

The legislature may not remit the sum due by the authorities of county for examination of the records in the Land Office, without the recommendation of the Governor or officers of the Treasury department. *Scharf v. Tasker*, 73 Md. 385.

Cited but not construed in *Rock Hill College v. Jones*, 47 Md. 16.

See notes to sec. 32.

Sec. 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same; and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given, or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of Works of Internal Improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of Works of Internal Improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which have had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the Internal Improvement Companies, or of the State tax, now levied, or which may hereafter be levied, to pay off the public debt [or] to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defence of the State.

The act 1904, ch. 225, appropriating certain money from the state treasurer to aid the different counties of the state in the construction and repair of public roads, held not to be in conflict with this section, as the term "works of internal improvements" as used in this section does not apply to such public highways of the state as are constructed by the counties and contemplated by the act of 1904. History of this section. How the Constitution should be construed. *Bonsal v. Yellott*, 100 Md. 497; *Welch v. Cogan*, 126 Md. 8.

This section (as it stood in the Constitution of 1851) did not deny to the legislature the power to compromise and release claims of the state; hence an act releasing sureties upon bonds of a collector of taxes, was held valid. *State v. Hendrickson*, 15 Md. 207.

See notes to secs. 30 and 32 (this article) and to art. 1, sec. 1, and art. 14, sec. 1, Md. Constitution, and to art. 43, sec. 334, An. Code.

[Sec. 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same; and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given, or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or