charitable institution, between this State and the Administration of the Parisian Hospitals all of which I respectively recommend to your favorable consideration.

I also lay before you a communication from the Governor of Maine, (Document marked P,) enclosing a resolution of the Legislature of that State, calling my attention to the necessity of enforcing the laws of this State, against all persons who may be concerned in duelling within its territory, whether citizens of this State or not; and suggesting to the Legislature, the propriety of enacting further penal laws against the practice of duelling.—In regard to this last communication I have to remark that whenever official information has reached me of violations of any of the laws of this State, in any case, in which I had the power to interfere, I have never failed to use my best efforts to cause the offenders to be brought within the jurisdiction of our Courts of Justice.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Delegates, the term for which, through the confiding indulgence of the General Assembly, I was, for the third time, elevated to the office of Chief Executive Magistrate is about to expire: and in the course of a few days I shall retire to the shades of private life. I desire, before we separate, and in conclusion of this, my last communication, to aver, that, whatever errors may have been committed because of my imperfect intelligence, I have discharged the various obligations devolved upon me, by the Constitution and the Laws, according to the dictates of my conscience, and my convictions of right.

Upon the deliberations of your present session, I humbly invoke the countenance of the Great Disposer of Events. Whilst I am permitted to live, my petitions shall be addressed to that Source, as well in behalf of the progressive happiness, prosperity and greatness of the people of my native state, as that the destinies of our common country, may be so directed, that she may continue to command the respect, and admiration of the world, in time of peace, by the wealth power, virtue and sagacity of her citizens, and by their devotion to the principles of Republican Liberty; and in time of war, by the brilliancy and glory of the achievements of her warriors in the field, and by the moderation, love of justice, and wisdom of her statesman, in council assembled. I bid you an affectionate farewell.

THOS. W. VEAZEY.

Annapolis, January 2d, 1839.

THADDEUS STEVENS has published an address in the Gettysburg Star, to his constituents, in which he announces his intention to withdraw from the Legislature, and to await their decision on his course. It would seem that this Mr. Stevens (one of the prime movers of the Harrisburg difficulties) refuses to serve under a Van Buren Speaker. The Doylestown Democrat in the subjoined paragraph, gives a better clue to the movements of this gentleman: It says, "that Thaddeus Stevens, on the credit of the State, borrowed $400,000 of the United States Bank during the last season. The money never passed through the State Treasurer's hands, never was legally directed to be borrowed, never was legally or honestly accounted for. It is necessary to inquire, with these facts before us, what were the motives of him and his tools in organizing a House with a minority of his adherents?"

Delaware Legislature.—The Legislature of Delaware assembled at Dover on Tuesday last. The Senate was organized by the election of Thomas Jacobs, (V. B.) to the speakership, and S. G. Laws, (V. B.) was chosen clerk. In the House, John P. Brinckle, (V. B.) was elected speker, and the other officers are of the same politics. The friends of the administration have a majority of four on joint ballot.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Annapolis Republican.

GOV. GRASON'S INAUGURATION.

Yesterday being the day designated by the Constitution on which the Governor elect should proceed to qualify and assume the duties of office, the usual preliminary messages were interchanged between the Houses, and a deputation waited upon Mr. Grason, and invited his attendance in the Senate chamber for the purpose of taking the oaths of office.—At one o'clock he met both houses accordingly, and the ceremony was completed.

At one o'clock precisely the GOVERNOR ELECT was announced, and entering the Senate Chamber arm in arm with Governor VEAZY, took his seat at the right hand of the President of the Senate. The Speaker of the House of delegates, preceeded by the Sergeant at Arms and followed by the Members, then entered, in compliance to the invitation of the Senate, when the Governor elect proceeded to take the oaths of office and subscribe to the Constitution.

After which he addressed the crowded assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, including the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Chancelor of the State, Public Officers and Citizens, to the following effect:

ADDRESS.

"FELLOW CITIZENS: It is natural that I should feel gratified with the distinction, of being the first Governor of Maryland elected by the people; and that I should wish to discharge my duties in such a manner, as to justify the expectation of those, who have thought me worthy of their confidence. But the office of chief magistrate is of such a nature, as to exclude the hope of giving entire satisfaction, either to the public, or to his own personal friends. He is often obliged to make selections for office, without a personal knowledge of the applicants, and to bear the responsibility of injudicious recommendations.—Sometimes he is compelled to choose between persons of equal merit, and to overlook claims, which appear to be entitled to a preference.—While the Governor was appointed annually by the Legislature, and was associated with an Executive Council, the errors of his administration, whether real or imaginary, were often ascribed to his constitutional advisers, and sometimes to that branch of the government, upon which he was dependant for office. Being now elected by the people, and alone responsible for his official acts, he must expect to bear all the public censure and personal resentment, which may be incurred in the discharge of his duties. He therefore owes it to his own character, to the dignity of his office, and to the people who have honored him with their confidence, to depend in some degree upon his own judgment, in all his official proceedings; and to select, to office, such men, as he believes to be capable of serving the public, even if others, of inferior qualifications, should have stronger claims upon his friendship, or present a greater number of recommendations.

The most painful duty of the Executive is the negatived one of declining to interupt the course of justice. The power of arresting prosecutions and of pardoning criminals is the more liable to abuse, because it is difficult to resist its exercise, when the life or liberty of a fellow-creature is depending upon it; and when it is expected that official errors will be readily excused, if they are supposed to spring from feelings of humanity. The power of pardon is however a public trust, intended for extraordinary cases, which could neither be distinctly described, nor provided for, in any general law. It ought, therefore, to be used in such cases only; and not for the gratification of the person invested with it, or for party purposes, or in opposition to the general policy of the criminal law; the object of which, is to suppress vice, preserve the public peace, and protect every citizen from injury and violence.

It is my intention to act according to the views now expressed, as far as my power and means of information will enable me to do so, and to perform faithfully, whatever duties are required of me by the constitution and laws.

I enter upon the discharge of my duties, with a deep sense of what I owe to the people of Maryland; with an earnest desire to promote their interests; and with the hope, that, at the end of my official term, I shall return to private life, without having forfeited their confidence."

We were gratified to find that the practice of parading a collation at the Government House on this occasion was omitted—gratified, because we have long thought from scenes which we have witnessed there, that it was a practice which would be "more honored in its breach than its observance." It had degenerated to so much of a *saternalia*, as to be unbecoming the *place* and the *occasion*, and it was, as we believe, in compliance with the suggestions of the considerate of all parties, that Governor Grason determined to omit it, although every facility for making the necessary preparations for it at the Government House was politely tendered by Governor VEAZEY, whose family remained there until yesterday morning, at the solicitation of Governor Grason, his own family, as we are sorry to learn, being too much indisposed at present to permit them to cross the bay.

Governor Veazy and his family, after the Inauguration, left the seat of Government in the steam boat Maryland for Baltimore, on their way to their residence in Cecil County—accompanied by the warmest wishes of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance here, for their future wellfare and happiness.