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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

VANCE'S (THE LATELY "EXPUNGED" WHIG GOVERNOR OF OHIO) LAMENTATION.

TUNE—*Captain Kidd.*

My name was Joseph Vance in '36, in '36—
My name was Joseph Vance in '36,
My name was Joseph Vance—
I was Governor by chance,
But the people made me dance,
For my tricks.

I'd the banks all in my hand, when I sailed, when I sailed,
I'd the banks all in my hand, when I sailed,
I'd the banks all in my hand,
But their vaults were filled with sand—
Then the people made demand,
And I failed.

There's Illinois and Maine—they have gone, they have gone,
There's Illinois and Maine—they have gone;
There's Illinois and Maine,
Have gone back to truth again:
And from this 'tis very plain,
We are done

And Maryland the jade, follows suit, follows suit,
And Maryland the jade, follows suit,
And Maryland the jade,
After all the vows we made,
Has the Ragocrats betrayed
What a brute!

And Pennsylvania, too—what a shame! what a shame!
And Pennsylvania, too—what a shame,
And Pennsylvania, too,
By instinct ever true,
Has washed out all the blue
From her name.

Oh, I wish I was a *geese*, all forlorn—all forlorn,
Oh, I wish I was a geese, all forlorn;
I wish I was a geese,
'Cause they eat their grass in peace,
And accumulate much grease,
Latin corn!

A celebrated toper, intending to go to a masked ball, consulted an acquaintance in what character he should disguise himself.—"Go sober," replied his friend, "and your most intimate friend will not know you."

[illegible] TINENT.—M. Dubouzel, an [illegible] French expedition to the [illegible] a letter dated Valpa- [illegible] firming the details given [illegible] A new circumstance [illegible] the discovery of a new [illegible] south of South Shetland—"We carefully explored and determined," says that officer, "forty leagues of coast, notwithstanding the surrounding ice. This discovery is a real service to nautical and geographical science."

STANDING ARMIES.—The largest standing army in the world is kept by the Chinese; it amounts to 1,200,000 men. Russia has 650,000 men continually under arms, and France 310,000. The army of Great Britain is upwards of 90,000.

A good natured, money-making Jonathan, got things fixed, and struck up a bargain for matrimony. Having no particular regard for appearances, the parties agreed to employ a country justice to put on the tackling. All things being ready he commenced the ceremonies by remarking that it was customary on such occasions to commence with prayer, but he believed he would omit that; after tying the knot, he said "it was customary to kiss the bride, but he believed he would omit that!" The ceremony being ended, Jonathan took the squire by the button hole, and clapping his finger on his nose, sa'—"Squire, its customary to give the magistrate five dollars—but I believe I'll omit that."

THE NEW YEAR'S NIGHT OF AN UNHAPPY MAN.

[From the German of Richter.]

An old man stood upon the night of the new year at his window, and gazed with the look of tearful despair, up to the immovable, ever-glowing heavens, and down to the calm, clear, white earth, upon which there was now no one so friendless and sleepless as he. For his grave lay near by him. It was covered only with the snow of old age, not with the green of youth, and he brought with him out of the rich abundance of his whole life, nothing but errors, sins, and infirmities; a wasted body, a desolate soul, a breast full of poison, and an old age full of sorrow.

To day his beautiful youth days wandered about him like ghosts, and drew him back to that pleasant morning when his father first placed him on the cross-way of life, which leads on the right by the sunny path of virtue in a broad peaceful land, full of light and harvests, and on the left drags down in the mole track of vice into a black cavern, full of dropping poison, full of hissing serpents, and dark sultry vapors.

Ah! the serpents hung about his breast, and drops of poison upon his tongue; and he knew not where he was.

In despair and unutterable grief, he cried out to the heavens above, "Give me youth again, oh! Father—place me on that cross-way again, that I may choose another path. He saw wandering lights dancing among the marshes, and disappearing in the grave yard, and he said—"These are my foolish days."—He saw a star fall from heaven and glimmer in its fall, and vanish on the earth—"I am that" said his bleeding heart, and the serpent fangs of remorse struck deeper in their wounds.

His burning imagination pictured before him flying night phantoms on the roofs,—and the windmill lifted up its arms in a threatening manner to crush him—and a skull still lying in the tomb by degrees assumed his looks. In the midst of this struggle within him, the music for the new year flowed suddenly down from the church tower like a far off chant.—His heart softened. He cast his eye around the horizon and over the broad earth, and he thought of the friends of his youth, who now happier and better than he, were teachers of the earth, fathers of happy children, and blessed men; and he said—"Oh! I also like you might have slept through this first night, with unwet eyes, if I had been willing. Ah, I might be happy, my dear parents, if I had followed your precepts."

In this feverish remembrance of his youth-time, it seemed to him as if the skull, with the features of the tomb, raised itself up. At least through that superstition which on the new year's night sees the spirit of the future, it became a living youth. He could behold it no longer. He covered his eyes. A thousand scalding tears streamed down and disappeared in the snow Hopeless and in despair, he yet only sighed in a low voice—"Come back again, oh, youth, come back."

And it came back: for he had only dreamed so fearfully. He was still a young man.—His grief alone had been no dream. But he thanked God that he, still was young, could turn in the midst of the dark currents of vice, and restore himself to the sunny path that leads into the land of harvests.

Turn back with him, young man if thou standest in his wandering way. This frightful dream will become in future thy judge.—But if ever, full of sorrow, thou should'st cry out—Come again beautiful youth! then will it not come again

THE NUMBER 7.—"In six days creation was perfected, and the 7th was consecrated to rest. On the 7th of the 7th month a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who feasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in tents; the 7th year was directed to be a sabbath of rest for all things; and at the end of 7 times 7 years commenced the grand Jubilee; every 7th year the land lay fallow; every 7th year there was a general release from all debts, and all bondsmen were set free. From this law may have originated the custom of binding young men to 7 years' apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7 years; every 7th the law was directed to be read to the people; Jacob served 7 years for the possession of Rachael, and also another 7 years; Noah had seven days' warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by sevens, and the clean beasts by sevens; the ark touched the ground on the 7th month; and in 7 days a dove was sent; and again in 7 days after. The 7 years of plenty and the 7 years of famine were foretold in Pharaoh's dreams, by the 7 fat and 7 lean beasts; and the 7 ears of full corn, and the 7 ears of blasted corn. The young animals were to remain with the dam 7 days and at the close of the 7th taken away. By the old law, man was commanded to forgive his offending brother 7 times; but the meekness of the last revealed religion extended his humility and forbearance to 70 times 7 times. 'If Cain shall be revenged 7 fold, truly Lamech 70 times 7' In the destruction of Jericho, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day surrounded the walls 7 times, and after the 7th time the wall fell. Balaam prepared 7 bullocks and 7 rams for a sacrifice; 7 of Saul's sons were hanged to stay a famine; Laban pursued Jacob 7 days' journey; Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights; and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement for their wickedness; David, in bringing up the ark, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams; Elijah sent his servant 7 times to look for the cloud; Hezekiah, in cleansing the temple, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams and 7 he goats for a sin offering. The children of Israel, when Hezekiah took away the strange altars, kept the feast of unleavened bread 7 days, and again other 7 days. King Abasuerus had 7 chamberlains, a 7 days feast, and sent for the queen on the 7th day; and in the 7th year of his reign, she was taken to him. Queen Esther had seven maids to attend her. Solomon was 7 years building the temple, at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days; in the tabernacle was 7 lamps, 7 days' were appointed for an atonement upon the altar, and the priest's son was ordained to wear his father's garment 7 days; the children of Israel ate unleavened bread 7 days. Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to Abimelech as a memorial for a well; Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob. The rabbins say, God employed the power of answering this number to perfect the greatness of Samuel, his name answering the value of the letters in the Hebrew word, which signify 7—whence Hannah, his mother, in her thanks, says, 'that the barren had brought forth 7.'—In Scripture are enumerated 7 resurrections, the widow's son, by Elias; the Shunamite's son, by Elisha: the soldier who touched the bones of the prophet: the daughter of the ruler of the synagogue; the widow's son of Nain; Lazarus, and our blessed Lord. Out of Mary Magdalene was cast 7 devils. The apostles chose 7 deacons Enoch, who was translated, was the 7th after Adam, and Jesus Christ the 77th, in a direct line. Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he remained 7 hours; he appeared 7 times; after 7 times 7 days, sent the Holy Ghost. In the Lord's Prayer are 7 petitions, expressed in 7 times 7 words; omitting those of mere grammatical connexion. Within this number are contained all the mysteries of the Apocalypse, revealed to the 7 churches of Asia; there appeared 7 golden candlesticks, and 7 stars in the hand of him that was in the midst; 7 lamps being the 7 spirits of God. The book with 7 seals; 7 kings, 7 thunders, 7 thousand men slain.—The dragon with 7 heads; and the 7 angels bearing 7 vials of wrath The vision of Daniel 70 weeks. The fiery furnace was made 7 times hotter for Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego; Nebuchadnezzar ate the grass of the field 7 years. The elders of Israel were 70. There are also numbered 7 heavens, 7 planets, 7 stars, 7 wise men, 7 champions of Christendom, 7 notes in music, 7 primary colors, 7 deadly sins, 7 sacraments in the Roman Catholic church. The 7th son was considered as endowed with pre-eminent wisdom; the 7th son of a 7th son is still thought by some to possess the power of healing diseases spontaneously. Perfection is likened to gold 7 times purified in the fire; and we yet say, 'you frighten me out of my 7 senses.' Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the 7th month and are shed and renewed in the 7th year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At thrice 7 years the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and we become legally competent to all civil acts, at four times 7 man is in the full possession of his strength; at five times 7 he is fit for the business of the world; at six times 7 he becomes grave and wise or never; at 7 times 7 he is in his apogee, & from that time he decays. At eight times 7 he is in his first climacteric; at nine times 7, or 63, he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; and ten times 7, or three score years and ten, has by the Royal Prophet been pronounced the natural period of human life. There were 7 chiefs before Thebes. The blood was to be sprinkled 7 times before the altar; Naaman was to be dipped 7 times in Jordan; Apulcius speaks of dipping the head 7 times in the sea for purification. In all solemn rites of purgation, dedication and consecration, the oil or water was 7 times sprinkled. The house of wisdom, in Proverbs, had 7 pillars."

An old friend by our side reminds us, that the war of independence occupied 7 years, and that Burgoyne surrendered to Gates in 1777; so that, as Americans, we have good reason to cherish this hallowed number, and, as a Christian people, to keep holy the 7th day.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WESTERN SHORE.

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY,
Annapolis, 31st December, 1838.

To the Honorable
the General Assembly of Maryland

The Treasurer of the Western Shore, in obedience to the 3d section of the Act of December Session, 1821, ch. 149, submits the following Report:

In the year ending 1st Dec. 1838, he received $875,948 24-100, viz:

On account of			
Auction Duties,	See No. 3	48,160 44	
Bank Bonuses,	" 4	17,872 24	
Bank Stock—for dividends	" 4	33,918 66	
Costs of suit,	1,2,5	48 26	
Fines and Forfeitures,	" 2	4,127 36	
Interest—on personal accounts,	1,2,3,5,6	1,876 80	
Licences—to Auctioneers,	" 3	6 000 00	
of Billard Tables,	" 1	779 42	
to Dealers in Lottery Tickets	" 5	3,244 02	
to Hawkers and Pediers,	" 1	478 78	
of Marriages,	" 1	7,998 90	
of Ordinaries,	" 1	24,366 04	
for Races and Fisheries,	" 1	106 20	
to Traders,	" 1	32,149 33	
to Victualler,	" 1	28 96	
Miscellaneous Expenses—are payment,	6	356 10	
Road Stock—for dividends,	" 4	185 00	
Special Deposites—(in the Bank of Baltimore)—for Interest, $19,756 25, Principal 50,000,		69,756 25	
State Lotteries,	No. 5	18,225 44	
State 2 per cent Stock,-Sold,	" 5	252,000 00	
State Tobacco Inspection Balt.	" 5	13,387 37	
Tax for Colonization,	" 6	6,239 95	
Taxes for the use of Colonization Society,	" 1	469 75	
Taxes in Chancery,	" 2	169 16	
Taxes on Plaintiffs,	" 1	4,055 84	
The Balt. & Ohio Rail Road Company—for interest on the State's advance, $5,156 25 for the State's 1-5th of receipts from Passengers on the Washington Branch 38,537 09		43,693 34	
The Balt. & Susquehana Rail Road Co. for interest on their bonds $45,000—for account of evqivalent to specie, 300		45,300 00	
The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal company for interest on their bonds $120,000—for equivalent to specie, $9,000—for the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Rail Road Company $60,000,—for the Eastern Shore Rail Road company, 30,000		219,000 00	
The Eastern Shore Treasury,		13,741 90	
The Land Office,	No. 5	6,848 64	
The Penitentiary.—for interest,	"	974 34	
The Public Buildings at the Seat of Government—a repayment,	" 5	75 26	
The State's Tobacco Warehouse in Baltimore,—a repayment,	" 6	115 10	
The University of Maryland for interest,	" 6	200 00	
			$875,948 94
An there remained in the Western Shore Treasury, 1st December, 1837,			80,364 52
Making an aggregate of			$956,313 46
Of the sums so received and amounting to			$875,948 94
$25,541 29 100, were for revenue accrued before the year 1838, viz, on account of			
Auction Duties,		$5,901 44	
Fines and Forfeitures,		810 71	
Lincenses—to Auctioneers,		300 00	
Hawkers and Pedlers,		40 00	
Of Marriages,		874 13	
Of Ordinaries,		3,661 09	
For Races and Fisheries,		17 85	
To Traders,		4,726 13	
To Victuallers,		16 63	
State Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore,		563 00	
Tax for Colonization,		301 33	
Taxes, use of the Colonization Society,		70 00	
Taxes in Chancery,		81 01	
Taxes on Plantiffs,		753 92	
The E. Shore Treasury,		7,224 05	
The University of Maryland—for interest,		200 00	
		$25,541 29	
To which add the receipts on the following accounts viz., costs of suit—repayment $48 26			
Miscellaneous Expenses—a repayment,		356 10	
Special deposites—of the principal,		50,000 00	
State 3 per cent stock—sold, 252,000 00			
The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company—for the Rail Roads, 90,000 00			
The Public Buildings—a repayment		75 26	
The State's Tobacco Ware houses, ditto		115 10	
		$392,594 72	
			$418,136 01
That amount deducted from the receipts into the Treasury in 1838, shews this sum to have been the amount of revenue accrued in 1838, which was received in that year.			$457,812 93
Of the said aggregate in the Western Shore Treasury in the course of the year ended 1st December 1838, amounting to			$956,313 46
He disbursed in that year $911,607 78-100, on the following accounts, viz:			
Civil officers		$14,397 77	
Colleges, Academies and Schools,		18,562 57	
Commission,		416 92	
Contingent Expenses,		5,407 34	
Indemnity 5 per cent stock,		20,000 00	
Indian Annuities,		199 99	
Interest on the Public Debt 280,904 03 to make it equivalent to specie, 16,733 39		297,647 42	
Miscellaneous Expenses,		43,272 08	
Pensions—to officers and soldiers of the Revolution,		13,830 55	
State Colonization,		10,000 00	
State Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore,		8,018 39	
The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company,		252,000 00	
The Indigent Deaf & Dumb,		2,376 05	
The Judiciary,		38,156 11	
The Legislature,		73,345 26	
The Library,		736 85	
The Maryland Hospital,		5,000 00	
The Militia,		5,350 64	
The Public Buildings at the seat of Government,		1,287 50	
The State Colonization Society,		807 75	
The State's Tobacco Ware houses in Baltimore,		4,570 15	
The Washington Monument,		6,225 44	
The Eastern Shore Rail Road Company,		30,000 00	
The Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company,		60,000 00	
			$911,607 78
And there remained in the Western Shore Treasury 1st December 1838, the balance of			$44,705 68
That balance is subject to the following appropriations to 1st Dec. 1838 then unexpended, to wit:			
To pay civil Officers,		3,902 47	
Colleges, Academies and Schools,		3,266 00	
Commission to certain Deputies of the Attorney General.		319 35	
Indian Annuities,		419 17	
Interest on the public debt,		48,883 73	
Pensions,		4,396 66	
The Judiciary,		7,234 44	
The Journals of Accounts from 1835 to 1837 inclusive,		434 40	
Expenses on account of the Militia,		266 67	
The claims liquidated in pursuance of Resolution No. 10 of 1823		82 02	
Commissioners to examine the State's Tobacco Ware houses in Baltimore, per Resolution No. 20 of 1831,		64 00	
To the Colonization Society—the Tax for their use per chs. 87 and 121 of 1833,		469 75	
For the redemption of so much of the Monument 5 per cent Stock,		298 30	
So much to the Sinking Fund directed by ch. 395 of 1835,		59,060 69	
So much of the appropriations for 1837, and 1838, per Resolution No. 73 of 1832, to augment the Library,		581 28	
So much of the appropriations, per Resolution No. 23 of 1834, $4 91—No. 70 of 1824, $37 88,		42 79	
No. 60 of 1835, $5-25—No. 68, $7—No. 92, $4 89,		17 14	
No. 17 and 56 of 1836, $600—No. 40, $100—No. 11 of 1837, $12,		712 00	
			130,310 86
And shewing the Treasury to have been deficient 1st Dec. 1838, by the sum of			85,605 18
To that deficiency, it is proper to add the probable cost of the present Session—which is estimated at			70,000 00
And would make the charge for those accounts, upon the receipts of the current year,			155,605 18

The result of this account, the Treasurer finds with regret, shews the condition of the Treasury to be worse than he last year anticipated, by the sum of $33,632 88 cents.

It will have been seen that, of the $5,087 36 the Directors of the Penitentiary were by law required to furnish in the past year, to pay the interest upon the loans had for the use of the institution they conduct, they supplied only $974 34, being the interest payable for the quarter ended the 1st January 1838. When the next quarter's interest became payable from the Treasury, a letter from two of the Directors officially apprized the Treasurer, of their inability to furnish the money and that their want of ability had been duly communicated to the General Assembly before it adjourned. No blame therefore is imputable to the Directors. He adverts to the occurrence; to account in part for the unexpectedly augmented deficiency of the Treasury, and particularly to infer from it, the inexpediency of incurring debt for the use of any institution of which the chief purpose is not revenue, with the vain expectation of its paying both principal and interest—and especially of putting the Treasury to *rely* upon it for either.

He is not aware of a single instance in which the State has *loaned* money to such an institution, that it has ever been returned.

The oldest subsisting *debt* of the State (being the first to his knowledge ever incurred for such an institution) was contracted for the use of the medical department of the Baltimore University of Maryland and made irredeemable for thirty years, requiring the Professors to pay the interest only. Before one third of the time expired they failed to do so.

Four debts in succession have since been incurred for the Penitentiary, requiring the Directors to pay both principal and interest, and before either of them is redeemable the institution is declared unable to comply.

He respectfully suggests therefore, that the future wants of such institutions be supplied by occasional or permanent appropriations, adjusted by their amount, duration and urgency, and the ability of the Treasury to pay presently or by instalments.

It is his painful duty to report too, the failure of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company to furnish the Treasury with the means of paying the interest due the 1st of October last on the debts of the State contracted for their use. Its amount was $19,166 67 cents, and their insolvency (at no time apprehended, because of the high character and business habits of the gentlemen having charge of its concerns and the good order and economy in their management, which their accounts to the Treasury uniformly indicated,) was the more unexpected because only three months before, they had received from the Treasury the large sum of $252,000, borrowed for them in pur. of ch. 302 of 1837, and executed at the time with the utmost solemnity, their obligations to provide for the payment of the interest as enjoined by the law confiding to them its disbursement.

The President and Directors, it seems,—misconceiving that obligation to be altogether subordinate to the one to construct their work—impelled by a laudable zeal to accelerate its completion, and incited by an unfortunately ill-founded confidence in the sufficiency of their means, if wholly applied to that object, to accomplish it in time to enable them, out of the profits of their work when perfected to fulfil all their engagements—entirely exhausted their resources in the abortive effort, and left the Treasury with three days notice only (being all he understands they themselves had) to encounter a very large and additional demand, at a moment when, in every year, the pressure upon its resources most cogently requires the utmost punctuality on the part of those to whom the Legislature has trusted to supply them.

To hold that a company engaging with equal solemnity and the same legal sanctions, to apply the public money raised by debt, to the construction of a great public work and also to provide for the payment of the interest on that debt, is bound to provide for the payment of the interest *indefinitely*, would be to bring the two obligations into direct conflict—and to fulfil the last would be to make the first manifestly impossible. The obligations therefore are of course to be reconciled and admit of reconciliation, the Treasurer thinks, only by considering the engagment to pay the interest, as obligatory from year to year merely, unless otherwise expressed—but to that extent, as paramount to all others involved in their trust

From the termination of each session of the General Assembly without due and timely notice, until the next shall have assembled and had time to act—that is to say, annually to the first of January the obligation to provide for and pay the interest, is strictly fiduciary and paramount.—because the Legislature is the only authority competent to supply, what the company without such construction may fail, as in this instance it has failed to furnish, with serious if not overwhelming embarrassment to the public treasury.

The assurances he has received from the President and Directors, of their unabated confidence that the profits of their work will soon enable them to fulfil their engagements to the State, give very acceptable reason to hope that their insolvency will be of short duration.

The receipts of the Tax for Colonization too have not been so large as was expected, partly because Carroll county has not yet, it is believed, been, required by law to contribute its share of the sums hitherto directed to be levied upon Baltimore and Frederick counties, while the proper authority of the latter has already reduced the sums heretofore levied on that country, and the Commissioners of Baltimore county were by ch 275, of 1827, required in future to reduce the levy on it.

It is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding these failures, the ability of the Treasury would have been improved rather than impaired (its receipts having exceeded their estimated amount by $6,115 08 cents) if the Treasury estimates were used as they are intended, to conduct to so desirable a result.

These set forth yearly, the probable revenue and expenses of the current year under the operation of subsisting enactments—and then added to the latter a considerable sum (last year $24,000 and this year $25,000) to cover such contingent, miscellaneous and additional charges, as the assembled Legislature may judge indispensable, and therefore authorize without providing additional revenue.

That amount is supposed to give ample scope to the indulgence of the probable pleasure of the General Assembly to make appropriations without providing corresponding supplies. Neither the purpose, nor the amount of appropriations so accompanied, give the Treasury any official concern—but whenever additional charges, largely beyond their estimated amount, are brought upon the Treasury without adequate provision for their payment, it is scarcely possible for its condition to improve.

The charges for the present year, for account of the Legislature, the Militia, the interest on the Public Debt, and for Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses, have, it will be seen, greatly exceeded their estimated amount, and accordingly the striking improvement in the general revenue of the State, has not, as it must have done if the means of paying the excess only of those appropriations had been duly supplied, had any auspicious influence on its present state.

ESTIMATES.

The probable receipts in the current year, in virtue of subsisting laws, he estimates as follows, to wit:

For Licenses granted by the Clerks of the county and of Baltimore City Courts,	80,000 00	
For Fines, Forfeitures & Amercements,	5,000 00	
For Interest on Personal Accounts,	2,000 00	
For Escheats & vacant Lands,	5,000 00	
For Taxes in Chancery,	200 00	
For Taxes on Plaintiffs, per ch. 195, of 1835,	2,500 00	
For ditto, per ch. 161 of 1828, & its supplements,	2,400 00	
On account of the tax for Colonization,	19,000 00	
On account of the tax for the use of the Colonization Society	600 00	
For Auctioneers' Licenses,	6,000 00	
For Auction Duties,	40,000 00	
For Dividends of Bank Stock,	32,000 00	
For dividends of Turnpike Road Stock,	600 00	
For Licences to vend Lottery Tickets,	3,000 00	
From State Lotteries	18,000 00	
From the State's tobacco Inspection in Baltimore,	13,000 00	
From the Baltimore and Ohio rail Road Company, viz:		
For Interest on the States advance,	3,750 00	
For the State's 1-5 of their receipts for the Transportation of Passengers on the Washington branch,	40,000 00	
For dividends of stock of the Washton branch,	44,000 00	
From the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, for interest on their bonds,	120,000 00	
From the Banks incorporated since 1st, Jan. 1836, for account of their bonuses, say,	12,000 00	
For interest on the Special Deposite in the Bank of Baltimore,	6,875 00	
Which would amount to		446,825 00
And leave applicable to the payment of other expenses of the current year,		291,219 82

The probable further demands on the Treasury for the current year, he estimates as follows, viz:

For the salaries of the following civil Officers, viz:	
The Governor,	4,200
His Messenger & keeper of the State	