in the year 1841 over the ordinary revenue arising on the failure of the internal improvement companies to pay interest at 556,387 23, and adding thereto the present dividend on bank stock, $35,934 66, and also the present interest on the surplus revenue $34,069,36, and the estimated deficiency for the year 1841, over the ordinary revenue, will amount to 626,391 40

To this will be applicable the remaining portion of the surplus revenue and bank stock as above stated $570,214,52, and the estimated deficiency 1841, will be 56,176 88

Supposing that this sum will constitute the actual deficit for the year 1841, your committee can see no reason why they should take any steps to provide for it. There will be ample time for the ensuing Legislature to do so. The principle demand upon the treasury will be for interest on the public debt, in July 1841, and January 1842. To meet the demand in July, there will be ample means, and the only deficiency will be $56,176,88, to be supplied on the 1st of January, 1842.

But there is reasonable ground to believe that the deficiency in 1841 will not amount to $56,166,88, even upon the hypothesis that the same failure to pay interest by the internal improvement companies should continue.

In the deficiency for the present year, which is made the basis of calculation for the year 1841, the sum of $70,000 is included for the expenses of the present session of the Legislature. This item it is believed, will fall much below the estimate. But if nothing should be gained by the expenses of this and the ensuing session, falling below $70,000, there could be no difficulty in raising so inconsiderable a sum by the next Legislature.

Your committee are therefore of opinion, that there is no necessity to provide for a direct tax at present. But they cannot disguise the fact, that after the year 1841, it will be inevitable; unless the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company and the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company shall contribute largely to the payment of the interest on the public debt.

At the end of the year 1841, all the available means of the State will be expended and taxation inevitable, and permanently so to a sum not less than $600,000 annually, unless as before stated, relief should be afforded by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

From the best information to be had at the treasury, the tables herewith exhibited, will shew the amount of assessable property in, and the proportion of tax to be paid by the different counties and the city of Baltimore.

In view of all which, your committee recommend the passage of a bill herewith reported.

WM. A. SPENCER,
JOHN McPHERSON,
C. HUMPHREYS,
JOHN JAS. GRAVES.

AN APPORTIONMENT OF $600 000

Among the Counties of Maryland and the City of Baltimore, in the ratio of their property valued as herein.

Counties & City.	Valuation of their property.	Apportionment.
Allegany co	$1,551,506 00	$6,006 05
A. Arundel	7.442.303 00	28,809 96
Balt. City	55,793,370 00	215.982 25
Baltimore co	9,524,699 00	36,871 14
Calvert	2,389,554 33	9,250 22
Caroline	2,071,200 00	8,017 83
Carroll	4,943,161 00	19,135 51
Cecil	2,991,385 00	11,579 98
Charles	5,534,484 00	21,425 59
Dorchester	5,105,913 00	19.665 54
Frederick	12,823,935 00	47,320 19
Harford	4 651,245 00	18,005 47
Kent	3,501,552 00	13,554 89
Montgomery	4,678,967 67	18,112 00
P. George's	5,884,428 96	22,779 26
Q. Anne's	3,947,919 00	15,288 82
St Mary's	3,445,860 00	13,339 30
Somerset	2,628,945 00	10,176 95
Talbot	2,855,943 00	11,055 67
Washington	10.046,119 00	38,889 62
Worcester	3,781,851 00	14,639 96
	154,994,340 96	600,000 00

A BILL

Further to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt of this State, and for the conversion of its Sterling bonds into currency debt.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that, in place of the interests on so much of the State's share of the surplus revenue of the United States as was in pursuance of ch. 308 of the acts of December session 1837, especially deposited to the credit of the State in the Union Bank of Maryland and the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, thirty-four thousand and sixty-nine dollars and thirty six cents yearly, of the revenue to accrue to the State after the thirtieth day of June next from the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, shall, after deducting therefrom one thousand dollars per annum to provide for the instruction of the indigent blind as is by the said act directed, be on the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, and annually thereafter, distributed by the Treasurer of the Western Shore among the several counties of this State and the city of Baltimore for the support of Free Schools, in the manner by the said act also directed, and shall be paid or invested by the said Treasurer accordingly.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, that the whole residue of the said surplus revenue and the interest thereon received and to be received, after deducting from the said interest thirty-four thousand and sixty nine dollars and thirty-six cents for the service of Free Schools for the current year, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the payment of the interest on the public debt of this State, and that the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to draw the same rateably from the said Banks as the exigencies of the Treasury for such purposes shall require.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, that the certificate for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of five cent. debt of the State, by the commissioner of loans in pursuance of resolution No 77 of 1838 lately issued in favor of and sent to the Treasurer of the Western Shore in place of so much of said surplus revenue, be by the said Treasurer forthwith cancelled and returned to the said commissioner to be by him entered cancelled and annulled.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the commissioner of loans and he is hereby authorized and required, to sell and transfer from time to time and as early as may be, and at such prices as he shall deem it for the State's interest to accept, all the capital stock of the several Banks in this State now standing in the books thereof to the credit of the State of Maryland, and to pay the proceeds thereof, as received, to the Treasurer of the Western Shore to be by him applied, in aid of the special deposits aforesaid, to the payment of the interest upon the public debt for the years 1840 and 1841.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, that Messrs. Baring Brothers & Company of London be and they are hereby constituted the agent of this State for the payment of the interests on its public debt which is or shall be there payable, with an allowance of one per cent. commission for the service, and that it shall be the duty of the commissioner of loans semi annually in April and October of each year, to draw upon the Treasurer of the Western Shore for the amount of such interest and all charges, and duly to transmit the same to the said Baring Brothers & Co. for disbursement in payment of the said interest, and that the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to the order of the said commissioner the amount of such drafts, out of the funds hereby placed under his control for that purpose.

Sec. 6 And be it enacted, that upon the application of the holder of any of the sterling bonds of this State and upon the surrender and cancelling of the same and of their proper conditions, the commissioner of loans shall be and he is hereby authorized and required, to issue to and in the name of the said applicant or other person named by him, the ordinary loan office certificate or certificates of debt of this State for the principal of the bond or bonds so surrendered to him as aforesaid, converted into current money of the United States at the rate of four dollars and four-ninths of a dollar for each pound sterling, to bear interests of five per centum per annum from the first of January or July next after its issue, payable quarterly at the State's loan office in Baltimore, and to be there redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the time in that behalf limited in and by the said sterling bonds.

From the Washington Globe.

AN AVAILABLE CANDIDATE.

However paradoxical the assertion may appear, it is certain that there are times when a man's insignificance is his best recommendation, a happy mediocrity of talents screening him from becoming an object of envy.—Such a being invites no scrutiny, and provokes no criticism. Nobody feels the least curiosity about his actions or opinions. His religious or political tenets are matters of perfect indifference, as they exercise no influence over others, and he is suffered to pass quietly on his way, unenvied, unmolested, and unobserved; happy in his obscurity, and thrice happy in his insignificance.

But with all this, there is one thing for which such a man is peculiarly qualified, and that is an "AVAILABLE CANDIDATE" for a party which either has no principles or is afraid to avow them. When nothing is known nothing can be brought against him. No one has ever thought it worth while to record or remember his actions or opinions; and as he was nothing before, you can make any thing of him now. He takes a new start, and may steer for any point of the compass without crossing his track.

Some such sort of man is General HARRISON, who has been selected as the candidate of the various fragments of factions which constitute the universal Whig party, so called from containing a little of every thing.—He was, without doubt, preferred to his distinguished competitors, on the score of that exemplary mediocrity for which he is so singularly illustrious, and such is the magical effect of this happy insignificance, that even his unsuccessful rivals do not think his good fortune worth envying. They unite in his support with most commendable magnanimity, and, without doubt, laugh in their sleeves like Charles the twelfth of Sweden, when he talked of sending one of his old boots to preside over the Senate of Stockholm.

The selection of this old gentleman was, indeed, a master stroke of policy. Nothing was more easy than to make him any thing the party pleased. If a great General, such was the equivocal character of all his exploits that, whenever a victory had been gained, it was difficult to tell whether it was owing to his fortunate blunders, or won by others, in despite of his imbecility. His military fame was enveloped in doubt, and its very mystery rendered it susceptible of the most enormous exaggerations. The mists that had gathered around his reputation, produced that species of sublimity which is derived from obscurity, and contributed not only to enlarge his dimensions, but to distort his littleness into a strange, unnatural, and disproportioned magnitude.

So also with his qualifications as an orator and statesman. The same happy obscurity shielded him from the conviction of being either one or the other. All he had ever said was forgotten; and as every act of his life had been stamped with the mediocrity of his character, those who relied in the obscurity of the past, could find little or nothing, either to prove or disprove his pretensions.—All that was now necessary was for him to say nothing, and do nothing; remain perfectly quiet; appear as little before the public as possible; live on a sneicure, drink wine, and call it "hard cider," and there would be nothing to prevent his passing for a hero, a statesman, and an orator, at least long enough to serve as "*an available candidate.*"

This is the great difficulty with the worthy old gentleman, who finds it right hard to keep the secret of his imbecility, and is so astonished at his sudden greatness, that he can scarcely be kept quiet. His keepers are obliged to watch him closely, and confine him, under the pretence of farming, to the North Bend, where, we are credibly informed, he is permitted to deliver inaugural addresses to pigs and poultry, in order to allay the effervescence of his garrulity. The same authority states that all the geese have been banished the premises, in consequence of the whole flock having saluted one of the General's inaugurals with a tremendous hiss, which was considered rather ominous and disrespectful. The old gentleman takes this supervision and restraint in great dudgeon, and swears, when he gets into the White House, he will talk as much as he pleases, whether he lets the cat of the bag or not, for he is under contract to serve only four years, and those who have made him a great man, in spite of nature, may take all the trouble of keeping him so during that time.

It is understood that he is never left alone for a moment, lest he should let out the secret of his being an Abolitionist to the Democracy. His keepers are aware that this modest, moderate and unassuming sect, do not require any further assurances of the General's devotion, and ask no public, in consideration of having received so many private pledges of his orthodoxy. In short, the poor gentleman is little better than a prisoner; and like the mysterious divinity of the Fadlallahs is carefully screened from the sight of his worshipers, for fear they should discover he is nothing but a superannuated old woman.—In the mean time, the mists become more impenetrable, the obscurity more profound, and the shadowed hero more sublime in his dimensions. He is only the brighter from the surrounding darkness, and his silence almost becomes awful. He looms greater and greater, like the shadows of departing day, and like them, will be greatest at the moment his sun sets forever. His highest good fortune will be the disappointment of his bed-ridden dreams of ambition, for he may then escape an ordeal through which he cannot pass without betraying his weakness, and have the unparalleled felicity of carrying with him to his grave the secret of that imbecility which the possession of power would most assuredly disclose. Foiled, he may possibly die a little great man—successful, his empty, unsubstantial reputation, will vanish like spectres at the dawn of day.

OHIO.

Extract from a letter dated

"COLUMBUS, March 11, 1840.

"SIR. I got safely here some ten days ago, and shall leave in a day or two, for Iowa.

"Things, generally, are going on well among our friends. Great unanimity and enthusiasm prevails among them; and notwithstanding all the great noise that is being made by the federalists, not a man of the Democracy doubts but that we shall carry the State by a decided and handsome majority. It will however, be the hardest fought battle ever known in Ohio. Every inch of ground will be contested. Nothing will be permitted to go by default—not even the election of a constable in the most obscure township. This is the right spirit, and one that should give us confidence and hope, as it never fails to bring out the whole mass of our Democracy. The Whig expedient of log cabins and hard cider is beginning to operate against them, as it should, being nothing more nor less than an unwarranted insult, though twisted for a compliment. The honest and independent people, who live in these log cabins, have got sense enough to know that the aristocrat leaders of Federalism hate them in their hearts, and that they would frown upon them, even as their palaces frown upon the humble cabins, had they the power, and did they dare, in this age of thought to exercise and carry out their despotic feelings. Depend upon it, the trick will not succeed.

Correspondence of the Easton Whig.

ANNAPOLIS, March 19th, 1840.

The House, after being in session nearly all day, adjourned about 10 o'clock to-night. The Senate is still in session. We are sorry to say that the Hon. James W. Williams (Speaker) was taken dangerously ill this morning, upon the meeting of the House this afternoon, Mr. Spencer announced the fact of the Speaker's illness, and an election was entered into for a Speaker, pro tempore.—Sixty three ballots were deposited in the box, of which number Mr. Giles of Baltimore city received 50, and he was accordingly declared duly elected. Upon taking the chair he made a very touching allusion to the melancholy occurrence which had made it incumbent upon the House to elect a presiding officer for the remaining portion of the session.

The legislature will no doubt adjourn *sine die* to-morrow night, unless some unforseen circumstance should retard its business to-morrow.

The Bill abolishing Imprisonment for Debt passed the House by a large majority, on Tuesday last. The speaker left the chair to participate in the debate, this being one of the subjects for which he has ever manifested the liveliest interest in promoting. He made a very forcible and effective speech.

The Bill abolishing the Eastern Shore Treasury was rejected by a close vote.

Yesterday the Bill providing for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland and was finally defeated by a large majority. It proposed an appropriation of thirteen hundred thousand dollars. To-day however, a joint committee of Conference was appointed by the two houses to suggest some measure of relief to this work. What will be the result is entirely conjectural.—The house appears but little disposed to make any appropriation to works of Internal Improvement this session. As a matter of course the work must be suspended if further aid be withheld.

The Eastern Shore Rail Road is not yet finally disposed of, and we refrain from saying a word upon the subject now, as it has assumed such a variety of forms and shapes, that it would be difficult to forefel its ultimate fate.

The Bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt of the State, and for the convertion of its Sterling bonds into currency debt, (which we published last week) has passed the House as reported by the committee on Ways and Means. Though this bill provides means to keep off direct taxation, remarkable to tell, nearly every Whig in the House voted against it.

The Senate has rejected the Bill which recently passed the House for taking the sense of the people in reference to calling a convention for the purpose of forming a new constitution.

The resolution providing for the payment of witnesses in the case of the State against Wm. Stewart, indicted for the murder of his father, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

PRICE OF LABOR.—The Whigs consider themselves, no doubt, very ingenious in misrepresenting the wishes, the designs and the tendency of the measures of the Democratic party. One of their present objects is to impress the public with the belief, that the measures which are supported by the friends of the administration will have the effect to reduce the price of labour, and that it is their desire that they should have that effect. Every reflecting and intelligent man knows that if with the reduction in the price of labour the price of articles of necessity and comfort were also reduced, it would be no disadvantage to the industrious poor man. But the whigs very ingeniously take care to leave that matter entirely out of view. But what are the facts in the case. That the present embarrassments have resulted from the wild and reckless spirit of speculation & overtrading which has prevailed, growing out of the whig credit system, no sensible man can for a moment doubt. It has been carried to an extent that every reflecting mind must have expected to see explode, and produce embarrassment and distress. And what has been the consequence of it? Not only a reduction in the price of labor, but a destruction of employment in a great measure, and when employment is obtained payment for the labor is made in a currency either utterly worthless or greatly depreciated.

Reflecting upon these circumstances can any intellgent mechanic or laborer give his sanction to the principles and measures of the Whigs, by which these evils have been brought upon the country. Can they be satisfied to have the price of their labor thus reduced; employment thus destroyed; the currency in which they are paid thus viciated and depreciated, and everlastingly fluctuating? Can they hope to be rendered comfortable and prosperous under such a system?—Would it not be beneficial to them to have the currency fixed upon a stable basis which will have the effect to prevent those ruinous fluctuations, by which the wary and scheming money dealers and speculators are enabled to grow rich at the expense of the industrious and laboring portions of the community? No one who exercises his reasoning faculties on the subject can fail to draw his conclusions in favor of the Democratic policy.—The American people are intelligent, and not doubting their determination to exercise their judgment, and to act accordingly, we feel satisfied that they will continue to give their support to the present administration, and treat the misrepresentations of the whigs with the contempt they merit.—*Balt. Republican.*

PRICE OF PRODUCE.—The Whigs have said much on the subject of the low price of produce in the West, which they have very industriously attributed to the course of the Administration, and to the downfall of the National Bank. Those, however, who are old enough to have known any thing about former times, and have recollections sufficiently strong to compare the present with the past, can very easily perceive the fallacy of such representations. In order to refresh the recollections of some, and to afford information to others, we refer them to the state of things in Cincinnati nineteen years ago, copied from Niles' Register, and taken from a Cincinnati Price Current of December 21, 1821, which says, Pork is now selling at 1 1 4 cts per lb., Flour at $2 1 2 per bbl., fine Beef, hind quarters, 2 cts, Veal 2 cts., fowl 6 1 4 cts., eggs 8 cts. per doz., butter 10 cts. per lb., lard 3 1-4 cts., hams 5 cts., vegitables equally cheap, society excellent. It be recollected that at the time referred to the United States Bank was in full operation, and the Administration to whose measures the Whigs attribute the present low price of produce, had not been in power. It is true that the whig credit system had been in operation, and had produced an explosion similar, in some respects, to that with which we have been recently visited. But as the whigs are remarkably ingenious in manufacturing charges against the Administration, it may be that they will undertake to attribute the low price of produce to the fact that Gen. Jackson was seven years afterward elected to the Presidency, as they have attributed the present embarrassments to the Independent Treasury system which has not been in operation, for the reason that the bill has not been passed. Sensible and intelligent men will, however, perceive from the facts, that the low prices of produce are not the result of the measures of the Government, or the downfall of the National Bank.—Ibid.

ILLINOIS.

Extract from a letter dated

CHICAGO, Ill. March 3d, 1840.

DEAR SIR. Our charter election has just closed and I hasten to communicate the gratifying result. We have elected Alexander Lloyd, the Democratic mayor, by 166 majority; and out of twelve aldermen we have elected eight. The Whigs made a mighty effort; they made a Presidential question, and hung out the banner of old Tip, and their rallying shout was "Harrison and reform;" but how sadly are they disappointed? The corruption they so loudly proclaimed, is only to be found deeply rooted in their own bosoms. We met them under the Van Buren flag, and they are truly ours. The fate of Harrison is sealed in this city, and the name of Van Buren will hereafter float in triumph. You will recollect Harrison's majority, in this city over Mr. Van Buren was six, in 1836. So runs the General in his own dear West.

THE WAY IT WORKS IN MISSOURI.

The federal shout in Missouri is destined to be of short duration. Harrison negroism in that State is well understood, and the Federal rats are leaving the Salt River ship in time. The St. Louis Argus says:

The rats leaving the falling house.—On the first receipt of the news of the Harrisburg nomination, Mr. Richard H. Ridgly, the Marion delegate to the federal State Convention, announced at once his disgust for the abolition Heroine, proclaimed his secession from the federal party, and his determination to have no longer any connection with the availables. We have now letters from three of the nominees of the Federal State Convention, backing out in the most delicate manner possible.

Mr. Bogs is unhappily not in a condition to run for Lieutenant Governor. Dr. Moss suffers from so severe an "indisposition" that he could not do his party justice on the canvass or in Congress. And Captain Thornton Grimsley is compelled reluctantly to decline a thick shower of honors, because the conduct of the administration has injured his operations in the "saddlery business." These are weighty reasons, and decidedly prove the extraordinary enthusiasm and unanimity for Harrison and Tylor in Missouri."

Great Rejoicings in New Jersey.—Upon the receipt of the glorious news of the reception of the Democratic members in the Congress of the U. S., the Democrats of Trenton and vicinity met at the House of Samuel Crossly, Bloomsburg, to respond to the decision of the House of Representatives.—Among the resolutions adopted was the following.

Resolved, That the word is ON—the Freeman's banner is unfurled—"the rights of the people against fraud, usurpation and tyranny' is the motto, and victory or slavery will be the result of this contest, and that we pledge ourselves to sustain the Government, the Constitution and the laws of the country alike against British bankers, Whig aristocrats and the powers of fraud, falsehood, deception, intimidation, and bribery.

From the Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR:—It is not only the privilege, but the duty, of a member of the community, to remonstrate in a friendly manner against acts of public nuisance; and more especially against one that has been perpetrated for years, and continues annually increasing in frequency and magnitude, to the vast injury of many of our citizens.

I allude to the practice, no doubt thoughtless, of some of the citizens of the town relying too much on the prowling of their cattle for subsistence through the streets; by which they are, of necessity, forced to break down fences, pailings, and trespass on the lots of grass and other products, and frequently the gardens of the neighbors.

The practice is in principle, independently of its moral relations generally, unfriendly, and so well calculated to interrupt social harmony, that I am quite certain it will need no further correction than to call attention to the fact of its existence and consequences.

These suggestions are designed not to injure the feelings of any one; but to preserve the interests of many, who with himself have for a long time, with heroic fortitude, silently submitted to the evil: and it is hoped they will not be compelled to resort to final and coercive remedies, so often fatal to social intercourse, though sometimes required by

JUSTICE.

N. B. As to the hogs which are allowed the full range of the town, after repeated warnings to the Bailiff, and under his eyes, daily; and against the express laws of the of the town; and in the grossest violation of his duty, for which he has, either gravely or ludicrously bonded; but minifestly without any serious intent to perform his obligations, nothing need be said, but that *he* should be prosecuted on his bond for gross and palpable neglect of his duty—Or, the *Commissioners*, for the appointment of an incompetent officer, and for allowing him to continue his impositions on the town.

ELECTION FRAUDS—From the character of the testimony which has been furnished in reference to the contested election between Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll, it would seem to be certain that Mr. Naylor must lose his seat, and almost as certain that Mr. Ingersoll must obtain it. It has been proved that there were more than 1000 votes polled in the Northern Liberties, than there were voters; and it has also been proved that 900 tickets were put in the ballot boxes in favor of Mr. Naylor, in four out of the five wards before the polls were opened. What number were placed in the box for the other ward has not been shown, but perhaps an equal proportion. Mr. Naylor's whole majority over Mr. Ingersoll was about 500.

The election frauds practised by the whigs in 1838 exceed any thing that could have been imagined, had not the facts been brought to light. How any honest man can continue to act with such a party after such exhibitions of their guilt is truly surprising.—Balt. Rep.

JACKSON AND HARRISON.—In 1814, in the hottest period of the war, a general order was issued by President Madison, as follows:

"*General Order.*"

"Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is appointed a Major General in the U. State's army, IN THE PLACE OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, RESIGNED!!"

It seems to have been most truly said 'Harrison begun the War, Jackson ended it."—Can any of the supporters of this new found military hero tell *why* he resigned in the middle of the conflict between this country and England?—*Dem. (Ohio) Herald.*

Return of the Jews.—It is said that a wealthy Jew, brother-in law to the Rothschilds, is endeavoring to negotiate for a tract of land in Palestine, for the purpose of planting a colony of Jews there, preparatory to the final restoration of that dispersed and persecuted people to the land of their fathers. Many people think that as the prophices are fulfilled, those relating to their restoration will be similarly accomplished. Others think that the prediction of their return, implies only their submission to the government of him whom their nation rejected.—*Boston Traveller.*

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The present aspect of affairs between Russia and England, renders it probable that the government of the latter will have enough to engage its attention without quarrelling seriously with this country about the North Eastern boundary line. On the probability of war in the East, the Philadelphia North American remarks:—

Matters in that quarter seem to be drawing to a crisis, and the influence exercised over Turkey by Russia has excited the jealousy of other powers. This latter nation is preparing large armaments in the Black Sea, refusing to give any reasons as to their intended use. A large English fleet for such a purpose at least, will sail for the China seas, and the East seems destined to some great revolutions. With such employment on her hands in other quarters, it is to be presumed that on this side of the Atlantic, England will not feel inclined to push her pretensions on the territory of Maine to any belligerent conclusion. That is the only matter which can implicate us in a struggle with a foreign nation, and we have every reason to be thankful, that whilst the political horrizon of Europe is dark and lowering, nothing dims the brightness of that universal peace by which we are blessed.