

act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, so far as relates to Harford county. Ordered, That Messrs. Ames, Montgomery and Moore, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Gantt, leave was given to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to authorize commissioners to divide Prince-George's county into school districts. Ordered, That Messrs. Gantt, Edelen and Durall, report the same.

Mr. Montgomery from the committee, submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That the general assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of the gallantry of George W. Rogers, a native of this state, and a captain in the navy of the United States, as displayed in the brilliant and well fought action during the late war, between the U. States sloop of war Wasop and H. B. Majesty's ship "Frolic," which terminated in a glorious victory, notwithstanding the great disparity of force in favour of the latter, and on other important occasions.

Resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to procure and present to Captain George W. Rogers a sword, as further evidence of the high sense we entertain of the services he has rendered his country, and that the governor be authorized to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect these resolutions.

Which were read.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, January 14, 1831.

William Hugglett, Esq. a delegate returned for Talbot county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The bill, entitled, An act to authorize and empower John W. Richardson, to import and bring into this state, certain negroes therein mentioned; and the bill, entitled, An act to restrain attorneys and solicitors in chancery, from entering their appearance to any suit, bill or action, at law or in equity, in the courts of this state, without special authority, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Wright, presented the petition of Harriet Clarke, of Dorchester county, praying that her name may be changed to that of Harriet Edleston, which was read and referred to Messrs. Wright, Keene and Hicks.

Mr. Wilson, presented the petition of Robert Souper, of Montgomery county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county; which was read and referred to the committee on pensions to indigent persons by county assessment.

Mr. Howl, presented the petition of George Bowman, of Anne-Arundel county, a revolutionary soldier, praying to be placed on the pension list; which was read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Hawkins, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Saint-Mary's county, praying the passage of an act for the assessment and valuation of the real and personal property of said county; which was read and referred to Messrs. Hawkins, Bixkstone and Gough.

Mr. Denny, presented the petition of Joseph Kemp, and others, of the town of Saint-Michael's, in Talbot county, praying the repeal of so much of the act of 1805, incorporating the town of Saint-Michael's, as relates to swine and game going at large in said town; which was read and referred to Messrs. Denny, Hugglett and Dudley.

Mr. Teackle, presented the petition of William Sterling, and others, of Somerset county, praying to be admitted to the benefit of the system of public instruction, and a due apportionment of the school money, now in the treasury of the state; which was read and referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Lee, presented the petition of Mary S. Magee, a representative of Joseph Clarke, praying compensation for his services as state architect; which was read and referred to the committee on claims.

On motion by Mr. Keene, leave was given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the period of justices of the peace and trustees of the poor for Dorchester county, and for other purposes. Ordered, that Messrs. Keene, Steele and Hicks, report the same.

Mr. Chapman, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, delivered the following report: The Committee on Ways and Means having examined the Treasurer's report, and the other subjects referred to their consideration, submit the following report:

On the first day of December 1830, there remained in the western shore treasury, the sum of \$54,052 57

That the receipts during the year ending 1st December 1830, amounted to 210,371 52

Which aggregate of 264,424 09 was applicable to the demands on the treasury during the fiscal year ending the first of December 1830.

Of that amount the treasurer disbursed in the same period the sum of 210,517 21

Leaving in the treasury on the first of December, 54,106 88

That balance, however, was subject to appropriations then unexpended, amounting to 24,266 24

Which, deducted from the balance in the treasury, shows an unappropriated balance of 29,838 64

To have been in the treasury on that day, and applicable to the payment of the journal of accounts for the present session, or to other demands upon the treasury during the current year.

The committee submit an estimate of the revenue and probable demands upon the treasury for the year ending 1st December 1831.

The receipts for the current year are estimated as follows: Interest on United States three per cent stock \$10,053 03

Interest on loan to Charlotte Hall School 160

Fines, forfeitures and amercements 4,000

Marriage and other licenses, granted by the clerks of the county and the city court of Baltimore 60,000

For escheats and vacant land 2,000

For taxes in chancery, and taxes on plaintiffs, by acts of December session 1828, chapter 161, section 8 5,000

Auctioneers licenses 6,000

Auction duties 27,000

Dividends on bank stock 31,853 54

Dividends on turnpike road stock 810

Dividend on rail road stock 3,750

From the medical professors of the University of Maryland 1,875

From the directors of the Penitentiary 2,897 36

State lotteries 15,000

To assess inspection in Baltimore 27,000

State wharves in Baltimore 1,500

For arrears of direct tax for the years 1825, '24-'25 and '26 2,000

\$200,898 78

Which amount of the probable receipts for the current year, added to the unappropriated balance in the treasury 1st December last 29,838 64

Makes the sum of 230,737 42

Applicable to the demands upon the treasury for the fiscal year ending the 1st of December 1831.

The demands upon the treasury for the current year, the committee estimate as follows:

The journal of accounts for the present session 840,000 67

For salaries of civil officers of the government 11,766 67

For revolutionary pensions to officers and soldiers 14,249

Donations to colleges, academies and schools 13,500

For salaries to the armymen of the eastern and western shores 1,100

Rent of gun-house and magazine 95

Indian annuities 150

Interest on penitentiary stock 5,897 20

Interest on Maryland university stock 1,500

Interest on loans of 1827 3,400

For salaries to the judges and other expenses on account of the judiciary 38,370

Interest on rail road stock 5,385 42

Interest on canal stock 7,395 85

Interest on Monument stock, per act of December session 1829 1,000

For the University sinking fund 500

For the Library 523

For making copies of the plat of western lands 150

Salaries to the Governor's Steward 250

Salaries to the Inspectors of Tobacco and their Clerks 6,000

For so much of the cost of Warehouses 17,515 41

Appropriation to the Colonization Society by act of December session 1829 1,000

Appropriation for education of Deaf and Dumb by act of December session 1827 3,500

For the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the improvement of the harbour, from Auction duties 20,000

For the University of Maryland, the avails of the Lottery system 5,000

For the redemption of so much of Monument five per cent stock from the avails of the lottery system, by act of December session 1829, chapter 193 3,000

For Contingent expenses 3,600

For Miscellaneous and additional expenses, certain and probable 15,000

Which will amount to the sum of \$230,737 42

Which sum deducted from the estimated available means of the current year 230,737 42

Will leave in the Treasury on the 1st December 1831, applicable to the expenses for the fiscal year commencing 1st December 1831 214,505 80

The payment of the journal of accounts for the session of 1831, being a heavy charge upon the treasury, and exceeding the receipts which are not appropriated for other purposes, should be so far provided for at the present session, as to leave an unappropriated balance in the treasury on the first of December next, sufficient for this purpose.

The estimates are founded upon the existing laws, and the demands which will probably be made, upon the treasury, are such as are now authorized by law, and such as may probably be authorized by the present legislature.

If any appropriation of considerable amount should be made on the revenue lessened by either of its branches being cut off, or in anywise impaired, by the legislature, the estimates of the committee will be varied accordingly.

The committee are of opinion, that it is not necessary to adopt any measure at the present session to increase our revenue—that the condition of the agricultural and commercial interests would not justify a system of general taxation, impartial in its operations, or the imposition of additional burdens in any manner. It is only necessary to economise our means, and our present resources will be sufficient to meet every necessary demand upon the treasury.

The committee look with great confidence to an early adjournment of the legislature—and suggest that should this session close early in February, there will remain in the treasury, at the end of the present fiscal year, about eighteen thousand dollars more than the balance estimated by the committee.

The committee omit to exhibit a statement of the several funds, and the receipts from those funds, as they do not enter into the available means of the treasury, and are specifically appropriated.

They subjoin a statement of the State's Capital.

Productive Amount. p. c. Interest.

United States funded 3 per cent stock 335,104 74 1, 053 08

Loan to Charlotte Hall School 2,655 67 160

Due from Sheriff, Clerks, Collectors and Inspectors 28,570 06

Stock of the Bank of Baltimore 174,000 6 10,440

Union Bank of Maryland 31,800 5 1,590

Hagerstown Bank 25,000 6 1,500

Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore 21,666 66 8 1,753 34

Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore 15,000 5 750

Marine Bank of Baltimore 10,000 6 600

Franklin Bank of Baltimore 15,000 7 1,050

Farmers Bank of Maryland 100,000 6 11,400

Mechanics Bank of Baltimore 46,500 6 2,790

Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road Company 10,000 6 600

Baltimore & York-Town Turnpike Road Company 5,000 8 150

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company 150,000 2 1,750

Unproductive Capital.

Loan to St. Peter's Free School in Baltimore 5,000

Loan to the president and directors of the Potomac Company 30,000

Interest thereon 25,250

Stock of the Potomac Company 120,444 44 173,694 44

Subscribed for deferred stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company

Bonds for confiscated property, installed and not installed 27,077 10

Stock of the Elkton Bank of Maryland 10,000

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland 10,000

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company 80,000

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company 257,300

\$310,271 04

Total amount of State's capital, \$1,570,579 67

It will be seen that the stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, as far as paid up before the 1st day of December 1830, has been enumerated by the committee among the productive capital of the state, and the committee have estimated the receipts from this stock, at \$3,750 00.

Since the commencement of the present fiscal year, the president and directors of the rail road company have declared a dividend of 11 per cent. upon this stock, and the committee think we are justified in the estimate, that the further amount will have been received during the current year.

By the following exhibit of the payments and receipts of interest upon stock issued by the state in aid of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, it will be seen that the state has received \$312,500 more than has been paid by the treasury on this account.

The legislature passed the act (at December session, 1827,) authorizing the subscription on the part of the state for stock in this company, under the expectation that the loans effected, and stock issued, for the payment of the state's subscription, would be redeemed, without impairing the available means of the treasury—and the committee have little doubt that those expectations will be realized.

Exhibit of the payments and receipts of interest upon stock issued by the state of Maryland in aid of this company. Dividend declared 1st January 1831 \$1,875

\$25,000 3 per cent stock issued by the state of Maryland, taken by the rail road company at 10 per cent premium which paid the interest to the 1st July 1830

Interest from 1st July 1830, to 1st January 1831, 21 per cent on \$25,000 \$525

2d issue \$12,500 Interest payable after 1st July 1830, to 1st 5th " 12,500 January 1831, 6 mo 21 " 12,500 937 50

3d " 12,500 Interest payable after 1st January 1831 5th " 12,500 1st July 1831 7th " 12,500 1st July 1831 9th " 12,500 1st July 1831 10th " 12,500 1st July 1831 11th " 12,500 Interest payable after 1st January 1831 12,500 937 50

Balance in favour of the state 1st January 1831 \$315 50

Which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

By order, Isaac Hines, Clk.

SATURDAY, January 15th, 1831.

Mr. Hawkins presented the petition of William F. Goodrich, of Saint-Mary's county, praying that Elizabeth Goodrich may be placed on the pension list of said county; which was read and referred to the committee on pensions to indigent persons by county assessment.

Mr. Stewart presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, praying for a modification in the primary school system; which was read and referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Ely presented the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate the trustees of the Clover Hill school and meeting house in said county; which was read and referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

And Mr. Edelen presented the petition of Eliza Grimes, of Prince-George's county, praying that she may be placed on the pension list of said county; which was read and referred to the committee on pensions to indigent persons, by county assessment.

On motion by Mr. Smith, leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act relating to public roads in Calvert county. Ordered, That Messrs. Smith, Dalrymple and Mackall, report the same.

MONDAY, January 17, 1831.

Mr. Hicks presented the petition of Mary North, of Dorchester county, praying for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii; which was read and referred to the committee on divorces.

And, Mr. Worthington presented the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners, with power to lay out and open a road therein mentioned; which was read and referred to Messrs. Worthington, Kemp, McKinstrey, McElfresh and Turner.

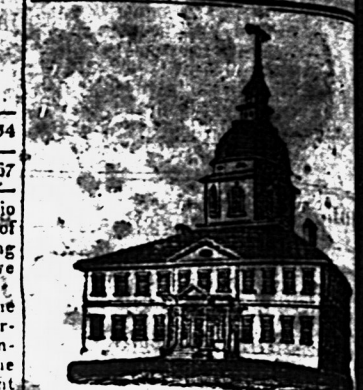
On motion by Mr. McElfresh, leave was given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act for the despatch of business in Frederick county court, passed at December session 1829, chapter 107. Ordered, That Messrs. McElfresh, McKinstrey and Kemp, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Meckall, leave was given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to allow James B. Dixon, former sheriff of Calvert county, further time to complete his collections. Ordered, That Messrs. Mackall, Smith and Dalrymple, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Hicks, leave was given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the orphans courts of this state to apportion the expenses incurred in improving the real estates of minors, in cases of dower in said estates. Ordered, That Messrs. Hicks, Merriok, Yoc, Tilghman and Kent, report the same.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act authorizing the recording of a deed from Edward G. Williams, late of Washington county, deceased, to Sarah Syvester;—And the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the clerk of Dorchester county court to record a deed therein mentioned; severally endorsed "will not pass." Also a bill, entitled, An act to prevent swine and geese going at large in Middle-Town, Grove's Addition and Keller's Addition. Ordered to be engrossed. Also the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, A supplement to an act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Chesapeake Turnpike road company, passed at December session 1827, chapter 200, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendment."

Which amendment was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. And the bill, entitled, An act relative to a part of the Washington and Hagerstown turnpike road, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.



Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, January 20, 1831.

SNOW STORM.—It commenced on Friday afternoon last and continued late on Saturday night. During the part of which time the wind blew tranquilly. It is decidedly the deepest snow yet had in this quarter for many years. On Tuesday following there was another light snow. The wheat fields in this neighborhood must be well coated.

The official report states the number of terminations in the city of Baltimore during the past year to have been 2,086—1,211 of number were males and 875 females, 567 of people of colour, of whom 478 were free, 89 slaves. The coloured population of Baltimore in 1830 consisted of 14,783 free and 4,124 slaves. The great difference, therefore, in the amounts of the population of the two classes, readily explains why the state of deaths in the first mentioned class exceeded that noted in the last.

GREVILLE'S CHINA ROSE.

Perhaps among all the astonishing productions of the vegetable kingdom, there is none more remarkable than a Rose recently introduced into Europe and this country from China, and thus described in London's Gardener's Magazine, published at London:—Greville's or Greville's China Rose—A shoot of this Rose grew eighteen feet in six weeks, and is the most singular of the tribe that ever came under my observation. It now covers about 100 feet square with more than 100 trusses of flowers—some of them have more than 30 buds in a cluster, and a whole will average about 30 in a truss; that the amount of flower buds is little less than 3000. But the most astonishing circumstance is the variety of colours produced in the buds at first opening—white, light red, deeper blush, light red, darker red, scarlet and purple, all on the same cluster. The Rose grows in the manner of the Malabar, but is easily known by the leaf which is large and more rugose than the common Malabar.

[An American Farmer.]

COMMUNICATED.

THE SENATE BILL.

The bill to elect the senate by the people passed the House of Delegates yesterday, in the form reported by Col. Ely. Every public man, every public benefactor, every man who feels an interest in the moral character of the state, will exert his hearty efforts to blot from her constitution the most aristocratic feature to be found in it, has been successful in one branch of the Legislature, but because there is reason for believing it will have a wholesome effect on the public morals. Numerous and frequent meetings of the people have been long known to be fertile of much immorality and heart-burning amongst them. It is for this reason that some of the best and most exemplary men, have always shown themselves opposed even to militia musters—meetings attended with fewer causes for mental excitement and licentious behaviour than electioneering meetings. Should the bill in question become a part of the constitution, and it is devoutly to be trusted that it will, it will in some measure remedy the evils prevalent under the present system. Although the senate would then be elected every fifth year, immediately by the people, still the holding the election on the same day in October that delegates are elected, would be abolishing the extra election, which the constitution now prescribes shall take place in September of every fifth year, for Senatorial elections. The cause which operate to inflame and disturb the public mind twice at different periods in the year could then act on it but once in the year. The electioneering campaigns would not be commenced at so early a period in the summer as they have been heretofore; and there would, of course, be fewer public meetings, and consequently, less intemperance, and less angry and unfriendly feelings amongst the voters.

Another consideration, but it must be conceded that it is one of minor importance, when compared with the preservation of the public morals, likewise presents itself in favour of the measure in question; and that is, it would be a distinct saving to each county, as well as to the state at large. It would save to the former the expense of holding the September electoral election, because the same judges and officers who officiate at the election of the

ates in October, are authorized and directed by the bill to open the polls for the election of senators at the same time, and place they hold the election for delegates. To the great advantage of the state, it would be to have the same officers, the same judges, the same members of the legislature, the same people on the bill stand, affirmative 46, negative 21.

RAILS.—The bill to amend the Act in relation to the Ammation on Thursday the 27th day of January, commencing at twelve o'clock, at which a variety of very early shoots, strawberries, &c. will be offered for sale, the profits arising from which are appropriated to the use of the Female Society of this place.

The managers of this institution again solicit the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, in the efforts they are making to state the operations of a society, which has a charity of the most unexceptionable character, and pledges itself to apply conclusions received for its support, in an ample manner. The managers, confident of the first projection of their plan, that no separate for the establishment and support of an orphan asylum, could be raised by any other way, determined to test the utility of attaining it, by holding an ANNUAL FAIR. This plan has so far succeeded and they flatter themselves that it will continue to be successful. The managers cannot but regret that there are those whose support would add strength to the cause, who question the propriety of exertions of this kind; they feel, however, that in pursuing the course they have fully pursued that it is the only way in which the institution can be perpetuated, and that there is no evil necessary resulting from its practices, evils more common in themselves the most innocent, but the abuse of any thing, should be used as an argument against its lawfulness. In the promotion of charitable objects, monies raised by Fairs, the good and the evil, in the amounts of the population of the two classes, readily explains why the state of deaths in the first mentioned class exceeded that noted in the last.

PHILADELPHIA.—The directors of the Philadelphia Female Society, in their annual report, state that the number of children committed to their care, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1830, was 1,211. The number of children committed to their care, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1829, was 1,211. The number of children committed to their care, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1828, was 1,211.

CHURCH.—The directors of the Philadelphia Female Society, in their annual report, state that the number of children committed to their care, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1830, was 1,211. The number of children committed to their care, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1829, was 1,211. The number of children committed to their care, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1828, was 1,211.

AMERICAN FARMER.—The bill to elect the senate by the people passed the House of Delegates yesterday, in the form reported by Col. Ely. Every public man, every public benefactor, every man who feels an interest in the moral character of the state, will exert his hearty efforts to blot from her constitution the most aristocratic feature to be found in it, has been successful in one branch of the Legislature, but because there is reason for believing it will have a wholesome effect on the public morals. Numerous and frequent meetings of the people have been long known to be fertile of much immorality and heart-burning amongst them. It is for this reason that some of the best and most exemplary men, have always shown themselves opposed even to militia musters—meetings attended with fewer causes for mental excitement and licentious behaviour than electioneering meetings. Should the bill in question become a part of the constitution, and it is devoutly to be trusted that it will, it will in some measure remedy the evils prevalent under the present system. Although the senate would then be elected every fifth year, immediately by the people, still the holding the election on the same day in October that delegates are elected, would be abolishing the extra election, which the constitution now prescribes shall take place in September of every fifth year, for Senatorial elections. The cause which operate to inflame and disturb the public mind twice at different periods in the year could then act on it but once in the year. The electioneering campaigns would not be commenced at so early a period in the summer as they have been heretofore; and there would, of course, be fewer public meetings, and consequently, less intemperance, and less angry and unfriendly feelings amongst the voters.

RESTAURATEUR BAY, Jan. 17, 1831. I have the pleasure to inform you that the passengers in the Steam Boat, on the passage this day from Annapolis, return our thanks to Taylor for his perseverance in the passage through several miles of gale of wind, which was accompanied with exposure of his person to the great pleasure in acknowledging of the great skill and seamanship, and to recommend him and his assistants to travellers.

W. M. Leary
Wm. Dickinson
W. H. Guinn
Eli Dick
Henry Alquist
Thomas I. Hendry
John H. Corke
Edward Wells
John P. Gallup
Samuel Quest
H. A. Thompson
Jerrett Hill
Thos. Mercer

1. The First...
2. Second...
3. Third...
4. Fourth...
5. Fifth...
6. Sixth...
7. Seventh...
8. Eighth...
9. Ninth...
10. Tenth...