

...and of his expense, be stored under the direction of the custom-house officers, in security for the duties, for two years.

3d. All other goods may be stored in like manner for one year.

4th. Wines and spirits may be stored in like manner for the term of credit on the duties respectively.

5th. Wines and spirits, to be entitled to drawback, must be deposited in a public store, and there remain, from their landing, until shipment, or, on being transported coastwise, may be again stored or shipped.

6th. Goods, irregularly imported, are stored until they can be disposed of according to law.

Private stores are usually rented for these purposes by the Collectors; but the facility of access to such buildings renders the security of little avail; and that abuses have more frequently occurred, is attributable much more to the integrity of the merchants than to the efficacy of the system. The remedy proposed, is to erect warehouses, at the public expense, at the principal ports, for all the permanent objects connected with this branch of service; to be so situated and constructed as to be conveniently guarded, and rendered inaccessible except by permission of officers in charge. This being done, the warehouse system may be extended to all goods entered for drawback, and the right of drawback continued as long as they remain in store. There can be no doubt that a moderate charge for storage would remunerate the Government for the expenditure, while the revenue would be rendered more secure, and the interest of navigation essentially promoted.

The intercourse between the United States and adjacent foreign territories, requires some special regulation, as well for the convenience of the officers of the customs as of travellers, and also for the better security of the revenue. Persons transiently coming into the United States on business, not returning, are obliged to pay duty for the horses and vehicles employed, without benefit of drawback. Ferry-boats, having foreign goods on board, are required by law to enter and pay fees upon every trip across a boundary water. It is also desirable that United States' vessels, of whatever burden, laden with foreign goods, passing on these waters, should be subject to the same regulations that are now imposed on coasting vessels, passing from one district to another, not in an adjoining State. It may, however, be doubted whether any regulation short of a total prohibition of the importation of goods, not the growth or product of the Territories contiguous to the United States, and of their transportation upon the boundary waters in vessels of the United States, without accompanying evidence of the duties having been paid, will effectually prevent illicit importations from those countries.

The laws in relation to the coasting trade do not afford the necessary means for preventing the unlawful introduction of foreign goods through that channel. The United States are divided into three great districts: 1st. From their eastern limits to the southern limits of Georgia; 2d. From the southern limits of Georgia to the Perdido River; 3d. From the Perdido River to the western limits of the United States. Masters of vessels, licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, may now, with a given amount of cargo, pass from one port to another, within either of these districts, or to a port in an adjoining State, without delivering a manifest or obtaining a permit previous to their departure, and without making any report or entering their vessel at the port of destination; nor does the law require any evidence, except the oath of the master in certain cases, of duties having been paid on foreign goods transported from one port to another, except by a defective provision as to Wine, Spirits, and Tea, and goods entitled to drawback. It is apparent from these facts that very great facilities are given for illicit trade. If a single port can be found, where, through the negligence of the officers of the customs, or other cause, goods can be thus introduced, there is no sufficient obstacle to their being transported, by water, to another and a better market. The mere power to board a coasting vessel, and demand her manifest, without any obligation on the Master to report her to the Collector, is wholly insufficient for proper security against fraud, and especially in those ports where an extensive coasting and foreign navigation is carried on.

There is also a defect in the law, in relation to the seizure of goods suspected to have been smuggled, which, it is believed, may be beneficially modified. These goods are usually seized in small quantities; the owners perhaps escape, or no one appears to claim them, and yet the goods cannot be sold until libeled, and condemned in a court of the United States; the costs attending which, frequently amount to more than the proceeds of the articles when sold. The officer not only loses his reward, but the United States are subjected to costs, and what was intended as an inducement to vigilance becomes worse than nugatory. This might be remedied, by authorizing the sale, without condemnation, of such goods as may be unclaimed, after a reasonable notice. An additional and salutary stimulus may also be given to the activity of Revenue Officers, by authorizing a relinquishment to them, of a portion of the proceeds of forfeited goods, which may accrue to the Government. The sum thus relinquished would probably be much more than repaid, in the increased security of the revenue, arising from the incentive to greater vigilance.

The power to search for, and seize goods found on land, requires to be enlarged, and better defined. To avoid unnecessary vexation, the exercise of the power might be limited to a reasonable distance from the coast, navigable rivers, canals, or the interior border. It is known that considerable exertions are making for introducing goods into the United States, by the means of the revenue laws; and the Secretary of the Treasury finds himself compelled to invite the special attention of Congress, to the adoption of such measures,

as may be calculated to prevent an evil not less dangerous to the interests of those exposed to the temptation, than injurious to the interests of the Nation. Every measure intended for this object will unavoidably subject the fair trader to some inconvenience; but this should be considered by more than counterbalanced by the protection it affords against the almost omnipotent power of those who can only be restrained by efficient laws, rigorously executed.

The present credit system, it is believed, may be materially improved. If the purchaser of goods, or any other person than the importer, could be lawfully substituted, as the principal on Custom-house bonds in all cases where the importer was not indebted on bonds due and unpaid, the security of these bonds might be greatly increased. It would, in such case, depend on the solvency of a class of merchants exposed to less hazard in their business, besides being divided among a greater number. The credits now allowed are also unnecessarily complicated. The long credits on teas have been a source of heavy loss to the revenue, and consequently injurious to the interests they were intended to promote. Experience has proved, that, by furnishing an opportunity for, they stimulate adventurous speculation, no less ruinous to those connected with them, than prejudicial to the Government. The terms of payment for duties, now presented by law, are as follows:

All sums not exceeding \$30 are payable in cash; all sums exceeding \$30, for duties on the produce of the West Indies, (except salt), or places north of the equator, and situated on the eastern shores of America, or its adjacent seas, bays, and gulfs, one half in 6 months, one half in 9 months.

On salt, 9 months.

On wines, 12 months.

On all goods imported from Europe, (other than wines, salt, and teas,) one third in 8 months, one third in 10 months, and one 3d in 12 months.

On all goods, (other than wines, salt and teas,) imported from any other place than Europe and the West Indies, one third in 8 months, one third in 10 months, and one 3d in 18 months.

On teas imported from China or Europe, stored as security for duties, a credit of two years is allowed. When delivered for consumption, the duties not exceeding \$100, on a credit of 4 months with security; if over \$100 and not exceeding \$500, 8 months, over \$500 12 months; the credit not in any case to extend beyond the two years allowed on deposit of the teas.

On wines and spirits, stored as security for duties, the same credit, on the delivery, as if not stored; not to exceed 12 months.

A change, if introduced prospectively, could not be sensibly felt in the price of any article of importation; and the reduction of the duties on teas, and some other importations from countries south of the equator—if that be thought advisable, would counteract the effect of a shortened credit upon the interests of navigation in that region.

The average proposed somewhat increases the length of the credits on importations from the West Indies. Upon this point it may be observed, that the profits of the West India trade, being reduced to their minimum, every proper facility given to it, could not be felt in the agriculture, as well as the commerce and navigation of the United States; those colonies being almost the only markets for many of the staple products of several of the States. The same object may be further promoted, by the reduction of duties on coffee, spices, and some other products of these Islands.

It is also worthy of consideration, whether any modification of the revenue system, with a view to improve the West India trade, might not, with advantage, be arranged in such manner, as to give a preference to the productions of those colonies into which American navigation is permitted.

The effects of a change in the credit system, and of a reduction of duties, upon the various interests of the nation, other than revenue, are suggested as incidental considerations, which, though they might not be deemed of such a character as to justify a revision of the revenue laws, yet cannot safely be overlooked in a modification called for by other indispensable objects. It may be proper, however, in all measures of this nature, to keep in view, that the money power of the Government, whether exerted in the imposition, distribution, or reduction of taxes, or in the disbursement of the public treasure, requires to be exercised with the most guarded and steady purpose of uniting absolute and relative justice in the same point. Whatever propels an undue portion of capital into one pursuit, must tend, where capital is abundant, sooner or later to overcharge it, and lessen the profits. The same operation will cause at least a relative increase in the profits of other pursuits from which capital has been withdrawn. The application of the money power of the Government to regulate the unequal action caused by such or any other changes in human economy, is in its nature, incapable of precise and certain adaptation to its ends; hence, the necessity for care and moderation in all measures of this character.

Every mistake must increase the irregularities intended to be remedied, and interrupt & disturb that gradual growth which best promotes and secures substantial prosperity. So injurious are great and sudden fluctuations in human employments, that it has been even doubted whether the inventive genius of man, in the development of means for saving labour, and multiplying mechanical power, has not proved rather an evil than a benefit. A close observation of this operation will, however demonstrate that, whatever there may be of evil in it, arises only from the suddenness of the change. Employments essential to the support of many, have been superseded so suddenly as to leave them dependent on the charities of those who may have profited by

the process, but would not have occurred had the process been graduated, so to speak, more conformably to the habits and conditions of those liable to be affected by it. The employment, thus superseded, will, however, have to be known to, or excused by, the next generation; others will take their place, and those who cannot enter upon new pursuits, though without hope for themselves, may yet be consoled with a better prospect for posterity.

It may not be unprofitable to observe, that a total revolution is taking place in many of the productive employments throughout the civilized world. The improvements in science & arts, no longer interrupted by war, have been directed to other objects, and have so increased the power of production that the tide of prices, which had been long on the flood, is gradually ebbing, even under a depreciated currency. The relative values between labor and products have also changed, but are not yet adjusted. The depression of prices, falling unequally on the different species of property, is ruinous to many, and repugnant to the feelings even of those who do not really suffer. It may be long before a proper adjustment of these values removes the evil; and until then, the busy world will be agitated by the convulsive struggles of its various interests, each to avert from itself, and throw upon others, the impending adversity. The ramifications of these connecting & conflicting operations are so complicated, that it may be doubted whether any degree of intelligence, however free from the influence of special interests, could by the exercise of a political power, materially lessen the evil. The active energies of man, stimulated by necessity, emulation, and love of wealth, are perhaps the agents most to be relied upon, in maintaining a salutary equilibrium in the various operations of human enterprise. Every new disposition, therefore, of the money power, to be safe, should be gradual, and requires great caution to avoid increasing the unequal and irregular action which is so obviously prejudicial, both to individual and public welfare.

Whatever objects may, in the wisdom of the Government, be found for the application of surplus revenue, after the public debt shall be paid, there will probably remain a considerable amount, which may be disposed of with a reduction of the import duties, without prejudice to any branch of domestic industry. Such a reduction will present a favourable opportunity for averting a portion of the evil resulting from the general depression in the price of property before referred to. The repeal of a tax is similar in its effects to the relinquishment of so much annual debt relieving to that amount, the various species of labor upon which it was charged, and distributing its benefits, in proportion to consumption, upon every individual of the nation.

The extinguishment of the public debt tends to the same result in another way. The interest is now paid to capitalists, out of the profits of labour; not only will this labour be released from the burden, but the capital thus thrown out of an unproductive, will seek a productive employment, giving thereby a new impetus to enterprise, in agriculture, the arts, commerce, and navigation, at a lower charge for interest than before. The heavy impositions on the labour employed in these pursuits those nations where the arts have attained the highest perfection, had become in a great measure counterbalanced, in later years, by the increased capacity of that labour; but this prospect still remains, and with but little prospect of its being realized.

In some time the industry of the United States will have a positive advantage over that of other countries, equal to the difference between their respective rates of taxation; and it is worthy of consideration, that there has been probably no period, in which such an opportunity for advancing the general economy of the American People, and aiding them to maintain a successful competition with that of other countries, could have been more propitious, or more necessary to their interests, than that which is now approaching. It is known that the most unexampled exertions are making in all civilized nations, to increase the productive power; and those who shall stand foremost in this laudable strife, will be assured of success in maintaining not merely the prosperity of their People, but a high rank among the family of nations.

All which is respectfully submitted

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Dec. 14, 1829.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL
Kept by a Gentleman residing near South River Bridge.

November.	Wind.	W.
1 Flying clouds, moderate, fresh breeze,	n w	
2 Clear, frosty morning, light breeze,	n w	
3 Clear, frost, p. m. cloudy, light breeze,	n w	
4 Clear, cool, frost, high wind,	n w	
5 Clear, moderate, fresh breeze,	n w	
6 Clear, cool, light breeze,	n w	
7 Rain, cool, fresh breeze,	s e	
8 Clear, cool, heavy blow,	s e	
9 Clear, cool, light breeze,	s e	
10 Clear, fresh breeze,	n w	
11 Clear, hard frost, very cold all day, heavy blow,	n w	
12 Clear part of the day, fresh breeze, very cold, ice an inch thick,	n w	
13 Clear, cold, fresh breeze,	n w	
14 Rain all day and part of the night, light breeze,	n w	
15 Clear, smart frost, fresh breeze,	n w	
16 Cloudy, cool, light breeze,	n w	
17 Rain all day, heavy rain at night, light breeze,	n w	
18 Clear, very warm forenoon, light breeze,	n w	
19 Clear, p. m. cloudy, light breeze,	n w	
20 Clear, fresh breeze, heavy blow at night,	n w	
21 Clear part of the day, light breeze,	n w	
22 Flying clouds, warm, light breeze,	n w	
23 Rain, heavy blow,	s w	
24 Clear, cold, hard frost, fresh breeze,	n w	
25 Cloudy, appearance of rain, cold, fresh breeze,	n w	
26 Rain nearly all day, snow at night, light breeze,	n w	
27 Cloudy part of the day, light breeze,	n w	
28 Clear, cold, creeks frozen all over, light breeze,	n w	
29 Cloudy, cold, light breeze,	n w	
30 Cloudy part of the day, light breeze, thunder and hail at night, fresh breeze,	n w	

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, Dec. 21.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Chambers on Thursday last, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Washington Turnpike Road Company, was considered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md., all petitions on the subject of pensions, presented last session, were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain States, therein mentioned, for interests on their advances during the late war, was read the second time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Tuesday, December 22.

Mr. Smith, of Md., presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road Company, showing the prosperous state of this undertaking, and the prompt payment of the funds that have been subscribed both by individuals and the State of Maryland, and the city of Baltimore; and praying that the federal government may subscribe for such a portion of the Company's stock as the wisdom of Congress may deem for the benefit of the nation. On motion, this memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Agreeably to notice given yesterday, Mr. Noble asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill further to revive and continue in force the several acts making provisions for the extinguishment of the debts due the United States from the purchasers of Public Lands; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Holmes.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate what funds of the United States deposited in the State banks, or the banks of the District of Columbia, have been directed to be withdrawn since the session of Congress of 1824; what sum still remains in such banks, at what times the transfers were respectively directed, and in what cases such funds are safe, unsafe, or doubtful.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The following resolution, presented yesterday, by Mr. Holmes, was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate what funds of the U. S. deposited in the state banks, or the banks of the District of Columbia, have been directed to be withdrawn, since the session of Congress of 1824, what sum still remains in such banks, at what times the transfers were respectively directed, and in what cases such funds are safe, unsafe, or doubtful.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, the petition and papers of John McCleary, presented last session, praying a pension for services rendered during the Revolutionary war, were again referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Smith, of Maryland.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to consider, whether any alterations are necessary to the act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of public Ministers and Consuls, residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes," passed the 1st day of May 1810.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Hendricks:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads & Canals, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of repairing the United States Mail road, between Louisville and Vincennes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, Dec. 20.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, originally offered by Mr. Desha, instructing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Armory at a suitable site on the Western waters.

Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, moved that the resolution, with the amendment proposed to it when last under consideration, be laid on the table; but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Wickliffe, who, believing that it was not practicable for this house ever to decide on a site for the Armory, wished to move an amendment proposing to inquire into the expediency of giving to the Executive the power to designate the site.

As there was a previous question pending, however, this proposed amendment could not be received.

The actual question being on an amendment moved by Mr. Gilmore, of Penn. restricting the inquiry of the committee to the expediency of establishing an Armory pursuant to the report of certain Commissioners under the act of Congress of 1823.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken; opposed this amendment. And a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Gilmore, Mallory, Jennings, Serier, Vance, Daniel and Haynes took part, after which the question was taken on the original proposition, to instruct the committee on Military Affairs "to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Armory at some suitable point on the Western waters," and decided in the affirmative, nem. con.

The resolution of Mr. Storrs, of N. Y. calling on the Treasury Department for the monthly statement of the concerns of the Bank of the U. S. since the first day of July last, came up for consideration; and was agreed to nem. con. And then

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 22.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the frigate Brandywine which was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House of the State of the Union, made the order of

the day for to-morrow, and directed to be printed.

The House, upon motion of Mr. Ramsey adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The House is persuaded that the annual communication between the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore, by Mr. Starnock of N. Y., appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Howard of Md. after presenting several petitions which were referred to the ordinary mode, observed that he had a memorial in his hand which he had been instructed to present to the House, and which was of peculiarly important and interesting nature, as to call for some comments on his part, requesting the attention of the House. It was the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, asking the assistance of the General Government in the prosecution of the stupendous work. The peculiar situation and circumstances of the State of Maryland, rendered this request on their part necessary and reasonable. The State of New York, from her great wealth, population and power, had been enabled to construct her canal from her own resources. The State of Pennsylvania, equally distinguished for riches and enterprise, was completing also by her own funds a great work corresponding with the New York Canal, and thus prosecuting the chain of internal communication between all parts of the union. The State of Maryland, however, from her limited territorial extent, and comparatively confined means, was unable to complete her great work without asking for the aid of others, and coming to the General Government for assistance. The opening of communication between the eastern and western States must be acknowledged by every member of the House, to be an object of the highest importance, and for the advancement of which, the Confederacy was in a great measure intended. The capital of the United States was \$4,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 were private subscriptions, \$500,000 belonged to the State of Maryland, and \$500,000 to the City of Baltimore; with that capital they have been vigorously prosecuting the work mentioned in the memorial. He would not try further into detail on the present occasion. It was his opinion in which he found himself supported by the opinion of the most scientific men of this community, that Rail Roads would ultimately supersede the use of canals. How soon that might take place, he could not venture to say, but it must, looking at the vast improvements recently made in Rail Roads and their machinery, take place at no remote period. He would, therefore, invite the particular attention of members to this matter, as one of great public interest. It would according to his judgment, tend more than any other work to unite the feelings western and Atlantic States, and to form another tie between the members of the Union. It was, therefore, he conceived, entitled to their most serious notice and consideration.

Mr. McDuffie then moved that when the House adjourns tomorrow, it adjourn and Monday next which was carried in the affirmative.

Upon motion of Mr. Davenport, The House then adjourned.

Mr. GREEN—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDE will be supported for the next Sheriff of Anne Arundel county for the ensuing term.

MANY VOTERS.

THIS DAY.

Until the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, Tickets and Shares in the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, CAPITAL PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS:

Tickets,	\$5 00	Quarters,	1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	63

May be had by applying to THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis.

Dec. 31.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the last six months on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of January next to stockholders in person or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors, TH. FIANELLIN, Treasurer.

Dec. 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscribers, and in pursuance of an agreement, between John Gilmore, Trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscribers, there will be a public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY the 15th January, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A FARM,

Situated on the Anne Arundel county side of the South River, opposite Fort Mifflin, containing about 480 ACRES, being cleared about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a profitable and advantageous mode of investment for speculators.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes will be received for the balance, which will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.

SOMERVELL FINESTOCK.

Dec. 24.

The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette will publish the above twice a week, until sold.

NOTICE.

HEREBY I forward all papers from Monday to Friday of each week in any amount whatsoever, on a determination to publish them at a later period, at the discretion of the Editor, who will be held responsible for the same, and who will be held liable for the same.

Dec. 21.

Baltimore Gazette
ANAPOLIS.
Thursday, December 31, 1829.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. RILEY, Mr. WILLIAM W. WATTS, to Miss MARY ANN FAULKNER, all of this city.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The friends of the Primary School in this city, have reason to be pleased at the success which attends their efforts. About 180 pupils are enrolled on its records book, though in operation only about three months, most of whom would otherwise remain destitute of the first elements of education.

We are informed by notice, that on Saturday next, a meeting of the taxable inhabitants will be held at the Assembly Room, which we hope will be numerously attended by all who wish well to humane institutions.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
SENATE.

MARYLAND, SENATE.

At a meeting of the General Assembly, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday of December, being the 28th day of the month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, there appeared in the Senate Chamber, Messrs. Benjamin S. Forrest, John C. Herbert, Thomas Kennedy, William H. Marriott, John Nelson, Charles S. Sewell, John Spear Smith and William Whiteley.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President. The ballot box being prepared, the ballots were deposited therein, and an examination thereof it appeared that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT, Esquire, had seven votes, and JOHN C. HERBERT, Esquire, had one vote; whereupon it was declared in the Senate that William H. Marriott, Esquire, was elected President of the Senate, and he accordingly took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the following order was read and adopted:

Ordered, That Louis Gasaway be appointed Chief Clerk, Joseph H. Nicholson assistant Clerk, Andrew Slicer Messenger, and Samuel Pexto Door-keeper of the Senate for its present session; who severally qualified as such.

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

TUESDAY, December 29.

The Senate met. Present the same members as on yesterday. Mr. Lloyd appeared in the Senate. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Herbert submitted the following order, which was read the first and by special order a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and having been engrossed, was read a third time by special order and adopted.

Ordered, That the Rev. Mr. Blanchard be appointed Chaplain to the Senate, and that Messrs. Herbert and Nelson be a committee to inform him of his election, and request his attendance every morning at the hour of meeting to perform divine service.

Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bees and Mr. Dennis, appeared in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the following order was read the first, and by special order a second time.

Ordered, That the following standing committees be appointed by the President, to wit: A Committee on Ways and Means to consist of five members. A Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, to consist of three members. A Committee on Internal Improvement, to consist of five members. A Committee on Bills relating to out-pensioners, to consist of three members. A Committee on Divorces, to consist of three members. A Committee on bills for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, to consist of five members. A Committee on Invalid Deeds, to consist of three members. A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of five members.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out that part of the order relative to the appointment of a committee on divorces; and the question was put and determined in the negative.

The question was then put on engrossing the order for a third reading, and determined in the affirmative, and the said order having been engrossed, was read a third time by special order and inserted in the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Sewell, the following order was read and adopted:

Ordered, That the rules and regulations established by the Senate for their government at December session 1828, be in force until otherwise ordered.

The President laid before the Senate a report from the clerk of Charles county court, relative to the attendance of the Judges of that court which was read and referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the following order was read and adopted:

Ordered, That Solomon Scott be and he is hereby appointed a committee clerk, to the Senate; who qualified as such.

Mr. Sewell offered the following message, which was read and assented to:

By the Senate, Dec. 29, 1829.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, The Senate have finished a quorum and are ready to proceed with the business of the session. We have chosen the Honourable William H. Marriott, President, and Louis Gasaway, chief clerk; and propose to sit for the dispatch of public business from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. By order, Louis Gasaway, Clerk.

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