EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PETUAL VIGILANCE."

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BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 8.]

AN ACT to repeal the proviso to the second section of an act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims of the United States against certain banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso to the second section of "An act to authorize the proper officers of the Treasury Department to credit the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of unavailable funds standing to his debit on the books of the Treasury, to transfer the amount to the debit of banks and individuals indebted for the same, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise and settle said claims approved third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from compromising the claims of the United States against the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to compromise and settle the claim of the United States against said bank.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]

AN ACT to amend "An act to reorganize the district courts of the United States in the State of Mississippi," approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the court of the northern district of Mississippi, besides the ordinary jurisdiction of a district court, shall have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, cognizable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That defendants residing in said northern district shall not be sued in the circuit court held at Jackson, except in the cases and in the mode prescribed by the fourth section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all appeals and writs of error from the decisions of the said district court, when exercising the powers of a circuit court, shall be directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same limitations and restrictions that they are now allowed by law from the circuit court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Marshal of the several districts in the State of Mississippi, in addition to the several sale days now allowed by law, may be authorized to sell property at the court-house of each county on Monday of each week, and on the first and second days of each term of the district court, and that he may, at the written request of the defendant, change the sale of property to the place where the United States court for his district is holden: *Provided*, in the opinion of the Marshal, the interest of the plaintiff would not be compromitted hereby.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON.
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 16th, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

MY FATHER'S HALF-BUSHEL.

My Father's half-bushel comes oft to my mind,
And wakens deep feelings of various kind;
'Twas an honest half-bushel—a noble half-bushel,
It held a half-bushel of thirty-two quarts!

When I think of that bushel—my Father's half-bushel,
That dear half bushel, so honest and true!
Then look at the bushels, our city half-bushels,
Little dandy-half bushels, it makes one feel blue!

Oh! my Father's half-bushel—that country half-bushel,
Its like, or my Father's—oh! when shall I see?
'Twas a blessed half-bushel, and he is a blessed man!
For he fill'd his half-bushel, and something threw free.

Yet all the half-bushels, if mean, are not small;
I'm vex'd with the great ones the most, after all.
Oh, mark out that Ash-man's next time he shall call
'Tis a monstrous half-bushel—holds quarts sixty-four:
Do send the base rascal away from your door!

'Tis a fact I am stating, no slanders I utter,
But who can forbear, when cheated, to mutter?
In New York, a barrel (I pray you don't laugh)
Won't hold so much ashes as 'taters by half.

Zounds! what are the lawyers, and what are the laws,
But bug bears and phantoms, mere feathers or straws?
Unless half-bushels are all made as one,
Like Farther's half-bushel, I say we're undone!

THE MARINER'S HYMN.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

A wet sheet and a flowing sea
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast.
And bends the gallant mast, my boys!
While like an eagle free,
Away the good ships flies, and leaves,
The land upon our lee.

O for a soft and gentle wind,
I heard a fair one cry:
But give to me the roaring breeze,
And white waves heaving high.
And white waves heaving high, my boys!
The good ship tight and free;
The world of waters is our home,
And merry men are we

There's tempest in yon honered moon;
And lightning in yon cloud.
And hark! the music, mariners,
The wind is piping loud.
The wind is piping loud, my boys!
The lightning flashes free,
While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our heritage the sea.

A old lady down east recently slept so sound that when she awoke in the morning she did'nt know who she was.

Both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature have passed a bill appropriating $1,280,000 to various works of improvement.

In London there is a regular depot of babies, which are let out to beggars at sixpence a day, to execute compassion.

'It don't take much to make a great man now-a-days. The Herald thinks that a penny-worth of the devil, economically used, would make fifty good members of Congress.

The grand jury, at Cooperstown, have indicted Col. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, for a libel on Cooper, the novelist.

The Great Western averaged 180 1-2 miles a day for the last eight days of her passage.

The standing army of Belgium amounts to 90,000 men, and the Dutch army to 125,000.

"Is your powder good?" asked a sportsman of a seller. "Good—indeed it is. A cask of it got on fire the other day, and before I could get a pail of water, it half burnt up."

Speaking of the legislature of Kentucky, which has just adjourned, the Louisville City Gazette says: "May Kentucky be preserved from the assemblage of such another mass of materials."

An Irishman was once brought before the magistrates for marrying six wives. "How could you be so hardened a villain?" asked the magistrate. "Please your worship," says Paddy, "I was only after getting a good one."

A PRESENT.—The government of Texas has forwarded to Ex-President Jackson, as a present, a large eagle in full feathers & health. The Nashville Union states that it was accompanied by papers under the official seal of the Texan Secretary of State.

FLORAL EMBLEMS.—The language of flowers is so elegant an amusement, that we select a few of the most interesting emblems for the gratification of our fair readers:

BEAUTY—THE ROSE.—This queen of flowers is considered the pride of Flora, and the emblem of beauty in every part of the globe.

CALUMNY—MADDER.—This plant so essential to dyers and calico printers, is made the emblem of calumny, since it leaves so permanent a stain on the purest cloth.

COQUETRY—THE YELLOW DAY LILY.—This frogile beauty is more to represent coquetry, as its flowers seldom last a second day.

COURAGE—THE BLACK POPLAR.—The poplar was dedicated to Hercules, in consequence of his destroying Cacus, in a situation where these trees abounded.

DECLARTION OF AFFECTION—TULIP.—The tulip has, from time immemorial, been made the emblem by which a young Persian make a declaration of his attachment.

DIFFIDENCE—CYCLAMEN.—As modest diffidence adds attraction to beauty, so does this graceful flowers engage our notice by its unassuming carriage; for the cyclamen, although it expands its pertails in an upright direction, never rears its head to the sun. The Romish church has dedicated this flower to Saint Romauld.

DOCILITY—THE RUSH.—This plant, so proverbial for its pliability, is the most applicable symbol docility.

DURABILITY—DOGWOOD, OR CORNEL TREE,—The firm and lasting nature of this wood has caused it to be made the type of duration.

FIDELITY—WALL SPEEDWELL.—This beautiful plant, which attaches itself to old walls, is the symbol of fidelity. This plant is dedicted to St. Semeon of Jerusalem.

FORSAKEN—THE LILAC.—The Eastern nations, from whence this beautiful shrub was originally brought, use the lilac as the emblem of the forsaken, as it is the flower the lovers offers to his mistress if he abandons her.

The way to cure our prejudices is this, that every man should let alone those that he complains of in others, and examine his own.—Locke.

A REPORT

Of the Finances of the State, and works of Internal Improvement of the State of Maryland made to the Legislature by Col. PAGE, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Delegates.

The first part of the report is omitted as it contains nothing more than a detailed account of the receipts and payments for the last year, and a view of the present condition of the Treasury.

STATE FINANCES—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The deficiency in the State Treasury on the first December, 1839, will amount to the sum of $187,014 54.

To supply this demand (which includes the sum of $85,605 28, which was the deficiency in the Treasury, Dec. 1st, 1838,) by the contract of the parties and the obligations of the law, the State might look in part, to the following sources of revenue, viz:

From the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company	$94,166 68
From the Directors of the Penitentiary	9,620 07
From the Medical Professors of the Baltimore University	6,862 53
Making the aggregate of	$110,249 58

The committee think they cannot rely on any revenue to be derived from these institutions with confidence sufficient to include in, if the estimate of probable receipts for the current fiscal year. Other and more certain means must be provided for the maintenance of the credit of the State.

Of the special receipts to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Bank of Baltimore, the sum of one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars yet remains, to be applied to the wants of the State. As this sum is insufficient to satisfy the exigencies of the Government, the committee would recommend the addition of $59,060 69, and the further sum of $12,000 estimated to come into the Treasury, the amount which the act of 1835, ch. 395, sec. 13, directs to be applied to the Sinking Fund; and in the foregoing estimate of the expenses of the State, the first sum was included in the catalogue of unexpended appropriations. Of these two sums according to the foregoing estimate, there will remain in the Treasury, the 1st Dec. 1839, $68,046 15, in anticipation of the wants of the next fiscal year

In due time the Committee will introduce a bill to effectuate this object.

The Sinking Fund already is about $1,000,000; and being regularly invested will be ample to discharge the entire debt to be due from the State, according to existing appropriations—this calculation of course is based on the hypothesis that the interest in the several loans will be paid by the profits derived from the several works of internal improvements, or by some other means, independent of the Sinking Fund. No doubt can be entertained (if the estimate of their probable have any approximation to accuracy,) that the Internal improvements collectively, when they shall have been finished, will give to the State at least, under the provisions of the subsisting laws, a revenue equal to six per cent on her investments. If this reasonable expectation shall be gratified, it is morally certain, that all the loans obtained by the State, for the promotion of internal improvements, will be entirely paid, by the operations of the already created Sinking Fund, by the time the payment of the several loans will be demandable by the terms of the contract. The committee therefore know not any sufficient reasons, why the said sum of $59,060 69, and the further sum of 18,000, above referred to, should be applied to the Sinking Fund, when those sums will be wanted, in part to defray the necessary expences of the Government during the current year. The committee would also add, that the application of this sum to the exigencies of the Government, is in manner an invasion of the public faith, because no sales of stock has been made in consideration of those sums constituting a portion of the Sinking Fund.

The Committee regret to find that the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company have failed to furnish the Treasury with the means requisite to pay the interest due on the debt contracted for their benefit.—This failure was the loss to be apprehended, because only a few months before the interest was demandable, they received from the Treasury the sum of $232,000 borrowed for their use, pursuant to the provisions of the law of 1837, ch. 302, and they simultaneously executed an obligation to pay the interest in the manner indicated by the said law.

Although the committee think the omission of the company to pay the interest under the circumstances was a deflection from the course indicated by propriety, that the duty to pay the interest on the loan was paramount in obligation to the indulgence of a laudable desire to complete the work with the greatest despatch, and independently of all other considerations, that good faith should have induced them to make the provision necessary to discharge the interest on this debt, yet the confidence which is entertained for the gentleman entrusted with the management of this work creates a hope that the ability of the company to furnish the Treasury with the necessary means will soon be restored, and that the work after its completion will be a source of revenue to the State equal at least to the interest of the loan. This company has not reported their condition to the Legislature and the committee are not officially informed of their ability to pay the interest in future, and it is not included in the foregoing estimate of the probable receipts in the Treasury during the current year.

It will be seen by reference to the communication received from Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, that estimates heretofore furnished to the legislature, for the completion of that stupendous work, to the coal regions have proved largely inadequate. The act it declared with regret and mortification, that without additional aid from some source, that great work will be soon arrested in its progress, far short of the point from which all the revenue was expected to be derived, and to each which the great object of the enterprise. The officers under whose administration this work is conducted, assign various reasons for the cost so far transcending their estimates. The "increased prices of provisions and labor" are mentioned, as largely contributing to the augmented cost.—Other reasons are also assigned in a report to the company, made by Mr. Fisk the chief engineer, and to it the committee, for more ample information on this branch of the subject. It is believed the interests of Maryland do not require the prosecution of this work beyond the Coal regions, near Cumberland.

The mineral wealth of this country is inexhaustible, and will continue to give full employment to the Canal, for numberless years, even its capacity for transportation were quadrupled. All the western trade which is desirable, beyond Cumberland, consists of such articles of merchandise as can be conveniently transported by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which is being prosecuted at, as far as Wheeling and Pittsburg on the Ohio River, and thence communicating with those contemplated works of internal improvement, running Northwest through Michigan city, Chicago and Galena, and Southwest through the productive valley of the great Mississippi as far as N. Orleans; and thereby making the city of Baltimore emphatically the communicating point between the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western parts of this wide expanded country. As population shall increase in the West, so must the revenue on this road be enhanced by consequent increased travel. Every consideration which can address itself to the statesman, as well as mere political economist, declare that this canal should be entirely under the control of Maryland.—In time it may and probably will be essential to her interest, that the tariff of duties and rates of charges should be regulated in reference to the interest of Baltimore city and the consequent welfare of the people of Maryland. The committee will not stop to press the advantages of this proposition—it need only be stated, to be appreciated by a Marylander.

Our conduct must be regulated by the force of circumstances & the existing state of things. So large a portion of the State's capital and credit has been embarked in the construction of Rail Roads and Canals, that the fiscal ability of the State intimately connected with their ultimate success. Whether or not this engagement of the State be wise or expedient, it is now too late for us to inquire The time for such enquiry is irrevocably passed. Whether those stupendous works shall be the enduring monuments of the consummate wisdom or the superlative folly of the State, may be in a degree dependent on the action of this and future legislatures. The State has invested immense sums of money in these enterprises, and a just estimate of its present fiscal situation demands that these works should be judiciously administered, and vigorously prosecuted to the completion—How far these demands have been gratified by the agents to whom the responsible trust was delegated, is an enquiry which does not appropriately belong to the committee on Ways and Means. They propose to inquire into the administration of these several companies, only so far as the revenue of the State shall be implicated. Assuming the present income of this company to be rendered available, they will be insufficient to keep the work in progress, at their ordinary rate, of expenditure, for more than six months. To complete the work it will require by the recently *corrected* estimate; the obtainment of more than two millions and a half of dollars—this is the highest estimated cost.

The committee being impressed with becoming sensibility, with the foregoing statements of facts, respectfully recommend them to the dispassionate consideration of the Legislature. A total abandonment of the work, is a proposition which cannot be entertained for a moment. A decent regard for the States *interest* forbids it, even if all other considerations were disregarded. The committee now present two propositions, for the consideration of the General Assembly.

1st. Either to suspend all further appropriation of money on the part of the State, until the General Government and the three cities in the District of Columbia, will have surrendered their entire interest in this work, to the State of Maryland; *on condition*, that the work shall be completed to Cumberland, by this State; and that the great purpose of making this exclusivly a State work, may be gratified and its administration regulated by a just and comprehensive estimate of the State's prosperity, without any possibility of impairing the interest of others, the committee would recommend that this State should purchase the entire interest of the private stockholders at some ascertained price. This surrender on the part of the General Government and of the cities above named, would give to the State, two millions and a half of dollars, which sum with judicious management, in addition to the sum which the municipal authorities of Baltimore city would subscribe if necessary, will be sufficient to complete the canal designed to connect the Chesapeake and Ohio canal with the city of Baltimore, and thereby make our city, by a properly regulated tariff of tolls (which would then be within the control of the State) the great part for the reception and transportation of the mineral wealth of the far west.

In New York and Pennsylvania, like works are conducted by the several States with great advantage. By this means, time and space would be annihilated. The vital importance of the cross cut canal, to the city of Baltimore, must be obvious to the most careless observer. The attainment of this cross-cut canal, with most of its advantages, is dependent on the acceptance of the immediately preceding proposition. Should the second proposition however be accepted by the General Assembly, and the Baltimore and Ohio canal be finished to Cumberland, the interest of the people of Maryland will soon demand the execution of this crosscut canal, although it will in that event, be accompanied with fewer advantages.

2d The second proposition is to provide during the present session of the Legislature such addition pecuniary aid, as will secure the most vigorous prosecution of this work to its accomplishment.

This proposition, addresses itself with great force, to the intelligence and wisdom of the Legislature, and bespeaks its sober and dispassionate consideration. The question is not, has this great work been prosecuted by the gentlemen to whom it has been confided, with the sagacity, skill and energy, the Legislature contemplated. The decision of this question, is interesting in many points, but it does not effect the main proposition. If the people's agents have been unfaithful to their trust, *remove them and substitute others.* The committee mean not to impute, in the slightest degree; any breach of trust of those agents, and they refer to the *argument*, if such it may be called, only to say, that it is alien to the main proposition. The State is implicated as subscriber and lender to this company to the amount of nearly *six millions* of dollars, and it cannot receive any return, if the work be now arrested in its progress. The interest on the two million loan, amounts to $120,000 per annum, and for this the State is responsible; and to discharge this sum taxation will be inevitable; unless this work shall be completed to those immense coal regions near to Cumberland. In addition to this, the existing contracts of the company on the line, mount to nearly $3,000,000 of which nearly one third of the work has been done.

The forfeiture of the contracts on the part of the company, would necessarily involve them in litigation with the several contractors, and other necessary losses growing out of the suspension of this work would stand in formidable array before the people of Maryland. Should the Legislature deem it advisable to suspend all further progress of this work, until the General Government and the District cities shall have surrendered their interests in the same, some further appropriation will be necessary to enable the company to fulfil their existing contracts, and to render secure the work already in part executed.—What amount of appropriation may be wanted to accomplish these works and to liquidate the concerns of this company, the committee are not certainly advised. In convenient season the committee will submit a bill, expressive of their views, for the action of the Legislature.

The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, is the only work of Internal Improvement completed in the manner contemplated by the Legislature. When this enterprise was first pressed by its advocates on the consideration of the public, *even here* the distrusts of many found a resting place. The timorous economists of the day, conceived even this to be an adventurous undertaking, which displayed in its authors and advocates, more chivalry and spirit, than prudence and wisdom. Experience however has dispelled all their fears.

The Washington branch of this road has not only paid the interest on the cost of its own construction but has also largely contributed to pay the interest on the entire investment of the State, on the construction of the main road.—The original subscription on the part of the State, to the main stem and the Washington branch, was one million of dollars which was paid by contracting a debt of 5 per cent, amounting to $997,000. The difference between that sum and the one million was paid by the premium obtained for a part of the debt. It is gratifying to the friends of internal improvement to know, that the State has received from this work, a revenue more than equal to the interest paid on the loan. It is proper also to state that the committee find from the report of the distinguished gentlemen, who preside so beneficially over the affairs of this company, that large sums were necessarily expended in the renovation of unsound parts of the already constructed road, in the alteration of the planes and curves, and otherwise, not likely again to demand like expenditures on the part of the company. Hereafter, these and similar items, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, will constitute a part of the dividends. The committee entertain no doubt, that the revenue to be derived from this gigantic work, when it shall have been completed will be always considerable, and constantly be increasing with the expansion of commerce, the growth of population and the augmentation of wealth. The revenue of the State is so intimately blended with the ultimate success of these great works of Internal Improvement, that if they were considered only in this contracted view, their vigorious prosecution seems to be required by a just estimate of the State's financial condition.

If the committee were at liberty to indulge in the expression of political feelings, this subject would invite their attention. Some future historian in analysing the causes which gave rise to American greatness, will trace it to the establishment of our glorious union; and we know not that the integrity of this union, may not owe its continued existence to the institution of these and like works of Internal Improvements.—They have a direct tendency to assimilate the feelings of the people, scattered over an almost boundless territory, to create a mutual dependence, to beget a reciprocity of kind offices, and consequently to destroy those local feelings and predjudices which were to our patriot fathers a source of so much disquietude.

Much of the profitableness of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company may depend on its speedy accomplishment. By suppireness and delay this State work may be anticipated by Pennsylvania in the completion of works of a similar character. There is now a continuous Rail Road in operation between Philadelphia and Chambersburg, and the proposition to extend the route to Pittsburg, has already been brought before the Legislature of the State, and the survey has been made and reported to the Governor of Pennsylvania. A prompt and energetic action on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company in extending this road to Pittsburg and Wheeling, would secure the great trade of the entire Western country for Baltimore City. The greater proximity of Baltimore to the West, and other local advantage so obvious over Philadelphia, that no consideration, other than the apprehension that this work will languish, or progress tardily, could induced Philadelphia to compete in the manner contemplated for the great western trade. The early accomplishment of this work is a matter in which the highest interests of the State are deeply involved, and every facility should be granted by the Legislature, to enable the company to extend the work to those points on the Ohio, with the greatest despatch.

In virtue of the law entitled "An act for the promotion of Internal Improvements" three millions of dollars were subscribed by the State to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the like sum to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company—one million of dollars to the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, and one half million of dollars to the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company. During the sitting of the Legislature, Dec. Session, 1836, the subscription to the last named company was changed to a subscription of three hundred thousand dollars to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company. In order to furnish the means to pay the several subscriptions, certificates of stock or bonds of the State were issued in the manner indicated by the said Act.

The commissioners appointed in conformity to the law, having failed to negotiate the loan in Europe, sold six millions of the loan to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.—The sale after full investigation was ratified and sanctioned by the Legislature. These certificates or bonds were deposited with the Union Bank of Maryland, to be delivered to the respective companies when they shall have paid for them the par price and a premium of 20 per centum. Five sixths of the sum subscribed to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by the Legislature were placed in the possession of that corporation, and the Treasurer retained one sixth of the amount to secure the payment of twenty per cent, with this exception the bonds are now in the custody of the Union Bank. These bonds can only be sold in Europe, and to effect a sale on the most beneficial terms, it is necessary that the negotiater should have the certificates in his possession to be delivered when the contract shall have been completed.

The law now requires that the respective companies shall have paid par price and 20 per cent. premium before the possession of the funds can be obtained. So far as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company are concerned the agency of the Companies to negotiate the loan is superseded by the sale made to their respective companies. All active agency has in fact terminated as to the other companies contemplated by the "Act for the promotion of internal improvements" and the further negotiation of these loans must be accomplished by other agents; and the committee submit to the consideration of the Legislature, whether or not the negotation would not in all probability be carried on with more energy and beneficial results, under the auspices of the several corporations, who will receive the proceeds of sales, than by other agents, who are not beneficially interested.

It is essential to an advantageous sale, that the certificates should be in the possession of the seller, ready to be delivered over to the purchaser —As a security to the State for the payment of the interest or the 20 per cent premium, required by the act of 1835, chapter 195, an adequate portion of the certificates could be retained by the treasurer. To accede to this proposition, would be to substitute the several corporations for the commissioners, contemplated by the said act, which corporations have the strongest motives to obtain the highest price for the bonds of the State, and in all things to promote the best interest of the several companies and of course of the State, whose interests are identical. The most important means of effecting a ready and advantageous sale, is to have the bonds or certificates of stock, in possession of the agents authorised to contract.

Whether this agency shall be confided to the several corporations or to one or more individuals specially delegated, is a question in whose decision the State feels little solicitude, provided the trust is executed with despatch, fidelity and skill. After full inquiry the committee believe that the certificates of stock cannot be sold either in this or any European market, at a premium of 20 per cent, and unless the agents to whom the sale of the stock shall be confided, be authorised to sell the same at a less advance, the money cannot be speedily obtained, and these great works, whose early completion is consideration of the highest moment, will progress tardily and probably be for a time suspended. The like premium it is believed is not given in the European market, for the bonds or certificates of other States of this Union, and it cannot be obtained for Maryland stocks, when other stocks equally desirable, can now be obtained for a less price.

The price of stock, like every other commodity, is dependent in a great degree on the relative demand and supply in the market. If it be conceded, that at some future time these stocks will command a higher price, still in the interim, the progress of these works must be arrested and the consequent loss to the State thereby may be far more than the gain attained in the advanced price of the stock. The committee would also recommend that the stock be changed from a six to a five per centum stock: The change would much benefit the State, and be perhaps not in any way injurious to the companies. For these reasons the committee would recommend some modification of the law, for the more certain and expeditious accomplishment of the magnificent purposes intended by its authors. In convenient time, such a bill will be presented to the consideration of the legislature.

The committee further report, that much of the capital stock of banking and other incorporated companies, is now standing on the books of some of the companies in the name of an individual for the use of the State. The committee would recommend the passage of a law requiring the Treasurer of the Western Shore to cause so much of the capital stock of the several banks and other incorporated companies, properly belonging to the State, to be placed in the books of the said companies to the "credit of the State of Maryland."

The Jews moving for Palestine.—The N. York Evening Star says,—"Within a few years great numbers have gone thither—they amount now to above 40,000, and are increasing in multitude by large annual additions.—In the first days of last month a large number of Israelites from the States of Morocco, arrived at Marseilles, in order to embark there for the coast of Syria, & proceed thence on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

NOVEL SALE.—A gentleman of Buffalo, N. Y. has recently sold his real estate there for $130,000, payable in instalments, without interest, at the rate of one dollar an hour.—The Advertiser remarks "according to these terms the purchaser will have 14 years 34 days and 20 hours to pay in, at the rate of $8,760 per annum."

I am sent to the ant, to learn industry; to the dove, to learn innocence; to the serpent to learn wisdom: and why not to the robin red-breast, who chants it as cheerfully in winter as in summer, to learn equanimity and patience.—Warwick.

Late accounts from Mexico state that Santa Anna is again at the head of the executive power, while Bustamente, the President had assumed the command of a considerable force, destined to put down the insurgents at Tampico.