

are by former Laws taken care of, but even imprudent, lest several Laws may occasion Doubts or Confusion where there was none before, or a Suspicion that more is intended by this Law than was thought of by the Inspection Law.

To the 3d Amendment, we doubt not but you are very sensible, the most effectual Answer that could be given to any Objection against that part of the Inspection Law which deducted one Fourth of the Debts, must have been from the Time between the Making and Commencement of that Act, between which two Periods every Creditor might have Time either to recover, receive, compound, or enter into any new Contract or Agreement with regard to the Payment of their former Debts; but if this Amendment should not be made, the Creditors here, as well as in *Great Britain*, may have greater Reason than we wish they should have, to complain against being deprived of the Benefit of such Contracts and Agreements, which the People have made subsequent to, and therefore (to be presumed) with full Knowledge of the Inspection Law and Right of Deduction; and especially as it may be reasonably supposed that most (if not all) of such Bonds or Agreements were to prevent Suits, by which the Creditors might have recovered their whole Debts, or distressed the Debtors, perhaps to their Ruin, before the Commencement of the Act in that part.

As it is to be wished that reputable Persons will be appointed Inspectors, we are unwilling to put them under any disadvantageous or discouraging Distinction, and therefore we have tho't the 4th Amendment proper, and more especially as we hardly imagine the Temptation in that Clause mentioned, will pervert the Execution of the Duty of an Inspector.

The Clause omitted by the 5th Amendment supposes the Inspection Law not in Force, and therefore not in the least proper in this Bill.

We observe that the Salary for the Inspectors for the Warehouses at *Thomas Bruff's Landing*, and at the *Old Field Landing*, are allowed but Fifty Pounds each, and the Inspectors for the Warehouses at *King's Town* and *Barker's Landing*, are allowed Sixty Pounds each, altho' (as we are informed) the Trouble is as great at the former as at the latter Places, and therefore we think the Salary ought to be the same; which we recommend to your Consideration.

It cannot be doubted but there may be several Things in the Inspection Law which may require some Alteration or Amendment that cannot now be discovered, and if they could, would require more Time than can now well be spared: The Consideration of which we conceive is much fitter for the Beginning than the Close of a Session; and therefore we think the best course that can now be taken, will be to agree on such a Bill as all the Branches of the Legislature concur in, as absolutely necessary to the due Execution of the Inspection Law, and refer what further Amendments may be expedient to the Consideration of another Session.

Signed per Order, *J. Ross*, Cl. Up. Ho.

Edmund Jennings, Esq; from the Upper House, delivers to Mr. Speaker the Journal of Accounts. Indoried, " By the Upper House of Assembly, June 10, 1748, Read, and will not be assented to. Signed per Order, *J. Ross*, Cl. Up. Ho. "

Daniel Dulany, Esq; from the Upper House, delivers to Mr. Speaker the Bill entituled, *An additional supplementary Act to the Act entituled, An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Negroes and other Slaves, &c.* the Bill entituled, *An Act for the Relief and Release of distressed Prisoners for Debt*, and the Bill entituled, *A supplementary Act to the Act entituled, An Act requiring the Masters of Ships and Vessels to publish the Rates of*
 [May Sess. 1748.] T their