From the Baltimore Gazette.

MARYLAND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE REPORT

It is with most unfeigned satisfaction—with a feeling of gratification, indeed, that we want words adequately to express—that we lay before the readers of the American this morning the able and luminous Report, which was presented to the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Wednesday last, by Col. Merrick, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It is truly a cheering document, and comes to us with double acceptableness after the gloom which had been cast upon the friends of Internal Improvement by the recent untoward developments touching the prospects of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The Committee, taking an enlarged and liberal view of the State's interests, directly and indirectly, in works of Internal Improvement, have turned their serious attention to the consideration of the mode in which the investments in those works may be rendered safe and profitable, *while the system is further and harmoniously established, so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, develope the resources and augment the commerce, population and wealth of the State.* The result of their deliberations is a recommendation, backed by the conclusive arguments upon which it is based, to appropriate the sum of TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to the object in question.

The condition of the Currency form also a leading and scarcely less interesting topic of the Report. It becomes discuss the cause of the sudden rise of large portions of the landed estate, and of the emigration of the people—with a view to appropriate remedies for those evils.

In reference to the prominent subject of Internal Improvement, the Report takes the broad and true ground that the time for the adoption and pursuit of a great system of public works is now fully matured. In accordance with this idea the Committee bring in a series of bills—Canals and Rail Roads are the special objects contemplated within the limits of the State, and offer a broad and liberal system of internal improvement under circumstances, they assure the Committee, that these [illegible] which deserve and [illegible] the aid of the State [illegible] the amount of stock [illegible] subscribed for in [illegible] tions severally as follows:

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,
Eastern Shore Rail Road,
Maryland Canal,
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,
Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road,
Annapolis Canal.

The subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is treated with all the ability and [illegible] acknowledged importance to the [illegible] part of the Report. The Eastern Shore of Maryland, the Legislature is asked to aid in the building of a Rail Road through the peninsula, which may deem that from its [illegible] intercourse with the [illegible] open. *Impelled*, the Committee [illegible] tend, is alone waiting to place [illegible] in advance of her competitors [illegible] merce of that region [illegible] chants to purchase the [illegible] ducts which the work will [illegible] ment will pour into her lap [illegible] resources, and to [illegible] rect improvement, the Legislature [illegible] tions of her sister counties. In these considerations, the Committee [illegible] the passage of the following bills:

A bill to incorporate the Chesapeake Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Eastern Shore Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Chesapeake Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Planters' Bank.

A bill providing for the enlargement of the Franklin Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Real Estate Bank—all of Baltimore.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Miller's Bank of Hagerstown.

And a bill providing for the incorporation of the Mineral Bank of Allegany—Cumberland.

The depression of the Agricultural Interests, and the causes of emigration from the State, are the next subjects examined by the Committee. For their relief, they recommend the appropriation of four millions of dollars, to be further augmented in the manner explained in the bill accompanying the Report. The bill thus reported is entitled "A bill to provide ways and means to complete the works of Internal Improvement, and to promote the Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the State." It provides for the negotiation in Europe of a loan of ten millions of dollars, on the credit of the State, bearing six per cent interest, and irredeemable for fifty years.

This is a brief and necessarily superficial notice of the several deeply interesting matters referred to in this statesmanlike and most acceptable document. Its recommendations, if carried out by the Legislature,—and of their adoption by their body we are rejoiced to be assured there is no doubt whatever—will elevate Maryland, and this her commercial metropolis, to the enviable stations they are entitled, as well from their central position as their unsurpassed natural advantages, to occupy among their sisters. To the Committee who have presented the Report, and to the Legislature which will sanction and give practical effect to the vital measures recommended therein, a debt of deep abiding gratitude is due from every citizen of Maryland.

MICHIGAN.

A Report has been made by Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the House of Representatives, on the memorial of the inhabitants of Michigan asking admission into the Union.

The Report commences by stating what has been done by the inhabitants of Michigan, previous to asking admission, and adds:—

"If there were no parties to be affected, by the decision to be made on this application of the people of Michigan but the applicant on the one side, and the people of the United States on the other, the Committee thinks it would be speedily and unanimously adjusted.

"With great propriety in that case, all discussion as to the power of the people of a Territory to take measures, without authority first had from the United States, to ascertain their numbers, and to form a State Government, could be waived, and Congress might at once proceed to consider whether the form of government offered is republican or not, according to the directions of the Constitution."

But before Michigan can be admitted as a State two other questions must be settled by Congress—the first, the dispute about boundary between Ohio and Indiana on the one side and the people of Michigan on the other, and the second, the payment of certain lands and money now held.

The principal part of the Report is taken up in showing by a reference to the laws and legislation of Congress, particularly the act of 1802, by which the people of Michigan were authorized to form for themselves a State Government, and the act of the same kind, which was passed in 1805, for a temporary tribunal, and a such laws as should be adopted and ordained by the Legislature of Michigan, and the act of the Union which had for bounds [illegible] from a regular for its people with Canada and gives the territory west of Lake Michigan [illegible] of Michigan beyond Lake [illegible]

Belt Anna.

In the Messrs. Legislation Jackson to Congress [illegible] we observe the following [illegible]

"It appears to me that the most safe, and indeed all question which could arise in the minds of some, would be [illegible] amount the southern states [illegible] to be a labor of representation.

In Kentucky, a bill raising the salary of the Governor to $2,500 per annum, and the pay of the Members to $3 per day, passed both Houses of the Legislature.

OBITUARY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, in January last, in Accomac county, Virginia, Thomas Stevens, M. D. Dr. S. was a native of this county, and the second son of the late Rev. John Brown Stevens, who placed him at very early age at Washington Academy, where he remained many years, and became an accurate scholar. Upon leaving Washington Academy, he prosecuted the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Matthew Jones, of Princess-Anne, and was graduated at the University of Maryland, with a high character for his attainments and conduct. Shortly after graduating he settled in Virginia, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him as a man, and as a physician. He was a true friend, an upright, honest man, and, it is believed, a *sincere Christian.*

Those who knew him intimately for more than twenty years, and to whom he was as a brother, pays this humble tribute to his memory.

Thou art gone to the grave! but we will not deplore thee,
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee;
And death has no sting, for the Saviour has died.

[IN REQUEST.]

From the Presbyterian

DIED, At his residence near Snow Hill, Md., on the 11th January last, Isaiah Spence, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

By the death of Mr. Spence his family have been deprived of a beloved and respected head, the community of an intelligent and high-minded member, the bar of a brilliant ornament, and the church of a devoted and able supporter. He was born New York, 1769, of highly respectable and pious parents who resided near Snow Hill, and who were descended from an ancestry honorable for its intelligence and high religious character. During the excessive indulgence of his widowed mother he was not sent to school until the age of 13 or 14 years, and received the whole of his education in his native county. The superiority of his mind however was early conferred on an excessive hardness for books, and soon surmounted the barriers to improvement created by the severe system of his education. He studied law under the Hon. James B. Robins for many years an able lawyer and judge in that district of country, and whose second daughter became the wife of Mr. S. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar where his general and undeniable application soon secured for him an enviable ascendency. He was for several years a member of the Legislature of Maryland, during which time he was called on to both houses of that body, and had the mortification of seeing his talents and acquirements so far surpassed by those of his colleagues of political rank, that for reasons which the Christian alone can appreciate he chose to retire to his native place to attend to his business, and for some time previous to his death had been endeavoring to withdraw from the labors of a profession which gives no rest and but few pecuniary or higher and nobler purposes.

In the midst of his legal studies, both previous to and after his admission to the bar, Mr. S. spent much time in cultivating a monitory voice which gives the world literature. Pope sung a large share of his attention to the study of the Bible, and he read it in the Greek and Hebrew. He was a man who was not satisfied with a mere knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, but he studied them carefully, and perhaps few clergymen in our church, or in any other in this country, were more intimately acquainted with his text, and more ready to expound and apply the spirit of the Bible. Mr. S. was a man of a very high order of mind, and of a very high order of piety. He was a man of a very high order of mind, and of a very high order of piety. He was a man of a very high order of mind, and of a very high order of piety. He

themselves, the State has erred by indication to change, and by too close an adherence to a hard money currency. It is besides, embarrassing to perceive the most unequivocal signs of prosperity in some of those States conversant if not correlative with the deviation from what, many deem the path of safety.

To show this, a few examples will suffice.

The area of *Maryland* contains 11,000,000 square miles, with a population of 447,000, or about 11 to the square mile, and we have at this time a banking capital amounting in all to about eight millions of dollars.

Louisiana, with a population of 215,739, had, at the commencement of the present year a banking capital of twenty-six and a half millions, which has since been increased to about fifty millions.

Rhode Island, with an area of only 1200 square miles, and a population of 97,000, or 81 to the square mile, has no less than sixty banks, with an aggregate of capital of more than eight millions of dollars.

The Committee need not attempt to recapitulate the great enlargement of bank facilities which has recently and is now about to be made in Pennsylvania, nor advert to the equal steps of the great State of New York—but behold the galaxy of property. The two latter, advancing with giant strides, emulous of each other, grasping at the commercial role of a commonwealth, while the spirit of successful enterprise fills the dwellings of a humbled citizens with joy and plenty—Louisiana, growing with unprecedented rapidity, and expanding herself as it were to receive the rich tribute of the hundred armed father of waters: Rhode Island, with a population scarcely equal to the city of Baltimore, with an area and with water power not exceeding those of Baltimore county—she will repose, amidst her hundreds of cotton manufactories, while her hardy mariners penetrate into every sea, a marvel of commercial and manufacturing enterprise.

Why does Maryland exhibit a spectacle so different? Is not the answer plain, *that under the laws of Rhode Island, one hundred citizens have the use of as much banking capital as is afforded in Maryland to five hundred? In other words, if the Banking capital of this State were increased to forty millions, the people would in that respect enjoy commercial facilities, about equal to those, of which the people of Rhode Island are possessed.* Proofs of the same character might be drawn from the statistics of almost every member of the Union, and if there be any, whose policy seems well ours, there may the idle eye be found up the eyes of the people.

Your Committee are far from designing to recommend at the time, an increase of capital to so great an amount as compare with those examples would seem to render reasonable. Caution is to be used in the effectuation of all great changes, however desirable they may appear, and a moderate increase would seem indispensable under existing circumstances, and yet more so, if the great improvements we have spoken of are indeed to be prosecuted, and the destiny of the State fulfilled. Why is it that the cities of New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans require Bank facilities, so extensive as we know they have and see—on the latter city, too, at the rate of ten per cent. interest, while here the rate is but six? Because nature for one, and art and industry for the other, have opened up the trade and supply of the vast, the fertile, the increasing interior. If Baltimore is to enter into that glorious competition, she must, like them, have her facilities for business increased, and her capital made commensurate to her commerce, of which that of Maryland, great as it must become, will constitute but a very small part.

There are yet other important considerations, tending to the same result, and to others of singular moment. It is impossible to close our eyes to the various tendencies of a question which is now depending agitating the public mind of this Union in our State, the distinction between master and servant, is color. In the administration of her government the servant has no participation; and hence although the voice of fanaticism may be heard from abroad, we aspire to the tower of frowning down and repressing disorder, wherever it may originate, and are confident to protect our capital against the levelling cry of "the poor against the rich," which is the non slave-holding States, must ever place the property of the employed under the control of the employed. The fanaticism which would intermeddle with and wrest away the rights of the South, if not general at the North and East, at least there finds shelter, and while Philadelphia and New York are straining every nerve to obtain the trade of the South as well as of the West, Maryland should not overlook her advantages, as the frontier of the slave-holding States. She has a common interest and a common sympathy with the entire South, and all that seems wanting to place the commercial metropolis in advance of her competitors for the commerce of that region, is CAPITAL to enable her merchants to purchase the agricultural products which will be brought to it by the ocean, or by the improvements uniting, and to unite in Baltimore as a common center, and to furnish in return, by direct importation, the various productions of every clime.

Actuated by these and similar considerations, your Committee have laid upon your table and respectfully recommend the passage of

A bill to incorporate the Western Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Eastern Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Chesapeake Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Planters' Bank.

A bill providing for the enlargement of the Franklin Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Real Estate Bank—all of Baltimore.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Hagerstown.

And a bill providing for the incorporation of the Mineral Bank of Allegheny, at Cumberland.

Your Committee will observe, that should all these charters be allowed, the sum of Bank Capital in the State, *will still be far below the scale prevailed in our sister States.* They are all of moderate capital, one as low as $300,000, and none exceeding two millions, with the exception of the Commercial Bank, to which, in view of the gigantic dimensions of the Banks of Philadelphia and New York, it has been deemed advisable to allow the privileges of extending its capital, as occasion shall require, to six millions.

Your Committee are not unmindful of the lesson of history, teaching the dangers of an unwise multiplication of Banks, but in their opinion those have read that lesson amiss, who argue evil from an augmentation of *sound* capital. About the period of the last war, the general suspension of specie payments led to the expansion of paper concerns with fabulous and fabulous credulity.—A legal permission to issue promises to pay, a room sixteen feet square, and a steel engraving, constituted alone, but too frequently, the pedestal of delusion. Far different is now the condition of things, and widely diverse the guards with which we have endeavored to surround the charters recommended above. In a state of profound peace, the attempt to force into circulation, paper not redeemable with gold or silver, would be as low as it is wicked. All of those Banks, should they be established, will be amply provided with specie and in all respects be as sound as any of those now in operation, and as they will begin well, so the restraints upon issues and the penalties attendant upon non-compliance, will keep them punctual to their engagements and protect those who pay the holders of their paper.

The depression of the agricultural interests and the causes of emigration, constitute the subject on which your Committee proposes next to submit a few brief reflections.

Constituted as your Committee is, chiefly of farmers and planters, and representing a cannot be ignorant of the complaints which come up loudly for aid and relief, to the imperiled portion of our State. They are well aware, that a many portions of the State, and particularly on the tide water, no exertion of individual activity or capital has proved effectual to ease pressures from a gradual, but seemingly irresistible sinking in the value or price of their property, however improved in productiveness. The cause of this state of things is found in the ceaseless tide of emigration which bears away the industrious and enterprising poor, from among whom, under other circumstances, the ranks of the independent landholders should be recruited; the savings of patient industry enabling them to come forward as the purchasers of land, as fast as it would become open into market, by the unprecedented rise of the owners, or the operation of our law of descents. If there be in any county, twenty tracts of land for sale, and purchasers for only nineteen can be found, the nineteen will be considerably enhanced. What then are the causes of the evil, and what then can be done to avert it? A principal cause is, probably, that throughout a great portion of the extensive district of Delegates on the Internal Improvements, the sum of Bank Capital in the State, *will still be far below the scale prevailed in our sister States.* They are all of moderate capital, one as low as $300,000, and none exceeding two millions, with the exception of the Commercial Bank, to which, in view of the gigantic dimensions of the Banks of Philadelphia and New York, it has been deemed advisable to allow the privileges of extending its capital, as occasion shall require, to six millions.

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If these sources of pestilence could be dried up and reclaimed, who would press me to reckon the rich cologne with which the good and liberal deed would be repaid, or to estimate the benefits financial and political which would redound to the State from the productions of the reclaimed land, the improved salubrity of huge districts, and the happy multitude who would no longer be forced to leave their homes?

Much of this can be accomplished by individual enterprise, properly encouraged, and it has been asserted by skillful observers, familiar with similar achievements in Europe, that *all* are within the reach of a liberal and paternal policy, and at no unsuitable expense on the part of the State. A government will not hesitate to expend its treasures in resisting the visible assaults of its people, and sure it is a duty no less holy, to go forth to destroy the hostile unseen.

Your Committee also fully sympathizes with the numbers of their agricultural brethren who justly come up to their representatives, complaining that their productions are crippled by the want of pecuniary aid, they are of opinion that these are entitled to receive it, and that it may be judiciously afforded, not only without injury, but even with the greatest certainty of much and varied advantages to the State.—In the mode of relief alone, and in a preference for more simple machinery, your Committee, actuated by a single aim at the general good, presume to differ from those who have urged at one time the establishment of a State Bank, founded on the credit of the State. This Report has already swollen to a length which forbids the detail of reasons by which your Committee has been convinced that the mode of relief which they are about to recommend will operate more equally, and produce more extensive benefits, without incurring many dangers, which may be feared from the grant of the State's guarantee to the charters in the Real Estate Bank, but they indulge the hope that a plan for lending money on which any holder of real estate may [illegible] on easy terms, the interest coming to the benefit of the *whole people*, may prove so simple and so safe in operation, and so sufficient in its effect, that no exception will be made, as is proposed in part for this purpose by means of the Real Estate Bank of Baltimore, of the capacity of such an institution, without the credit of the State to operate advantageously.

Trusting that the Bank charters above recommended may receive the sanction of the Legislature, your Committee cannot but express their adequate encouragement and relief will be afforded to the holders of real estate in the city of Baltimore, as well as to those who are engaged in agriculture, and respectfully submit the following, as a plan which they recommend should be placed in the treasury of each county, or elsewhere, under the direction of a board of commissioners, consisting of one member from each county, adjacent to the amount of dollars, further augmented as the fall reported herewith will explain, to be equitably distributed throughout excluding from participation the city of Baltimore for the present session.

1st. The bonus or advance that would be received on the sale of ten millions of the stocks or bonds, would be—we have stated $2,500,000—from which $950,000, or twenty-nine per cent. on the sum [illegible] invested in Internal Improvement [illegible] ducted, there will be left, and may be lent through the the Loan Offices for the term of 50 years, an excess amount of $1,540,000

2d. At the end of *twelve years* compounded from the [illegible] and interest—[illegible] compounding the interest on said sum or excess, it would produce the sum of $2,560,000

3d. At the end of *twenty four years* to compounding, this would become $6,140,00

4th. At the end of *thirty six years*, the same course being continued, it would produce $13,990,000

5th. At the end of the fourth term or expiration of *forty eight years*, it would produce $24,600,000

6th. If from this accumulated fund the whole debt incurred by the State as well as the two millions borrowed in order to lend the same to Farmers and Planters, the eight millions honestly to be invested in works of Internal Improvement—should be paid off and be 10,000,000

7th. There would still therefore remain in the Loan Offices a surplus of 14,640,000

8th. If from the aforesaid surplus there shall be deducted the sum which two per cent. prohibition would on one million of dollars to let to those who dress their lands &c. and which for 50 years would be 100 per cent. in all, or $1,000,000

Also) the interest on this sum for the average of the whole term or times of payment, or 25 years at 6 per cent., per annum—150 per cent or 1,500,000

9th. They may be regarded as a premium conferred on those who dress their lands &c. and amounting together to the sum of —$2,500,000

10. And we will leave a remainder balance in the Loan Offices—subject to the expenses of their administration, &c. say $12,140,000

11th Besides which, the State would then own, exclusive of their present interests, eight millions of capital stock in shares of the Canal and Rail Road Companies aforementioned, that would be worth far more than they cost; and also two millions of dollars of claims, being the original sum borrowed for and lent to the Farmers and Planters of this State.

Finally—If the government of Maryland should then think fit to fill and share out of the debt once prophesied to be incurred, in order to subscribe to the [illegible] of such sale would undoubtedly be sufficient to pay the whole debt, would discharge and debt, and leave in the Loan Offices of this State only or the aggregate expense incurred in their original management, the grand sum of $27,140,000.

1st. The bonus or advance that would be received on the sale of ten millions of the stocks or bonds, would be—we have stated $2,500,000—from which $950,000, or twenty-nine per cent. on the sum [illegible] invested in Internal Improvements [illegible] ducted, there will be left, and may be lent through the the Loan Offices for the term of 50 years, an excess amount of	$1,540,000
2d. At the end of *twelve years* compounded from the [illegible] and interest—[illegible] compounding the interest on said sum or excess, it would produce the sum of	$3,560,000
3d. At the end of *twenty four years* to compounding, this would become	$6,140,00
4th. At the end of *thirty six years*, the same course being continued, it would produce	$13,990,000
5th. At the end of the fourth term or expiration of *forty eight years*, it would produce	$24,600,000
6th. If from this accumulated fund the whole debt incurred by the State as well as the two millions borrowed in order to lend the same to Farmers and Planters, the eight millions honestly to be invested in works of Internal Improvement—should be paid off and be	10,000,000
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Together,	$8,000,000
6. To pay the interest on said sum of bonds, say on average of *ten years* on the whole, in one lump payable in 5 equal parts annually, at 6 per cent. and being	480,000
Paming in all the sum of	$8,000,000

And leaving a balance to be employed through the Loan Office in the amount of $3,540,000

Thirdly—Then propose to lend all the balance, just above mentioned, through the agency of ten Loan Offices, one on each shore—and at 6 per cent. interest, except on such portion thereof as shall be expended in the draining of lands, or applying marl or other mineral manures; in the rearing of plantations of the mulberry and producing silk—and they estimate *sixty per cent of the million of dollars.*

Fourthly—They infer from known facts in the *case*, and the preceding proposition, 1st. That the dividends which may be declared on the contemplated subscriptions to works of internal improvement, will meet all of the interest that can accrue on the amounts so subscribed—after the end of the first three years provided for as above noted.

2dly. That the interest which will be realized at the Loan Offices, on one half of the sum of two millions proposed to be borrowed for the exclusive use of the farmers and planters of Maryland, will provide for the interest which the State would have to pay on the said half part.

3dly. They are sworn that on the other half part, to wit: on the sum of one million of dollars, that would doubtless be applied to the draining of lands, &c. &c. the State would have to pay *two per cent* per annum interest more than would be received there on at the Loan Offices, and that this difference would be, in fact, as it is desired it might be, a premium wholly and freely given for the improvement of agriculture and production of manufactures.

Fifthly—Upon the foregoing data the Committee arrive at the following conclusions:—

1st. The bonus or advance that would be received on the sale of ten millions of the stocks or bonds, would be—we have stated $2,500,000—from which $950,000, or twenty-nine per cent. on the sum [illegible] invested in Internal Improvements [illegible] ducted, there will be left, and may be lent through the the Loan Offices for the term of 50 years, an excess amount of $1,540,000

2d. At the end of *twelve years* compounded from the [illegible] and interest—[illegible] compounding the interest on said sum or excess, it would produce the sum of $3,560,000

3d. At the end of *twenty four years* to compounding, this would become $6,140,00

4th. At the end of *thirty six years*, the same course being continued, it would produce $13,990,000

5th. At the end of the fourth term or expiration of *forty eight years*, it would produce $24,600,000

6th. If from this accumulated fund the whole debt incurred by the State as well as the two millions borrowed in order to lend the same to Farmers and Planters, the eight millions honestly to be invested in works of Internal Improvement—should be paid off and be 10,000,000

7th. There would still therefore remain in the Loan Offices a surplus of 14,640,000

8th. If from the aforesaid surplus there shall be deducted the sum which two per cent. prohibition would on one million of dollars to let to those who dress their lands &c. and which for 50 years would be 100 per cent. in all, or $1,000,000

Also) the interest on this sum for the average of the whole term or times of payment, or 25 years at 6 per cent., per annum—150 per cent or 1,500,000

9th. They may be regarded as a premium conferred on those who dress their lands &c. and amounting together to the sum of —$2,500,000

10. And we will leave a remainder balance in the Loan Offices—subject to the expenses of their administration, &c. say $12,140,000

11th Besides which, the State would then own, exclusive of their present interests, eight millions of capital stock in shares of the Canal and Rail Road Companies aforementioned, that would be worth far more than they cost; and also two millions of dollars of claims, being the original sum borrowed for and lent to the Farmers and Planters of this State.

Finally—If the government of Maryland should then think fit to fill and share out of the debt once prophesied to be incurred, in order to subscribe to the [illegible] of such sale would undoubtedly be sufficient to pay the whole debt, would discharge and debt, and leave in the Loan Offices of this State only or the aggregate expense incurred in their original management, the grand sum of $27,140,000.

Items of News.

The Creek Indians—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Intelligencer, of the 20th ult. says—"We learn that recent information received by the Executive of this State, induces the belief that these Indians are preparing to commence hostilities against our citizens in consequence of which the Governor has ordered out 1000 mounted men, to be stationed at different points, and are keeping a close observation for the protection of the inhabitants near the Indian locations in the Eastern part of this State."

We understand that the subject of the purchase of Texas, from the Mexican Government, is under consideration with the Executive. It is confidently believed by many, that the President and the Cabinet are in favor of the measure, and will recommend it to Congress.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Mr. Armand has given notice in the Legislature of Louisiana, that he will shortly introduce a bill to incorporate the company of "Fox Hunters of Baton Rouge, with hunting privileges."

The delinquent Legislators of Louisiana who fail to attend to their duties in consequence of order of that body, are advertised like runaways in the State Journal, the Bee, until they return to their seats.

A Fire occurred at New York on the 16th inst., in which three men and four thirty-six to forty horses were burned. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at $10,000.

A Remarkable Fact.—The church in Southampton, Mass. was organized in 1743 and they have had but two clergymen in all that time, the first serving a period of 8 years and his successor still holding the place. This speaks well for the climate and water in that region as of course pastors. Such instances of uninterrupted harmony are but too rare in our country.—*N Y Stor.*

Mr Fox, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, arrived at Washington on the 19th inst.

A master tailor of New York, is now paid one journeyman $1,625 for work another master says that in 48 weeks he paid one journeyman $1,945. We had better all turn tailors.

The New York Gazette says that Sunday was the 80th day on on the awful conflagration which visited that city, and yet in many places throughout the burnt district, ruins are still smoking!

A friend at Washington informs us that a tract of profitable Mediterranean land has been discovered in South Carolina, disgusting exhibitions of wild beasts. It is said that they had confessed their designs.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1836.

A bill to indemnify Reverdy Johnson, John B. Morris, &c. &c. for losses sustained in consequence of the Mobs in Baltimore in August last, has passed both branches of the Maryland Legislature.

The vote upon its passage stood as follows:—

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Yeas—Messrs. Quynn, Spencer, Hogsett, Fowler, Dunkinson, Carroll, of St. Mary's, Ighehart, Mercer, Kent, Worms, Merrick, Carpenter, Dulany, Winder, Hambleton, Dudley Bruff, Mullikin, Jones, Dennis, Ford, Bayly, Townsend, Pratt, Bryan, Brewer, Duckett, Hemsley, Whitehead, Hearn, Gillis, Willis, Annan, Duvall, Shriver, Gough, Carter, Turner, Botchinal, Hardcastle, Wheeler, McMahon—41.

Nays—Messrs. Primrose, Kibby, of Kent, Miller, Hood, Walton, Burke, Ely, Brown, Carroll, of Balt. co., Long, Tuesday, McCollough, Newbald, Donaldson, Palmer, Kirby, of Queen Ann, Boyd, Sutton, Nelson, Richardson, McLean, Newcomer, Bookheart, Fiery, Beam, Matthews, Berry, Frantz—23.

SENATE.

Yeas—Messrs. Bigham, (President,) Claude, Mayer, Montgomery, Osborn, Pigman, Sappington, Wilson, Wootton—9.

Nays—None. Mr. Morris excused from voting.

The following additional appointments to office by the President and confirmed by the Senate are announced in the Washington papers of the 17th inst.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, to be Minister to Great Britain.

John H. Eaton, to be Minister to Spain.

Antonio Middleton, to be Secretary of Legation to Spain.

Richard K. Call, to be Governor of Florida, vice J. H. Eaton.

Robert R. Reid, to be Judge of the U. States for East Florida.

J. A. Cameron, to be Judge of the U. States for West Florida.

James Webb, to be Judge of the U. States for North Florida.

John Forsyth, Jr., to be Attorney of the U. States for the Southern District of Alabama.

Thomas W. Gilmer, to be Consul of the United States for Lyons, in France.

Richard P. Waters, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Zanzibar, in the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat.

Maryland Legislature.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates to change the time of holding the November Term of Somerset County Court.

A bill has been reported in the House of Delegates, entitled an act for extending the powers of the Orphans Courts of this State.

With the view to an early termination of the session of the Legislature, an order was adopted by the House on the 17th inst., prohibiting the introduction of any new business after Monday last, except petitions and memorials.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Delegates on the 18th inst. requiring a survey and estimate of the cost of a Rail Road in Worcester county.

In the Senate, on the 19th, leave was obtained to report a bill to authorize Baltimore county to purchase and hold real estate in Maryland.

In the House of Delegates on the 15th inst. Mr. Dennis, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, delivered the following report:

The Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the report of the Select Committee upon the position of sundry inhabitants of Somerset, ask leave to report the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it has been represented to the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Great Monie River, in Somerset county, running through a thickly settled district of country, has become so obstructed by the accumulation of mud at its mouth, as to render its navigation extremely difficult, and to large vessels entirely impracticable, and as it appears that such difficulty or obstruction may be removed or obviated by the opening of a Canal not exceeding two or three miles in extent, Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That John N. Rowland, Jesse Hughes and Alexander Jones, or any two of them be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, with power to call in the aid of the State Engineer, at their discretion, if they shall deem the same to be necessary, whose duty it shall be to examine, explore and survey the route or route of the contemplated Canal, and report the same, with an estimate of the cost thereof, to the Legislature at the commencement of their next session; and in the event of a vacancy by resignation, death or other cause, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, be and he is hereby authorised and requested to fill such vacancy.

Resolved, That the Governor be and with the advice and consent of the Council, be and he is hereby authorised and requested to make such compensation to the Commissioners to be appointed under the aforesaid resolution, when they shall have discharged the duties therein prescribed, as he shall deem reasonable and just, by an order drawn on the Treasurer of the Western Shore, who is hereby directed to pay the same.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN DENNIS,

From the Committee on Internal Improvement.

By order,

Benjamin Seegar, Clk.

Which was read the first, and by a special order, on second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

MONDAY, March 21st.

Mr. Long obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of John Sanders, of Somerset county.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on the Colored Population.

The lower House of the New York Legislature passed, last week, unanimously, a bill appropriating $46,000 per annum for four years, to defray the expenses of a Geological, Botanical and Zoological survey of the State. Four professional gentlemen are to be employed in the duty.

New Jersey is also about to order a Geological survey of her Territory, and Pennsylvania has just passed a law for the same object.

Maryland is already acting on this important subject—the duty having been confided to two able gentlemen—Messrs. Ducatel and Alexander.

We find the following paragraph in the Chicago Democrat of the 17th ult.—"Rumor says the Indians on our frontier are discontented, and that those who were removed west of the Mississippi last year are returning. If such be the case we may have another Black Hawk war. The country is wholly unprepared for resistance in case the Indians should commence hostilities."

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

Wheat—Red sold at 72 to 73 cents; ions and $6.87½ from stores; City Mills, $6.87½. Wheat, strictly prime, $1.48 a 1.50; good to prime, $1.45 a 1.48; fair to good, $1.40 a 1.43. Corn, white, 70 cts; yellow, 72 a 75. Rye, 1.10 a 1.15. Oats, a 48 cts. Western Brown, 12½ a 13 cts; Baltimore cured Hams 13 a 17 cts; Baltimore Middlings, 13 a 14 cts. Mess Pork, $20 a 23 per bbl. Lard, 13 a 14 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

Flour sold at $6.87½ from stores. Wheat, $1.30 a $1. Corn and Oats—not advised of any transactions.

NEW YORK, March 19

Grain.—11 a 12,000 bushels Ao. Western Wheat returned from England, have been sold from about, 114½ a 118½ cents. A cargo of Prime Rye was sold at 64 cts; and some Jersey at 100. Corn, 78 cts.

BOSTON, March 19.

Grain.—Corn has improved—sales of a cargoes Southern white, (7000 bushels) 82 a 83c, and one cargo to arrive, 81c—about 4000 bushels yellow flat, per do. Rye, 1.10 a 1.12. Sale of about 900 bushels Northern Rye from vessel, $1.19 per bushel 56lb—none now in market.

Married.

On yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. WILLIAM WETSON to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Samuel Jones, of Dames Quarter.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Sarah Whitney, dec'd, on WEDNESDAY the 6th of APRIL, next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the

Personal Estate

Of said deceased, (Negroes excepted,) consisting of

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The terms of sale are—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

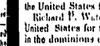
☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES WILSON, Executor, of Sarah Whitney, dec'd.

March 29, 1836.

NOTICE.



INTENDING to emigrate, the subscriber will sell his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico. It is an excellent stand for a Physician, as there is no one now in the place to practice, and has a rich paying out of patients.

Any person wishing to purchase will please call or write to the subscriber.

P. W. LANGSDALE.

March 29

A CARD.

THE AGENT recently appointed by the MARYLAND STATE BIBLE SOCIETY for the counties of SOMERSET and WORCESTER, in pursuance of his instructions, is now passing through Somerset, distributing BIBLES, & soliciting DONATIONS for the support of the Bible Cause in Maryland. It is hoped he will be kindly received by the people, and that a spirit of liberality will be manifested in aid of this laudable, philanthropic, and Christian enterprise, in furnishing every family with the Word of Eternal Life, which is able to make them wise unto Salvation.

March 29

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Attention Whigs.

THE Whig Convention which met in Baltimore on the 23d Dec. last, recommended to the Whig voters of each Congressional District of this State to hold a Convention on the first Tuesday in April next, to nominate as many Electors for President and Vice President of the U. States as they are respectively entitled to members of Congress, and that the Delegates from the First Congressional District meet at Princess-Anne, in Somerset county."

In pursuance of the above, a meeting of the free and independent voters of Somerset county, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson to the Vice Presidency of the United States, will be held in the Court House at Princess-Anne, on next Tuesday, (April 5th) at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing TEN Delegates to attend the said Convention to be held in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, instead of the first Tuesday in April, as recommended by the Baltimore Convention.

It is to be hoped that the free voters of this county will pay particular attention to this notice, it being a matter of unusual importance. It will be remembered that the general ticket system has been adopted in this State, and the different Electors chosen by these Conventions will be voted for by the people throughout the whole State. Its importance hence is manifest.

MANY VOTERS.

March 22, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE voters of Dorchester opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, are requested to meet at the Court House in Cambridge, on Thursday the 7th of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M. to appoint ten delegates to represent that county in the Convention to be held at Princess-Anne, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

Your meeting is desired

The Whig Convention which met in Baltimore on the 23d of December, recommended that this Convention be held on the 5th April, but it would be inconvenient for Dorchester, at least to send on her delegates at so early a day, respectfully suggest that the 7th April, is more convenient.