of the progress of the temperance cause in your vicinity, before the end of the next month, (January.)

6th.—In searching for information do not omit to ascertain, if possible, the following particulars, viz:—The present number of out-pensioners, paupers in alms-houses, hospitals, &c. the expense of their maintenance, and the relation it bears to the whole county levy—how many of them have been reduced to this condition by their own intemperance or that of others—ascertain the same for the years 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831—the quantity and cost of distilled liquors consumed in your county, and the increase or decrease thereof—the number of licenses granted to retailers, &c. of distilled liquors for the present year, in your county, and the increase or decrease thereof---the number of licenses granted to retailers, &c. of distilled liquors for the present year, in your county, and the same for the years 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831---the yearly number of deaths in your city or county to be charged to this vice, and the proportion it bears to the whole number---and the crimes, diseases and miseries known to have been produced from Intemperance.

In conclusion, we invite you, and a delegate from each of the Societies in this State, and indeed all interested in the cause we wish to promote, to attend the anniversary meeting of this Society, to be held in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 17th of February next. There will be, on this occasion, an address delivered by FRANKLIN ANDERSON, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, a report read, shewing the present state of this society, and many important measures proposed to extend the benefits and influence of this Association throughout this State.

STEVENSON ARCHER, Pres't.
ALEXANDER RANDALL, Sec'ry.
RICHARD POTTS, DANIEL MURRAY, JOHN G. BLANCHARD, } Committee.

N. B. It is desirable this Circular should be read at an early meeting of your Society, and be handed to the editors of newspapers in your county, with a request to give it an insertion as early as practicable. Address all letters communicating information to Alexander Randall, Annapolis; and those containing contributions to the Society, to Thomas S. Alexander, Annapolis.

A London paper has the following as a description of Ericson's newly invented caloric engine.

The principle of the engine is founded on the well known property of fluids, that they transmit their pressures equally in all directions. It consists of two cylinders, of unequal diameters, the area of the pistons of the one being double that of the other. These cylinders are connected together by means of a series of pipes, called a regenerator. If air be condensed in these cylinders, it is obvious that the superior pressure exerted on the piston of the large cylinder will vanquish the pressure on the small one, and motion will take place till the larger piston has reached the top of the cylinder, whilst the small one has been pushed to the bottom. Here all motion would cease, if heated condensed air were not allowed to enter above the large piston and below the small one, so as to depress the large one to the bottom of the cylinder and raise the smaller one to the top. But this being done by sliding valves, exactly as in the steam engine, the motion is constantly kept up. On this principle, then, we could obviously have an air engine, which would perform its operations by the sudden heating and cooling of condensed atmospheric air.

But this is not the principle which distinguishes the caloric engine from others of the same class. The marked difference lies in this—that the same heat is made to circulate through the engine, and perform the same duty over and over again, instead of being thrown into a cold condenser, or into the atmosphere as so much waste fuel.

The regenerator consists of a number of pipes, having numerous discs of metal placed within them, to make the air circulate in eddies, and either deposite its heat in the pipes or receive it from them, according to the difference of temperature. These pipes are enclosed in a long cylinder, of sheet iron; which has also discs of metal so arranged that the air passing along the outside of the pipes, may also travel in a circuitous route, and deposit its heat, or receive it, according to circumstances.

The heated air, after having done its duty in the large cylinder, is made to circulate through the regenerator, and deposit a very large quantity of its caloric before it reaches the cold cylinder. The cold air from the small cylinder is at the same time passing along the interior of the pipes to the tubes above the furnace and is thus carrying back the same caloric to do the same work over again. But though we have only mentioned atmospheric air as the fluid actually employed, it is obvious that any other fluid, whether aeriform or liquid, may be used in the same manner. But a simple statement of numerical facts, furnished us by the engineer himself, will be of more value in turning the attention of the public to this invention than any general observation which we can possibly make.

The engine actually constructed has two cylinders of 13 inches stroke each, the one being 14 inches diameter, the other 10 1-4 inches.---The working pressure is 35 lb. above that of the atmosphere. The fly-wheel performs 36 evolutions in a minute. The break-wheel is two feet in diameter, and loaded with a weight of 5,200 lbs. The power of the engine is calculated to be equal to five horses. The regenerator has seven pipes about seven feet long and two inches diameter. The engine requires only 2 lb. of coal per hour, for the power of one horse and the whole heat which is actually lost out of this quantity, or not returned by the regenerator, is only 3 lb. per hour; so that the other parts are lost by radiation, &c. which may be much diminished in an engine on a larger scale, and by surrounding certain parts by imperfect conductors.

We are not only for opening the door to emigration, but we are for levelling the wall—of removing every obstacle to it. The advocates of Mr. Clay's bill urge this objection to a reduction of the price, that the public lands being cheapened will reduce the value of landed property in other States and thereby prejudice their citizens. This doctrine is too aristocratic for us; we hold it to be the duty of government to make an article that every citizen wants, as cheap as possible. A proprietor in Pennsylvania wants to sell his land, his neighbor wants land; but is too poor to give him his price; if government reduces the price of the public lands, the poor man may emigrate and buy, and find a permanent home. This government, however, more attentive to the covetousness of the rich, than to the necessities of the poor, refuses to cheapen her lands, because, by doing so, a customer would be taken from the rich man's door. The consequence is, the poor man is found ploughing the rich man's fields, and laboring for his daily bread, at a rate barely sufficient to feed and clothe his family.—Does not this too nearly approach aristocracy—a state of vassalage?—It so appears to us, and therefore, we repudiate the doctrine.—New Albany (Ia.) Gazette.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, January 1, 1834.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
of the House of Delegates:

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

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

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

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

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

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

By the resolution of the last General Assembly, in relation to the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast between Cape Charles and Lewis Town creek, with a view to their connection by such canals as may be found necessary to effect a safe and direct navigation through the said sounds, it seems to have been considered very desirable to obtain the aid of an experienced engineer from the United States corps, to aid in making the contemplated survey. An application had been made to the President of the United States in January, 1831, for the services of such an engineer, and although at first refused, a communication was subsequently received, intimating that the War Department would decree such sale. The [illegible] states that the said Deveraux [illegible] provided [illegible] out of this State and beyond the [illegible] Court. It is therefore this eighteenth day of our Lord [illegible] salary, should [illegible] in the year of our Lord [illegible] vision having, at that time, [illegible] by the legislature, the services of the engineer could not be accepted, by the then Executive, upon the terms offered. The correspondence between this department and the President of the United States and Secretary of War, having been submitted to the General Assembly, provision was made, at the last session, for the payment of all such expenses as might be incurred in making the survey. And, in May last, application was again made to the President of the United States for an engineer. The paper herewith marked A, is a copy of that application: to which no reply has been received.

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

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

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

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

We have employed Mr. Thomas Fletcher (the artist from whom several o[illegible] heed heretofore procured by t[illegible] whose work we understand had p[illegible] tion,) to make the swords directe[illegible] General Assembly [illegible] be procure[illegible] sented to Colonel Nathan Towson, [illegible] master General o[illegible] from B[illegible] and to Captain John W[illegible] States Navy. The[illegible] words are [illegible] testimonials of the admiration and [illegible] their native state, for the distingui[illegible] try and highly valuable services of t[illegible] during the late war with Great Brit[illegible] They have but recently been ordered. [illegible] delay has been occasioned by our desire [illegible] procure before ordering them, all the infor[illegible]ion and aid in our power, necessary to ha[illegible]g them designed correctly, and executed i[illegible] manner worthy of the State, and correspon[illegible] to the merits of the gallant officers for [illegible] they are intended.

Under the resolution "relative [illegible] State Map," John H. Alexander, Esq[illegible] was, in May last, appointed an engineer [illegible] examine and collect all the information, plats [illegible] reports of surveys, for canals, rail roads and [illegible]her public works, which have been made by [illegible] or under the authority of this state, or any co[illegible]any incorporated by the state, or under the [illegible]uthority of the corporation of the city of Ba[illegible]more."—And under the resolution "relative [illegible] a Geological Survey," Doctor Julius T. B[illegible]catel, was at the same time, appointed an assi[illegible]nt, to act in conjunction with said engineer, [illegible] to make the necessary geological researches [illegible] and report to us upon the expediency an[illegible] probable cost of a geological survey of the st[illegible]e."

The reports of these gentlemen h[illegible]e not been received, but we have been informe[illegible] by them that it is in preparation, and will [illegible]ortly be ready to be submitted to your consi[illegible]eration.

In pursuance of the resolution a[illegible]thorising and requesting us to contract for the re-building of the centre division of the State Tobacco Warehouse, No. 2, in the city of Baltimore, and for such other repairs as might be found requisite to put the said warehouse in complete repair, in May last, we employed Mr. John N. Murphy, a builder of experience and competency to superintend the said w[illegible]k. Mr. Murphy's report and account has just been received. He has finished the cent[illegible] building but he has not been able to complet[illegible] the necessary repairs to the other parts of the [illegible]rehouse, on account, as he states, of the quan[illegible]y of tobacco therein, which could not be removed until the completion of the centre division.

At the same time, we appointed Jeremiah L. Boyd, another builder of competency and experience, to examine the roof of the State House, and report to us what repairs were necessary to remedy its defects, and for the preservation of the building. At a subsequent session we received Mr. Boyd's report, and employed him to re-cover the roof with tin, and to make it SOUT[illegible] to the dome necessary for the [illegible]ty of the house. We had [illegible] BALT[illegible] DEVOTE particular[illegible]ances from Mr. Boyd [illegible] wood [illegible] the work completed before [illegible]tion respec[illegible] of the legislature, but in this we have in part been disappointed.

Under the resolution directing us to have the arms in the several armouries cleaned and put in good order, we deemed it necessary and proper to have an authentic report of their condition before proceeding to carry the resolution into effect, and for that purpose, instructed the Adjutant General, whose duty it was made by the resolution, annually to inspect the arms, to have such inspection made, and to report to us their condition designating such as required, and were found worthy of cleaning or repair, and such as should be found useless or unworthy of the expense necessary to render them fit for service. After receiving the Adjutant General's report, we furnished each armourer with a copy of that part of it relating to arms in his care, with instructions to proceed to have the arms, not condemned, put in order as required by the resolution. A part of those in the armoury here have been put in order, and reported to us, by the Adjutant General to have been done faithfully and to his entire satisfaction. It is presumed that the whole, in all the armouries, will be made fit for use within the year.

We have not had the new library contemplated by the legislature fitted up. Upon an examination of the law, and the part of the hall of the State House designated for the library, we did not feel ourselves warranted in fitting it up in the manner which was deemed by the library committee, the librarian and ourselves most proper. To do so, we should have had to bring down the present floor, so as to contract the cellar heretofore appropriated to contain the wood necessary to be consumed in the public use, as to render it inadequate for that purpose. This would have created the necessity of building a wood house,—for which we had no authority, or of having a large portion of the wood kept out of doors. Under these circumstances, we deemed it most advisable not to proceed with the work, but to refer the matter to your consideration, for such further legislative action upon it as you may deem expedient.

Being authorised by resolution to allow to the gentlemen employed to supervise the printing of the report on the Digest of the Laws, by John Buchanan and Reverdy Johnson, esquires, such compensation as we should deem just and proper, Mr. Raymond and Mr. Teakle, who had been appointed to that duty, in May last, presented separate accounts, different in amount, for their respective services, which were rejected by us, as exorbitant, and greatly disproportioned to the services rendered. By the presenting of these accounts, and the explanations and representations which their consideration called forth, we ascertained to our surprise, that [illegible] he work directed [illegible] n completed. We [illegible] y to arrest the print[illegible] d be furnished with satisfac[illegible] e that the work was ready for the [illegible] h we did by the adoption of the resolutions of which we herewith submit a copy. At a subsequent session, having received from Messrs. Buchanan and Johnson, the letter, of which a copy is herewith sent, we allowed to the supervisors, each, two hundred dollars, in full compensation for the services they had rendered under their appointment. No further communication having been received from the revisors, the printing of the work remains suspended.

Our investigations and reflections upon this subject have resulted in the full conviction that supervisors of the printing of the work, before it shall be acted on by the legislature, are wholly unnecessary. The laws annually passed, have heretofore been printed without any other supervision than that of the printers themselves. We are wholly unaware of any sufficient reason for an extra supervision of the work in question, at least, before it shall be finally acted upon by the General Assembly; and therefore, respectfully recommend the repeal of the resolution authorising the appointment of supervisors thereof.

Under the resolution of December session, 1831, No. 29, we caused to be forwarded by mail to each State and Territory, in the Union, a complete set of the reports of decisions in our court of appeals. We have received from the states of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Ohio, a set of the judicial reports of those states, respectively: which have been placed in the state library.

From those states, and also from Maine, Massachusetts, and Virginia, we have been advised of the receipt of the reports sent by us to the said states, but we have no advice from any of the other states, nor from any other territories, of the receipt of the reports sent to each of them. One set directed to the governor of the state of Mississippi, was arrested in the mail, at Nashville, Tennessee, by an agent of the General Post Office, and sent back to the Post Office here, and we are apprehensive that other sets, intended for other states, have been, by like agency, stopped in their progress, and by that means, withheld from their respective destinations.

The letter from the Clerk of the Council, to the Post Master General, (to which we are informed no reply has been received,) and the letters from the agent of the General Post Office, and from the Assistant Post Master General to Jonas Green, Esq. Post Master in this city, of which copies are herewith sent, explain the whole transaction. The Assistant Post Master General's letter, instructing Mr. Green not to mail books, "until the backs are taken off," puts it out of power to send, by mail, any books, without so mutilating them, as, materially to lessen their value. It has been the constant practice, uninter[illegible] (by Castle Haven) ed, until [illegible] return from the Eastern Shore [illegible] Wednesday and Saturday, leaving [illegible] from, and re[illegible] lock, A. M. for Castle Haven [illegible] mail, books and documents [illegible] and unbound, in reciprocal exchanges, with other states. Such exchanges of laws, judicial decisions, and other state papers, we consider highly interesting and valuable; and between some of the states, can only be certainly and safely effected, through the Post Offices.

You will receive, herewith, the annual report, from the directors of the Penitentiary, which has just been made to this Department, as required by law. This is a subject of much importance, and is submitted to your consideration in the hope and confident expectation, that you will give it a thorough investigation, and if any defects or imperfections should be found in the system, or in the principles or details of its administration, that you will apply the proper corrective.

We submit for your consideration, the several proposals for furnishing stationery for the public use, for the ensuing year, which have been received under an advertisement, (a copy of which is also submitted,) by the Clerk of the Council, in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly.

The communication from his excellency the Governor of Virginia, in relation to the unsettled boundary line, between that commonwealth and this state, and the act of the General Assembly, of which his excellency enclosed the authenticated copy herewith transmitted, it seems leave us ground to hope for a settlement of the public controversy.

Under this impression, and finding that the fair, impartial, and certain mode of terminating the controversy, by Commissionerss to be appointed by the two States, respectively, with full and unrestricted powers, and, in case of their disagreement, by the impartial umpirage of His Excellency the Governor, (for the time being) of the State of Delaware, which we had several years since proposed, and which was renewed under the Resolution of December Session, 1831,---that the Legislature of Virginia is not disposed to treat upon the subject, but upon the assumption, on their part, of an important, if not the main point in dispute, we deemed it proper to forbear any further correspondence in relation thereto. And we now submit the matter to your consideration under the fullest conviction, that in its present posture, we cannot consistently with the dignity of the state, make any further advances for an adjustment by negotiation—that we have no other alternatives but to yield the contest, and relinquish our claims, or to assert our rights before the Tribunal, constitutionally appointed, judicially, to decide upon them.

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

A report of a committee, and sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in relation to the Public Lands of the United States, and the Bill which was passed by the last Congress for a distribution of the proceeds of their sales, amongst the States, are laid before you in compliance with the request of his excellency Governor Lincoln.

We also lay before you two other communications from Governor Lincoln inclosing Reports and Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Massachusetts, upon the several propositions of South Caralina and Georgia, for a convention of the people to revise the Constitution of the United States; also a communication from His Excellency A. M. Scott, Governor of the State of Mississippi, with a Report, and Resolutions of that State upon the same subject; also a communication from His Excellency Samuel E. Smith, Governor of the State of Maine, with a Report, and Resolutions of the General Assembly of that State in relation to recent proceedings of South Carolina for nullifying certain Laws of the U. States; also a communication from His Excellency Henry W. Edwards, Governor of the State of Connecticut, with Resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, on the subject of the Tariff Laws, internal improvements, and amendments of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the State of Georgia; also a communication from His Excellency Samuel Dinsmoor, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, with Resolutions of the General Assembly of that State in favor of a more perfect and more uniform organization of the Militia by the General Government; also a communication from His Excellency William L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New York, with a Report and Resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, upon the same subject; and also a communication from His Excellency, Wilson Lumpkin, Governor of the State of Georgia, correcting an error which occurred on the 28th day of December last, in transmitting to the Executive of this State, a Resolution purporting to have been approved on the 22d of said month, which was not in fact approved, but which was rejected and a substitute adopted, which is printed with the Laws of Georgia received with said communication.

These several communications and documents, being submitted for your consideration in compliance with the requests contained in the said communications, we respectfully recommend them to your attention.

Among the subjects most worthy of being brought to your notice, on the present occasion, you will permit us to mention our great works of Internal Improvement. Next to the diffusion of virtue and general diffusion of [illegible]tirely throu[illegible] it appears to us, that there is no there is a sp[illegible] task; none more worthy of the patriotic exertions of a republican people, or their representatives, than that of improving the conveniencies, and facilitating the means of social and commercial intercourse. Looking into history, we shall find those persons, both of the ancient and modern world, most renowned for the cultivation of the arts of peace, or which have transmitted to posterity, or now exhibit, the brighest examples of wealth, prosperity and liberal institutions, or in which we see the nearest approximation to the only true and legitimate ends of government—the happiness and prosperity of the people, have ever been most distinguished for works of this description.

Could Egypt ever have been what she once was, the home of myriads of happy and prosperous human beings—the chosen seat of the arts, elegance, literature, and refinement—the store house and granary of the world—but for her numerous channels of inter-communication—her noble works of internal improvement? But for these, could so vast an empire have long endured, in the then condition of the world? But for these, would it not have fallen to pieces by its own weight? Could sympathies and affections have been kept alive between its various parts, but for the easy, free and frequent intercourse of all her citizens, by means of her internal improvements?

Look to Holland, to France, to England—see the striking contrast in favor of the liberty, prosperity and happiness of their people, when compared with the neighboring nations; and see too their great progress in, and still zealous prosecution of internal improvements.

With such examples before us, and others more recent, but not less striking, within the limits of our own confederation, can we hesitate to do every thing in such a cause, consistent with our other duties, and a just regard to the equal rights of all our fellow citizens?

It is with unfeigned pleasure we announce to you, and herewith submit the accompanying official evidence of the happy termination of the collisions which have heretofore existed between the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road companies. Upon this auspicious termination and amicable adjustment of the controversy so long pending, between these public spirited companies, engaged in the prosecution of magnificent schemes of internal improvement, in the success of both of which, the state is deeply, if not equally interested; we beg leave to offer to you, and to the respective companies, our sincere congratulations.

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

In consequence of the compromise thus happily effected, and the arrangements mutually agreed upon, and in progress of execution, the Rail Road will soon be completed to Harper's Ferry, on the other side of the Potomac, at which point it will unite with the Winchester Rail Road, now making and passing through a large portion of the most fertile territory of Virginia, to some of her most thriving inland towns, whence again there can be no question, but that other branches will be extended, augmenting at every step the usefulness and profits of our work, and pouring a constantly increasing amount of agricultural and mineral productions into the great commercial emporium of the state. And whilst these improvements are progressing on the other side of the Potomac, the patriotic, enterprising and intelligent Directors of the company, are left free to push their work, as at first contemplated, to the Ohio river, either through the Western counties of our state, or by any other route, (except only the Maryland shore of the Potomac,) as future experience and examination may dictate or require.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal too, seems to give earnest of its steady advancement, and of ultimately realizing all the hopes of its friends and projectors. Hitherto, it has had many difficulties to contend with, but a brighter day begins to dawn upon its prospects. Maryland, the cities of the District of Columbia, and a comparatively limited appropriation from the national treasury, have hitherto furnished the chief means of prosecuting this great work. Now, however, there are cheering indications of awakening, as well as increasing interests in its success. Virginia extended to it a favorable hand, at the last session of her legislature. Pennsylvania has more recently, spoken in its favour: Ohio, and other western states, cannot have become indifferent to it. Both this work and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, highly important, as they undoubtedly are, to this state, are of a character and magnitude, so truly and clearly national, that we cannot but indulge the hope that they will each receive the aid of the national treasury, in a manner and upon a scale, correspondent to the dignity and abundant means of the nation, and to the magnitude and importance of the works themselves.

With the limited resources for such stupendous undertakings, much has been done; an impetus has been given to public opinion; the eyes of the nation are upon them; doubts of their practicability have been dispelled; the legitimate, appropriate and adequate support of the general government, is alone wanting, to ensure their final completion, and triumphant success; and this support, we cannot allow ourselves to believe, will be much longer withheld. We, therefore, confidently anticipate, that at no very distant day, these great works will be fully completed, and that, whilst they will afford the means and facilities of social and commercial intercourse, they will be of inestimable value, as amongst the strongest ligaments of the primary objects of the patriotic desire of all good citizens—the perpetual, indisoluble, union of the States. Among our works of internal improvement, in progress of execution, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road deserves notice. It is much to be regretted that the policy of our sister, on the north, has hitherto denied to this work, the privilege of pursuing its course beyond the confines of Maryland. It may, however, be profitably extended in another direction; nor can we abandon the hope, that Pennsylvania will yet relax her policy in this respect, and deal with it in that spirit of liberality, hitherto, and in other respects, so peculiarly characteristic of that great state.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington, has been commenced; and the whole capital, believed to be necessary for its completion, having been subscribed, there can be no doubt of its being finished within the time prescribed; and, as little of its great utility, as well as productiveness, when completed.

Whether any, and if any, what legislation may be necessary, during your present session, in reference to any of our works of internal improvement, is left to your wisdom and consideration, when you shall have received and examined, the particular reports which will, no doubt, be submitted to you in reference to each.

We earnestly press upon your consideration the necessity of providing for the better organization and discipline of the militia. The experience of all ages, has taught that the only safe, the only secure, reliance of a free people, for protection against outrage and agression, is upon the militia—upon themselves. But this reliance is far from being either safe or secure, unless there be, constantly kept up, a certain degree of organization and discipline; at present, we cannot be said to have either—how soon we may have occasion for both, none can tell.

It is not, perhaps, obtainable, nor does it appear to be essential, that the whole body of the militia should be skilled, or even, at all instructed in the discipline of the camp, or of the field, but it appears to us, that a system might be devised, which by providing effectually, for the regular enrollment of the citizens subject to militia duty, and for the exercise and instruction of the commissioned officers, in camp and field duty, would insure to us all the essential benefits of a organized militia, without in the least, encroaching upon the time and convenience of the great body of the people, or exacting of the commissioned officers any sacrifice, which their patriotism would not be forwarded in making, for so desirable an object.

The state of our finances, will be made known to you by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in the performance of the duties devolved upon him by the General Assembly.—That excellent and valuable public servant, will lay before you a particular and detailed report, upon this subject, from which you will learn all material facts in relation thereto, and by which you will be enabled to judge, more correctly, than from any suggestions of ours, of the nature and extent of the public exigencies and resources. A prudent economy, in all our expenditures, are so obviously proper, as to need no recommendation from us.

There is no subject upon the mention of which the patriot's heart will more freely expand, or upon which the enlightened Republican Statesman, more delights to dwell, than the education of the rising generation. Upon them and upon their wisdom and virtue, will greatly depend the liberty, property and happiness of thousands unborn. They are destined to fill the places of each, and all of us; they are to be the heirs of all our possessions; the first objects of our affections: let them be also, the first, as well as last objects of our bounty.

In vain do we boast of a government of equal liberty, if a very large portion of our fellow citizens be incapable of appreciating its advantages. In vain do we talk of equality, while the light of science sheds its beams upon the minds of a few only, of our citizens. In vain do we calculate upon of the perpetuity of our happy form of government, if those who come after us, shall be too unlettered to learn from the instructive page of history, its origin, and great comparative advantages.

The strength, prosperity, and general well-being of all Republics, emphatically, depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the people; and in a government, so purely Republican as ours, where, it is not only the right, but the duty of every citizen, at short intervals, to exercise his full and equal share of the sovereign power, it would seem to be peculiarly, the duty of the body politic, to take care that every one shall have the means afforded of becoming capable of exercising that power and

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