tertained the warmest feelings, and for whose abilities he had the highest respect—yet their reasoning in this report had failed to convince him, and he now asked the favor of the house, whilst in a few words he explained the grounds of that dissent. We must first, sir, travel back a little in the history of this matter, and search among the records of by-gone times for the origin of this claim on the part of Maryland, to the territory in dispute. He did this, sir, for the purpose not only of investigating the title, but also of showing the uniform action of Maryland upon the subject—that she al vays act ed from a high, conscientious consideration of what she deemed, and what certainly were her rights in this matter; and further, for the purpose of demonstrating that she has always acted in the best faith, and negotiated upon the most amicable and friendly terms.

Sir, the origin of this claim on the part of Maryland, arises from her construction of the charter granted by the King of Great Britain to the elder Lord Baltimore. The territory named in that charter, must be manifest to any eye upon a careful examination of its provisions. That the charter was to be construed so as to operate most beneficially for the King's at that time especial favorite, Lord Baltimore, is equally manifest from the records of the times—for in the twenty second section, his courts are instructed to construe the grant in such manner, that it might operate *most advantageously* for the interest of Lord Baltimore. Now, sir, one part of that charter directs that the tract shall pass "from the said bay, called Delaware Bay, in a right line by the degree aforesaid, unto the true meridian of *the first fountain of the river of Potomack*" and so on. This clause of the charter, has given rise to the dispute between the sister states, upon the subject of their boundaries. Maryland claiming that the south branch, so called, of Potomac, is but a tributary of the first fountain, *extending farthest to the West*, and that this fountain to the west is the source of Potomac proper. Sir, said he, when you take into consideration, the fact that this branch has always been held by Maryland, from the time of the grant of the charter upto this time, to be the *first fountain*: & that by this construction, *four hundred & sixty two thousand* four hundred & eighty acres of land, were ensured to the King's favorite: and that the earnest desire of the King, that the grant should be most beneficial to the grantee, was thus consummated, can you doubt for a moment, that Maryland's construction of the charter is the right interpretation? Maryland has ever been satisfied of the justice of her claim, and has never for one moment waived or laid it aside. Sir, in the commencement of the revolution, you find our state urging this claim by solemn resolutions passed 30th Oct., 1776. The storm of that revolution which hushed and calmed all conflicts and disputes among the states, and banded and nerved them together in harmonious and energetic action for freedom and for liberty, stopped for the time the dispute of the two States. Scarce had the revolution passed by, and peace dawned upon us, ere Maryland again urged her pretensions to this territory. In the year 1795 a resolution passed the Legislature of this State, appointing "three commissioners to meet such persons as might be appointed by Virginia, to settle and adjust by compact the Southern and Western Boundary of this State, and the State of Virginia." Mr. Cooke, one of the commissioners named, having refused to act, and Mr. Pinkney receiving a foreign mission, in 1796, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Jeremiah T. Chase, were named in their stead. Mr. Key left the state, and the other gentlemen refused to act, and thus the state was without commissioners, until 1801—in that year Messrs. Duvall, McDowel, and Nelson, were appointed on behalf of this state. A correspondence passed between Governors Mercer and Monroe, in which the latter expresses surprise at the existence of such a claim on our part: Commissioners were appointed by Virginia, but were limited to the settlement of the "*Western boundary*" not to the "*Western and Southern*" as Maryland's instructions were to her commissioners. Virginia here avoided the true question as she ever since has, viz: the true source of the Potomac, and we find nothing more than a naked mention of the appointment of commissioners in the next message of Governor Mercer, to the Legislature of Maryland. The next action of the state was in 1810, when similar proceedings were had to those of 1801. From that period until 1818, the matter was permitted to slumber and rest. The state, then, Mr. Speaker, wearied with fruitless negotiation, by way of amicable compromise, instructed her commissioners to start from the *Western source* of the north branch, in case Virginia should on her part respond by similar legislation and enactments; this she did not do, sir,—for though she appointed commissioners, they came restricted and confined to starting from a "stone planted by Lord Fairfax; at the head waters of the Potomac."—These instructions broke up the negotiation upon the subject. Now sir, probably it may be well enough to examine into the history of this far-famed "Fairfax stone," and see if it be the true starting point for the boundary. A large and liberal grant of land was made by James the second, to a number of noble individuals, which land by surrender and intermarriage, finally settled wholly upon Lord Fairfax—Fairfax and Virginia, after much dispute respecting the limits of the territory allotted him finally settled and adjusted the dispute by setting the "Fairfax stone" as it was called.—Fairfax's territory *lying next to the limits of Maryland*, Virginia of course *pushed him* as far on Maryland's confines as she could. To this controversy, Maryland was no party—she had no lot in the matter, and of consequence is in no manner bound by the terms of that adjustment. In as much as Virginia did not agree to the proposition of Maryland in 1818, and as those instructions were binding only in case of Virginia agreeing thereto, Maryland is now free and at liberty to set up her old claim, which she ever has, and still continues to prosecute. The next action of the state, sir, you find in 1831, when the following resolutions, similar to those of 1818, were passed by this State.

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland that the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby authorised and requested to appoint three commissioners on the part of this state, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed on the part of Virginia, to settle and adjust by mutual compact, between the two governments, the Southern and Western limits of this State, and the dividing and boundary lines between this state and the commonwealth of Virginia, and also to settle and adjust as aforesaid, any claim of this state or of the commonwealth of Virginia, to territory within the limits of either state.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in case of disagreement between the commissioners appointed on the part of this state and the commonwealth of Virginia, the executive of this state and of the commonwealth of Virginia, shall request the Governor of Delaware, for the time being, to appoint an umpire, who shall be vested with full power to settle the several matters in controversy between this state and the commonwealth of Virginia, hereby confided to the aforesaid commissioners."

Then follows a clause, pledging the faith of the state, to abide the issue of such arbitrament. Can any thing, sir, be fairer or more amicable—exhibit a greater desire for continuance of good feeling with her sister state, than this continuous and incessant desire on our part to adjust this long agitated and unpleasant controversy. How was this proposition of Maryland met on the part of Virginia?—let the record of facts attest. He read from the act of Virginia, passed 5th March, 1833.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorised to appoint three commissioners on the part of this state, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed on the part of the Commonwealth of Maryland, to settle and adjust by mutual compact between the governments, the western limits of this state, and the dividing and boundary line of this state, and the Commonwealth of Maryland, *to commence at the Fairfax Stone or first fountain of the Cohour gorota, or north branch of the Potomac river*, and run a due north course, &c." See, sir, said he, the difference, the glaring inconsistency of the two enactments. Maryland's instructions are free, ample, confidential and unrestricted.—Virginia's, clogged, fettered and absolute.—Start from that point, and she will negotiate—but not otherwise.

Having found that there was no hope for a friendly adjustment—having seen (in the language of the report that Virginia was determined to make her voice, admitted to be equal, possess preponderating influence" in the negotiation, this state, after a reference to highly respectable committees of both branches of your legislature, deliberately determined to carry her grievance before the Federal Court; and the resolutions now before the house propose to rescind those proceedings thus entered into; and to retrace again our steps and resume our former career of conciliation. Sir, said he, I hold that you must have high, commanding and conclusive reasons and motives for this line of conduct—they must be perfectly satisfactory to the mind of every man ere he adopt them—and sir, what is the ground taken by the committee to establish the fact, that Virginia is now more pacific, more disposed to adjust this matter than for the last fifty years. Sir, evidence is adduced which were it formal and official is insufficient as the basis of negotiation; but which, coming before us as it does through the medium of the press, without the sanction of official weight, cannot with propriety be seriously considered. I proceed to quote passages from this message of Governor Tazewell to the legislature of Virginia, but must first ask the patience of the house for quoting in the legislative hall of our common state a document so disrespectful to her dignity—so unparliamentary in its character. The passage relied upon is the following:—(there he read from the message.)

Sir, I hold that were this message officially before you, there is no hope held out for settlement of this difference—the expression that such explanations of their act of 1833 would have been given as would have satisfied this state" is any thing but explicit.—Why, sir, that act is too plain, and its spirit of dictation too glaring for any man to misunderstand its provisions—your committees of last year misunderstood it not—your legislature of last year perfectly understood it, and how any man can imagine any satisfactory explanation of its restrictive clauses, I cannot for the life of me discover. Nothing but its unconditional repeal and the substitution in its stead of other enactments can give us any hope of decisive action upon the question. Your agent on arriving at Richmond has nothing specific to require at the hands of Virginia—the message of Gov. Tazewell is vague, indefinite, "non-committal" in its character. There is another aspect too of this question; which strikes the mind most forcibly—the message is but the language of Virginia's chief Magistrate—but his recommendation to the legislature, is no manner binding upon its action—the legislature may deem no explanation necessary and refuse all further action upon the subject, and how would stand your agent in that case? I mention this as a possible case only and one to which in our action upon this subject we are bound to look. I mean not to impugn the faith of the chief officer of that state or of his legislature—but we are bound to look to ulterior results.

My friend from Frederick (Mr. Brengle,) has said that the language of Virginia's law of 1833, proposing "to settle and adjust by mutual compact" the boundaries of Virginia and Maryland is amicable and explicit—so it would be but for the ensuing clause directing her commissioners to start from the "Fairfax stone or first fountain of the north Branch of Potomac," arbitrarily assuming that *stake* and the *first fountain* to be *sononymous* terms. My friend assimilates this dispute to a dispute between two individuals respecting their limits under respective deeds—but I must think his analogy does not make out his case. He supposes a dispute to exist between them respecting their limits and that a particular line was the immediate subject of dispute—says he if they come to a conclusion to settle it by arbitration, could language between them be more friendly and explicit than that of the Virginia act, "to settle and adjust by mutual compact".—But suppose that one individual imagined the head of a certain creek to be the beginning of that line, and the other believed a certain stone to be the proper commencement—the instructions of one are free and full "to settle and adjust by compact" &c. the instructions of the other to his commissioners are "to settle and adjust by mutual compact, to *commence* at *a certain stone*," which stone is what he believes and always has contended to be the proper starting point—Do these commissioners meet on fair terms? Do you not see, sir, that negotiation never can be had on such terms? Yet this is the precise state of the controversy between Maryland and Virginia. Mr. H. said he had now hastily gone thro' the history of this transaction—he had shewn, he hoped, that Maryland had ever been anxious to adjust amicably this controversy—he had shewn also, he thought, that Virginia had not met her in a corresponding and reciprocal spirit—he had read Gov. Tazewell's message in vain even granting it were officially before you, for just grounds upon which to rest future hopes of compromise—he believed that those hopes if now held out to the people of the state would prove fallacious and delusive, & for one would never lend his aid to their propagation. Mr. Speaker, said he, I view myself on this occasion as the jealous custodiary of the dignity and honor of my state—were the means held out in the report of the committee the only sure plan of obtaining the territory in dispute I would hesitate ere I lent my voice to their support; it would be territory purchased at the expense of the honor of the state—he would have the limits of his state extended as far as possible—no man desired it more—he would make her as rich and boundless in territory as she was in history and fame, but he felt assured the course now proposed would not enlarge her confines and he felt sure it would not add luster to her fame. He concluded by returning thanks to the house for the attention with which they had listened to his hasty and undigested remarks—and with the hope that be the results what they might of their deliberations, they might redound to the honor of their common state.

The debate upon this subject was resumed on Tuesday, at an hour earlier than usual for taking up the order of the day. Mr. Ely had occupied the floor for nearly an hour, in reply to the arguments of Mr. *Merrick*, Mr. *Jones*, of Somerset, Mr. *Dorsey* and others, who were for discontinuing the suit against Virginia, and was succeeded by Mr. *Hambleton*, of Talbot, on the same side, who had made some progress in his speech, before we reached the hall.

Mr. H. was answering the position of Mr. *Jones* of Somerset, that the States did not now hold under the charters of Great Britain, but under the Declaration of Independence, and by virtue of the achievement of that independence. Mr. H. said it was true, we did not hold by virtue of our charters, but it was nevertheless to the charters to which we must refer to define and settle the bounds and limits of the respective States that had been settled under them, otherwise we should be left absolutely at large, every State entitled to just what it could grasp, and hold on to. He did not conceive that there was the slightest degradation in our respecting those documents as evidences of our boundaries, and regarding their provisions as proof of proprietorship.—Certainly, he said, if we may judge by the language which we find on record of the men who themselves achieved our independence, they considered it, even at that day, no way degrading to refer to the charters as the evidences of title, and according to which they claimed in all the controversies which arose out of the new posture of affairs.

Mr. H. recurred again to the message of Governor Tazewell, to the Legislature of Virginia, and declaration that he had sought in it in vain, for any grounds whereon to predicate a hope that we should by renewing negotiations, arrive at a more satisfactory conclusion than previous negotiation afforded.

Mr. H. admitted, however, that he almost despaired of opposing the report of the committee, with success. He found gentlemen on different sides of the house advocating the report, or rather the resolutions with which the report concludes, from such opposite reasons, that it seemed in vain to argue against them. He proceeded to make some objections to the position in which the commissioners appointed under the resolutions, would find himself in, when he went to Virginia, and argued, that if he went under the instructions implied in this report and resolutions, he would not be able to negotiate so as to carry out the views avowed upon this floor, by some of those who were advocating the resolutions. In order to accommodate the views of some gentlemen, the instructions ought to be varied very materially indeed—they ought to be instructed, as Virginia had instructed her commissioners, to begin at the Fairfax stone.

Mr. H. thought if such was the design, it would be better to be explicit, and put it down in plain terms at once. Concluding his remarks by recapitulating the positions he had on former occasions urged to the house, and the points which he had taken in reply to gentlemen on the present occasion. Mr. H. insisted that a more formal overture ought to be made by Virginia, for renewing negotiations, before Maryland would be justified in retracing the steps which it had been her painful duty to take towards her sister State. He took occasion during his remarks, to insist that the proceeding of Maryland ought not to be regarded as a menace, and that Virginia might with perfect propriety, make friendly communications upon the subject. He made also, some observations in regard to the distinguished legal talents of the council of the State in the case, and in regard to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the premises.

Mr. BRENGLE took the floor in reply to the several gentlemen who had opposed the report of the committee, and in broad objection to any further pursuit of the claim of territory south of the north branch of the Potomac. As his positions were many of them new in this discussion, we shall give place to them more at large hereafter.

Mr. B. occupied the floor for upwards of an hour, in a very happy strain of chaste and animated eloquence. He was followed by

Mr. *Deveeman* in reply, whose intimacy with the localities of the disputed district, and the feelings of the vicinity, as well as the deep interest which he takes in the subject, gives additional weight to whatever falls from him upon the subject. His remarks would be out of place, without having those of Mr. Hambleton, to which they were principally in reply.

Mr. Bruff next occupied the floor, introductory to the substitute which it was his object to propose, for the report and resolutions of the committee, and which was as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all proceedings had and entered into on the part of this state under resolution No. 80, passed at December session, 1833, in relation to the southern and western boundaries of this state and the controversy on that subject with the state of Virginia, be and the same are hereby suspended, and the Attorney General of this state, is hereby directed to suspend all proceedings under the same for the time being.

Resolved, That the Governor & Council be and they are hereby authorized and requested to select and appoint a discreet and competent person as the special agent of the state, whose duty it shall be to proceed to the City of Richmond without unnecessary delay, and communicate to the Government of Virginia, the entire willingness of the State of Maryland to close and finally adjust this long pending question on the terms proposed and contained in Resolutions in relation to that subject, passed at December session 1831, and to learn from Virginia whether she will now so modify the act of her Legislature of the 5th of March 1888, as to render it conformable to the aforesaid propositions of Maryland; and in the event of Virginia, not being willing to modify said enactment, to learn, and forthwith communicate to this Legislature what other mode of adjustment she may propose.

Mr. B. said that he usually left it to gentlemen whose habits familiarized them with addressing assemblies to make arguments upon the floor, but when as in the present instance, he felt called upon by a sense of duty, to differ from any of the propositions which had yet been submitted, he should not hesitate to perform his duty. He conceived that it would not be doing justice not to allow a method for an amicable adjustment of the existing difference with Virginia—and he believed that that might be effected by discontinuing for the present, the suit in the Supreme court, instead of repealing the resolutions of last session, under which suit had been ordered. He was for opening the door for further negotiation, and for sending a commissioner to apprise the authorities of Virginia, that all proceedings were discontinued in hopes of satisfactory explanations.

Mr. *Merrick* enquired if the gentleman from Talbot (Mr. Bruff,) designed his substitute as a substitute only for the resolutions of the committee, or as a substitute for the report and resolutions. He hoped the gentleman would propose it only to substitute the resolutions, and allow the report, which went merely to assign the *reasons* which influenced the Legislature in adopting the resolutions to be adopted by the house. The resolutions proposed by the committee, differ but in one particular from those offered by the gentleman from Talbot.—One proposed to discontinue the suit, and suspend all proceedings under it;—the other proposed to repeal the resolutions of last session, directing the suit to be brought.

Mr. *Bruff* preferred that his resolution should be in place of the report and resolutions; and his motive was to get rid of any reference to Governor Tazewell's message to the legislature of Virginia, which he thought ought not to be recognised as officially before the Legislature of Maryland. As to reasons, our passing the resolutions will show to the world that we have reviewed our proceedings last session, and are disposed to open the door of negotiation once more.

Mr. *Pratt* moved that the substitute be printed.

A conversation ensued between Mr Merrick, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Bruff, which resulted in the latter, at the suggestion of Mr. P. adopting the word 'suspend' instead of 'discontinue' said suit.

On motion of Mr Teackle, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, then proposed resolutions, which will also be found in the proceedings of Tuesday last, in this paper.—He moved that said resolutions be referred to the committee of the whole—which motion failed. Ayes 19, nays 30.

The house then adjourned.

On Wednesday, the trial pending in Anne Arundel County court, rendered deeply interesting by the verdict of a jury the evening before, of guilty of murder in the first degree, against one of the rioters upon the Rail Road route, rendered it difficult to re ain a quorum.—An adjournment was carried, before the order of the day was reached.

On resuming the subject in committee of the whole on Thursday, Mr. *Nicols* in the chair, the question was taken upon adopting Mr Bruff's substitute, and decided in the negative by a majority of two.

Mr. *Jones* of Somerset then addressed the committee at some length, and concluded by proposing a series of resolutions as substitutes for the report and resolutions of the committee. They went to disavow any claim on the part of Maryland to the territory south of the north branch of Potomac, and to propose an amicable adjustment of the western boundaries. The question was taken upon this substitute and decided in the negative without a division

Mr. ELY then took the floor in reply to arguments which had been made in favour of the report and resolutions since he was up before. He was followed by

Mr DORSEY, who recapitulated his arguments of Saturday last and replied to gentlemen who had followed him. He insisted that Maryland had no claim to the territory between the two branches of Potomac, and that the Supreme Court would take no jurisdiction of such a case as this state had ordered.

Mr. MERRICK then addressed the committee in an animated speech of upwards of an hour in support of the report and resolutions.

Mr. BRUFF notified the committee that he should move his proposed substitute in the House.

Mr. JONES of Som. also notified that he should take the question in some form in the House, so that himself and those who thought with him might have their names recorded. He should vote against the report and reasoning of the committee, but in favor of the resolutions, for reasons of his own.

Mr. CUSHING was ready to vote for the first, the most material of the resolutions, but should vote against the report and remainder of the resolutions.

The question was then taken.

On adopting the first resolution, (ordering the suit to be discontinued)—Ayes 36—Nayes 27.

On the second resolution 'for appointing a Commissioner to proceed to Richmond'—Ayes 27 Nays 37

A substitute was then adopted for the concluding resolutions, directing the Governor of this State to communicate those proceedings to the Governor of Virginia.

On the question upon adopting the REPORT of the Committee, which precedes the resolutions, a decision was given against adopting said report, no division being called for.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Balt., the Committee then rose reported, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Richmond Whig of the 19th, thus introduces the report of the select committee of our House of Delegates, in relation to the Boundary question:—

"The reader is apprised of the boundary controversy between these States, which if successful on the part of Maryland, would annex a large portion of Virginia to her Territory, and of the various steps taken by the two sovereignties in the prosecution and resistance of the claim. Gov. Tazewell in his late message, adverted to the controversy, and expressed the belief that the law of Virginia of the 5th March, 1833, was intended by the Legislature as "an acceptance" of the proposition of Maryland for an amicable settlement of the question between the two States. He further regarded the determination of Maryland to seek a decision of her rights by the judicial authority of the Supreme court, as having been caused by a 'misapprehension of the terms of that enactment,' which were susceptible of satisfactory explanation; but viewing that determination as hostile and menacing, recommended that Virginia should remain passive

The subject has been referred to a Special committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland, who have treated it in a very conciliatory and satisfactory report. We are particularly pleased with its tone and its recommendations, which we hope will be promptly met in a corresponding spirit by Virginia. We ask the reader's attention."

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

In Senate—Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred the petition of Captain John Hudry, of New Orleans, reported a bill for his relief, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

[During the reading of the bill, Mr. Benton was informed by one or two gentlemen near him; of the unhappy termination this morning, of the existence of Captain Hudry, by his own hand.]

Mr. Benton then rose and said, that he was unaware, until that moment, of the melancholy decease of the gallant officer whose claims he had advocated. He had presented those claims at the last session of Congress, and had continued to press them, until directed by the committee to report this bill. But he had just been informed by a Senator from Louisiana, that Captain Hudry had, in a fit of despair this morning, put an end to his existence; and the only duty now left him was to advocate the passage of the bill in order that the heirs or representatives of the deceased might get what he was entitled to. He had no doubt of the justice of the claim. Captain Hudry was one of the gallant defenders of New Orleans when it was attacked by the British forces in 1814—had greatly distinguished himself in the memorable action of the 8th of January, 1815; and had advanced large sums for the arming and equiping the company he commanded, when the Government was unable to furnish the funds for that purpose. Captain H. was at that time in affluent circumstances, but has since been reduced to poverty; and this circumstance, together with the anguish caused by the delay of his claims before Congress, has probably produced that state of despair under which he committed the rash act which terminated his life.

Mr. Waggaman confirmed the statements of the Senator from Missouri, as to the merits and services of the deceased.

Mr. Porter moved to re-commit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions so to amend it as to authorize the payment of the claim to the legal representatives of the deceased claimant. The statements of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) were perfectly true. There was not a more meritorious man in the United States than Capt. Hudry. At the time he made the advances, for which the bill provided payment, he was a man of large fortune, and Mr. Porter had no doubt that he expended for the public service upwards of 22,000 dollars. He behaved with the greatest gallantry in the battle of the 8th of January 1815; and commanded a company of fine troops, which he armed and equipped at his own expense. In his old age he had become poor, and consequently come here for remuneration for the money he had expended. There was every disposition at the last session of Congress to do him justice, and that justice had only been delayed for want of time. Had he waited patiently he would, without doubt, had his claims passed at this session; but the sickness of heart, arising from hope deferred had driven him to the act which ended his life.

Mr. King, of Alabama, said, he felt every disposition to concede to the gentlemen's wishes, but this could be done without recommitting the bill. He (Mr. K.) happened to be a member of the Committee to which the claim had been referred; and he was happy to say that the information laid before it in relation to the claim was found to be entirely correct. The merit of the individual and the justice of his claim could hardly be doubted. He would suggest to his honorable friend that the bill be amended so as to read "pay to the heirs and legal representatives of Capt. Hudry.

The Senate, by unanimous consent having agreed to consider this bill as in Committee of the Whole, the amendment was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Treasurer's Report.—Our attentive correspondent at Annapolis has furnished us with the report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore. Our columns are too much pre-occupied to publish it in extenso; but we give so much as is necessary to a correct understanding of the financial condition of the State.

Balt. Chron.

By this report it appears, that there was in the Treasury on the 1st Dec., 1833,		$31,830 28
That in the year ending on the 1st Dec. 1834, the treasurer had received from various sources		291,355 00
Making an aggregate of		$323,185 28
That he paid out to 1st Dec. 1834	$291,797 79	
Amount appropriated but not yet drawn from the treasury	46,557 06	338,354 85
Deficiency on 1st Dec. 1834		$15,169 57
To which add Journal of Accounts for the present session, estimated at		50,000
Deficiency chargeable on receipts of 1835		$65,169 57

After giving the several items of which the above amounts are constituted, the Treasurer proceeds:

The past year, has been indeed, one of difficulty and disaster to the Treasury.

The failure of the Bank of Maryland—unprecedented for indications of fraud, and for certainty and extent of ruin—occurred soon after the close of the last session and not only deprived the State of the revenue expected from it, but has put in jeopardy almost the whole of its deposite therein—its fate hanging now upon the decision of the Court of Appeals, (expected to be had during its present term,) upon a question of the State's right to priority in the application of the Bank's effects.

The general pecuniary distress, which contributed to hasten that catastrophe, considerably impared also, the ordinary revenue in almost every branch of it, and retarded its receipt, while it accelerated the demands for it.

The large addition too, to the burthens of the Treasury, produced by the enactments of the last General Assembly, augmented the pressure upon it, and made it necessary in April last, to meet it by a draft upon the Union Bank of Maryland for $30,000 of its special deposites therein, in pursuance of No. 69 of the resolutions of that Assembly

These thirty thousand dollars of the capital of the State, and $25,000 more, of extraordinary revenue received in pursuance of ch. 115 and in virtue of Res. No. 20, of 1833; superadded to its ordinary income, have proved inadequate to satisfy the authorized demands upon the Treasury had all been presented, and in consequence, its deficiency is greater than it was last year.

The only consideration in relief of this aspect of its present condition is of the fact, that the debt of $20,000, authorized by the act of 1831, ch. 281, has not yet been incurred—that the drafts of the Board of Managers of the State Colonization, have all been paid without it—and that no necessity appears for incurring it at all, if the tax for that object could be brought into the Treasury. More than thirty thousand dollars of it have accrued, and in the course of three years, only $8,809-79 have been received on both shores. In some parts of the State it has never even been levied, and in most of such cases, the failure in that duty may be traced, it is thought to the want of the responsibility to the Legislature through the Executive, of the subordinate authorities charged with its performance, which the framers of our Constitution had secured.

Its condition prospectively, makes a yet stronger appeal to your active care and attention.

The interest upon the public debt, charged upon, the Treasury for the current year, exceeds an hundred thousand dollars, and has not yet attained to full growth.

Destitute as is the Body Politic, of all the faculties for its service or protection, common to its members—incapable of seeking to injure any, yet frequently, for its very disabilities, the target of fraud or of selfish speculation—Necessarily acting, if at all, by remote agents of imperfect responsibility, or of limited means of information and circumscribed authority, all projects for its relief, by *banking*, are considered hopeless and hazardous.

Its operations of that sort, should be as they have been, confined to investments of *surplus* revenue in enterprizes conducted by private skill, quickened for contrivance and in vigilance, by private interest—and even these should be used as in choice of evils, rather than as alternatives of expediency.

Whence then, is any aid to be derived, short of direct taxation?—and even that, with the system of assessment and collection accorded to several of the counties, seems to have become of tardy and precarious avail.

By reference to the 9th sec. of ch. 175 of the acts of 1832, it will be seen that the whole revenue of every sort expected from the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, is appropriated as a fund, for the payment of the debt contracted in pursuance of it.

Would it not be well to repeal that section?—so as to make applicable to the general purposes of the Treasury, the whole of that revenue, & to substitute, in maintenance of the public faith a contribution to the State's Sinking Fund, of so much of its special deposites as may not be found indispensable to the exigencies of the Treasury in the current year.

It is true that, for the remaining deposites in the Union Bank of Maryland, in the late season of distrust and alarm, collateral security was asked for and obtained, in certificates of debt of the State of Tennessee, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. But carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and invested for accumulation in the debt of the State, the money would be placed in permanent and unquestionable security—beyond the reach of peril—and be an important provision for its gradual redemption.

The surplus revenue from the State's Tobacco Inspection, might also be applied, with eminent advantage, to the augmentation of the Sinking Fund.

It would be none the less available to the Planters of the State, in preventing an addition to the charges of inspection, because of any occasional insufficiency of the revenue to defray its expenses—and they cannot be materially lessened consistently with the public faith until the debt of $18,000 with which that revenue is charged, shall have been fully paid.

In August, 1837, it will become redeemable—and its prompt redemption would redound alike to the credit of the State and the relief of the Planter—while the reservation of the money from year to year, is either serviceable to none, or invites suggestions of change, of costly execution and doubtful utility.

Messrs. Carey & Hart have in press, a new work by Col. Crockett, with the following title, from which, we give a short extract:—"An account of *Col. Crockett's Tour to the North and down East*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four. His object being to examine the grand manufacturing establishments of the country; and also to find out the condition of its literature and morals, the extent of its commerce and the practical operation of "the experiment."

"When thou dost read a book, do not turn the leaves only, but gather the fruit." Written by Himself.

Early next morning I started for Philadelphia, a place where I had never been. I sort of felt lonesome as I went down to the steamboat. The idea of going among a new people, where there are tens of thousands who would pass me by, without knowing or caring who I was, who are all taken up with their own pleasures or their own business, made me feel small: and indeed if any one who reads this book has a grand idea of his own importance, let him go to a big city, and he will find he is not higher valued than a coon skin.

The steamboat was the Carroll-of-Carrollton, a fine craft, with the rum old commodore Chaytor for head man. A good fellow he is—all sorts of a man bowing and scraping to the ladies, nodding to the gentlemen; cursing the crew; and his right eye broad cast upon the "opposition line," all at the same time.—"Let

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