EASTON GAZETTE.

"Where the Press is Free—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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AE FOND KISS.

BY BURNS.

Ae fond kiss and then we sever;
Ae farewell, alas! for ever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.
Who shall say that fortune grieves him.
While the star of hope she leaves him?
Me, nae cheerfu' twinkle lights me;
Dark despair around benights me.

I'll ne'er blame my partial fancy,
Naething could resist my Nancy;
But to see her was to love her;
Love but her, and love for ever
Had we never loved sae kindly,
Had we never loved sae blindly,
Never met—or never parted—
We had ne'er been broken-hearted.

Fare thee well, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee well, thou best and dearest!
Thine be ilka joy and treasure,
Peace, enjoyment, love, and pleasure!
Ae fond kiss, and then we sever;
Ae fareweel, alas! for ever!
Deep in heart wrung tears I'll pledge thee,
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee!

From Chambers' Journal.

POOR RELATIONS OF KINGS.

One morning during the last severe winter in Paris, a bier, on which was laid a wretched coffin, emerged from one of the poorest streets of the faubourg St. Marceau, followed by two assistants, and a female, whose sole protection against the heavy snow that fell was a woollen shawl, partially concealing features once beautiful, though now changed by suffering and privation, yet still beaming with resignation.

The young man whose remains were thus borne to the common cemetery was one whose forefathers slept in the vaults of St. Denis, and who, by birth, was entitled to wear the arms of the Bourbon family. In speaking of Henry II., or any other of the kings of France, there was no fiction in this unfortunate being, while living, calling them "my ancestors," According to the etiquette of courts, he had a right to be called by the king "my cousin" and equally so, by right of consanguinity, by the Bourbons of Spain, and the imperial house of Austria.

Charles de Valois de St. Remy was, however, but a poor journeyman bookbinder, employed by one of the many of that trade who struggle for an existence in the neighborhood of the College of France. Even with the assistance of his aunt, Marguerite de Valois, he scarcely earned enough to subsist on. Like many others, when placed in situations little in accordance with their birth, Charles de Valois had acquired notions respecting the greatness of his ancestors which unfitted him for steadily pursuing his avocations. Devoid of that energy which is the basis of all self-advancement, he would remain for hours pondering on his ignoble fate. "One path lies open to me!" he would sometimes exclaim; "I shall become a soldier, and face the enemies of France!" In these reveries he was no longer the humble artisan, but in imagination one of the nobles of his race, regaining all the territory his ancestors had lost. To put these dreams into execution, however, one thing was wanting—Charles de Valois had not the heart of a Bothwell.

Henry II., of whom he was a lineal descendant, had a son, to whom he bequeathed large territories—the most considerable being that of St. Remy, but his descendants gradually decreased in power and wealth, and at length they sunk into such obscurity, that their existence was almost doubted. A ray of sunshine would at times gleam on some member of their family, but, as if a fatality hung over their race, it was succeeded by darker shadows.

During the reign of Louis XV., the Marchioness Boulanvillers, wife of the Prevot of Merchants, one day passing between Rheims and Fontette, remarked a little girl by the road-side tending a cow, and, pleased with the pretty countenance and figure of the child, called her to the door of the carriage, and offered her a piece of money. The young Jeanne de Valois spurned the proffered coin with the pride of a Spanish hidalgo; and erecting her little person, she recounted to the marchioness her full genealogy—the only thing, besides her paternoster, she had ever learned. On being questioned, she gave sufficient proof of the truth of what she stated; and her listener, estimating nothing more than high birth, though she herself was but the daughter of a revenue officer, made the little cowherd get into the carriage, which rolled off to Paris.

After having had her educated by the first masters, her protectress introduced her to the fashionable world, and even at court, where she was looked on as a sort of curiosity. She was pensioned by the king, and afterwards married the Count de la Motte. The queen, Maria Antoinette, took her into favor, and employed her near her person; but she repaid the royal kindness by the deepest ingratitude. By forging her majesty's signature, she procured large sums of money; and by the same means, prevailed on Cardinal Rohan (who was at the time in disgrace at court, and glad of the opportunity of regaining favor) to purchase a necklace, as if for the queen, worth nearly two million francs, for the payment of which the countess alleged that her majesty would give a note in her own handwriting, to be defrayed, from the private purse. The necklace was given into the hands of the countess, who immediately sent her husband to London with it. But the period for payment being allowed to pass, the jeweller made his complaint to the queen: Cardinal Rohan, and many others arrested on suspicion, were thrown into the Bastile, but were ultimately released on the real culprit being discovered. The countess was publicly whipped, and branded on the shoulders; a sentence of imprisonment for life was recorded against her; but after ten months' confinement, she effected her escape, and died in London in 1791.

Residing at Treyes, in Champagne, was an uncle of Jeanne de Valois, & looked on as the head of her branch of the family. In a thoroughfare of that fine town might be heard, from morning until night, the noise of his hammer, accompained by merry songs, issuing from a frail wooden edifice, erected against the walls of the bishop's garden, and under the shadow of the cathedral clock. Though aware of his genealogy, learned from his father, who died in the Hotel Dieu at Paris, in 1756, it had inspired him neither with pride nor regret—looking on human grandeur, as he did, with the most philosophic indifference. Having never bestowed a thought on the rights of his birth, he worked, slept, and sang, and appeared so really contented and happy, that one would have been inclined to believe, according to the old adage, "that the king was not his cousin." This gayety was not without merit, if it is recollected that Henry de Valois, issuing from the reigning family of France, was a cobbler.

In 1778, while the countess was in favor at court, a detachment of the guards, after accompanying the queen to Chateau Vilain, received directions to return through Troyes, and pay their respects to the illustrious artisan, who had already been spoken of at Veresailles as one of the remaining representatives of the branch of Francis I., along with the little cowherd of Fontette. As the guards approached the shed, over which a board was fixed, with a boot painted in black, and the words, "*Henri, reparateur de la chaussure humaine!*" ("Henry, shoe-mender to the human race!") they heard a manly voice singing a provincial ditty, while a hammer beat time to the measure. The soldiers dressed in splendid uniform, advanced respectfully, their hats off, preceded by their lieutenant, the Marquis de Nantouilet. The cobbler, little accustomed to such visitors, regarded them with surprise; but his looks being mechanically directed to the officer's feet, and perceiving his splendid boots, laced with brilliants, he remarked—"You are in error, monsieur; I mend only shoes. Ask for Christophe, the first street on the right."

The marquis, with many forced compliments, having explained the cause of his presence, the cobbler, lifted his cotton cap from his head, cleared a cumbrous bench of three or four pair of old boots, and made a sign to the officer to be seated; the other soldiers, not being able to find room, the falicity of contemplating his august visage through some tattered sheets of paper, substituted in the window for glass.

"The king has learned, monsieur," said the marquis, as he accepted the seat, "that you are in a position little beseeming your illustrious origin, and his wish is to change this state of things. Your niece is already a convincing proof of the royal solicitude."

"And I have many doubts," replied the old cobbler, "whether this royal solicitude will much benefit the girl. As for me, monsieur, I am aware that if Henry II. had wished, he could have converted this bench that I sit on into a throne, this hammer into a sceptre, and that instead of this cotton cap, I might wear a brilliant headgear of gold and diamonds, though much more weighty."

The marquis was somewhat startled at this liberty of language, but concealing his astonishment under a courtly smile, the cobbler continued—"Eh, well, monsieur, I have no regret at seeing our cousin of Bourbon arrive to the crown of France.—Think you that I envy Louis XV.? Not I. I am my own own master; no person has an interest in deceiving me; all the world are contented with me, and I with them. Can the king say so much? This reminds me that my work presses—will you permit me?" And the old man, who seemed to take delight in treating without ceremony the king of France and his envoy, busily resumed his employment.

"You had better reflect," remarked the officer.

"I have no need of reflection: I require nothing."

"But you have children, monsieur, except for them what you refuse for yourself, and allow your sons to fill that rank to which they are entitled."

The old man scratched his ear, as if undecided how to act; at length, pulling his cap over his gray locks, he replied, "It is my frank opinion, monsieur, that the boys will not reflect very much honor on the family; but that is their affair, so in their name, I shall accept the king's generosity. The old proverb says that 'it is needless to upset good sauce with the foot.' But perhaps you could not guess what are my thoughts?" continued Henry de Valois in a tone of raillery. "I think the king is about doing what I do daily—to patch an old boot, which never lasts long!"

"Very good very good!" exclaimed the courtier, laughing boisterously. "Permit me, however, to finish the simile," added he: "I am sure the king's work will be solid. I shall now retire, and inform his majesty of your intentions."

The visitors had scarcely disappeared, when the old man resumed his song—a proof that the respective of grandeur did not much trouble the mind of the cobbler, who has been so well described in the songs of Beranger.

A short time afterwards, heedless of the sarcasms and reparees which it occasioned, the king pensioned Henry de Valois from the privy purse, and made him a count.—His sons entered the service. One of them was created Baron St Remy, and became captain of a corvette; but, as had been predicted by the old cobbler, none of them added much to the honor of the family. The affair of the necklace threw a sinister *eclat* upon the name of Valois and their relationship to the Countess de la Motte hastened their downfall. Abject misery succeeded the perpetration of crime. The revolution arrived, and the descendants of Henry II. sank into greater obscurity than that from which they had been taken a few years previously.

The St. Remy de Valois had their origin in a royal castle. The splendor of a throne was reflected on their cradle. In three centuries afterwards what is their fate? The last male of their line, struggling with poverty during his lifetime, has his ashes finally consigned to the common city burying-place—unknown and forgotten. She who followed his remains was the great grand-daughter of the old cobbler, and the only known surviver of her race.

Our advancement in life depends mainly on our own exertions and energy. Whatever assistance we may derive from others, if without corresponding exertions of our own, is too limited to be of permanent advantage; and the prospects of those on whom kings lavish their favors, like the sun preceding a storm, are never more uncertain than when they appear most dazzling.

Amongst many who stand pre-eminent for self-advancement, may be mentioned Amyot, Vincent de Paul, and Sextus V.—The one, picked up dying on the public road, became Archbishop of Sens, and preceptor to the king of France; the other, the son of poor parents, uncertain from day to day of the bread they ate, shows a career of virtue and good actions, and was enabled in his old age to retire in affluence; the third, from being a swineherd, became pope. Colbert, Chevert, Catinat, all owed to themselves the dignities to which they were raised.

Our elevation is but the result and the recompense of preserving industry, and a steady adherence to the path of rectitude and justice. We are all more or less the creatures of circumstance; and fortunes made by honorable pursuits are ever the most.

The Blind Leading the Blind.—We are indebted to the Springfield Gazette for the following incident in the President's tour:

The New York Evening Post says, that during the late visit of the President at that city, while he was at the institution for the Blind, one of the pupils recited a "Welcome to the President," in twelve stanzas, of which the Post remembers only the following:

The name of Andrew Jackson
Will ne'er forgotten be,
The loved, the lost, thy kindred star
That rose on Tennessee.

Hark! one united burst of joy,
By heart and tongue is woke,
One chorus rends the list'ning air,
Hurrah! for James K. Polk!

We are authorized to say that the following elegant stanza supplies one of the missing numbers:—

Hurrah for that most brilliant stroke,
Great Santa Anna's "PASS,"
Which filled our enemies with joy,
And proved Jim Polk an —— *uncommonly smart man.—North American.*

Abduction of a Young Girl.—Information has reached New York of the abduction of a beautiful young girl 13 years of age, the daughter of a widowed mother residing at Columbia, South Carolina.—The villain is supposed to be a man by the name of Eaton, about 45 years old. It is said that the pair were in Philadelphia on Saturday last. A reward of $1000 has been offered for her apprehension.—He likewise carried off with him two mulatto slaves, young men of about 20 years of age. The accused was tracked as far as Baltimore, where he was seen to be flush with money.

From the "Rough and Ready."

Hon. Philip F. Thomas.

A SHORT HISTORY OF HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

CHAPTER I.

The approaching Gubernatorial election presents an important question for the decision of the voters of Maryland:—"Shall the credit of the State be sustained, or shall she again fall back into the ranks of defaulting States?" Looking to the nominees of the two parties, and the views entertained by them in reference to the financial policy of the State, we find this issue distinctly made.

Of William T. Goldsborough, the Whig nominee, we will only remark, that during a service of some years in the State Senate, his votes have been uniformly on the side of State faith,—and that his views upon that subject are too well known to need explanation. The views of Mr. Thomas we do not think are so generally understood. Had *his* votes been better known to his party friends, we do not think he would have been placed in the position he now occupies.

We propose, in a few brief communications, to explain—

1st. Mr. Thomas' agency in creating our present State debt.

2dly. His extraordinary plan of *paying it without taxation!*

Philip Francis Thomas, Esq., took his seat in the House of Delegates of Maryland as a delegate from Talbot county, at the session of 1838-1839. During that session, a considerable addition was made to the State debt, by new issues of State bonds. The following were some of the bills passed, upon which Mr. Thomas recorded his vote:

The act of 1838, chapter 396, authorized an additional subscription on the part of the Sate to the amount of $1,375,000, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The bill passed the House of Delegates, (House Journal, 1838, page 668) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ridgely (Speaker), Coade, Shaw, Constable, McDaniel, Estep, Watkins, Tyler, Orrick, Turner, Risteau, Fitzhugh, Hook, Thomas, Lloyd, Rider, Williams, (of S.) Handy, Page, Calvert, Bowie, Ghiselin, Swann, Spence, Redden, Maulsby, Forwood, Pitts, Ridgely, Leary, Wright, Collins, Wharton, Byer, Grove, Stewart, Wilson, Dale, Blocher, Neff, Huddleson—41.

Negative—Messrs. Primrose, Stevens, Matthews, Colston, Nicols, Woolford, Foard, Gillespie, Comegys, Wootten, Roberts, Spencer, Townsend, Purnell, McPherson, Schley, Biser, Hammond, Geyer, Hope, Williams, (of H.) Hardcastle, Waters, Boyle, Shower, Berrett, Pounder—27

The act of 1838, ch. 416, authorized a loan in State bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 to the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies. This bill passed the House of Delegates, (House Journal, pages 681, 685,) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ridgely (Speaker,) McDaniel, Constable, Orrick, Turner, Risteau, Hook, Thomas, Gillespie, Comegys, Swan, Roberts, Spencer, Hope, Maulsby, Forwood, Pitts, Leary, Watson, Collins, Stewart, Wilson, Blocher and Neff—25.

Negative—Messrs. Coade, Shaw, Primrose, Beall, Colston, Woolford, Calvert, Ghiselin, Purnell, Schley, Williams (of S.,) Handy, Nicols, Biser, Hammond, Geyer, Williams (of H.,) Hardcastle, Grove, Waters, Huddleson and Pounder—22.

Here then, at a single session of the Legislature, we find Mr. Thomas voting for the issue of $2,375,000 of State bonds;—which identical bonds now constitute part and parcel of the present liabilities of our State. By his votes on that occasion he gave his voluntary and deliberate sanction to the whole system of borrowing money upon the credit of the State for the purpose of aiding in the construction of works of Internal Improvement. It may be said by his friends, that the loan to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company was merely for the purpose of *completing* a work in which the State had already invested a large amount, and by this means rendering profitable what would otherwise have remained unfinished and worthless. But no such excuse can be offered for the loan to the Susq. and Tide Water canals. Up to the date of the passage of this bill, the State had invested nothing in that work. It was the first loan—granted by the votes of gentlemen who approved of the policy of pledging the credit of the State for such purposes, and who, of course, doubted not the constitutionality of the act, or the ability of the people to meet the liabilities thus imposed upon them.

These appropriations thus supported by Mr. Thomas, were among the latest of the series. In a short time it was found that the companies for whose benefit the bonds had been issued, were unable to meet the interest upon them. The creditors called upon the State for payment. At the session of 1840-1841, the direct tax bill was passed, to raise revenue to meet the obligations thus solemnly contracted. At the next session the tax was increased;—and other revenue bills were enacted for the accomplishment of the same object. These laws, from not being energetically enforced, failed to effect the end proposed.—The State treasury was exhausted, the annual revenues less than the accruing interest, and Maryland failed to meet her solemn contracts; at the same time, an opposition was raised to the tax laws in various quarters of the State—several counties absolutely nullified the tax laws, and refused to pay at all. The then executive sent in annually to the legislature a mournful account of our condition,—but suggested no remedy. At this interesting crisis, Philip Francis Thomas, Esq., again appeared in the House of Delegates as one of the representatives of Talbot county. He had been in the National Congress, and when he appeared in the House of Delegates, his party immediately accorded him the position to which his superior abilities entitled him by hailing him as a *leader*.—The peculiar manner in which he exerted the influence of his position to resist the swelling tide of repudiation, we will explain in a future communication!!

CHAPTER II.

At December session, 1843, Mr. Thomas again appeared in the House of Delegates. In the proceedings of the House, he took an active and conspicuous part. There are many of his votes to which we should like to call the attention of his fellow citizens, as illustrative of his *peculiar* notions upon the subject of State faith—and will endeavor to do so in a future chapter. In this, we design merely to lay before the public the *celebrated bill* for the payment of the State's debt, which was published so widely in 1841, and advocated so strongly by certain gentlemen of Harford and Carroll counties, who had *their* peculiar notions upon the subject of State faith. These gentlemen proclaimed the direct tax law of the State as odious as the tea tax or stamp tax attempted to be imposed upon our forefathers by a Parliament in which they had no representation; and that the former should be resisted by us in the same manner as the latter were resisted by the heroes of '76! And accordingly, they did raise the patriotic standard of revolution. Few have yet forgotten the riots which took place in Harford, in which the lives of the collector and other citizens were endangered by the indignant patriotism of these sons of liberty! One of the county papers inflamed their zeal by a weekly display of its favorite and formidable motto:

"We hang our banner on the outward wall,
And inscribe thereon—no taxes!"

Under this sounding heading, usually appeared an editorial calling the attention of all good citizens to the provisions of the wise and patriotic bill offered in the House of Delegates by *Philip Francis Thomas, Esq.* Following the editorial appeared the bill itself, blazoned forth in the largest letters.

The following extracts from the Journal of the House of Delegates, will show the manner in which this most extraordinary measure was introduced to the notice of the public:

"Mr. Thomas, of Talbot, by permission of the House, laid on the table "A bill entitled an act for the sale of the interest of the State in the works of internal improvement, and for the payment of the public debt;" which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed." (March 8th, 1844. Journal, p. 499.)

This bill was accordingly printed, and will be found No. 79 of the printed bills of the House of Delegates. The following day—

"The House resumed the consideration of the bill entitled, an act to sell the interest of the State in the several internal improvement companies."

Mr. Thomas, of Talbot, offered as a substitute for said bill:

"A bill entitled, an act for the sale of the interest of the State in the works of internal improvement, and for the payment of the public debt."

Which was read.

On the question being put—'Will the House accept the substitute?"—It was determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Semmes, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Alnut, Weems, Walker, Carrol, Jr., Stansbury, of Baltimore co., Welsh, Bowdle, Arringdale, Thomas, *of Talbot*, Lackland, Cropper, Owen, Harris, Shriver, Stephenson, Shaw, Stull and Pounder—18.

Negative—Messrs. Watson, (Speaker,) Thomas, of St. Mary's, Hopewell, Spencer, Tilden, Hollyday, Murray, Thomas, of A. A., Ligon, Ingleson, Warfield, Dalrymple, Chapman, Reeder, Lankford, Waters, of Somerset, Phillips, Dennis, Stewart, Phelps, Chaplain, Wootten, Semmes, Ghiselin, Harrison, Temples, Errickson, Purnell, Hearn, Franklin, Cathell, Buckey, Lynch, Thomas, of Frederick; Naill, Polk, Yellott, Hopkins, Potter, McKnett, Keene, Curley, Carey, Stansbury Jr., of Baltimore city; Mann, Weber, Hollman, Trundle, Kilgour, Griffith, Walters, of Montgomery; McKaig, Hammil, Smith, Fitzpatrick and Ecker—57.

"So the substitute was rejected."—(March 9th, 1844. Journal, p. 513, 514.)

The bill which was thus rejected by a vote of more than three to one, was the same one offered by Mr. Thomas the day previous,—and which appears as No. 79 of the printed file. The following is a correct copy:

A BILL Entitled, an act for the sale of the interest of the State in the works of Internal Improvement, and for the payment of the Public Debt.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That on the deliverer to the Treasury of the Western Shore of Maryland, the bonds of the State to the amount of three million six hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars, authorized to be issued to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company by acts of the General Assembly, to wit: act of eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and four, act of eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter forty six, act of eighteen hundred and thirty-three, chapter one hundred and five and act of eighteen hundred and thirty eight, chapter three hundred and eighty-six, or on the delivery of any portion of said bonds to the said Treasurer, he the said Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the party or parties so surrendering the whole or any part of said bonds, a share or shares in the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in exchange for the same at par, calculating the value of each share of stock so to be transferred at the par value thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That on the delivery to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, of the five hundred thousand dollars of bonds authorized to be issued by the act of eighteen hundred and thirty three chapter thirty-three, for the construction of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, or on the delivery to the Treasurer aforesaid, any lesser portion of said bonds, the said Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to assign and transfer to the party or parties surrendering said bonds, or any portion of them, a share or shares of stock in the Washington Rail Road to an amount equal to the amount of bonds so surrendered, calculating the value of said stock at the par value thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore in pursuance of the provisions of the act of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty four, chapter two hundred and forty-one, section six, be and he is hereby authorised to subscribe for twenty thousand shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and upon delivery to the Treasurer of the bonds or certificates of the State, authorised to be issued by the acts of eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and five of eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter forty six, of eighteen hundred and thirty-three, chapter two hundred and thirty nine of eighteen hundred and thirty four, chapter two hundred and forty one of eighteen hundred and thirty five, chapter three hundred and ninety five, of eighteen hundred and thirty eight, chapter three hundred and eighty six, of eighteen hundred and thirty eight, chapter three hundred and ninety six, to make a loan to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, or to pay for stock subscribed therein, the said Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the party or parties so surrendering said bonds or certificates or any portion of them a share or shares of stock in said company to an amount equal to the amount of bonds or certificates so surrendered, calculating the value of each share of stock so transferred at the par value thereof, provided, that the interest now due by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company to the State is reserved.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That on the surrender to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of the one million of bonds or certificates, issued by act of eighteen hundred and thirty four, chapter two hundred and forty-one, as a loan to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road company, the said Treasurer shall be and is hereby constituted Trustee for the benefit of the owners of said bonds or certificates, with full powers to receive and distribute ratably among them, all monies received from the said Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road company on account of said loan, and the said Treasurer is hereby further authorised and directed on the surrender of the said bonds or certificates or any portion of them, to issue a certificate or certificates to the party or parties so surrendering, certifying to the surrender and delivery, that the Treasurer holds, said claim of the State against said company as Trustee for the said party or parties; Provided, that the interest due on said loan up to first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty four, be and the same is hereby reserved to the State.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That on the surrender to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, of every one hundred dollars of any of the six per cent. bonds or certificates, issued in pursuance of act of eighteen hundred and thirty nine, chapter twenty, for the use of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, the Treasurer aforesaid, is hereby authorised and directed to transfer to the party or parties making said surrender or surrenders, an equal amount of the capital stock of the State in the said Company, and also to issue to the said party or parties a bond of the State for fifty dollars, bearing six per cent interest payable semi annually, at the loan office, in the city of Baltimore, the principal of said bonds to be due and payable, on the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty; that on the surrender to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland of each one hundred dollars of the five per cent. bonds, authorised to be issued for the use of said Company, by act of eighteen hundred thirty eight, chapter three hundred and ninety five, the Treasurer aforesaid be and he is hereby authorised and directed to transfer to the party or parties so surrendering an equal amount of the capital stock of the State

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