

ment as to require their attention at the hour named by you, to business now depending before them.

By order,

WM KILTY, Clk.

Mr Johnson moved to amend the message by striking out from the word "message," in the 2nd line, and inserting the following: "informing them that you intend entering at 11 o'clock this day, upon the examination of witnesses on the charge against Judge Shriver, and inviting the Senate's attendance in your house during the investigation. In compliance with this invitation, the senate will attend in your house at the hour proposed;" which was read.

Mr. Chambers asked leave to withdraw the message proposed by him, and the question was put and determined in the negative.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Johnson, and determined in the negative.

Mr Chambers then renewed his motion to withdraw the message proposed by him, and the question being put, was determined in the affirmative.

Mr Chambers then submitted the following message:

BY THE SENATE, Feb. 11, 1822.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates—The senate have received your message of this day notifying them that your house propose to enter upon the examination of witnesses on the charge against Judge Shriver at 11 o'clock.

The senate have reflected upon the course of conduct, which they ought to pursue in the discharge of a duty, which the constitution has imposed upon them as a distinct and separate branch of the legislature, and are of opinion that many and obvious difficulties present themselves to the mode suggested by your message.

They regret that the session may be prolonged by causing an investigation to be made before each branch separately, but believe such to be the design of the constitution, and believing also, that it will be the only means of securing both to the individual charged the privilege intended to be secured to him, and to the senate the best means of deciding properly on the subject, they must decline accepting the invitation contained in your message.

The question was then put, will the senate adopt the message. Determined in the negative.

The bill authorising the appointment of an agent, was read a third time and referred to Messrs Bowie, Chambers, Orrell, Wootton and M'Kim,

Mr M'Kim submitted the following, report:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to Internal Improvement, beg leave to report: That whatever difference of opinion may heretofore have existed, as to the expediency of Internal Improvements, the time appears now to have arrived, when every citizen of the state of Maryland, is solicitous that all proper means should be adopted to bring into life and activity every Internal Improvement of which the state is susceptible. That fully aware of this feeling, your committee would respectfully suggest four distinct objects of Internal Improvement, which they cannot but regard as of the very first importance to the welfare of the state—that is: The improvement of the Navigation of the Rivers Potomac and Susquehannah, the cross cut Canal, (as it is usually called) to unite the Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and the making of a turnpike road from Boonsborough to Hager's town, with a view to join the great national road, lately completed by the United States, from Cumberland to Wheeling in the state of Virginia.

With respect to the improvement of the navigation of the river Potomac, your committee are of opinion that every reasonable aid should be afforded by the State, to effect that desirable object, but when they find that the state of Maryland has already advanced one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that purpose, without deriving the slightest benefit from it, they cannot but think that it is time to pause before advancing further sums of money, except so far as to complete the surveys already undertaken, to procure correct estimates of the expenses of effecting the proposed object, and the extent to which the improvement of the navigation of that river is intended to be carried.

And here your committee would remark, that some doubts of the value of this improvement has been suggested to their minds, by a perusal of the following extract from the report of the late Mr. Latrobe, dated March 16th, 1808, to Mr Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States: "The trade of this canal especially during the year 1807, has been so great, that there appears every prospect of it becoming a productive work in those years in which there is a considerable and equal quantity of water in the river, *but on this circumstance it must always depend.*—The information respecting it which can be obtained from the company on the spot, renders it unnecessary for me to say more upon it."

Mr Latrobe's opinion upon a subject of this nature, being in the estimation of your committee entitled to the greatest respect, they conceive that before any further advances should be made for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac, the doubts suggested by this extract from his report, should be fully and accurately examined into, in order to enable the General Assembly to form a more correct opinion upon the subject, than the information which they now possess will enable them to do. It appears from a report of the Potomac company, that the total amount of tolls received by them from the 1st day of August 1799, to the 1st August 1817, was \$162,379 95 cents, or \$9021 per annum, all of which amount, except the sum of \$3890 55 cts. was applied to the further improvement of the river. The value of property brought down the river during the same period of time is estimated at \$7,002,370 62 cents, equal to \$389,000 annually.

As it regards the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehannah, your committee, viewing it as a subject of great and boundless importance to the state of Maryland, have given to it their fullest and most attentive consideration. The attention of the citizens of Maryland has recently been directed towards it, and all, convinced of the vast utility and benefit to be derived from it, seem anxiously solicitous that some Legislative aid should be extended towards it. Under these cir-