any such lands are situate be at liberty to repeal any law or ordinance passed by such State, in pursuance of any act of Congress by which such State is prohibited from levying any tax upon lands sold by the United States for the term of five years from and after the date of such sale.

The following Bills were introduced on leave, read a first and second time and referred.

By Mr. LINN, a Bill to provide for the legal adjudication and settlement of certain claims to lands therein ascertained.

By Mr. KING, of Alabama, a Bill to authorize the Pensacola and Pedido Rail Road, and Canal Company to construct a Rail Road or Canal through the Public Lands.

A bill to provide for the enlistment of boys for the Naval Service, and to extend the term for the enlistment of Seamen.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. NILES rose, and adverting to the motion of Mr Calhoun yesterday to refer so much of the Message of the President as refers to the reduction of the revenue to the Committee on Finance, expressed himself as less satisfied with the language of the Senator from S. Carolina than with the reference. He considered it important that so far as this reduction was to be effected by a reduction or repeal of duties, it ought to be a subject for the consideration of the Committee which had charge of the great interest of the country. He therefore wished to refer that part of the message to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. CALHOUN objected to the motion as out of order, the Senate having yesterday adopted the motion which he had submitted.

Mr. NILES to get rid of this objection, said he would limit his motion to so much of the Message as relates to the repeal of duties.

Mr. CALHOUN asserted that this was implied in his motion to refer so much as relates to the "reduction of the revenue."

At this stage, Mr. EWING of Ohio, seeing a debate about to arise called for

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Ewing to rescind the Treasury order of 12th July,

Mr. BENTON, with leave of Mr. Crittenden, (who was entitled to the floor,) read some documents to which he had referred in his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN then rose in reply to Mr. Benton, and addressed the Senate, at length and with very considerable force and ingenuity until some time past 3 o'clock.

The yeas and nays were then ordered to be taken on the second reading of the resolutions,

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 20, 1836.

The SPEAKER, on leave, presented the following executive communication.

A communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on the subject of the explosion of steam boilers; which on motion of Mr HANNEGAN, was, with the accompanying documents, referred to the select committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr WHITTLESEY of [illegible] the rules were suspended for the purpose, and [illegible] yment for

CHOICE FANCY PE[illegible] troyed in [illegible] down to us to [illegible] agreed to place where the session expires [illegible] up in its turn according.

Mr. MANN of New York, wished to inquire if the provisions of this bill were intended to cover all property lost from the declaration of independence down to the present time. It was not unknown to the house that a large number of claims had heretofore been presented at the proper Department, which could not be passed because of the want of proper evidence in the case. He desired to know whether, by the provisions of this bill, those old claims which had been rejected by the Third Auditor would be again revived. He doubted not but the principle of the bill might be correct, but if the provisions of it were not specific, he must vote against it.

Mr. WHITTLESEY of Ohio observed that when the bill was reported by the Committee of Claims its provisions did not go further back than the year 1822. It would be recollected, however, that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Hardin) had moved at amendment in Committee of the Whole, which extended the provisions thereof back to the year 1812; which amendment was agreed to in committee, and subsequently concurred in by the House. As to the other inquiry of the gentleman, he had only to say that it was not designed by the Committee of Claims, that any of the cases alluded to by him should be revived.

Mr. MANN observed, that since he had heard the explanation of the gentleman from Ohio, he was satisfied that the bill would not embrace the old claims he had alluded to; therefore he was willing to yield it his entire support.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Mr. PEARCE of Rhode Island, moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, laying on the table the following resolution reported by Mr. Hannegan, from the Select Committee on the West Point Academy.

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the West Point Academy, be authorized, by themselves, or a sub-committee, to visit the Academy, for the purposes mentioned in the resolution under which they were appointed.

The motion lies over.

NORTH WEST INDIANS.

Mr. BELL also moved a reconsideration of the vote of the House on yesterday, rejecting the following resolution, submitted by Mr. JONES of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating money for holding treaties with, and the purchase of the lands belonging to the Sacs, Fox, Sioux, and Winnebago Indians, in Wisconsin Territory, and to provide for their removal west of the Mississippi river.

The motion also lies over.

[We are compelled to stop the Congressional proceeding here to make room for other matter. Our design is to publish an abstract of the whole proceedings as we have commenced to day and which we will finish in our next. We have commenced at a late date but it is done for the purpose of having them regular. Ed. Whig.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

The Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois assenting to the continuation of the National Road through that State, provided it be made across the Mississippi river at Alton, in Illinois, and not at any other point, were taken up.

Mr. REYNOLDS stated it to be the determination of the State of Illinois to withhold it assent from the continuation of the road unless it should take the route indicated in the resolutions; and he contended that the Government had not the power to construct a road at all, without the assent of the State through which it should pass.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Post offices and Post roads.

The States were called, in order, for the presentation of petitions.

TEXAS.

The following Message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

During the last session information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain "the political, military, and civil condition of Texas." I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent, who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been left without further remark, on the information now given to Congress, were it not that the two Houses, at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power." This mark of interest in the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgement of a new State as inily of nations, is at all times an act of great deli- dependent, and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so when such forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition, under these circumstances, if not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or the new world, have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them, until the clearest evidence was in their possession, to enable them not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation. In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the revolutionary moments in those kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government, that we have under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence compelle to decide. It has thus been made know the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes, which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. Public opinion here is so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry even been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognising a new State; a power, the exercise which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the constitution as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers, and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils, must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequences would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and with honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing; but on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies, we stood aloof and waited, not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into district Governments of these Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Granada, of Venezuela and of Ecuador, only after their independence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance, at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico.

The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and never there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property, and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that, the people of that country have instituted the same form of Government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States.

This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognise the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long established policy of our Government—a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting, with simplicity and directness, the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence, that if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberations; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1836.

The message having been read—

On motion of Mr HOWARD, the message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, December 28th, 1836.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,
AND OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

In discharging, on the present occasion, the customary duty of submitting to you, at the commencement of your session, such matters of public concern as may seem to demand the consideration of the General Assembly, we cannot refrain, in the outset of this communication, from congratulating you, and the people of the State at large, upon the restoration of peace and quiet within our borders; upon the harmony which prevails among our citizens; and upon the praiseworthy desire, manifested in every quarter, of uniting zealously and in the best spirit, for the advancement of the true glory and welfare of the State.

There is in our opinion, no truth more obvious, or scarcely more important to be known and recognized in every well regulated Government than that the undue prevalence and excitement of the spirit of party are calculated to disturb the peace of society, and create serious and permanent evils in the body politic. This salutary lesson is exemplified in the history of all Governments, but it is more particularly striking in those whose foundations are based upon Republican principles. If it were necessary to travel beyond the limits of our own observation and experience to establish the truth of these remarks, we might show, that in the anarchy and consequent destruction of most, if not all the free Governments of both ancient and modern times, an inflamed party spirit has been a most prominent and efficient agent. But it is not necessary to do so. In our own times—here—in our own State, and before our own eyes—have we witnessed the extreme to which the undue indulgence of the spirit of party leads. But, happily, in our case, the patriotism of the community was aroused to the dangers with which we were threatened, and the issue of the recent occurrences furnishes a practical illustration of the stability of free institutions when supported by a patriotic and intelligent people.

In this connexion we would respectfully invite your attention to the Proclamation and Message which we had the honor to submit to the House of Delegates, on the 25th ultimo, copies of which we herewith transmit to the Senate.—These Documents exhibit the action of the Executive, and the views entertained by us of the further measures, necessary and proper to be adopted in relation to the extraordinary occurrences of which they treat. The more we reflect on this subject, the more thoroughly are we persuaded, that your action concerning it, is a duty of the most weighty and responsible character, and we therefore, earnestly hope that you will take into your serious consideration, without unnecessary delay, our Election and Criminal Laws, with the view to prevent the recurrence of any similar conduct in all future time.

Among the first acts which it will be necessary for you to perform, is the passage of such a law, as will entitle this State to the reception of her portion of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, under the Deposite Law of the last session of the National Congress. It is probable that the sum which Maryland will be entitled to receive under that act, will not fall far short of a million and a half of dollars. The application of this large fund, will, therefore, necessarily constitute a prominent subject for deliberation at your present session, as the whole amount of it will fall due before the next annual session of the General Assembly.

The Internal Improvement law of the extra session in May last, having amply provided for works of this character, by authorising the negotiation of a loan of eight millions of dollars, —the whole of which sum is appropriated to this most important object—(and which we think should not be diverted to any other,) we beg leave most respectfully to recommend that the amount which may be received by this State, as her portion of the Surplus Revenue referred to, be invested either in the eight million loan, the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company, lately subscribed for under the Internal Improvement act, or, in some other permanent and profitable stock, and that the interest or dividends to be annually received therefrom, be applied to the general purposes of the State, until the Treasury shall be relieved from the balance which has appeared against it for several past years, and be in a condition to meet, from other sources all demands against it; and that, thereafter, the said interest or dividends be appropiated to the advancement of Education.

It is believed that the appropriation of the accruing interest upon said fund, for for about three or four years, to the general purposes of the Treasury, and the completion of the great works of Internal improvement, in which the State has large investments—which may and ought to be effected in the same time—will relieve the State Treasury from all difficulty, and leave it, thereafter, with ample resources, independent of said fund to meet all ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, and demands against it. And it will probably require about the same length of time, to mature and get into operation, a general system of Education, commensurate with the increased means of sustaining it.

Of the importance of Education, it is not necessary for us to speak in lengthened terms. That is a subject upon which we all harmonize in opinion. Confessedly, the greatest blessing, and most secure palladium of a free people—their firmest reliance for the perpetuity of their freedom, and for the discomfiture and overthrow of those who would invade it,—it must ever claim from their true representatives, and their real friends, the most efficient encouragement, whenever the means in their power shall enable them to extend it. We regard the present as a most auspicious crisis for the establishment of a general system of Education throughout the State, which we think may, and should be so modeled, as that no one need forego its beneficial influences. It is not probable that any considerable portion of the surplus fund allotted to the States, will be wanted for many years to come, and we do not regard it as all certain, that it will ever be required by the General Government, unless, perhaps, some extraordinary event, such as a foreign war, shall render the demand of a pressing and indispensable character. Unless some such contingency should happen, we are firmly persuaded, that its recall to the coffers of the United States' Treasury, should be resisted by the representatives of the people of the States; and we have no doubt this will be done. Under these circumstances, any system of Education, based upon the perpetuity of this fund, will be most likely to continue through a protracted series of years, and, in this light, it becomes a matter demanding the most serious consideration, and judicious arrangement.—But, although the permanent continuance of this fund among the States, is a proposition which, in our opinion, may be relied upon with much confidence, yet it will be necessary that it should be so invested, that whenever its repayment shall be called for, it may be met with that promptness of execution, which should characterize the engagements of a sovereign State and which is so indispensable to her character and credit,—It was with a view to the attainment of this most desirable object, that we suggested the propriety of making provision for the annual outlay of the interest ONLY; not deeming the expenditure of any portion of the principal, under the existing law of Congress, as proper or expedient.

Reform in the constitution of the State will constitute another prominent topic for your consideration, and permit us to express the opinion, founded upon mature reflection on the subject, that it is of the highest importance, that your present session should not be brought to a close, without the adoption of at least some leading measures bearing upon this difficult and exciting question. We had the honor of submitting some suggestions on this subject, in the message to the House of Delegates before mentioned, to which we beg leave at this time respectfully to call your attention.

It has become our painful duty to announce to you the death of the Honorable Robert H. Goldsborough, late a representative of this State, in the Senate of the United States. This melancholy event occurred in October last, at his residence on the Eastern Shore. The distinguished character of the deceased; his many valuable public services; his singular urbanity and kindness in all the relations of private life, his superior intellectual endowments and high moral worth, had acquired for him a name among his fellow countrymen which will cause him to be classed and remembered with the purest and proudest which adorn the long catalogue of Maryland's distinguished sons.

It will be incumbent upon you to supply the vacancy, created by this mournful dispensation of Divine Providence, at as early a day as convenient, since the importance of a full representation from this State in the Senate of the United States, during the residue of the present session of Congress, when many deeply interesting questions are likely to be decided, is so obviously apparent. We forebore to exercise the power of making a temporary appointment of a successor, with which we were clothed by the constitution, because it was not probable, that a full representation in the Senate of the United States, would be of much importance before your annual meeting, and because, without strong necessity, we were unwilling, by such appointment, to interfere with your unbiased choice in making a more permanent selection.

In compliance with the resolution of the last General Assembly, No. 15, we appointed "one commissioner from each of the counties of the Eastern Shore of this State to make a reconnoisance and survey, and an estimate of the cost of a rail road from some point or points in Cecil county, in connexion with one or more of the improvements in said county, and thence extending by a line, as straight as may be, nearly contiguous to and parallel with the Western limits of the State of Delaware, to the southern extreme of Somerset county, with a divergent route through Worcester county, to the northern line of the State of Virginia, &c" We have not received any official report of the completion or extent of progress made in the survey of the route for said rail road, or of the estimate of its cost; but we have unofficially understood, that the survey of a route for the main line, and also an estimate of its cost, have been completed, and will be reported as soon as the chief engineer, employed in making them can prepare his report, and the necessary maps and documents to accompany it.

On application to the President of the United States, as required by the charter of the Annapolis and Potomac canal company, we procure the services of George W. Hughes esquire, one of the United States' corps of engineers, in making the necessary surveys for the route of said canal. Mr Hughes, in a communication to us, dated the 8th ult., states, "that the surveys and location of the canal are drawing to a close, and with favorable weather will be entirely completed by the last of next week." We have not since received any further communication from Mr Hughes, but presume that his final report of the surveys; &c. will be made without unnecessary delay. In connexion with this subject, we lay before you a copy of a communication from Mr Hughes, and of the extracts of proceedings of the commissioners, and of the President and Directors of the Maryland canal company, enclosed and mentioned in his communication marked No. 3.

In pursuance of the authority conferred on us by the 8th section of the act, passed at the extra session in May last, entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement", we appoint Charles B Fisk esquire, of the United States' corps of engineers, to survey the several routes of the Maryland canal company, by the valleys of the Monocacy & Patapsco, or by a route diverging from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at the mouth of the Seneca river, exclusively within the limits of this State, and to perform the other duties prescribed by the said act." And the Maryland canal company, also, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, appointed George W. Hughes, esquire, another of the engineers of the United States' corps, "to act concurrently with the engineers appointed by us," in making said surveys, &c. as appears by a communication from the President of said company, a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked No. 4

On the 20th day of July last, the aforesaid engineers made to us the report, of which the document herewith sent, marked No. 5, is a copy. Upon consideration whereof, and in pursuance of the requisition of the aforesaid act, we adopted the preamble and resolution, of which the document marked No. 6 is a copy.

The agreement of the Chasapeake and Ohio canal company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, in general meetings of said corporations respectively assembled, to the several provisions of the act for the promotion of internal improvements, passed at the extra session of May last, so far as they are applicable to said corporations respectively were several by communicated, under their respective corporate seals, and the signatures of their Presidents, to the Governor of this State within the time required by the said act. The documents herewith marked Nos 7 and 8, are copies of the said communications.

In pursuance of the act passed at May session last, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor and Council to build a new tobacco inspection warehouse in the city of Baltimore," and of the supplement thereto, we contracted with John N. and William Murphy, building mechanics of the said city, for building a new warehouse on the vacant lot adjoining the State's tobacco inspection warehouse No. 3, upon the plan and of the dimensions referred to in said act, and we contracted for the purchase of the lot of land adjoining said vacant lot, as required by the act aforesaid. By the communication from the commissioner of loans, of which the document marked No. 9 is a copy, it appears that the loan provided for by the above mentioned acts, to pay for the vacant lot and the erection of the warehouse could not be obtained upon such terms as would have justified its negotiation, or, as it is evident, was expected by the General Assembly.

Under these circumstances—a contract having been made for the erection of the new warehouse—and for the purchase of the vacant lot, as required by law—and no funds of consequence in hand, or likely to be procured by the loan provided for as aforesaid—we had resort to the authority contained in the law of December session 1825, entitled, "A supplement to the act entitled, an act to establish State warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore," which places under our direction and control the nett revenue arising from the inspection of tobacco as a fund for building warehouses. Under this last mentioned act, we have paid towards the erection of the new warehouse and for the said lot $4,070 21, all the nett revenue arising from the inspection of tobacco in the treasury up to the last instant; and issued certificates of debt, chargeable upon the future receipts of said revenue, for $7,433 55 payable in six months, and for $2,500 payable in twelve months, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in payment for the balance of the purchase money of the said lot, and towards the erection of the warehouse. And it will be necessary, from time to time, as the work progresses, to issue further certificates of debt, at such dates of payment as the inspection revenue will probably meet. The certificates which have been issued were cashed by the Union Bank, as we presume that such as may hereafter issue, will be by that institution or otherwise, without difficulty.

The failure to obtain the small loan provided for to be applied to the erection of a new tobacco warehouse and purchase of an adjoining lot, and various other indications of an unfavorable state of the money market, as well in Europe as in this country, induced us to postpone the appointment of commissioners, which we were authorized to make, to negotiate the loan of eight millions of dollars, under the act of May last, for the promotion of internal improvement. Recent information induces us to believe that a favorable change has commenced, and that well grounded hopes may be entertained that the condition of the money market will soon be such that the eight million loan may be obtained on terms within the limits of the said act. We have therefore recently appointed commissioners to negotiate it.

As required by resolution No. 55 of the General Assembly, passed in May last, we appointed three citizens of Worcester county, commissioners "to make a reconnoisance and survey, and to estimate the cost of a rail road within the limits of Worcester county, from some point on the south line of the State of Delaware, through the town of Berlin New Ark, and Snow Hill, to some suitable point on Pocomoke river, and also to extend the reconnoisance and survey from the assumed point of Delaware, in as straight a line as may be, to the northern line of the State of Virginia, bounding Worcester county, with a divergent route to any one or more of the places therein mentioned, or to connect the said route with any other works of improvement authorized by this State, or the States of Delaware and Virginia, &c." And the said commissioners having, as authorized by the resolution in September last, made a requisition on the Governor for the services of the State's engineer in making the reconnoisance, survey &c., we apprized the engineer of the requisition, and directed him to correspond with the commissioners on the subject. We received from the engineer an acknowledgement of our communication, stating that he would comply with our directions, and shortly be in readiness to attend to that duty. We have not received any report from either the commissioners or the engineers in relation to said survey.

We transmit herewith a copy of a communication from the Persident of the Balt. & Susquehana rail road company, with a printed copy of the ninth annual report of the President and Directors thereof, which affords a gratifying view of the progress and prospects of that company in the highly important work of internal improvement in which they are engaged.

We have not received any official report from the Chesapeak and Ohio canal company, or the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company of the progress of those companies the present year, in executing those great works, so vitally important to the commercial, financial and general interests and prosperity of the State; but we presume, of course, that such reports will be submitted to your consideration at your present session.

Such are the character and magnitude of those works; the immensity of the trade they are intended, and cannot when completed fail to attract to our commercial metropolis, and the deep financial interest of the State connected with them, that their speedy completion is a matter of such high and pressing importance as to demand from all concerned the most vigorous and energetic efforts to accomplish it.

In conformity to the 44th resolution of the last General Assembly, directing the procurement of full length portraits of the late William Paca, Samuel Chase, and Thomas Stone, three of the Signers, of the Declaration of Independence from this State, we succeeded in procuring the services of John B Bordley, a young and eminent native artist, who has executed the paintings in a highly creditable manner. These portraits may now be seen appropriately arranged in the Senate Chamber, by the side of that of the distinguished Carroll, and altogether present to the eye of the beholder a most interesting and impressive spectacle

In compliance with the resolution of the last General Assembly, in relation to the manuscript History of Maryland, by John Leeds Bozman, presented to the State by John Leeds Kerr, esquire, we contracted with Messrs. Lucas & Deaver, of the city of Baltimore, for printing at least one thousand copies of that work; five hundred copies of which we reserved to the State, to be delivered by the said Lucas and Deaver within eighteen months, well bound in sheep, at $4 per copy. [illegible] a 25

The repairs of the public grounds and many the State house have not yet been completed. The new stone wall and [illegible] pleted. Is it to appear to be executed in a substantial and permanent workmanlike manner; and with the end, that of the gates to be placed at the three entrances to the circle, this portion of the work may be said to be completed. There are some trifling improvements which remain to be done on the interior of the circle, such as removing rubbish and grading the ground, to which objects we think a small additional appropriation should be directed. After these repairs and improvements shall have been thoroughly consummated, it will be with you to decide upon the expediency of appointing a suitable person with a small salary, to take care of the public grounds and other State property, and to keep them in suitable order.

Under resolution No. 66, of the last annual session, we have caused to be transcribed the original journal of proceedings of the Council of safety, for the years 1774 and 1775, and the original Journal of the Convention of 1775, and the correspondence and other papers connected with those interesting bodies, and periods of our history. By an inspection of this transcript, the reader will find that numerous highly valuable and interesting papers, have been thus reserved from oblivion. We have not been able to give but a cursory examination to the numerous other papers, recently brought to light. It will remain for the Executive hereafter to determine upon a fuller examination of them; what portion, if any, ought to be transcribed, to carry out the views of the Legislature, as expressed in the Resolution on that subject.

The various other Resolutions passed at the last session of the General Assembly and which we were directed to carry into effect, have received a due portion of our attention, and the most of them, we are pleased to announce, have been satisfactorily executed.

A communication from Robert Lemmon, Esq. one of the Auctioneers within the City of Baltimore, under the authority of the State, was received by us on the 23d day of July last, stating that a suit had been instituted against him, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the recovery of a fine of $500, for not complying with their ordinance, then recently passed for the regulation of Sales by Auction; and calling on us, (as the measure was an attack both on the Law and Revenue of the State,) to direct our law officer to resist it at the State's cost. This request appearing to us reasonable and proper, we directed the Clerk of the Council to apprise Mr. Lemmon that it would be complied with, and by our direction the letter of which the document marked No 11, is a copy, was addressed to the Attorney General.

We have not received an official copy of the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, regulating Sales by Auction, referred to in the letter of Mr. Lemmon, nor any other evidence of their proceedings under it. But we have reason to believe that, in addition to the prosecution of Auctioneers, for selling under the authority of the State, that the Mayor and City Council, have Licensed Auctioneers, who are selling under their authority, in violation of the law of the State.

We have deemed it our duty, to submit this subject to your consideration, with the view to such further Legislation as you may deem necessary for preserving the Revenue arising from this source, and for maintaining and enforcing the State Law.

We transmit herewith some claims for Militia services in Cecil County, which not having authority, under existing laws, to settle we submit for your consideration.

Since the last session of the General Assembly, we have received from the Governors of the States of New York and Maine, copies of sundry Resolutions passed by the Legisla-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0725