EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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☞ All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*.

POETRY.

From the London Saturday Magazine.

AN ENIGMA.

Pronounced as one letter, and written with three.

o letters there are, and two only in me,
I am double, am single, am black, blue and grey,
I am read from both ends, and the same either way.
I am restless and wandering, steady and fixed,
you know not one hour what I may be the next,
I melt and kindle, beseech, and defy,
I am watery and moist, I am fiery and dry
I am scornful and scowling, compassionate, meek,
I am light, I am dark, I am strong, I am weak,
I am sluggish and dead, I am lively and bright.
I am sharp, I am flat, I am left, I am right,
I am piercing and clear, I am heavy and dull,
ressive and languid, contrasted and full.
n careless and vacant, I search and I pry,
And judge, and decide and examine, and try,
I'm a globe, and a mirror, a window a door,
An index, an organ, and fifty things more.
I belong to all animals under the sun,
And to those which were long understood to have none.
By some I am said to exist in the mind,
And I am found in potatoes and needles and wind,
Three jackets I own, of glass, water and horn,
And I wore them all three on the day I was born
I am covered quite snug, have a lid and a fringe,
Yet I move every way on invisible hinge,
A pupil I have, a most whimsical wight,
Who is little by day, and grows big in the night
Upon I cherish with care as a part of myself,
For in truth I depend on this delicate elf,
Who collects all my food, and [illegible]
[illegible] will not pass.
A blow makes me run through I have not a limb;
Though I neither have fins, nor bladder. I swim,
Like many more couples, my partner and I,
At times will look cross at each other, and shy;
Yet still though we differ in what we're about,
One will do all the work when the other is out
I am least apt to cry as they always remark,
When trimmed with good lashes, or kept in the dark,
Should I fret and be heated they put me to bed,
And leave me to cool upon wet r and bread.
But if hardened I grow they make use of the knife,
Lest an obstinate humor endanger my life,
Or you may, though the treatment appears to be rough,
Run a spit through my side, and with safety enough
Like boys who are fond of the fruit and their play.
I am seen with my ball and my apple all day,
My bed is a rainbow, I reel and I dance;
I am said to retire, though I never advance.
I am read by Physicians as one of their books,
And used by the ladies to fasten their hooks.
My language is plain though it cannot be heard,
And I speak without ever pronouncing a word.
Some call me a diamond, some say *I* am jet;
Others talk of my water, or how *I* am set.
I'm a borough in England, in Scotland a stream
And an isle of the sea in the Irishman's dream,
The earth without me would no loveliness wear.
And sun, moon, and stars, at my wish disappear;
Yet so frail is my tenure, so bristle my joy,
That a speck gives me pain, and a drop can destroy.

A SINCERE LOVER.

He courted not as others do;
He did not say his heart was mine;—
He never praised my cheeks soft hue,
Or said without me he should pine?
Oh, no! oh, no! but still to me,
He always looked sincerity!

He never said my eyes were bright:
He never praised my jetty hair;—
But when he left my home at night,
He looked as if his heart was there!
'Twas this! 'twas this first vanquished me;—
He looked so like sincerity!

He that undertakes to become high in the world, should have a small conscience, and a long tongue, talking everything and feeling nothing.

A new Joke.—"Whose brush are you cleaning your teeth with, Bill?" asked a "queer one" of a lad in a store the other day.

"It's your's, I expect,' said the boy rather sheepishly, 'but I shant hurt it.'"

'Well, be sure you put it back where you got it, for I cleaned my toe-nails with it yesterday, and I want to keep it for that purpose hereafter.

A Condensed Character.—This is the way one editor talks about another—'He is too contemptible to be worthy of hate, and too insignificant to repay the trouble of despising him.'

We have heard of a person *so long* that he could'nt go to sleep all over at the same time. —Picayune.

In the days of the Blue Laws a *Shoemaker* was condemned to be hung for some crime, but on the day of execution, it was discovered that he was the only person of that trade in the town and could not possibly be spared. A *weaver* was hung in his place, as they had plenty of them.

A shop keeper in New York, the other day, stuck upon his door the following laconic advertisement; 'A boy wanted! On going to his shop the next morning, he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label; 'Here he is.'

Racing—The racing mania prevails to such an extent in New Orleans that a wag in ridicule wrote on a church door closed from some cause or other—"No preaching to day, gone to the races!"

At a ladies fair in Troy last week apples were sold at 40 and 60 cents a-piece.

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.

Three Girls.—Three of the monarchies of Europe exhibit the singular spectacle of being headed by young girls. The Queen of England is but 18, the Queen of Portugal the same, and the Queen of Spain 7. The Queen Regent of Spain is about 31.

STORM AT SEA—"The chaplain asked one of the crew if he thought there was any danger? Replied the sailor, 'If it blows as hard as it does now, we shall all be in heaven before twelve o'clock to-night.' 'The Lord forbid!' exclaimed the affrighted chaplain.'

The following *native* love promise was recently made to a finally given mamorata:—

"I like you," sighed the girl to her suitor, "but I can't leave home I am a widow's only darling. No *husband* can *equal* my parent in kindness."

"She is kind," pleaded the wooer—but be my wife—we will live all together, and see if I don't *beat your mother*.

Legal Lies.—In chancery, at one time, when the counsel of the parties set forth the boundaries of the land in question, by the plot; and the counsel of one part, said—'We lie on this side my lord;' and the counsel of the other part said—'And we lie on this side;' the lord chancellor, Hatton, stood up and said—'If you lie on both sides, whom will you have me to believe?'

A queer way to mend matters.—Said a viscount to a knight, 'Is it true sir, that in a house where I am thought to be witty you said that I had no wit at all?' Replied the knight to the viscount—"My lord, I never was in a house where you were thought to be witty, and I never had occasion to tell my body that you had no wit at all!"

'Advertising for a lad sixteen, once,' said a friend of ours, 'I was surprised by the application of apparently a child."

'You are too young.'

'Sixteen, sir!'

'How happens it you are so small,'

'[illegible] father, and never allowed [illegible] fully satisfied.'

[illegible] WAY TO OBTAIN A HUSBAND.

Of all the stratagems resorted to by female ingenuity to obtain a suitable husband, we know of none so extraordinary as that of the French lady who gave out that her head resembled a 'Death's Head.'

Among the numerous lovers, who, in consequence of the immense wealth she was reputed to possess, aspired to the honors of her hand, in spite of the terrors of her face there were reckoned no less then seven hundred and nineteen. She showed to a person who was in her confidence, twenty-five or thirty letters, which she received from Belgium, written by well known characters who said they would never revolt, though she should prove the most hideous object in the world. They were disposed to flatter, caress, and wed the plague itself, so they procured abundance of gold. All their letters she left unanswered, but to a few who solicited her hand in a gallant style; she was generous enough to order her secretary to return her thanks

The mind of the young lady did not tend to union in consequence of the above invitations; yet her heart was not insensible. In the brilliant circles in which she moved, covered constantly with a mask, she distinguished a young man of noble and interesting countenance, whose mind had been well cultivated. He had a fortune which placed him above interested views. The young man on his part was so much charmed with the graces and delicate sentiments which the young lady with the invisible features, displayed in her conversation, that he at length declared all his happiness depended on a union. She did not deny the impress on he had made on her, nor conceal the pleasure she should feel in accedi ng to his proposals but expressed to him at the same time, the dread that he would repent on beholding her face, which she described to be that of death, in its most terrific form. She urged him to beware of rashness and consider well, whether he could bear the wretched disappointments he might incur.

'Well! well!' said the young man, 'accept my hand, and never unmask to any but the eyes of your husband.'

'I consent,' replied she, 'but remember, that I shall not survive the appearance of affright and disgust, and perhaps contempt, you may feel after marriage'

'I will not shrink from the proof, it is your heart and not your figure, I love.'

'In eight days,' said the lady, 'you shall be satisfied.'

They prepared for marriage, and notwithstanding the refusal of the generous young man to accept a million in bank bills, she settled all her property upon him.

'If you have not courage enough to suffer for your companion,' said she, I shall at least be consoled by the reflection that I have enriched him whom I love, and he will perhaps drop a tear to my memory.'

Returning from the altar, she threw herself on her knees before her spouse, and placed her hand upon her mask. What a situation for a husband.—His heart palpitated—his face turned pale—the mask fell—he beheld an angel of beauty! She then exclaimed, affectionately, you have not deserved deformity; you merit the love of beauty.

The happy couple left Paris the next day for Livona, where the great property of the lady was situated.

A LONG YARN UNRAVELLED.—On Tuesday morning last, soon after three masons had gained the top of a chimney, (upwards of sixty yards high,) now being finished at the new saw mill, by some misfortune the rope connected with the blocks, by which, the materials were raised to the workmen, broke; and as it was only by the help of the same rope that the workmen could be enabled to descend from their perilous eminence, it will easily be conceived that their situation was by no means an enviable one. Various means were tried to get a line within their reach, by the help of a kite and by other plans. At length three o'clock in the afternoon had arrived, and the poor fellows were still roosting at their awful elevation, when a distressed woman, wife of one of the unfortunates, had the joyful felicity to remember that her husband had on a new pair of kit stockings.—"Well," the reader will probably say, "and what was the advantage to be expected from the stockings being knit rather than woven?" Oh! a woman's wit united with a woman's love has often overcome much greater difficulties than that of communicating with the object of their affection seventy yards apart, whether the separation might be by height or width; and so it was that the knit stockings was to be made the happy medium. 'Ure your knife," she cried out, "and cut the toe of your stocking; continue the ravelling until you get a length sufficient to reach the earth; then attach a small stone to it to sink it here." The man obeyed the oracle, as many (perhaps too many) before him have done, and in a short time he had a length of worsted long enough to reach the ground, which he let down. Well, the next business was to tie the worsted to a thin cord, which the man drew up, and then the original rope for the block having been fastened to the cord, it was also drawn up, and by the men so adjusted as to enable them with safety to descend on terra firma. We are sure that great credit was due to the woman for the way in which she improved a lucky thought; and those persons who may perchance be subjected to a similar disaster to the one which befel these three men, should take care above all things never to forget the value of knit stockings in such an emergency.—Preston (England) Patriot.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

U. S. SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

OFF NEW CASTLE, DEC. 18, 1837, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Poulson,—I little thought, when I wrote you this morning, that I should so soon afterwards witness the melancholy circumstance of an accident, such as that, to which I in a somewhat playful mood, referred to this morning. At about 11 o'clock, A. M the wind chopped round to the west and blew a gale. The Delaware was in a foam. This noble ship, for the first time, appeared to be on rockers. The gale roared and whistled among the rigging. The old pilot was upon the look out, and fearing that the anchor might not have sufficient hold, made ready to send down another. A schooner between us and New Castle began to drag hers—which another was let go; and all at once the command was given—"let go the anchor." Down it went. Our Commodore was meanwhile quite at rest, as would be, "a nursling of tempests," but soon after, gave orders to fetch up the anchor It was soon up. Every thing authorized the belief that the wind would veer to the northward and give us an easy birth to sea. To be ready, orders were issued to double reef the main and mizen topsails. Lieut. Dale could scarcely be heard with his trumpet, but at the word of command, up went the hardy tars—zealous to do the work assigned to them. The pilot looked troubled. He seemed to think that in letting loose the top-sails to take a reef, the storm might get the power over the ship, and moor her in the mud on the opposite shore; but he had not seen as much of what an anchor would do, or a ship could bear, as the conqueror of the Cayane and Levant. I watched all this movement. It was indeed a scene of great interest. Hat, after hat, flew from the heads of these noble fellows, as they careered among the rigging, and spread themselves upon the yards, whilst the hair of their heads blew out at right angles:—but nothing daunted, the work of reefing was handsomely done. It was just about being completed, when one of the men made a slip, and as he fell, caught a comrade by the hair of his head, this gave way, when a rattling being in his way, he seized that, but his slipping from his grasp, he fell from the main yard, into and upon the main chains, face and breast foremost, and was a dead man in a second, without appearing to have the consciousness of what had befallen him.

I have just been to look at him. How sudden the transit from his elevation, where a spirit-stiring ambition delighted him, and where in the midst of the storm he played with its roarings, and laughed at its power, to the still, and lifeless position of a corpse!

The sun has shone out—the elements are more composed—and all things are ready, the moment the wind permits, to let loose those massy folds of canvass and go to sea.

I hope I may not have to record any other accident; but among six hundred men, managing the multifarious affairs of a great world, like this, these occurrences are to be expected. We all remember you. All's well—save the accident. Good bye.

Your's &c.

A. GUEST.

A NOBLE DEED.—A few days since a gentleman from Philadelphia, with his wife and only child, a daughter about four years old, had taken passage on board the steamboat Buffalo, which was making preparations to depart. The little daughter having wandered unperceived from her farther's arms, and while playing near the guards, fell overboard. The cry was given of a drowning child! The father could not swim, the mother in an instant became almost distracted At length the former cried out, "will no one save my child!—my only child!" At this moment a boy, apparently about 12 years of age, sprang forward saying—"Sir, I'll try to [illegible] your child!" And doffing his fur cap [illegible] fellow plunged in with his clothes [illegible] on. The child was going down the second time in 30 feet water, when the boy caught the treasury and restored it safely to its mother.—The best of it is, the boy refused compensation for what he had done.—*Pittsburg Express.*

In the neighborhood of Berkely square, London there are three surgeons, all enjoying excellent practice, whose names are Slaughter, Blood, and Death!

Governor's Message—Concluded.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ANNAPOLIS, December 27, 1837.

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

In our last annual communication, we stated that we had recently appointed commissioners to negotiate the loan of eight million of dollars, authorized by the act of the extra session of May, 1836.—One of the gentlemen appointed was in Europe at the time and the other joined him there in the course of the last summer. No official report has, as yet, been received from the commissioners: but it is understood that they were unsuccessful in their attempts to procure the loan in Europe. A full report of their proceedings will, it is believed, be made at an early day, when it shall be laid, forthwith, before you. A letter from one of the commissioners, in anticipation of a joint report, is herewith transmitted, marked H.

The failure of the Commissioners to obtain, at this time, the eight million loan in Europe has by no means, lessened our confidence in the completion of the great works for whose benefit it is intended. The action of the Legislature in the passage of the internal improvement law affords ample evidence of their importance in the estimation of that body, which, it is believed, did, at the May session, only reflect the feelings and convictions of the people of the State upon the subject. Maryland, indeed, has no alternative, if she desires to keep pace with her sister States, but to prosecute to a successful issue the policy indicated in her last great internal improvement law of May, 1836. Since then, the scheme of a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati has assumed the shape of a well organized system, and, to sustain it, the several States through which the Road must pass have all given their aid—and South Carolina now solicits for her commercial capital the trade of the West, through a longer channel than would be necessary to bring it to the emporium of Maryland. Pennsylvania, too, since then, not satisfied with her already gigantic system of internal improvement, has authorized the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road; and, in so doing, has not only given her testimony to the importance of works of the kind to the State itself, but has shown her sense of their value as connected with her principal commercial city. Virginia, too, is rapidly urging forward her plan of Western communication, by the route of the James and Kenhawha Rivers; and, although embarking late in the internal improvement system, is manifesting a feeling in regard to it strongly indicative of her convictions as to its importance

Maryland lies between the States here mentioned, and, with as deep a stake in the Western trade, at which they are all aiming, enjoying naturally far greater advantages to facilitate her attempt to secure it. The Chesapeake Bay, along the Eastern Shore of which one of the principal works indicated in the internal improvement act is to be constructed, and with the commercial emporium of the State at its head, penetrates so far westward as to place Baltimore nearer to the waters beyond the Alleghanies than any other city on the Atlantic seaboard; and the advantages thus possessed by that city continued to be experienced, in its monopoly almost of the western trade, until the adoption of better plans of internal communication; by diminishing the cost of transportation from Philadelphia and New York, compensated for the greater distance of those cities from the West, and attracted to them the greater portion of that trade which had before centred in Maryland. Were the distance from Philadelphia and New York to Pittsburgh the same as from Baltimore, it might perhaps be well questioned whether Maryland should aid, to any extent, in the completion of works that would, after all, place her only in equal competition with these rival cities, and having to contend against the capital already accumulated in them, and the set of business in that direction.

But the case is far different; and Maryland has only to open avenues to the West of equal excellence with those that now lead from Philadelphia and New York, to restore to her own chief city all those advantages which, while turnpikes were the best known mode of intercommunication; made it the third city in the Union. The western merchant will seek that market to which he can get his produce transported, and purchases returned home to him, at the least cost; and when the cost of transportation between Baltimore and the Ohio River shall, mile for mile, be the same as from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, Baltimore, nearer than either Philadelphia or New York, will be, as of old, the market that the west will seek. About propositions as plain as those here stated, we think there can be no doubt; and we cannot but believe that the Legislature, firm to the liberal, prudent and wise policy indicated in the internal improvement act of May, 1836, will do every thing that may be necessary and proper to give to it the most full and efficient operation. To have passed such an act, clogged with restrictions and conditions, which would render it a dead letter; never could have been the intention of the Legislature. The design made evident by the legislation of the last ten years, was to afford the powerful and sufficient aid of the State to the accomplishment of certain great works of internal improvement, in which she has a vital interest, while, at the same time the means of doing so were such as appeared calculated to obtain the desired ends upon the most satisfactory and advantageous terms. If the means suggested, in the first instance, should prove to be impracticable, it is the part of a wise policy to modify them, in such manner as may be found necessary and proper to accomplish the intended objects of the Legislature.

Should it [illegible] appear, when the subject comes b[illegible] that a change in the terms of the [illegible] improvement law of May, 1836, is essential to the objects therein provided for, we cannot doubt that you will do what may be necessary on your part to accomplish the State's system of internal improvement, on the Eastern and Western Shores, and to preserve to Maryland, or rather to bring back to her enjoyment, those advantages in her competition with her sister States which nature has given to her, both along her Eastern border and towards the Western waters, and which it has been the wise and prudent policy of the State's Legislation, heretofore to improve.—Not only is this important in relation to trade and facilities of intercourse with the West, but in a pecuniary point of view, it is most desirable. Capital now unproductive; because of the unfinished character of the works in which it is invested, will be made to yield adequate return and, like the internal improvement systems of New York and Pennsylvania, ours will become a productive source of revenue whenever it shall be completed.

We herewith submit for your information such Reports as we have been furnished with in relation to the progress, present condition and future prospects of the several works of improvement patronized by the State, marked I. and J.

Connected with the internal improvement system of the State, so far as it is to be carried out by legislative aid, there is a subject to which we are at this time required, in an especial manner, to call your attention, and that is, to the payment of the interests on the State's loans in an equivalent to gold or silver, and not in a depreciated currency—These loans were made when the paper currency of the country was convertible, at pleasure, into coin, the only legal currency, at par: and the faith of the State pledged to its creditors for the payment of interest in such legal currency. The suspension of specie payments has had; as is well known, the effect of depreciating the paper currency; and the public creditor to whom this interest is now tendered in bank notes, if he accepts it, receives a less sum than the State guaranteed to pay It has so happened that the paper currency has been but 8 or 10 per cent. below the par of specie, and the loss to the creditor has not been intolerable: but this does not alter the principle involved; and the faith and character of the State are placed in as much jeopardy *abroad*, by tendering payment of interest on its loans in a currency ten per cent. below par, as though the paper currency offered were worth but one cent in the dollar.

It is believed that, upon the recent suspension of specie payments, there were but two States in the Union, having foreign loans, which have not paid their interest in specie, or its equivalent and one of these States is Maryland. The case was one that had not been provided for; and the Treasurer did not feel that he would have been justified to assume the responsibility of paying the interest upon the State's loans in different currency than he received from her debtors and paid to her other creditors. It is now, however, most respectfully suggested, that it is due to the State's hitherto high reputation—that it is essential to the maintenance of that credit, *especially abroad*, upon which she must rely in any attempts to make additional loans for her works of improvement, or other purposes, that the interest on her obligations for loans (a large portion of which is held in Europe [illegible] European account) should be paid in specie [illegible] and that this should not only [illegible] payments, but [illegible] been made since the suspension [illegible] ments.

We feel assured that, in making these suggestions, we are only anticipating what will be the feeling of the Legislature—that we are expressing the wishes of the people of the State; jealous of her credit, and regardless of all minor considerations when the question is whether that credit shall be maintained

The subject of Education has been frequently and earnestly addressed to legislative attention, in the annual communications of the Executive, but we desire again to bring it particularly to your notice The general diffusion of Education among the people is necessary to the safety of our liberties and the stability of our republican institutions, and consequently demands at your hands zealous and fostering efforts to accomplish it. When the people know their rights they will maintain them—when they know their duties they will discharge them—when they become acquainted with the principles and structure of their government; its adaptation to their wants and to the security of their liberties, they will appreciate their privileges, and act the part of good citizens to deserve and maintain them That government which is based upon abstract principles of republican liberty, if it be not cemented by the education of the people, must be unstable and of uncertain continuance. The arts of the demagogue and the machinations of ambitious and corrupt rulers may triumph over ignorance, but will always meet the rebuke and defeat of an enlightened community. It was the profound remark of a wise philosopher who asserted "knowledge to be power," and its power is never more manifest or more usefully employed than in curbing the stretches of tyranny and foiling the unhallowed designs of restless and ambitious aspirants for that fame which rests upon the ruins of their country.

The increased means of the State, arising from the Surplus Revenue of the United States deposited in our treasury, afford the means of extending the invaluable blessings of general education, which should not be omitted to be effectively employed by the legislative guardians of the public weal for that purpose

Our present common-school system is very imperfect, and, it is believed, in many respects radically defective; and we recommend its thorough revision and the adoption of such modifications and extensions as may serve to remedy and perfect it.

Permit us to invoke your attention to the propriety of passing such laws as may be necessary to prevent a growing abuse of the elective franchise, which has become so serious as to require legislative interposition and correction Every citizen who possesses the requisite qualifications is entitled to the uninterrupted exercise of the right of suffrage Nothing should be done to limit or embarrass it. The genius of our free institutions has placed every citizen upon a level, and invested each with a voice in the administration of public affairs. But in proportion as this right is precious ought we to guard against its abuse. The existing laws are not adequate to prevent illegal voting. There is too much basis for the complaint that the elective franchise, particularly in our large commercial emporium, has been frequently and shamefully abused. A law requiring every voter within a specified time, anterior to the election day, to have his name registered by a proper officer or tribunal to be appointed for that purpose, appears to us to be the proper and effectual remedy; and we take occasion to suggest its adoption, or some other measure which will be equally effective, to the consideration of the legislature.

The Topographical and Geological Surveys instituted by the State have progressed with all the expedition that the nature of those important works would allow; and the high character and professional ability of the gentlemen to whom their execution have been intrusted, assure their completion as early as may be consistent with the nature and extent of their necessary researches. The operations of the Topographical Engineer have been suspended during the past year The accompanying letter marked K, will explain the reasons of the suspension, which we are sure will meet the approval of the legislature as they have of the Executive.

The liberal and comprehensive scheme of developing our internal condition and resources embraced in the institution of these surveys, promises to afford the most useful and gratifying results, and deserves the continuing patronage of the legislature. The means of obtaining a complete and accurate knowledge of the topography of the State, and the vast resources of agricultural and manufacturing wealth that lie embedded in her bosom, have been too long suffered to remain without the reach of our citizens.

By reference to the reports which have been made from year, to year, and the report of the Geologist, which we are advised will in a few weeks be transmitted to you in usual printed form, it will be apparent that invaluable benefits have already resulted from their researches. In addition to the large advances made towards procuring a complete and accurate map of the states, which is the peculiar duty of the Topographical Engineer, it must be a source of legislative approval, that the examinations of the Geologist have resulted in the development of agricultural resources before unknown or unappreciated, in the discovery of valuable deposites of marl and other means of enriching our soil, and increasing its produce, and of mines of iron and other ores and valuable clays, which, in the hands of manufacturing industry, may be made of invaluable product, and in the important additions which have been secured to the cause of scientific enquiry.

Heretofore the researches of the Geologist have been principally confined to the tide-water districts When, in fulfilment of the duties of his office, he shall have extended his operations to the other portions of the state, where our mineral wealth is mainly concealed, we have no doubt that the value of this branch of the scientific survey will be duly and universally appreciated.

Complaints having been made of the extravagant cost of prosecuting the surveys, we have taken some pains to ascertain at what expense similar works are executed in those of our sister states which have instituted them, and we feel authorized to say that our Maryland works have been conducted more economically, or more cheaply than others of the same kind in any other portion of the union.

The extensive and important changes [illegible] to be made in the Constitution [illegible] passed the General Assembly at the [illegible] your serious [illegible] mediately [illegible] from the people after [illegible] due time to consider those changes, we cannot doubt but that your action upon them will be in conformity to the public will, and we trust quiet the agitation which has long prevailed upon the subject embraced by those bills.

We herewith present the annual report of the Board of Managers appointed under the act of December session, 1831, chapter 281, entitled, "An act relating to the People of Color of this State," and it gives us pleasure to call the attention of the legislature to the diligence and success of the gentleman whose gratuitous services have been rendered to the State since the adoption of the system indicated in the act last mentioned.

The plan of independent State action first suggested in Maryland—pursued by the State Society—and countenanced by the managers of the State Fund,—appears to us to be that which is best suited to the condition of the slaveholding states of the union. It repudiates all foreign and unsolicited interference, whether by the General Government, societies or individuals, with the subject of Slavery within the limits of the states where it exists, and leaves it to such state, exclusively, to adopt such measures in regard to it, as are suited to its peculiar circumstances. The plan has here been so far successfully pursued, as will be seen by the accompanying report, that there is now in prosperous existence on the Coast of Africa, a settlement of near four hundred emigrants from this state, under the separate control of the State Colonization Society, appropriated to the use of emigrants from Maryland, and now capable of receiving any number that may be prepared to emigrate. It has often been said that colonization was antagonist to the schemes of the immediate abolitionists; and that where the former was cherished and flourished, the latter could find no favor. The report of the managers of the State Fund and the experience of every observing and reflecting man in the state must prove this, nor could we suggest a more certain method of keeping down that wild and fanatical spirit, which has thrown so many firebrands among the slaveholding States, than the adoption and maintenance of the colonization plan, upon the footing on which it now stands in Maryland.

It is gratifying to learn from the Report that the attempts secretly made by the friends of immediate and general abolition to defeat the agents of the society in their efforts to inform the free people of color of the advantages of emigration, are losing the effect which they at first appeared to have, and that there is now the prospect of a constant emigration from the State to the colony of Maryland in Liberia.

It would be injustice to the managers of the State fund, and to the State colonization society, not to express the satisfaction that is felt with the economical, prudent and energetic course pursued by them the past year.

The annual Report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, which will shortly be laid before you by that officer, in conformity to law, will shew the condition of our finances, and enable you to judge what further legislation, if any, may be necessary in reference to them during your present session.—The balance of funds on hand at the end of the last fiscal year, besides special deposites on interest in the several of the banks in Baltimore, and such as have been appropriated to education, the sinking fund and other special objects, is about $50,000 greater than the balance at the end of the previous year; and the general State of the Treasury, we believe to be quite as good as was anticipated at the termination of the last session of the Legislature.

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