State would be promoted by the erection of a Gun-House upon a plan and of dimensions which required a larger sum of money than had been appropriated for that purpose, that we could not doubt that you would approve of the small additional expenditure which it required; and Mr. Elijah Wells, who had proposed to contract for building it, according to the drawing which we approved, for $750, having expressed a willingness to proceed with the work, by our paying him the sum appropriated, and to look to you for the additional amount of its cost, we closed a contract with him for its erection, which he has completed; and the guns and other public property intended to be kept therein, have been removed to it. The erection of this building will save the State the annual expenditure of $95, the amount long paid for rent of a gun House and Magazine; besides being a much more suitable and secure place of keeping the public property there deposited. The out houses within the circle have been repaired, but we declined accepting any of the proposals received for repairing or covering of the wall around it: the sum appropriated for the purpose being wholly inadequate to repair and cover it in a suitable and substantial manner.

The full length painting of the likeness of the late venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, by Mr. Sully, which had been contracted for in the summer of 1833, has been received and placed in the Senate Chamber.

At December session 1826 a resolution was passed authorising the Governor to procure a portrait of the late Colonel John Eager Howard, a native of the State, one of the most distinguished officers of the war of the Revolution—formerly Chief Magistrate of the state; and at all times one of the most accurate and virtuous of our citizens. Our attention has been called to this resolution by the letter of William Stewart Esqr. (who was then a member of the Executive Council here with solicited, and which satisfactorily accounts for the delay in carrying it into effect, we engaged Mr. Sully to paint a full portrait which has been received and placed in the House of Delegates as required by said resolution.

We herewith lay before you a report, with several accompanying statements, of the Directors of the Penitentiary, showing the account of profit and loss of its operations, its progress, and present state, with a detail of facts and many interesting special details and suggestions in relation to the Penitentiary System and the general subject of criminal punishment, which appeal to us to be made with more ability and in a candid and liberal spirit. This subject being one of great importance will, of course, engage the serious attention to you which it justly merits.

The communication from John C. Derickson Esquire, the commissioner and John H. Alexander Esquire, the Engineer, on the part of this State, the surveying the coast between Cape Charles and Lewistown creek, on the Bay of Delaware, will afford you all the information in our possession in relation to that survey.

All the other minor matters of business committed to our charge by the Legislature, have received our attention, and been executed, or the necessary steps taken to carry into effect the wishes of the General Assembly.

A vacancy having occurred in the Representation of this State in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of the honourable Ezekiel F. Chambers, we invite your attention to the subject with a view to prompt action on your part. There seeming to be no imperious necessity for filling the vacancy by the Executive, and the Legislature being soon to convene, we deemed it advisable and respectful to leave the selection to you, on whom, under any circumstances, the appointment would ultimately devolve.

It gives us much pleasure to announce to you the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, as far as Harper's Ferry, for travel and transportation.

This great work, now the most extensive of the kind on this side the Atlantic, long prosecuted with untiring zeal and signal ability and fidelity on the part of those intrusted by the charter with its construction, has at length reached a point which justifies the expectation that it will soon be a source to the treasury of the state, or the individual citizens of which would shed their capital in the enterprize indeed it is believed we may confidently rely on receiving into the treasury revenue from this source, a fair return for the large capital expended in its construction. Should this anticipation be realized, we shall have to acknowledge our address indebted to the projectors of the scheme for the possession of a work of incalculable advantage to the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the state; and the work itself will stand a lasting monument to the liberal and enlightened policy of the State, and a perpetual blessing to ourselves and to posterity.

In immediate connection with this work, and not less interesting to the State is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, but we regret to say that its prospects, for early completion, are not at this time, so flattering as could be desired. This magnificent enterprize has been prosecuted to completion through more than an hundred miles of its course, with talents and zeal never surpassed, and in a manner to command admiration; but it has not yet reached the first great source of the immense trade destined ultimately to be borne upon its bosom—the Coal mines of Allegany; and now the available funds of the company being nearly, if not quite exhausted, this truly great work languishes for want of pecuniary means for its further prosecution, and the millions, which have been already expended upon it, must remain unproductive, and the inexhaustible mineral wealth, which awaits its further construction, lie dormant in the earth, unless means are devised of extending to it further pecuniary aid. The hope has been long cherished, that the powerful arm and abundant resources of the Federal Government would be extended to this enterprize, than which there is certainly none more national in its character, or more interesting to the District over which Congress exercises exclusive jurisdiction. And when it is considered that this improvement originally projected to terminate at the Coal Banks within our borders, was, at the suggestion of the Federal Government, and under its auspices, enlarged to a work of indisputable national character, extending beyond our limits, and terminating upon the navigable waters of the west; that upon the faith of this change and the promise which it held out of the continuing favour and patronage of the General Government, individuals as well as the District Cities and the States more immediately interested, were induced to embark their capital to the amount of millions, it should not be doubted that further aid will be granted. With equal confidence we may indulge the hope that liberal contributions will be made to accomplish this great undertaking, by the other States concerned.

The course to be pursued by Maryland in reference to the deep interest which she has in this work, and especially as now connected with the prosperity of her great Emporium, the city of Baltimore—is left entirely to your discretion, in perfect confidence that it will be regulated by a just and liberal regard to the wants and interests of your common constituents.

The lateral Rail Road from Baltimore to the City of Washington, is rapidly advancing towards completion, and promises at an early day to be a prolific source of revenue to the State, as well as eminently promotive of the general convenience and public prosperity. It is deeply to be regretted that scenes of riot and lawless outrage should have so frequently occurred among the labourers on this road, and also on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, making it necessary, on more than one occasion, during the past season to call out a portion of the Military of the State, to quell the riots and restore the supremacy of the laws. These calls have been obeyed with a promptitude and alacrity worthy of all praise.

The accompanying interesting reports of Brigadier General Charles Sterrett Ridgely, who commanded the forces employed in quelling the most formidable and alarming of those riots, are submitted for your information, and affords indubitable evidence of the zeal, fidelity and ability with which his own duties and those of the officers and men generally, under his command were discharged.

We regret that the means of paying the expenses of these and other similar services were not at our disposal, and now invite your attention to the subject in the hope that you will promptly provide for that object. We would further suggest the propriety of placing permanently at the disposal of the Executive, such fund as may be deemed sufficient to meet contingencies of this sort for the future.

While on this subject, we will call your attention to the organization and discipline of the Militia of the State, generally. We suggested in our last annual communication the propriety of providing more efficiently for the enrollment of all the citizens of the State subject to militia duty, and the exercise and instruction of the commissioned officers in camp and field service; a subject which is yet believed, might be rendered productive of a number of advantages to the State, without any material increase of expense, and would not, in other respects, require any portion of the time of our citizens more than the ordinary musters, or require more of the commissioned officers than the public interest would well illustrate. Out of the city of Baltimore, with few exceptions, we may now be said to have no organized militia. There is scarcely the semblance of organization in the greater part of the State. Our militia, or should we so call it, volunteers for protection against outrage and violence, and unless they be kept in a state of discipline, they may be more dangerous than useful. Long ago, the Federal Government, and the several States, have adopted systems for the organization and discipline of the militia, which, if carried into effect, would give us a force of the character we desire. Our own system, though not so perfect as it should be, is yet believed to be better than no system at all. We do not, however, propose to enter into details on this subject, but we do earnestly recommend the subject to your consideration, and the adoption of such measures as will give to our militia the character and efficiency which it should possess, as the chief reliance of a free people for the security of their rights and liberties.

Those who have the care of the public arsenals, should be thoroughly acquainted with their duties, and properly provided with the means of discharging them. Our Ordnance, should be thoroughly inspected, and put in the best condition, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition provided for the use of the militia. Should Congress, in pursuance of the power conferred by the Constitution, provide for the organization, arming and disciplining the militia, a large portion of the ordnance, and other military stores now in our arsenals, will become the property of the United States, and it will be necessary that the deficiencies of the land will be supplied by purchase. We submit this subject to your consideration, in expectation that your present session will not be permitted to pass without its receiving that deliberate attention its importance seems to demand.

We also, earnestly intend to press upon the consideration of the Legislature, at its last session, the great importance of providing more efficiently for extending to the children of every citizen the blessings of Education; and we cannot now fail to bring it upon you. It would seem to us that the very first object of the enlightened Government, instituted for the good of the whole people, and depending for its permanency and ability to answer the ends of its institution, upon the intelligence, virtue, and attachment of the great body of its constituents, should be the improvement of their moral and intellectual condition; yet but little, comparatively, has been done for this object by the constituted authorities of our State, although in every other respect there has been constantly exhibited a most commendable liberality in endeavouring to provide for the general welfare. It cannot be that there exists an apprehension that any reasonable expenditure, which the Legislature, in its wisdom, might think proper to incur, for so desirable a purpose, would not meet the approbation of our fellow citizens generally; for there is not one among them who would not derive from a judicious and well regulated system of public instruction, directly or indirectly, benefits more than equivalent to any portion of the expenditure, which he might be required to pay. Institutions founded like ours, in wisdom and virtue, require for their guardianship and preservation, knowledge and intelligence. With these we shall always be safe; without them dangers immediately threaten: but this knowledge and intelligence, to be effectual to that end, must not be confined to the few—it must be generally diffused. The sovereign power—the right to judge and control, resides equally in all; let all then be furnished with the lights to guide that judgment, and regulate the exercise of that power.

The state of our finances will be found to be such as to require your early and serious attention. A considerable amount of the stocks heretofore issued in payment of the State subscription to the different works of internal improvement, is now bearing interest, and this amount is progressively increasing, as the periods to which it was deferred by the laws directing its issue, successively expire. The demands upon the Treasury will be considerably increased from this cause during the coming season, rendering it indispensably necessary that you should provide for a correspondent increase of its resources.

The national debt being extinguished, and the national Treasury abundantly supplied with revenue by the existing tariff, which none seems disposed to disturb, the future disposition of the public lands, or the revenue arising therefrom, becomes a question of deep concernment; especially to the older members of the confederacy. Various propositions having been made in relation to this subject, at different times and from different sources, some of them evidently conflicting with the interests and just rights of this State, it has appeared to us proper to present the question to your consideration for such action on your part as, under all the circumstances, shall seem meet and expedient. That this domain is the common property of the Union, cannot, with propriety, be denied. A very large portion of it was acquired by the blood and treasure of the original States, and the residue purchased by funds equally contributed by all.—What semblance of justice then there can be found for bestowing it gratuitously, upon the States within whose borders it happens to lie, it is difficult, if not impossible, to perceive. Reducing the price at which these lands shall be sold to a mere nominal sum, or at all below the rate now fixed, appears to be no less, if not more objectionable; for this would equally deprive us of our rightful claim to a participation of their full value. The abundance and cheapness of the Public Lands have long been serious obstacles to the growth and prosperity of most of the Atlantic States, and to few, if any, more so than to Maryland. We would not be understood, as wishing, in any manner to impede the fortunes of such of our fellow citizens as may choose to emigrate, with the hope of bettering their condition; neither are we actuated by the least feelings of unkindness towards our young sisters of the West: but it would be unnatural and unjust to all the old States, not to insist upon our undisputable right, at least, to a fair proportion of the proper avails of this common property, to be applied to such objects within our own borders as the wants and interests of the community may dictate.

Whilst the National Debt existed, no claim was advanced for participation in the avails of these lands, because they were known to be pledged for its redemption: but now that it is cancelled, the propriety of urging such claim upon the justice of the Federal Government must be submitted. Far from complaining of the liberal grants of this property, heretofore made to the new States for purposes of Education and internal improvements, Maryland has rejoiced in them with pleasure: but while she evinces in their prosperity, she must not be unmindful of her own. How strongly the want of adequate means for the furtherance of the great objects of Education, all know and admit; and how rapidly schools and institutions of these kinds, conducted on the cheapest plan, are vital to the interests of our State, which we pride to advance, had we at our command a portion of the redundant resources of the Federal Government, received from the Public Lands, which is at present locked up, it cannot be expected, that we should be passive or indifferent to any scheme of policy calculated to cut off this source of revenue by the grading of the public domain, to any extent or for the benefits and advantages of which we would not be entitled to a fair and fair participation.

Perfectly assured of your ability and disposition to discharge, with honour to yourselves and advantage to our common constituents, the high trusts confided to you.

We have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration,
And most perfect respect,
Your obedient servants,
JAMES THOMAS.

Which was read.

Mr. Wharton moved that the house take up the message submitted by him, proposing to go into the appointment of a United States Senator on Saturday the 3d inst.

Mr. Nicols moved that the house adjourn.

Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, will the house take up the message.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said message was then read the second time, and assented to.

The house then adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 2d, 1835.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the president of the board of Trustees of Charlotte Hall Academy, in Charles County, relative to the situation of said Academy.

Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's, presented a petition of Nancy Sharp, of Queen Anne's county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Richard Sharp.

Mr. Gale presented a petition of William B. Everett, of Kent county, praying for an act divorcing him from his wife Emily F. Everett.

Mr. Wharton presented a petition of John Freaner, of Washington county, praying to be divorced from his wife, Mary Freaner.

Mr. Cushing presented a petition of Mary Baldwin, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband, James Baldwin.

And, Mr. Weast, presented a petition of Jacob Easterday, of Washington county, praying to be divorced from his wife, Frances Easterday.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, assenting to the free use of said bridge, for the citizens of Dorchester and Somerset counties, under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

Also, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying for the passage of a law to condemn a lot of ground, for the purpose of keeping in repair the public causeway, through the marsh, at the draw bridge in said county.

Mr. Annan, presented a petition of Joseph Baugher and others, of Frederick county, praying the passage of an act, authorising the levy court of said county, to levy a sum of money for the building of a bridge across Tom's Creek, in said county;

Also, presented a petition of Jacob Boller, of Frederick county, praying the passage of an act authorising the levy court of Frederick county, to levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money to defray the expenses of the funeral costs and charges of Edward O'Brien, a revolutionary soldier, who died some time in the year 1823.

Mr. Trundle presented a petition of Virlinda Steele, of Montgomery county;

And, Mr. Gaither presented a petition of Samuel Haney, of Montgomery county, severally praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Kershner presented a petition of John Blackford and John Miller, of Washington county, in behalf of the Boonsborough Turnpike Company, praying a further extension of the time allowed for the completion of their road.

Also, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying that a law may pass to confirm the proceedings of the commissioners, in laying off the eighth election district, in said county.

Mr. Kershner also presented a petition of Evan Morris, of Washington county, praying for the confirmation of a deed therein mentioned.

Mr. Jones, of Baltimore, presented a memorial of William Stansburry, John F. Weishample, and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying that an act of incorporation may be granted to the United Working Men and Womens Society.

Mr. Roberts, of Frederick, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying the passage of an act authorising justices of the peace to take cognizance and hold plea of all cases whatsoever, wherein the debt or damage claimed or laid, shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, and for other purposes.

Mr. Roberts, of Frederick, also presented a petition of Margaret Dods, of Frederick, county, praying for relief therein mentioned.

Also, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying the passage of an act authorising the sale of a certain parcel or piece of land therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cottman presented a petition of Aquila E. Jones, John P. Gale, Jesse Hughes, and others, citizens of Somerset county, praying the passage of an act to authorise the building of a bridge across Law's Thoroughfare, between the main land and Deal's Island, in Somerset county.

Mr. Annan, presented a petition of John Storb, and others, of Frederick county, praying for the passage of an act to authorise the manumission of James Ross, a slave.

Mr. Pratt presented a petition of John H. Bayne, of Prince George's county, praying that he may be permitted to sell a negro woman therein named, for the period of her unexpired term, to any resident of any other state of the Union.

Mr. Pratt also presented a memorial of sundry citizens, relative to the Shad and Herring fisheries on the Potomac river, and praying that a law may pass reducing the seines to an ordinary size, about four hundred fathoms in length.

Mr. Nicols presented a petition of sundry citizens, of Vienna, in Dorchester county, praying the passage of an act, condemning a lot of ground in the vicinity of said town, for the repairs of its streets, &c.

Also, presented a petition of sundry citizens, of Dorchester county, praying the passage of an act, authorising the Levy Court of said county, to levy a sum of money, for the use of the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, for the free passage of its citizens over said bridge.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of Frederick County Court, relative to the several sums of money paid by him into the western shore Treasury, within the year ending on the 30th of November, which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a bill, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the judges of the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county.

Mr. Merrick obtained leave to bring in a bill, to regulate and extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in this State.

Mr. Merrick, also obtained leave to bring in a bill, to alter the mode of compensating clerks of county courts and registers of wills, in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Wharton obtained leave to bring in a bill, to change the time of holding the general elections in this state.

Mr. Duvall, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to ascertain and establish the line between Frederick and Montgomery counties.

Mr. Devecmon, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to repeal the 4th section of an act, entitled, a further additional supplement to an act, for quieting possession, enrolling conveyances, and securing estates to purchasers, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 205.

Mr. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a bill, for the prompt payment of jurors, pensioners, and witnesses, in St. Mary's county.

Mr. Brengle obtained leave to bring in a bill, supplementary to the act, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805.

Mr. Burchenal obtained leave to bring in a bill, to incorporate the Tidy's Island Company.

Mr. Duvall obtained leave to bring in a bill, supplementary to an act, passed at December session, 1833, ch. 163, relative to the travelling on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

On motion of Mr. Hood,

Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message, as refers to the militia, be referred to the standing committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Cottman,

Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message as relates to the subject of education, be referred to the standing committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Somerset,

Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message, as relates to the subject of the public lands, be referred to a select committee of five members, to be appointed by the chair.

In pursuance whereof, the speaker appointed Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Brengle, Wharton, Merrick, and Jones of Baltimore, the committee.

Mr. Dorsey submitted the following order, which was twice read and rejected.

Ordered, That the committee on ways and means, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of withdrawing the annual appropriation made by the legislature, for the improvement of the harbour of the city of Baltimore, and transfer the same to the school fund.

On motion of Mr. Roberts of Q. Anne's,

Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message, as relates to the buildings within the public circle, and the wall around the same, be referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of Mr. Pratt,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to report a bill, regulating the rate of allowance to witnesses in all cases arising under the act of Assembly, and in all cases of sale of real estate under a decree of Chancery, where such sale is assented to by the widow.

On motion of Mr. Hughes,

Ordered, That the Governor and Council be requested to communicate to this house, any information in their possession relative to the progress made in the revision and collation of the laws of this state, as required by a resolution passed at December session 1825, No. 95, and what prospects there are of the early completion of said work.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Somerset,

Ordered, That the speaker appoint a select committee of five members to examine the documents accompanying the Executive Message, to report those, they may deem necessary to be printed, and to indicate appropriate disposition of those, not necessary to be printed.

In pursuance whereof the speaker appointed Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Brengle, Sothoron, Jones of Baltimore and Wharton, the committee.

On motion of Mr. Merrick,

Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message, as relates to the southern and western boundaries of this state, be referred to a select committee of five members to be appointed by the chair.

In pursuance whereof the speaker appointed Messrs. Merrick, Brengle, Devecmon, McMahon, and Jones of Somerset, the committee.

Mr. Delany, chairman of the committee on Insolvency, reported a bill for the relief of Ormel Tower, and Matthew Scott.

On motion of Mr. Delany, the bill reported by him for the relief of William B. Buchanan, was taken up for consideration, read the second time by special order and passed.

SATURDAY, January 3d, 1835.

Mr. Mullikin presented a petition of the grand petit jurors of Talbot county, praying for an increase of compensation.

Also, presented a petition of Mary Leonard, of Talbot county, praying to be placed on the pension roll of said county.

On motion of Mr. Ely, the committee to which was referred the leave to report a bill to be supplementary to an act, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 195, relative to the travelling on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, was enlarged, by adding thereto Messrs. Hood and Merrick.

Mr. Hood presented a petition of Richard N. Sheppeden, and others, of Anne Arundel county, praying the passage of an act to make valid the acts of his grandfather Thomas Snowden, jr.

Mr. Cushing reported a bill, to exempt a part of Fell's Alley, in the city of Baltimore, from the operation of the 16th section of the act of 1817, chapter 148, and an act relating to the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Cushing also reported a bill, to incorporate the Howard Beneficial Society of Maryland.

Also, reported a bill, to incorporate the Baltimore Beneficial Society.

Mr. Burchenal reported a bill to incorporate the Tidy's Island Company.

Mr. Pratt reported a bill, to authorise and empower John H. Bayne, of Prince George's county, to sell and dispose of his negro woman Mary, who is a slave for life, for a term of years, beyond the limits of this State.

Which was read the first and second time by special order.

Mr. Jones of Baltimore, moved to refer said bill to the standing committee on the coloured population.

Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Speaker laid before the house, a report from the Register in Chancery, shewing the amount of arrearages of taxes accruing on proceedings in his office, and collectable by the sheriffs in the several counties in the State for the year 1834.

Mr. Beckett, submitted the following order, which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorised, to pay to the several members of the present general assembly, and the officers thereof, upon their respective orders, the several sums of money now due, or that may from time to time become due to them respectively, and for which they shall obtain certificates from the chairman of the committee on claims of the present house of delegates.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning.

MONDAY, January 5th, 1835.

Mr. Wharton presented a petition of the grand and petit jurors, and other citizens of Washington county, praying an increase of the salary of the chief judge of this state.

Also, presented a petition of Elizabeth, Henry, and Lewis Funke, of Washington county, praying the passage of a law requiring the Court of Appeals to state a certain law case, and to hear an argument thereon.

Mr. Kershner presented a petition of the grand and petit jurors, and other citizens of Washington county, praying for an increase of the salary of the chief judge of the Court of Appeals of this state.

Mr. Wharton presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying the passage of an act, authorising the seines employed in the shad and herring fisheries in the Potomac river, to an ordinary size.

Mr. Tuckle presented a petition of Charles Fitzger[illegible], of Knox county, in the state of Indiana, a revolutionary soldier, praying for a pension.

Mr. Roberts of Frederick, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying the passage of an act incorporating certain persons therein named and their successors, by the name and style of the Vestry of Emanuel Church in Frederick county.

Mr. Johns presented a petition of Bridget Ann Duff, of Harford county, and

Mr. Gantt presented a petition of Barbary Beckett, of Prince George's county, severally praying to be placed on the pension rolls of said counties.

Mr. Harding presented a petition of Kitty Ann Gantt, praying for passage of an act, authorising her to bring in this state, a certain negro slave therein mentioned;

And, Mr. Hambleton, of Talbot, presented a petition of Ann Maria Robinson, of Talbot county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Robert Robinson.

Mr. Dorsey submitted the following order;

Ordered, That a select committee of five be appointed to ascertain the condition of the banking institutions of this State, and to report the amount of capital actually paid in by the stockholders in said corporations, the debts to, and from the same, the amount of public and private deposites, the amount of each on hand, and the amount of notes in circulation the amount of specie in their vaults, as also the amount of discounts granted by said banks; as also the amount of real property, and to ascertain also, whether said corporations have perfected their banking operations, within their charter-limits and whether any of the charters stand forfeited by a nonuser or misuser of corporate rights or chartered privileges.

Which was read, and,

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Baltimore, ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the Senate, delivered a bill originating in that house, entitled, a further supplement to an act, authorise the making a general alphabetical index of the land records of Baltimore county, from the year 1720, inclusive, and to keep up such index, henceforth.

Also, a petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying the passage of an act, authorising the levy court of said county, to levy a sum of money, for the purpose of erecting a new fire proof building, for the safe keeping of the records of said county, endorsed by the Senate referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

Also, the documents accompanying the Governor's Message, referred by the Senate to the consideration of this House.

Mr. Cottman reported a bill, to provide for the building of a public bridge across 'Law's Thoroughfare' in Somerset county;

Which was read the first, and second time by special order, and passed.

On motion by Mr. Beckett,

Ordered, That the committee on claims, have leave to sit for the transaction of business, during the hours of the sitting of the House.

Mr. Dorsey asked leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act, concerning the final accounts of Executors, Administrators, and Guardians:

Which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Somerset, referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

On motion of Mr. Fowler,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, authorising any one judge of the several Orphans Courts in this State, to hold court for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Burchenal,

Ordered, That the committee on claims, be instructed to enquire into the propriety of allowing Thomas E. Martin, the usual compensation for publishing cert in laws, passed at December session, 1833.

Mr. Dorsey submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that whenever an executor, administrator, or guardian, offers to pass in the Orphans Court his final account with the parties interested in the estate or the ward, that the register of wills shall transfer such papers to the county court, and the said court shall issue a summons to the parties interested in the said estate or the ward, to appear by guardian, appointed by said court, to show cause why said account should not be allowed, and when thus allowed, shall be final and conclusive by and between the parties.

Which was twice read and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:

Affirmative, 1.—Negative 65.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6th, 1835.

Mr. Cottman presented a petition of the levy and orphans courts of Somerset county, praying the enactment of a law authorising the erection of fire proof offices in said county, for the preservation of the records.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Annapolis, Jan. 6, 1835.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Ariel from Charleston, bound to Baltimore.

Schr. Control, from Newark for do.

Schr. Savannah, from Providence R. I. for do.

Schr. Hope and Susan, Barnard, master from Nantucket.

Steam Boat Columbus, Holmes, from Norfolk, proceeded up as far as North Point, but in consequence of the thickness of the ice had to put in here.

Several vessels in harbour, but not reported.

Schr. ashore near Horn Point, from Charleston, cargo saved.

EDWARD HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PRACTICES in the Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince-George's and Montgomery Counties. Office in Annapolis.