...e Senate he held on to the skirts of Rufus King, until he got introduced into 'good society.' He then took hold of Mr. Crawford—lost and when poor Crawford lost the election of president, and John Q. Adams succeeded, he made two or three grabs at his skirts but Adams wore a spencer and Van Buren missed his hold, and he settled down quietly in the Senate, looking round to see whom he could next ride, like the old man in the story of Sinbad the sailor. At length when it was reduced to a certainty that Andrew Jackson would succeed, he creeped by degree near him, the old chief was afraid of Mr. Van Buren, and finally he succeeded in getting him by the button, and in this way got into the cabinet —he then caught hold of the skirts of Eaton, Kendal and Blair, and finally through their intercession and efforts he crawled into the General's breeches pocket and was made his successor. Having lost the old Chief and having no skirts but his own to sustain him, he fell to the ground, as every body thought he would do. A man who rode into power on every man's shoulders found his ankles too week to sustain him when left to stand alone.

Communications.

For the Chronicle

MESSRS. EDITORS—By what rule of construction, the editor of the Aurora imagines that "I am attempting to get myself out of the mire, in regard to the issue between myself and Mr. Breerwood upon the subject of the school law," I am at a loss to conjecture. Had I wished to relieve myself from the responsibility of that charge, I could have done so, by referring Mr. Breerwood to the gentleman from whom I first heard the report; and the controversy would then have rested between Mr. Breerwood and my author. But I did not at the time Mr. Breerwood called upon me, nor do I at this time wish to get myself out of the mire; but on the contrary I fondly hope I may get deeper in it. From the remarks of the editor of the Aurora the reflector of Mr. Breerwood's sentiments, I infer the admission of the first branch of the charge, viz, that Mr. Breerwood, before he become a candidate, raised his voice against the law. Here there is a palpable discrepance between the statements of the Aurora, and Mr. Breerwood's avowals. The editor of the Aurora, presumes Mr. Breerwood still opposed to the primary school law, and Mr. Breerwood has denied that he evor expressed an opinion unfavorable to the measure. Mark that. There is a leak out, and the editor of the Aurora will either have to bear it himself, or shift it upon the shoulders of his friend Mr. Breerwood. The second branch of the charge, according to the Aurora, is 'that he authorized a friend to inform the people of Parson's Creek district, that he was favorable to the law.'—Although I am bound to presume, judging from the contrariety of the statements of the Aurora and Mr. Breerwood, that the editor of the Aurora has voluntarily assumed the defence of Mr. Breerwood—And that he was unauthorized by him to deny that he ever 'authorized a friend to inform the people of Parson's creek district that he was favorable to the school law,' and I hope for the sake of truth he never did; yet I will proceed to the proof of the last branch of the charge, by propounding the following questions, and I wish them answered categorically, whether by Mr. Breerwood or the editor of the Aurora, I care not. In the month of July, immediately after Mr. B. became a candidote, did not a rumor reach his ears, that several individuals in Parson's Creek district were circulating a report that he expressed himself unfavorable to the present primary school law? Did he not call upon Mr. Uriah Tod, and request him to inform the people of his district, (Parson's creek) that Reuben Tall, Esq'r whom he had heard was circulating this report, was misrepresenting him? To reduce this matter to a simple view, it stands thus: Mr. Breerwood heard that Mr. Tall was circulating a report that he was opposed to the school law, & he called upon Mr. Todd, and requested him to tell the people that Mr. Tall was misrepresenting him. What is the most plausible inference to deduce from this conversation? Did Mr. Breerwood by this conversation wish Mr. Todd to inform the people that he was unfavorable to the law, or did he wish him to impress the people with the belief that he was favorable to it? It must strike the most common understanding, that he meant the last.

But to come more to the point at issue, I now assert that the time Mr. Breerwood called upon me to know if I was the author of 'A Whig,' he assured me in the most unequivocal terms, that he never expressed an opinion unfavorable to the law, other than regarding its practicability; or in other words, I presumed from his conversation with me that he was favorable to the law, but was fearful that it would not answer the purposes required. If this is not the grossest duplicity in Mr. Breerwood, I acknowledge the term admits of a wider and more variable meaning, than I am aware of.—How now Mr. Aurora. Is this attempting to get myself out of the mire? Be cautious There's many a slip—.

Well knowing I have the truth to sustain me in the above charges, I assume the responsibility of it, and pledge myself to sustain it. I shrink not from the controversy, let it come in what shape it may. In charging these acts of duplicity and gross inconsistency upon Mr. Breerwood I am not influenced by any other motive than a sense of duty. As a citizen I respect him, but the spotless purity of his private life does not shield him from the charge of political deceit. I consider it the imperative duty of every citizen to expose to public gaze, such instances of political chicanery and, cunning, manifested in candidates soliciting public favor. Whatever steps Mr. Breerwood may take to disabuse the public and vindicate himself in relation to this charge, I feel bound to say, that I hold myself at all times, and under any circumstances ready to repeat the assertions I have made. With the glorious banner of truth and justice floating proudly over me, and sheltering myself beneath its ample folds—the darts of Van Burenism may fly thick and fast—they may hurl the thunders of their concentrated strength—may rouse their drooping spirits to the tempestuous fury of the storm—mad riot may stride with unfettered step, but I still maintain my position unseduced, unshaken, and unterrified; and like the gnarled and knotted oak, conscious of my strength; I stretch forth my arm, and defy the blast. Van Burenites prepare! your destiny is fixed, and we hail the dawn a brighter and a happier era. A WHIG.

Messrs Editors—I have understood that some craven spirited Van Burenite is circulating a report that I was not authorized to use the names of the two gentlemen referred to in my charges against Mr. Breerwood. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform whoever it is, that if he will come forward boldly, and openly prefer this charge against me, I will add an additional spot to the sable marks which already disgrace his brow. A WHIG.

For the Chronicle.

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER.

Fellow Citizens, Permit an humble citizen, who has never yet mingled in the storm and strife of politicks, to address you in a few words upon the important event of the election of the next Governor of Maryland.—You are awure that such a distinguished and responsible station should be filled by a gentleman possessing unquestioned talents—pure and republican principles—an unqualified regard for the Constitution and laws—and an adherence to a line of policy consonant with the best interests of the State. I propose in a few words to examine the principles of Mr. Grason, the Van Buren candidate for that office, and lay down a few reasons why he should not receive the votes of the people of Maryland.

First, because he has no settled principles, but follows in the footsteps of his political master at Washington, as his past life undoubtedly proves. Secondly, because his course has been inconsistent, from the fact of his once being a Federalist, (as acknowledged by himself in a letter to Richard Spencer,) and now a democrat—once an anti-reformer, now a reformer—once the friend of State Banks, and now advocating the odious Sub-treasury scheme. Thirdly, because he acknowledges an adherence to no particular line of public policy, political creed, or rule of constitutional interpretation; from the fact of his advocacy of the vile and reckless course pursued by General Jackson. Fourthly, because his principles are kuown to be in direct discordance with the acknowledged policy, and best interests of the State. Although it is scarcely requisite to deal seriously with the pretensions of William Grason, yet, I propose to investigate the causes, which produced his nomination. I believe that no freemen of the State, superior to the blandishments of profligate power, and above the influence of the dangerous and reckless faction by whom he has been nominated, can accord a favourable estimate of the *willing instrument*, and *pliant tool*, of levellers and agrarians, the *ductor* of enemies to liberty and order.

But little is known of Mr. Grason, beyond his labours as a county politician.—After much anxious enquiry, for his fame is not emblazoned upon the page of history, I am unable to discover any of those public considerations operating in his behalf, which should commend him to the favourable notice and consideration of the people, as a candidate for the high office of chief magistrate of our State. He has, I admit, been elected to the Legislsture of our State, but the journals of that body bear no testimony of any brilliant displays of talent, no evidence of any act of his tending to advance the public welfare, or dignity of the State. The only act of his, of any notoriety, is the submission to the last house of delegates, of a string of resolutions defamatory of the United States, and the State Banks, and an attempt to account for the causes of the present derangement of the currency. From the tone of those resolutions, the Van Buren party eiscovered, that he wore the collar in true party style, and bore the yoke of subserviency with admirable meekness and submission; and from these circumstances alone, he was selected as this candidate for Governor.—I may be charged with deviating from the usual course, by looking beyond a nomination, and investigating the causes which produced it. But does it not behoove every voter in these times of panic and distress, of corruption and misrule in the Federal administration, to pause and enquire of those who solicit his suffrage for William Grason—who is he, and what are his claims? By what acts of his life, has he displayed that unyielding fidelity to, or familiarity with, the policy of the State, that steadfast adherence to principle, that elevated sense of official integrity, that capacity to administer the government and advance the true dignity of the commonwealth, which merit the exaltation demanded for him? I hazard nothing in affirming, that no dispassionate mind can resist the force of an honest reply to such queries. The profound oblivion in which Mr. Grason's views of State policy and principles, are involved, and the negative qualities of his character, prove incontestibly the fact, that he was selected alone "as a fit and ductile instrument for renewing the *attempt* to enslave Maryland, and place her free born sons at the footstool of Federal power."

And fellow citizens of Dorchester have you degenerated so much as to give your suffrages for a man of this character; for a man, whom the 'Aurora' calls the 'indomitable friend of reform,' yet who by his votes proves himself its uncompromising opponent—for a man, who his friends say, 'was led by the nose for a considerable time by a Federal family'—and who acknowledges himself once to have been a Federalist, but now a Democrat, without assigning the reasons which caused such a wonderful somerset—for a man who, by his public acts has shown himself unworthy of your confidence? I cannot believe you will. I will at least foster the idea that there is yet too much virtue—too great a respect for the constitution and laws—too ardent a flame of patriotism, glowing in the breasts of the people of Dorchester—for them to cast their votes for William Grason, until overwhelming reality renders hope useless.

Fellow citizens, if the fact of his advocating the Sub-Treasury scheme, was the isolated point of objection to him, that fact of itself, would be sufficient evidence of his total unfitness for the office to which he aspires. The dangerous effects of this measure is happily pourtrayed in a report made to the Senate in 1826, by a committee of which Messrs. *Van Buren* and *Benton* were members. Speaking of the power of patronage they say "*His* spirit will animate their actions in all the elections of State and Federal offices." They say they "look forward to the time when the principle of public action will be open and avowed: the President *wants my vote*, and *I want his* patronage;" "*I will vote as he wishes and he will give me the office I wish for.*" 'What is this but the government of *one man*!"—"And what is the government of *one man* but a MONARCHY?' This was Mr. Van Buren's opinion of the dangerous consequences of increasing executive patronage. And would not the passage of the Sub-treasury Bill have increased the patronage of the President to an alarming extent? Most assuredly it would. And yet Mr. Van Buren recommends this measure, and for what? *To make himself a monarch.* And, fellow citizens, William Grason advocates this measure—advocates a man who is endeavouring to become the monarch of this enlightened nation.

Freemen of Dorchester! In the name of liberty, I call on you to rally around the banner of the Constitution. The present incumbent is making rapid strides towards accomplishing his wishes, *to become a monarch.* The hireling presses and cringing parasites throughout our State are soliciting your suffrages for William Grason, to make him a *sub-monarch.* But I caution you to beware. Gather around the flag of STEELE, the sterling patriot, the friend of the oppressed, the man who is "not only free from guilt, but above suspicion—" let us advance, armed with principles that that challenge the scrutiny of the world, and unceasing in our toils, let us never forget that we are in armour *for our country's good—for the preservation of the republic*

In the language of the Grecian hero, I call on you to—

"Strike! till the last armed foe expires!
Strike! for your altars and your fires!
Strike! for the memory of your sires!
God! and your native land!"

And the eagle that has flown away with drooping wings, to seek the protection of some other nation—of another people more watchful of their liberties, and more tenacious of their rights, will return; and while you are engaged in the struggle for liberty, will utter his victorious scream—a scream that strikes dismay to the hearts of traitors, but nerves patriots for the contest.

A CITIZEN.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Eccleston & Jackson—The Van Burenites in this county, as well as all parts of the State, are uttering the most doleful lamentations about the State debt, &c. I would respectfully ask of the Editor of the Aurora, whether or not the creation of the State debt was for Internal Improvement? Whether or not Mr. Grason is opposed to Internal Improvements? INQUIRER.

'How far back can you trace your ancestry Mr. Van Buren?' said the Queen at the King's levee, when that gentleman was minister at St. James. With true noncommittalism, the witty minister replied, 'as far back as Kinderhook, madam.' 'Is it possible.' responded the astonished Queen. She was perfectly satisfied as to the respectability of his lineage.—(Fort Wayne Sentinel.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE. MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 1, 1838

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday the 10th of Sept'r.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
Hon. John N. Steele
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Election to take place first Wednesday in October.

Whig Ticket.

For State Senator,
THOMAS I. H. ECCLESTON,

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
HENRY PAGE,
HENRY L. McNAMARA,
JOSEPH NICOLS,
WHITEFIELD W. WOOLFORD.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The importance of universal education in this country cannot be denied by any one who has a proper regard for the dignity of the human character, and a just sense of the value of civil liberty. In despotic governments, the stability and perpetuity of the existing state of things depend upon the *ignorance* of the people—men sleep away in the bonds of slavery with their moral and intellectual powers paralized—ignorant of the rights which the God of nature has granted them. If their minds were enlightened by education—they would become sensible of the rights, with which they were endowed by nature—burst the shackles which tyranny had bound around them—and come forth under the glorious splendor of freedom's sun 'regenerated and disenthralled.' But in a Republic, the foundation of the government is the *intelligence* of the people.—They, by the constitution are made the sovereign power—they are the rulers of the land.—Every office proceeds directly or indirectly from their hands, every act and every law is submitted to their final arbitrament. If they are educated, they will hurl from power, he who dares to betray their trust or spurn with contempt the demagogue who endeavors to rise to power by vile misrepresentation or sycophantic flattery. But if they are ignorant, they are unable to see through the impositions which ambitious men are ever ready to practice upon them—they are unable to understand what measures are most conducive to their own interest and the general welfare of the country.

If then universal education is important how can it be best obtained? We answer unhesitatingly and from our hearts—by the Primary school system. We recognize fully the right and expediency of taxing the whole people for the purpose of education. We look upon universal education as an *internal improvement* of far greater moment than the establishment of rail roads and canals—the first is the corner stone and support of all good government—the latter but meaus to facilitate the enjoyments arising from that government. That all men are born free and equal, is a political axiom in this country—that all have equal right to participate in the affairs of the government is no less true—But without education how can all participate? With intellects which might elevate them to the highest honors of their country some are compelled to linger out their existence in obscurity and ignorance while the education derived from a primary school would give them an impetus, the effects of which would not cease until they had acquired that strength of intellect—that acquisition of knowledge and that high standard of moral rectitude, which would make them useful citizens to the country while it would greatly advance their own individual happiness. There are innumerable advantages to be derived from the primary school system—all of which have a tendency to make better men and more useful citizens—to break down those distinctions between the different classes of society—and to unite all into a social compact.

A law was passed at the last session of the legislature, introducing this system into this county. And it is right and proper that the people should know from the different candidates now in the field, whether they are in favor or against this law. We do not mean whether they think the law defective in some of its minutæ, but whether they recognize the principle, that a tax should be levied upon all the taxable property of the county for the purpose of universal education. It seems that it is in dispute whether or not Mr. Breerwood, one of the candidates for the state Senate is in favor of this law. Some gentlemen in Parson's creek district allege that they heard Mr. Breerwood utter sentiments in opposition to the law, and the Aurora presumes that he is opposed to it, but we understand that Mr. Breerwood alleges that he is in favor of *some system* of education. We hope he is. But let us have no dodging in the matter. Is he in favor of the above principle as stated by us—which is in fact the very essence of the law—or is he not. We are authorized to state that Mr. Thos I. H. Eccleston, a candidate for the State Senate, and Messrs Page, McNamara, Nicols and Woolford are in favor of the law, and will vote against repealing it should such a question be agitated.

The Baltimore Chronicle states that certain communications signed 'A Citizen of Maryland,' have appeared in a Van Buren paper in that city in favor of Mr. Grason and extolling his claims upon the people of Maryland—which it is supposed were written by Mr. Grason himself—although the editor of that print is not accustomed to make statements or venture opinions except upon the best authority, we hope for the sake of decency that he has been deceived, and that Mr. Grason has more delicacy than to be trumpeting forth his own fame.

☞ We were much amused the other day with a comparison made by a Van Buren man in this county. He stated that the 'Aurora' reminded him of a person wrecked at sea, who would first catch at one piece of the wreck, and when that would give way, he would cling to another, but it would do no good, he must sink at last—we suppose he alluded to the editor's endeavoring to sustain his party in this county, first by opposition to primary schools, second by lauding Mr. Grason as a sincere and bonafide reformer, third by trying to make the people believe that the Whigs had made the state insolvent, but all these being too frail and weak to sustain his party—they must sink at last, unless the alms house question can save them.

Messrs Editors—I am a plain man, and no writer; but I wish to propound a question, which you will much oblige me by answering. I have understood that all the whig candidates in this county are in favor of primary schools—I have heard from persons who were authorised to make the statement, that Mr. Thomas I. H. Eccleston, Dr. Nicols, Mr. McNarama, and Mr. Woolford were in favor of the law, I wish to know whether Mr. Page agrees with the above named gentleman, concerning the expediency of this law. A VOTER.

From the Baltimore Whig.

A man's future course my generally be predicted by his past conduct. The only exception is when it is ascertained that he has sincerely repented of the past. Such being the case, what guarantee have we that Mr. Grason will show fidelity to our constitution, which we have a right to expect from the head officer of the state? Has he not in one never-to-be-forgotten instance proved, he was willing to sacrifice our constitution. Look at his countenance and support of the Nineteen. Look at his willingness to overthrow the executive and legislative departments of the state, and to substitute in their place, a blue ticket provisional convention, elected by his own party to do what they pleased, having all executive, legislative and judicial power in their own hands. What assurance have we that, in the event of his election, and in the event of a legislature being hostile to him, his fertile invention will not adopt some new outrage upon the constitution? We have none. His former sins are unrepented of. They still darken his political character, and warn the people from trusting him.

NORTH CAROLINA FULLY REDEEMED!

We have return from 62 out of the 65 counties, and have the satisfaction of stating that the Whigs have triumphed in every branch of the government. We have, as the fruits of this victory,

A Whig Governor,
A Whig Senate, and
A Whig House of Commons.

The three counties to be heard from will most probably return Whig members, but cannot alter the result. Giving them all to the loco focos, we should still have a majority of 6 in the house and 8 in the senate—14 on joint ballot.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

The Loco Focos in this county have selected the following ticket for the legislature—

Senate—Lambert P. Ayres.
House—Chessed Purnell,
Elisha E. Whitelock,
James H. Holland,
Levin G. Irving.

The nomination of a ticket in Worcester county by the Locofocos is made without the least hope on their part, of success. It is intended to secure to their candidate for governor the full vote of the party in that county, and may have that effect. It will also have a more desirable effect in bringing out every whig voter for Mr. Steele, 'and if that be done,' a friend writes us 'his majority will reach four hundred.'

Balt. Chron.

We had a better opinion of Mr. Grason than to suppose he would be guilty of the indelicacy of writing in the public prints in aid of his election The long article in the Republican, over the signature of a citizen of Maryland, are, if we mistake not, from his pen. Will this be denied.—Ib.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVESS.

We learn from a gentleman from St. Mary's that the canvass has opened in that county with great spirit, and that the whigs will give Mr. Steele a vote of three to one over his competitor. In Charles the Loco Focos are making a desperate effort, but will be met by the Whigs with equal energy, and, in the estimation of the best informed men of the party, the Whig majority will be greater than at any previous election. Our informant had a conversation with a gentleman from Calvert who is intimately conversant with the politics of the county, and we are gratified in being enabled to state that no splitting will take place on the legislative ticket, as has been the case for two years past, but that the whole ticket will be elected and a very handsome majority be given to our candidate for governor. In Prince Georges, the loco focos are calling meetings for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the Legislature. They will doubtless make it as strong as possible, but in the well grounded popularity of the gentlemen nominated on the Whig side, and in the harmony and good spirit which prevails in the party we have every assurance that we shall obtain in Prince George's a majority rising three hundred. This added to the three counties above enumerated swell Mr. Steele's majority in these four counties to about fifteen hundred—about one third of the majority we hope to have in the state.—Balt. Chronicle.

From the Washington Madisonian.

A SIGN.

There is a town in the State of New York which polls 106 votes. During Gen. Jackson's administration and at the election of Mr. Van Buren every vote was given for the regular 'party' candidate. They prided themselves in being UNANIMOUS in the support of what they honestly regarded as the true democratic policy, as it was presented to them by Gen. Jackson, and promised by Mr. Van Buren. At the last fall election, the administration candidate received every vote but three in the town. Since the more recent measures of the administration have been explained to the country, a majority of these unchangeable and uncorruptible Republicans have refused to vote for men who have thus proven themselves recreant to their pledges and unfaithful to their country.—14 opposition papers have been subscribed for, and sixty of these men have determined to cast their votes in a manner best calculated to drive the administration party from the places they have disgraced. This is a striking illustration of the mighty revolution going on in all parts of the country. Wherever the people are intelligent enough to understand the matter of our Government, and to appreciate its close relation to the interest of the country, there will they be found taking their invincible stand against the folly and madness; the bigotry, the intolerance, the misrule, the ignorance, the incompetency, the blindness, and the federalism, of the party in power. May they not relax one step or one nerve, until the Government is restored to its original purity, and the country is assured of peace and prosperity, and perpetuity to its union and constitution.

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

"GRASON and INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT."

['Loco Foco papers in Maryland.']

In alluding to the candidate of the opposite party for Governor, it is distinctly understood, that our object is not to object to Mr. Grason, except as a member and advocate of the Van Buren party. It may be assumed with some fair claim to pride as Marylanders, that against the two opposing candidates proposed for the first office of the State, nothing can be justly urged in objection to either of them as individuals. They are both estimable and talented men. When Mr. Grason, was first announced we mentioned the annunciation as the more pleasant, because it left the parties to a fair *party fight*,—and no entanglement with petty personalities. From this position we shall not be deverted.

Nor is it our object to attempt to misrepresent in the slightest degree, the votes or opinions of Mr. Grason. It was to correct the *mis-statements* of the Van Buren presses of the State in relation to Mr. Grason's actual votes and opinions, which induced us to make the extracts from the Journal of the *House* of Delegates, when Mr. Grason was formerly a member of that body, showing his votes upon the *Reform of the Constitution*, which we inserted in Saturday's paper.

...and which we presume must establ... the fact beyond all controversy, that M... Grason *was not* an *original* nor a *unifo*... advocate of reform, as has been asser... by his friends.

It remains for us now to show Mr. G... on's position in relation to *Internal I... provements.*

Mr. Grason's Vote on Internal Improvements.

A single reference will be sufficient relation to Mr. Grason's course on subject of Internal Improvements, cause the one before us appears to us much in point, and so conclusive that multiply extracts would altogether be perfluous. If we were to adduce a upon advancing the Chesapeake and hio Canal, it might be asserted that Grason was a friend to the Baltimore hio Rail *Road* in preference—on the c trary, if we produced a vote upon adv cing the Rail Road, the contrary posi might be used by Mr. Grason's ad friends—and so if we produced a on the Susquehannah improvement might be alledged that Mr Grason wa advocate of the Potomac interest—*vice verse*—but here we have Mr. Gra upon a question from which as an E tern Shore-man, there is no escape The question, be it remembered, not wether an appropriation should made by the State to *effect* an impro improvement, but whether an *exam tion* or *survey*, with a view of *ascertai the eligibility* of such improvements, s be authorized, and even that far— for an *Eastern Shore object* too, *Mr.* son would not go—*He* was tooth nail opposed to the whole project.

We extract from page 155 of the J nal, of 1827-8, of the *House* of D gates.

'Mr. Lee, chairman of the comm therein mentioned, delivered the fol ing report:

The committee on Internal Impr ment, which was instructed to inquir to the practicability and expediency improving the navigation of Pocom river, and more especially that sec thereof which lies between the tow Snow Hill, in Worcester county, the line of the State of Delaware, a connecting the same, by a navigable nal, with Sinepuxeut Bay, and als inquire into the practicability and e diency of improving the navigatio said river by a canal across the sout extremity of Somerset county to the ers of Tangier Sound, have consid the several matters of this reference, beg leave to present the following port:—

From a view of the topograph that section of the State into which committee have been instructed t quire, and from information to be upon, they are convinced that the Pocomoke passes through a very f region, covered with valuable timb considerable distance between the of Snow-Aill, in Worcester county, the line of the State of Delaware; they are induced to believe that the gation thereof may be improved t extent very beneficial to the in commerce of this state, to the augm tion of the public capital, and to th mediate interests of a numerous an enterprising population.

And from the same sources the mittee are of opinion that the conn of that division of the said river navigable canal, with the waters of puxent Bay, would very essentiall to draw into the trade of the Chesa not only a vast amount of produce, is now constrained to seek an through uncertain and dangerous nels; and exposed, through all th zards of the Atlantic coasts to market without the state; but also more especially in time of war, t ply our navy with masts and other ductions of the forest, and the inc sible article of salt, to any extent the wants of many millions ma mand.

Pursuing the downward course Pocomoke, the committee perceiv it meanders through a large ext Worcester and Somerset counties debouches in an expanded bay same name on the northern bor Virginia. They have been in that the difficulties of the shallow which interrupt the navigation mouth of that river, might be ove by a canal across the southern ex ty of Somerset county

The committee, therefore in ance of that liberel policy whi distinguished the legislature of thi with intent to ascertain the practi and probable cost of the several im ments in contemplation, beg leave commend the adoption of the fo resolution.'

Then follows a resolution,

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