by John Leeds Bozman, presented to the State by John Leeds Kerr, esquire we contracted with Messrs Lucas and Deaver, of the city of Baltimore, for printing at least one thousand copies of that work; five hundred copies of which we reserved to the State, to be delivered by the said Lucas and Deaver within eighteen months, well bound in sheep, at $4 per copy.

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

Under resolution No 68 of the last annual session, we have caused to be transcribed the original journal of proceedings of the Council of safety for the years 1774 and 1775, and the original Journal of the Convention of 1776, and the correspondence and other papers connected with those interesting bodies, and periods of our history. By an inspection of this transcript, the reader will find that numerous highly valuable and interesting papers, have been thus reserved from oblivion. We have not been able to give but a cursory examination to the numerous other papers, recently brought to light. It will remain for the Executive hereafter to determine upon a fuller examination of them; what portion, if any, ought to be transcribed, to carry out the views of the Legislature as expressed in the Resolution on that subject.

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

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

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

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

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

Since the last session of the General Assembly, we have received from the Governors of the States of New York and Maine, copies of sundry Resolutions passed by the Legislatures of those States in relation to slavery and abolitionism, which in conformity with the requests accompanying said Resolutions, we herewith transmit for your consideration.

The indications from various quarters of a disposition to press upon the public attention the subject of slavery, with a view to its abolition, which have been occasionally manifested for many years past, have, within the last few years, assumed an aspect and importance vitally affecting the people of the States, in which a slave population exists to any considerable extent.

Whatever opinions may be entertained by others, or by us, of slavery *in the abstract*, the circumstances under which it exists in the States of this Union, are such as to forbid a general emancipation, even if the desire to accomplish it were universal, whilst the present amelioriated condition and general treatment of slaves are such, as to leave the friends and advocates of emancipation no hope of bettering their condition generally, by the success of their exertions. It is believed that most erroneous notions on this subject (ignorantly as relates to the condition and treatment of slaves) are generally entertained in the non slaveholding sections of the country, and that it is the superficial and imperfect view taken of the matter, by such of the citizens of non slaveholding states, as are actuated by good and honorable intentions, that has caused the misguided zeal and efforts which have become so threatening in their consequences. They have looked principally to evils (as they supposed them) to be remedied, without due consideration, or being (from their local situations,) qualified to form just conceptions of the many and various difficulties to be encountered, and dangers to be apprehended, in carrying into effect their wishes and views. We have no doubt, but that a large portion of our fellow citizens who have engaged in, and are zealously pursuing measures to effect a general emancipation of slaves are actuated by the best motives, and conscientiously believe themselves to be performing a sacred duty of humanity; but we are equally confident, that many of the most intemperate and noisy declaimers upon the subject, are influenced by very different motives.

We cannot permit ourselves to believe that it is the *deliberate* purpose of any respectable portion of the people of the United States, much less of the constituted authorities of the general or any State Government, to infringe the rights of the States, where slavery exists, or of the citizens holding slaves; yet it cannot be denied, and ought not to be concealed, that opinions have been expressed as well in Congress, as in, if not by several State Legislatures, which look to the adoption of some measure *by the General Government* upon this subject, which cannot be effected, but in violation of the rights and privileges of both: for it is a matter with which that Government has nothing to do and with which it can, *in no manner* interfere, without overstepping the bounds of its authority; and trespassing upon rights and assuming powers never conceded to it.

We have deemed it our duty, at this time, to invite your particular attention to this exciting subject, and to express frankly our views of its most vital importance, and earnestly recommend that it be distinctly made known, that we can not recognize in any of our sister States, or their citizens, any right to interfere with our slaves; and that we unequivocally deny any authority in the general Government to legislate upon the subject of their emancipation, or to disturb our rights of property in them, in any manner whatsoever.

It is confidently hoped and believed that a temperate, yet firm and determined expression of the unanimous Resolution of the slave-holding States, to adhere to and vindicate their rights on this subject, against all extraneous interference, would have a salutary effect in awakening all calm thinking, and well intentioned abolitionists, (and without their co-operance and aid, the evil intended would be impotent, and soon cease their efforts,) to such a deliberate reconsideration and thorough examination of the whole subject, in all its aspects and tendencies as would induce them to cease their labours—fruitless of any good, but tending to much mischief, and to produce restlessness, dissatisfaction, inquietude, and consequent insubordination of slaves, and vexation, alarm and increased rigor on the part of masters.

We are encouraged to entertain this hope, with much confidence by the fact such we have understood, and believe to be true, that almost every intelligent man, from any of the non slaveholding States, who has left home friendly to the abolition cause, and travelled extensively in the South, has had his mind changed, and withdrawn his countenance and support from that cause:—such has been nearly the uniform result of becoming acquainted fully, in any way, with the true state, and general condition of slaves in the United States, and the various circumstances which render general emancipation impracticable, and the movements and proceedings with that view irritating to masters, prejudicial to slaves, and altogether impolitic and unwarrantable.

Having thus, in a cursory manner, alluded to the various subjects, to which we considered it proper to direct your attention, we cannot conclude this communication, without the expression of our earnest hope that all your deliberations may be characterized by wisdom, moderation and firmness; and that they may redound to the interest, the prosperity, and glory of the State. Maryland at this moment, occupies a most conspicuous stand among her sisters of the Union. She has witnessed the rapid strides to wealth and power, in most of the States which have distinguished the last few years, and has nobly determined to enter the lists of competition. We need not dwell, at length, upon the advantages of her geographical position.—They are such as must force themselves upon the attention of every individual, who bestows the smallest reflection on the subject. It is, therefore, the clearest dictate of a wise policy, and no less the duty of a prudent Legislature, that these advantages, with which the God of nature has blessed us, should be made instrumental in advancing the power and welfare of the State.—To effect these great and paramount objects, the internal improvement Law of last May session was passed; and we cannot refrain from expressing it as our deliberate conviction, that the designs of that most liberal and beneficent act, will be successfully attained, before the lapse of many years, should nothing occur to blight the animating prospects which we now enjoy. Upon the completion of the great works of improvement designed to connect the Chesapeake with the waters of the Ohio, a new era will commence in our State; an era of increasing population, and of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity, such as we have never yet known. Under these circumstances, we hope that no measures will be taken which might retard this auspicious event, but, on the contrary, that all will unite to hasten its approach, as all are deeply interested in its consummation.

We have only to add, Gentlemen, that we shall be found ever ready to co-operate with you in any measures likely to advance the interests and welfare of the people of the State; and to communicate to you such information as may be required, on subjects pertaining to this Department of the Government.

With the highest consideration,
We have the honor to be,
Your Obe't Serv'ts.
THO. W. VEAZEY.

REPORT.

The committee of Ways and Means to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to

REPORT:

That the State of Maryland ought to accept of its proportion of the Surplus Revenue of the United States which is to be distributed under the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money," and that the Treasurer for the Western Shore should be authorised to receive such sums of Money as shall be awarded to this State, and to give certificates of Deposite therefor in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the effect expressed in the thirteenth section of the same act. The obligation exacted for repayment of the monies which may be apportioned to this State is mere nominal so long as our present condition of prosperity shall continue, the monies about to be distributed, cannot be required for defraying any wants of the Treasury, and if it should be our fate to experience a reverse of fortune, there pay ment of the principal must be exacted gradually, in small sums, and after reasonable notice. In the mean time the State will derive a benefit equal to the interest or profit which may be made by a judicious investment of the monies when shall be received.

As the time within which it is desired that the legislature shall pass on the question whether this State ought to accept its proportion of the public Revenue is necessarily limited, your committee have thought they would consult the public expectation by respectfully submitting to the House their views on the question simply, leaving the permanent investment or appropriation of the monies which may become receivable, for the subject of a future report.

In the bill which is herewith reported they have heretofore made provision only for a temporary employment of the fund.

Your committee suppose that the payments to the State of Maryland, will be made in checks or drafts on the Union Bank of Maryland, and Franklin Bank of Baltimore, the Deposite Banks of the General Government in Baltimore.

The Treasurer for the Western Shore might consider it his duty to demand immediate payment of those checks or drafts, and in conformity with the usage of his office, deposit the proceeds in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis, which is the general Deposite Bank of this State. It is apprehended that the sudden abstraction of a larger sum of money from the circulation of Baltimore would increase the pressure which your committee are informed already exists there to a considerable extent, and it is very doubtful whether the sum which thus might be withdrawn could be advantageously employed by the Farmers' Bank of Maryland. It is therefore proposed that the monies in question shall be withdrawn from the public Deposite Banks gradually, and with a just regard to their convenience, and as they are withdrawn shall be deposited in the Bank of Baltimore, and Farmers' Bank of Maryland, in such proportions as the Treasurer, on his discretion, may think fit, to be held subject to the future direction of the legislature, and in the mean time to be applied to the discount of real paper at short dates. A single reason induces your committee to prefer the bank of Baltimore to the Union Bank of Maryland, and the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, as a bank of deposite in the city of Baltimore. The State is a stockholder in the bank of Baltimore to a considerable amount, and will therefore derive a large proportion of profit on the employment of the deposites on the business of that bank, the State is also a large stockholder in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland. That bank is selected with a view of relieving the pressure which exists throughout the Tobacco growing district of this State, to an extent fully equal to that which prevails in the city of Baltimore: Tobacco which is the great staple of Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince George's counties, and a portion of Anne Arundel county, is at present, and for months past has been unsaleable. Hence the Planters are unable to meet their engagements to their agents or commission merchants in Baltimore, from whom they have obtained advances on their produce. An accommodation to the Planter would directly relieve him by protecting his produce from a forced sale, it would also operate as an accommodation to the commission merchants, by enabling the planter to furnish him with funds to meet his acceptances made on account of the Planter. Looking to the usual course of trade between Baltimore and Annapolis, it is probable that the whole operation may be effected without transferring any considerable sum of money from Baltimore, so that its only result would be to aid the growers of our great staple by appropriating a portion of the fund to the relief of a particular class of merchants of that city.

The condition of the Farmer in the grain growing districts of the State differs materially from the condition of the Planter. The embarrassment of the Planter arises from a temporary depression in the money market. His crop is abundant, and when it becomes saleable (as it is hoped will be the case in a few months,) will afford him entire relief. But the crop of the Farmer is almost wholly lost—he has nothing on which he can predicate his drafts on a commercial agent; it would therefore seem that no measure of relief will materially assist him short of an accommodation, to be continued until his next year's crop shall be brought to market.

If however your committee should be wrong in this view, the Farmers' Bank of Maryland through the agency of its branches at Frederick Town and Easton, will be enabled to extend adequate relief as well to the Farming as to the Planting interests; and it is to be presumed that the Treasurer in the exercise of the discretion which is proposed to be confided to him, will be governed by the extent of the facilities which that Bank may be required to yield in favor of those interests.

Your committee are unable to determine with any degree of accuracy, the precise rule by which the apportionment should be made of the fund in question, between the Baltimore and Farmers Bank of Maryland. The whole fund may be used advantageously in Baltimore. It is therefore against the interests of the State to remove to the Farmers Bank more than can be profitably used by that Institution. To lessen the weight of the Treasurers responsibility, they suggest as their conclusions from all the information they have collected, that not more than two thirds of the fund should remain in Baltimore; that one third there if is deemed sufficient to relieve the planting interest and that a moiety thereof is thought sufficient for the farming and planting interests conjointly.

Your committee would again repeat, that the application of the fund now proposed is designed to be temporary. They are inclined to hope that the unprecedented State of embarrassment which now prevails in the money market will be greatly mitigated, if not entirely removed in the course of some three or four months, when the fund in question may be permanently invested without injury to any of those great interests which it is the duty of this Legislature to protect.

Your committee would therefore respectfully Report a Bill entitled, an act to authorise the Treasurer for the Western Shore to receive such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded to the State of Maryland under the provisions of the act of Congress, therein mentioned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Chairman
By order,
BENS. SEGAR, Clk.

Loss of the Gambia and suffering of the crew.—The brig Gambia sailed from New York for Lisbon on the 16th ult.—Was capsized on the night of the 19th, while lying to in a gale of wind, in the gulf. The captain, first mate, and a passenger were in the cabin at the time, and were drowned. The survivors, seven in number, clustered around the forecastle, the only part out of the water, and lashed themselves to the bitts.

Here for three days and nights, they were exposed to the peltings of the storm, with no thing to eat but a few raw potatoes, and no water.

At this period two of the crew died, and the cabin boy died, raving mad; and and to satisfy the cravings of hunger, the boy was cut up for food!

On the night of the 22d, the remainder of the crew, who had succeeded in reaching the main top saw a vessel to leeward, which proved to be the ship New England, on board of which they were taken and landed in Boston.

The names of the survivors are Joseph Coullard, second mate, Samuel Presson, Andrew Smith and A. Smith.

Those drowned were Capt. French, M Jordan, mate, and John Dean, passenger. Jacobs, the cook, Andrew Peterson, seaman, and a Portuguese boy named Alexander; died from fatigue and hunger.

The Gambia was laden with rice and tobacco.

Singular accident.—The infinite variety of feature and expression in the human face, has often been made a subject of remark and wonder; and its indeed a marvellous thing that among a thousand millions of visages, none exceeding ten inches by eight, or two are ever seen perfectly alike, although pairs are often found, be individuals of which bear a strong resemblance to each other. But there is almost as great a diversity in the way by which men and women, and women and children get hurt, through incorrect meddlings with fire-arms and gun powder. An instance occurred lately, at Franklin Mississippi, the like of which we have never before read or heard of. The Van Buren men of that village, having achieved a political victory, must needs testify their delight by making a loud and disagreeable noise with an old cannon—the only one in the place—that had long been knocking about the streets, and was abundantly battered and rusty. They fired it twice very successfully, but while loading for a third discharge, Mr. E. F. Davis, editor of the Franklin Republican, who had been stopping the vent, or touchole, with his thumb, took it into his head to mount the cannon, and cover the touch-hole with his boot; and he had scarcely taken his position, when the charge exploded, and blew off part of his foot and ankle, lacerating the whole leg in the most dreadful manner.—*N. Y. Com.*

Justice Day was proverbial for his vigilance and activity. "By the powers!" was a noted thief heard to exclaim, "it's all up with us now, for all that we get by night we lose by *Day*."

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23, 1836.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of some petitions, several private bill were reported from the committees.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr Jones, of Wisconsin, and rejected by the House, referring to the Committee on Indian Affairs an inquiry into the expediency of holding Treaties with and purchasing the lands of Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes, and other tribes of Indians in Wisconsin Territory, and of their removal to the country beyond the Mississippi, was on motion of Mr. Bell, reconsidered.

Mr. Garland, of La., opposed the resolution. He thought this was a proper time to resist the policy of the government, which tended to the concentration of all the Indian tribes on the frontier of Louisianna, Arkansas and Missouri. The proposition for a continuation of that policy he would resist upon its threshold.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, said the territory of Wisconsin was becoming peopled faster than any other portion of the new States. The Indians would soon be surrounded and pressed upon by the whites. There would be constant collisions between them. The Indians, as all experience shows, would imitate all the vices without adopting any of the virtues of civilization. For their own interest they should be removed beyond the Mississippi.

After some further debate, the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution heretofore adopted on motion of Mr. Jarvis, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the names of such officers as have been excused from duty to which they have been ordered during the last year, and their reasons for the same, was agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Fry, of Pa., referring to the Committee of Agriculture the expediency of abolishing the duty on bread stuffs and grain, was taken up.

The motion of Mr. Adams to amend the same, by including salt, coal and iron; and the motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C., to include sugar, were still pending.

Mr. Fry read a speech in support of the resolution.

The further consideration of the question was interrupted by Mr. E. Whittlesey,

Upon whose motion the House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, Dec 26, 1836.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a communication from the Treasury Department, with a statement of the discounts, deposites, specie, and circulation of the several deposite Banks.

Also, from the War Department, with the Report of the Commissioner of Pensions in compliance with the act of 1830.

Both these documents were referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wright reported the bill to extend certain provisions of the deposite act, and gave notice that when it should come up, he should move for its indefinite postponement.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Hendricks:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry or delivery at Michigan city.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an additional appropriation for the construction of a breakwater at Michigan city.

Mr. Benton offered his Expunging Resolution in the same form as at the last session of Congress; and it was read.

After some time spent in Executive business,

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—A new member, viz. William C Dawson, elected from Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Gen. Coffee, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Adams presented the petition of I. Page and twenty-six other citizens of Silver Lake, Susquehannah county, State of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Adams moved that the said petition be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr Pickens asked for the decision of the Chair upon the construction of the resolution reported from the Select Committee appointed on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, at the last session of Congress. By that resolution all memorials and all other papers relating to this subject had been ordered to lie on the table, without being referred or printed. Mr. P wished to know what would be the destiny of these petitions under that resolution.

The Speaker said it would be a matter for the consideration of the House.—After referring to such authorities as he could find, he said come to the decision that the operation of the resolution referred to ceased with the last session of Congress. The question, however, was one of the House to determine.

Mr. Parks moved to lay the petition on the table.

Agreed to—yeas 116, nays 86.

Mr. Davis asked the consent of the House, at this time, to take up and consider a resolution heretofore offered by him, providing that all resolutions, petitions, memorials, and other papers which might be offered during the present session of Congress, in any manner relating to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia or in any of the Territories of the United States, should, upon presentation, be laid upon the table without being read, or ordered to be printed, and without debate.

Objection having been made, Mr. D. moved a suspension of the Rule.

After some discussion, the question on the motion to suspend the rule was then taken, and decided in the negative. So the House refused to suspend the rule.

Petitions and memorials were further presented, and reports made from various committees.

The unfinished business of the morning hour was the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Fry, instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of immediately abolishing the duties on foreign grain, or on bread stuffs of all kinds.

To which resolution two amendments had been heretofore offered:

First, by Mr. Adams, to amend by inserting the words "and also on foreign coal, salt and iron."

And secondly, by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, by inserting the words "and sugar."

Mr. Anthony addressed the House at some length, in opposition to the resolution.

Mr Johnson, of Louisiana, said that, as the question immediately before the House was on the adoption of the amendment proposing to include the article of "sugar," it was his wish to offer a few observations. But, by way of testing the sense of the House, he would move to lay the whole subject on the table which motion prevailed.

So the resolution & amendments were laid on the table.

Tuesday, Dec. 27. 1836.

SENATE.—*Michigan.*—A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the state of Michigan. The message recites some of the principal provisions of the act of the last session by which the President was invested with authority, on receiving evidence of the acceptance by Michigan of the conditions imposed by that act, to issue his Proclamation, on which the State should be admitted as a sovereign State of the Union. The proceedings of the people of Michigan, in the election of delegates to a Convention and of that Convention itself, by which the conditions were then set forth, as well as the ulterior proceedings by which a second Convention was created, which on the 14th inst. assembled, and gave the consent of the State to the terms which had been previously rejected. It is then stated that this second Convention was an emanation directly from the people, without any interposing action of the Legislature; and Congress is reminded that the Act of last session does not designate in what manner the delegates were to be elected. To show these facts, a number of papers are submitted.

The President goes on to state that he regards the authority vested in him by the act, as intended only to govern his action during the recess, and the proceedings which have taken place being of a somewhat novel character, he has determined to submit the whole matter for the consideration of Congress.

Mr. Grundy moved to refer the message and documents to the Committee on the Judiciary, and to print them.—Agreed to.

The following bills were introduced on leave, received two readings and were referred.

A bill to establish a Naval Academy—Also

A Bill for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull—Also,

A Bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the U. S. Marine Corps—Also,

A Bill organising the Navy of the United States.

Tuesday, Dec. 27th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the presentation of petitions,

Mr Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the United States for the year 1837; read twice and committed.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the proceedings of the Convention of the people of Michigan, whereby they give their assent to the fundamental conditions required by the act of Congress, for the admission of Michigan into the Union.

The message and documents were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cambreleng submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the laws of the United States requiring protection to be issued to American seamen.

Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. M'Kennan contended that the protections were wholly unnecessary in peace; and moreover were an odious and oppressive tax upon seamen.

Mr. Cushing proposed to modify the resolution in order to provide for an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the fees required for protections.

The resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

After some discussion, at the suggestion of Messrs. Hubbard and Strange, Mr. Benton withdrew that part of the motion which relates to sending copies to the Governors and Legislatures of the several States. The first branch of the motion which was for the printing of 1,000 extra copies of the document, was then carried without a division.

This being the day set apart for the

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