mild and peculiar graces of his nature, were fully elicited; and in their development, discovered a warmth and energy of sentiment, superadded to a high and punctilious sense of honour, which all who knew admired, and which might justly have been held forth as correct criterions for both his private and professional associates.—But he's gone! The inexorable hand of Death, deals destruction alike to the humble and distinguished!—and in its relentless course, has crushed, when budding to maturity,—the *promising Officer, sincere friend*, and most *affectionate Son!* But although his body has ceased to exist,—the remembrance of his excellencies still blooms in the memory of his friends.—and from his undeviating life, it is confidently believed, that his immortal soul is in the enjoyment of bliss, in that celestial abode, where the "storms and ills of life," can ne'er assail him. S.

U. S. Ship, ——

For the Centreville Times.

Mr. Editor—Being one of your old fashioned sort of people that like to call things by their right names, I beg that you will set afoot, in your town, a petition for names, for an address to the present General Assembly of our State, to alter and amend the Bill incorporating Centreville town, and change the name of said Town to Mud-town, or Mud-Hole-Ville. It appears to me, that this would be in keeping with the notions of a portion of the people of the County, particularly, as the Levy Court, who are taken from different parts of it, (through their Supervisors,) has the controul of the Main Street of Centreville, & in the winter season, keeps some parts of it, knee-deep in mud. Please not delay, Mr. Editor. Yours &c. G.

of Muddy Bottom.

[For the Times.]

Mr. Spencer—I perfectly agree with your correspondent 'Farmer,' of the last Times, concerning the bad use of Holydays, and will, with your permission, propose to my fellow citizens, the propriety of rigidly restricting our young Slaves in respect to these things. I conceive it rather difficult, to restrain entirely, those advanced any in life—their Holyday habits have become fixed, probably too firmly to be broken. In connexion with this thing, I would propose another, to wit: That forthwith meetings of the citizens of the County, take place in their respective districts, and frame memorials to the Legislature for the passage of a law, compelling free negroes to give bond of $1000, for good behaviour, or leave the state.

The present times, I think, call for such a law. Let us be admonished by the late affair at Cambridge, and act immediately. The Legislature of Ohio has lately passed such a law, and it behooves Maryland to do the same. Who is it that entices our slaves away? Free Negroes. Who is it that lives by the thefts and crimes of the Slaves? The Free Negro. Then let us try and remedy this radical defect of our Government.

If the free negroes won't go to Liberia or Canada, willingly, let us impose restrictions upon them, that will keep them from sowing the seeds of vice among our slaves, & of living by their vices.

It is almost impossible now to get a free negro to do any kind of work. They prefer idleness. Let the people consider this thing, and see if something cannot be done. Something indeed ought to be done.

A. B.

"*Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector*," printed at Philadelphia, is a highly useful paper It contains a List of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes; a List of all the Banks in the United States, Prices Current, &c. Every person engaged in business should subscribe to this work. It is published semi-monthy.—Price $2 per annum.

☞ The Methodist Protestants propose to dedicate their New House in Centreville, to the worship of Almighty God, on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d ins. It is probable that the services will commence on Friday evening the 21st inst. It is expected that several ministers from a distance will attend on that occasion.

☞ The Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County will sit on the 1st of January, and every Saturday thereafter till 1st April, for the despath of business.

New Year's Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just returned from the City with a

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Dry Goods & GROCERIES,

Which their Friends and the Public generally are invited to call and examine.

Earle & Sutton.

Centreville, January 1st, 1831.

SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fi.fa. issued out of Caroline County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Ann Gilder use of William H. Cain, against Jonathan Nicols and Mary E. Nicols, his wife, late Mary E. Dixon, and also by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Queen Ann's County Court and to me directed at the suit of Robert Goldsborough, at the instance and for the use of Philimon B. Hopper, against Mary E. Nicols, formerly Mary E. Dixon—will be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Centreville on Tuesday the 8th day of February next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of that day the following property to wit,

One House and Lot, containing thirteen acres more or less--the House commonly called Dixon's Tavern.

Taken as the property of the said Jonathan and Mary E. Nicols and will be sold for cash to pay the said writs & costs. THO. ASHCOM Sheriff.

January 15. 4t.

Governor's Message,

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

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

In meeting on this interesting occasion, it behooves us to tender our unfeigned acknowledgments to a kind and beneficent Providence, for the many blessings bestowed upon your country. Among them, there are surely none more calculated to call forth the effusion 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 interest 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 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 resolutions of the last General assembly, or required by the law 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 arrangement, will be ready for presentation in the next month.

In tendering testimonials to the officers who have done honour to their state, by their bravery and honourable services in the late war, the name of a most gallent 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 patriotic ardor commending him among others, to the warmest expressions of gratitude from the citizens of his native state.

The resolutions Nos. 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 Legisture.

The executive, in the 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 stockholders of all joint stock companies incorporated to to make roads and canals, and to vote therein, the Honourable Michael C. Sprigg of Washington county, has been appointed to represent the interest of the State, and to vote upon the stock in the Chesepeake and Ohio canal company.

The action of the Executive was drawn to 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 & 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 General Assembly, commencing 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 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 applications 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 Governor 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 received, afford a complete set—a memorandum of the laws asked for, is annexed, & 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 General Assembly, from the Executive department of the States of Ohio and Delaware, in regard to the tariff of 1828; both of which contain resolutions, adopted by the Legislature of these States, expressive of the expediency of the measure, and of its accordance with the spirit of the constitution of the United 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 nonconcurrence with the state of Missouri in the proposal to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President 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 report.

We have just 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 information 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 adverted to by those who have preceded us; yet, if such should be now presented, we trust it will be considered no useless occupation of your time, again to be reminded of them.

There is no subject upon which the patriot and the 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 retreat theis constant & 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 appropiating 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 meliorate 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 preeminent.

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, improvement 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? Can many cases be pointed out, where liberated culprits have been induced to prefer a life of honest industry, and to refrain from the repetition of criminal offences? If these questions can not 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.

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 degradation, 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 believe that the remedy for the error has not yet been fully applied. The convicts engage in the same daily labor, 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 committed for minor offences—conversation cannot be entirely prevented and if it could, a knowlege 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 experiment.

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. Labor is assigned to the convict not as a punishment, but an alleviation of the severe auguish 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, & 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, & 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 & 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 in behalf of the convict, the individual invested with that power, can act. And if misapplied sympathy or ill directed feelings should produce 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 this 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.

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 same good effects have been experienced in the other States where the experiment has beed 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, is the best Penitentiary system devised by the wit and established by the beneficence 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 ending 30th Nov. 1829, from causes not within their controul. As these will be satisfactorily stated in the report now laid before you, we will not trespass on 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 respects 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 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 negotiation 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