Duties on Sugar. - The question of reducing canes, and the remainder will be for pastur-From the New York Evening Post. the taxes on imported sugar is one of the age. The good lands, are generally said to greatest importance to the northern and mid- yield 1500 pounds of sugar and 100 gallons of dle states. Whatever be the diversity of opin- molasses; but we will take what is considered regard to the duty on this single article. Of bout 84 gallons per acre, 25,000 gallons. At ble body to proceed this day at one o'clock, P. question is fairly presented to the senate, for to whose eligibility no doubts do exist. I trust all the ingredients of food from which nourish- the present time, sugar is quoted on the plan- M. to the election of Governor for the ensuing I consider that if a single senator thinks Mr. the substitute will be adopted. ment is derived to the human body, there is tations, in the New Orleans Price Current, at year.—No person is put in nomination by the Martin is not eligible, or if he even has doubts The years and nays being called for were tano one of such general consumption as sugar, 5 cents, and molasses at 15 cents. In former Senate in addition to the gentleman named in on the subject, it is his duty to record his ken and appeared as follows: none that enters into the preparation of so years, they have been quoted and sold much your message.—The senate have appointed sentiments on the occasion. many articles of diet, none that is agreeable to so higher. large a number of palates. Yet this article is taxed by the government as if there were a sort of enmity against those who made it, as if it were a dangerons luxury, as if there were a conspiracy to debar the poor from its use. Thousands of families in this city pay at least 30 dollars a year as their proportion of the sugar tax. The only reason given for this is, that the sugar planters of Louisiana are to be protected. Yet these planters do not need the ness without it. An intelligent friend, whose thousand five hundred dollars, or an income named in that message, to offer to the Senate personal acquaintance with this subject, gives of 39 per cent. on an investment of fifty thou- the following message as a substitute: the highest authority to his statements, has fur- sand dollars—a result which we apprehend is

tion, is that of Sugar.

this important question:

absolutely necessary. So much are we ac- which, at the reduced price of 3 cents, is customed to it, that the deprivation of it would not only be attended with inconvenience, but with absolute distress. Every family, however bumble its condition, uses more or less of A high duty upon so important an article -a duty amounting to the first cost at the place of growth, operates as a heavy tax; which, at

reasons for continuing this burthensome duty; we ask, why should this man be called upon and in the course of this inquiry, we beg to to bear his proportion of a tax, avowedly lebe explicitly understood that we do not enter vied on him to enrich a fellow-citizen, who into it with any hostile feelings towards our stands precisely in the same moral condition brethren of the South. Our object is to exam- as himself?

the hazard of the venture." require the protecting aid of government.

plantations of the single State of Louisiana and planter against loss in an undertaking, which the Territory of Florida-for to this corner of they themselves pronounce hazardous. the Union the growth of the sugar cane is confined. Attempts have been made to propa- the sacrifices which we are called upon gate the cane in Georgia and South Carolina; make, in order to protect this branch of agbut although in many instances luxuriant spe- riculture. cimens have been reared, yet the juice, when extracted, and submitted to the usual opera tary of the Treasury, on the commerce an tion of boiling, has not yielded any considera- navigation of the U.S. there appears to have ble quantity of sugar; and, after repeated tri- been imported up to the 30th Sept. 1829: als, it has been found, that, however success- 68,557.574 lls brown sugar. Exful the perseverance of some few persons may have been in obtaining a few hogsheads or barrels of sugar from their canes, yet as a staple commodity of those States, the idea must

be abandoned. At the time when Louisiana was transferred 3,010,091 lbs. white, paying 4 cts. to the United States, there were comparatively but few sugar estates in that colony. The great advantage which the new political con- It appears, then, that the people nexion offered to those engaged in this branch er supplies are received equally as cheap.

Having some experience in sugar plantations, we will now proceed to examine whether such of nature have confined to a small section extraordinary protection is absolutely necessary our country only." We will suppose that a plantation has been made at an outlay of \$50,000, an investment,

500 acres of land at \$10 per acre, 60 negroes at an average of \$300 each, 18,000 Dwelling, negro and other houses, works, tools, steem engine, &c. 23,000 Expences of living before making a crop and other incidental expen-

Of the 500 acres, 300 will be laid out in

375,000 lbs. brown sugar, at 5 cts. 25,000 gals. molasses at 15 cents per gallon,

Deduct for yearly expenses of the

nished us with the following examination of not far from correct. Thus much for protec-

thens, will be taken up in good earnest during sugar reduced two cents, that is to say, from 3 the one which is about commencing. Among cents to 1 cent per pound—which reduction the articles which deserve an early considera- would have the effect to reduce the price of of luxury; the constant use of it has made it planted land, would yield 375,000 lbs. sugar,

25,000 gals. molasses, at 15 cents,

Deduct as before for yearly expenses,

the year's end, forms no inconsiderable item Or, at the reduced price of 3 cents per pound, in the domestic expenditures of a family. Now, 24 per cent on his capital. Now, this is sim were this tax or duty removed in part, each ply the nett income from his outlay, without one would be at liberty, either to increase the taking into our calculations the increased valconsumption of this article, or save the money | ue of his farm, or the natural increase of his which the difference in the price of it would negroes. How do these results compare with make. The mechanic or farmer who now con- those of our farmers of the North and West? sumes one pound of brown sugar per day in Can any one of them boast of such golden rehis family, might, if the duty was reduced to turns? Yet he of the North or West, has not one per cent per pound, for brown sugar, con- been sparing of his labor. He and his sons sume somewhat more than one and a half have worked with their own hands in the field; pound per day: or he might confine himself to they have, perhaps, cultivated with their own the use of one pound, and save seven dollars hands quite as many acres; and when, at the and thirty cents per annum; which is the dif- end of the year, they have sold the whole fruit serence between the duty as it now is, and of their labor, what is the sum total of their what it would be at one per cent. per pound. earnings? Why, if any one of them has The object we have in view is to inquire made a clear two thousand dollars, he has whether there are any good and substantial done better than most of his neighbors. And

ine the subject dispassionately, and with re- But, it is said, the sugar planters laid out ference only to national policy-free from sec- large capitals under the implied faith of the tional interest. We shall view the sugar plan- government, that they would be protected ater in the same light that we view any other gainst foreign competition, by laying a duty citizen, or body of citizens, who embark in a upon that imported abroad. In the first place, mercantile speculation, and who must "run we deny this doctrine of implied protection. Congress has from time to time increased or The time was when the exigencies of the modified the tariff, as has appeared to them General Government made it necessary to raise necessary or expedient, without pledging it a large revenue in order to defray its expenses sell to pursue any permanent system of protecand pay off the public debt; under such exigen- tion. But, even had such a pledge ever been cies it was natural that recourse should be had given, is it absolutely necessary that a govto a tax upon our imports. But as, happily, ernment should perpetuate an error, because this debt is in great part extinguished, and it has once committed it? Must we year at as the affairs of government continue to be ter year persevere in enforcing a law, which carried on with great economy, these cau- a large portion of the law-makers themselves ses have nearly ceased to exist, and in our fi now acknowledge to be impolitic, or oppresnancial concerns a new state of things dawns sive? Another plea for protection, is the unupon us. Since, then, the plea of necessity certainty of the sugar crop in Louisiana; and cannot be urged for continuing high duties, we must confess, that of all arguments, this what other plea, it may be asked will be pre- appears to be the most extraordinary; that any sented to Congress to prevent their releasing | set of intelligent men should seriously ask of the people from so heavy a tax as that which their fellow-citizens to protect them, by taxthey now pay upon sugar? We are told, in ing themselves, for pursuing a business which answer, that the interests of the planters of nature herself has made hazardous. We are Louisiana and Florida will be urged -- that they told that the sugar crop is precarious on account of the climate. Therefore, because the Such, no doubt, will be the general opposi- climate of Louisiana is not always congenia. tion to any bill which may be introduced in to the growth of the sugar cane; because an Congress to reduce the duty on sugar. It re- early or a late frost, or a wet or dry season, mains now to be examined whether such pro- destroys a little or much of the crop, we, the tection is absolutely necessary; and, if neces- consumers of the article, are required to make sary, whether it is just and equitable that the good this loss in good years, as well as in those people of twenty-three of these United States | seasons when the crop has failed. In short should pay a heavy tax to loster the sugar we are asked to tax ourselves, to insure the

But let us examine further into the extent of

On referring to the last report of the Secre-

4 709,720 lbs. which Leaving for consumption-

47.953,715 lbs. brown sugar, paying, 3 \$1,438,511 45 cis, per lb. duty,

bave contributed of agriculture, had the effect to induce the for- for protection of domestic sugars. But large members of the Legislature as to the true in- this. Three years in seven was as long a term mation of similar establishments by settlers as this sum is, it is not all. We are required tent and meaning of these several recited ar of service as the constitution ever intended for from every part of the Union, and in a short to contribute a much larger sum in another ticles (7th, 19th, and 37th,) and as there is one man, and by any other construction of this time sugar became one of the staple articles of way, although not quite so apparent: we are no urgent necessity at this time for us to in- instrument, a governor may be in four years the new State. The quantity has continued to called upon to pay the Louisiana planter 3 increase, and to such an extent, that the crop cents per pound more for his sugar, than we of the present year is estimated at about one should do, could foreign sugars come to the conhundred thousand hogsheads, or one hundred sumer, without the present duty of 8 cents per millions of pounds. This increase is not to pound. We will suppose the quantity of forbe wondered at, when we consider that the eigh sugars consumed during the present year, planter is, in the first place, protected by a du- the same as that reported above, and we will ty of three cents per pound on foreign sugar; suppose the quantity of the last Louisiana and that, in the second place, his crop is ship- crop to have been 80,000,000 pounds. Now, if ped to the porthern and western consumer the consumer, by reason of the protection du- delegates for the office of governor, or member of the constitution, and this provision was infree from all Custom House duty, and that ty, has to pay 2 cents per pound more for the such supplies as his estate may require from domestic sugar, than he would have to pay, finitely postponed.' other parts of the Union, are brought to him were there not that duty on sugars from also free from any custom dues. It follows, abroad, does it not follow that \$2,400,000 therefore, that their sugar is sent all over the must be added to the \$1,500,000 paid into the Union, charged only with the expense of trans- Treasury of the United States, in order to portation, insurance, and commissions, and oth- show the sum total of which the sugar-consuming people pay for protecting a precautious business—a business which the arrangements

such large means. The Capital is laid out as sons as many be brought before it. It consists of the follow officers viz. Commodore Bainbridge, President, Captain Downes, Com. Jones. Morris.

Warrington, SUPERNUMERARIES Master Commandant David Conner, W. --- Skinner

H. Moffit, Esqr. Judge Advocate.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. IN SENATE, Jan 3, 1831. Mr. Forrest offered the following Message. By the Senate, January 3, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: \$18,750 to count the ballots and report the result. By order,

could not remain silent in his place, upon a proposition that went as he conceived, so vi

3,000 tally to affect the people of Maryland as did the Message of the gentleman from Montgom-\$19,500 ery; and was constrained, believing as he did Thus we see a nett revenue of nineteen in the ineligibility of the honorable gentleman

By the Senate, January 3, 1831. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates. Congress, towards the close of its last ses. the business would be worth pursuing, with

> \$11,250 of the Governor, is to see that he possesses the 1, nor be eligible as Governor until the exqualifications prescribed by the constitution. piration of four years a ter he shall have been They understand that Mr. Martin is the same out of that office." individual who was Governor of the State in Here is a limit, an absolute limit, to his 1829, and on considering those points of the term of service. The bill of rights had de-

scribes "that the Governor shall not continue until the expiration of four years after he shall in that office longer than three years success- have been out of that office. ively, nor be eligible as governor, until the ex- What is the common-sense meaning, what

out of that office.' of the meaning of the words "out of office" this point there can be little doubt, though i and therefore abstain from making an argu has been contended, that if Governor Marment from the letter of the constitution. Is its tin is again elected it would be one of three spirit then opposed to the eligibility of Mr. Mar- successive years, that he was in one year, out spirit of the constitution, have referred to the in succession, and he would not be again eligi-

government are laid down. The 31st article of that instrument, in accordance with the spirit of the terms in which than three years in succession, or "successiveit was formed, declares, "that a long contin- ly," is admitted on all hands, but what is out uance in the first executive departments of of office is understood in different ways; some power, and trust, is dangerous to liberty.

have declared in the sacred instrument referred out. Others argne, that he mist be in three to, that it would be dangerous to liberty, if years successively, before he can be out for the chief executive magistrate of this State four years. should serve as such for more than three years I have endeavoured, both at home, and in seven. Mr. Martin, it is true, has served since I came here, to reason myself into the but one; but the Senate have looked in vain belief, and have so argued, publicly and prifor any inhibition in those instruments of his vately, that a governor was eligible until he serving three successive years, if now eligible was in three years successively. But the more years out of five, and that in this manner two will make me vote for the substitute offered individuals may be alternated upon the State by the senator from Harford, for I cannot

as Governors for their lives. To say the least of this subject, it appears to doubts as to the eligibility of Gov. Martin of this State, they respectfully ask of the House Governor Martin is attached, not only doubt having been read, the question was put, will occasion, (if I am not much mistaken,) held a the senate receive the substitute?

careful guarded against. session from page 22, journal house of deles seven.

gates, 1825. Constitution and form of government, is to and in three years, making six years out of give full force and effect to every change and eight; or he may be in, the present year and provision thereof; and as no one article of the the next, out one year, in the two next, and Constitution can be considered paramount or so on out one year, and in two for ever, -or as more binding than another, yet, inasmuch as long as he lives. there is some difference of opinion among the The constitution certainly never intended terfere and express an opinion, which can- out of five, five out of seven, six out of eight, not be considered binding on any future le or with the intermission of one year, forever. gislature, or on the majority of this legislature; Why is it that you Mr. President, (as well and as it is the safest and best course for us as every other member of the senate.) cannot to waive the subject until an absolute necessi- hold any office of profit during the whole term ty exists to meet and determine the question; of five years for which you were elected, even therefore Ordered, That this house does not should resign your seat in one consider it necessary at this time to express | week, or in one day after you have qualified? an opinion as to the eligibility of senators and It is because it is forbidden in the 37th article of the council, and that the subject be inde- serted to keep the senators, during their whole receipts.

pinion, that a senator or a delegate is eligible | dent. however, by no means common with new set. Navy Yard in Philadelphia on Monday for the sue, was not to offer as candidates, and not Mr. President, was established for the good of to the following appropriations, viz.

the constitutional question, as no case had a ing to its own provisions. The resolution of the house of delegates was the senate do not give a decided opinion as to

gentlemen appointed by your Honorable Body what authority should this case be decided? By the constitution of Maryland, and that alone; and as our great master in ancient times, answered a certain lawyer, who asked him an Mr. Sewell stated to the Senate-That he important question -"What is written in the refer to the constitution, and ask ourselves individually, what is written in the constitu- Determined in the negative. tion? How readest thou?

The constitution of Maryland provides that the Governor and Council shall be elected an- then adopted and sent to the House of Delenually, thus giving to the people the sovereign gates. controul over the executive branch of the government, for the house of delegates, emphatically the house of the people, have at all times the election of Governor in their own The Senate have received your message hands, as they number eighty members to fif sion, made some important changes in the Ta- out this extraordinary contribution from the pomination of Daniel Mastin For a Tariff; and it is to be hoped that the work of people. Let us see what would be the con-

Governor to day; that the nomination of Mr. But the 31st article of the constitution is domestic sugar in a like proportion. We portant consideration preliminary to the one we must refer to for the decision of Sugar is no longer considered as an article have already said, that 300 acres of cane-

constitution applicable to this subject, the Sen- clared that a long continuance in executive ate feel constrained respectfully to suggest to offices was dangerous to liberty; and here the the House of Delegates their doubts of his eli- constitution not only provides that the Governor shall not serve longer than three years suc-The 31st article of the Constitution pre- cessively, but goes on to say, nor be eligible

piration of four years after he shall have been is the meaning in the books, of the worl "successively." It is uninterrupted, one after ano-The senate presume there can be no doubt ther, year after year, in the present case; on The Senate in order to understand the one, and that this would make the third year bill of rights where the principles of our State ble. This reasoning is too deep, too logical for me, and I confess I do not understand it.

That the governor cannot serve longer contend that if he is out of office for one year, The wise framers of our constitution then, be is not eligible until he has been four years

If then he would be eligible for three succes I have thought on the subject, the more I am sive years, it is manifest that he can serve four | convinced that there are doubts; doubts which lay my hand on my heart and say there are no

be doubtful whether Mr. Martin is eligible to. That doubts do exist, that there is a diverthe office of Governor; and as the Senate feel sity of opinion on the subject, is a fact that bound to proceed to the election to-day, as cannot be denied. Many of the people of Mathere is not sufficient time to examine tho- ryland doubt. In Washington county I well roughly this important question, involving, as know that the leading men there, even they conceive, the vital interests of the people those who belong to the same party to which of Delegates to reconsider this nomination, and but think, and have written and spoken, and hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-one present to the Senate an individual to whom said, that they do not consider him eligible. cents, viz. no constitutional objection can be made. Which One of those who have come forward on this On account of Canal 5 per cent.

seat in this chamber very few years ago. Mr. Kennedy said, that before the question The people of Maryland doubt, and they was taken on the substitute offered by his are divided much divided on the subject friend from Harford, he wished to make a few Many members of the house of delegates remarks on the subject, and a very important doubt, and in this senate chamber there are. subject it was; a similar question having ne to my certain knowledge, some senators who ver at any former period, come before the think Governor Martin is eligible; some who Legislature of Maryland. The Constitution are firmly of the opinion that he is not eligiwas a sacred instrument, and should always sle, and some who doubt, and think it is best be approached with caution, and the least in- not to run any risque of committing an infracfraction of its letter, or its spirit, ought to be tion on the constitution, but to err, if they do err, on the sale side.

A question was raised in the house of del I we admit that Governor Martin is now elegates (it was at the session of 1825, when Mr | igible, to what will it lead? Let us look at said I had the honour of holding a seat in the consequences. If he has a right to be in On account of the Mayor and city that house) whether a senator or a delegate inree years successively, without being out of was eligible as Govenor. I opposed the distinat office four years, then Gov. Martin, who cussion of the question at that time, as no was in the year before the last, and who was case had arisen which called on the Legisla out last year, may be elected this year, and the ture to act, and moved an indefinite postpone | next, and the next, and thus be in four years ment of the subject, but which was rejected out of five; or say he was in one year, out one by the house. The reasons which were then year, may be in the present year, out one, urged by me appear on the journals of that and in three years, making five years out of

But again if he is now eligible, he may be "W bereas, the true way of construeing the in two years more, out one, in two, out one,

term, beyond the reach of executive influence, I was then, as I am now, clearly of the o and render them in fact more truly indepen

tlers, who generally have not the command of trial of Com. Carnetton, and such other per- to consent to be brought forward, by their the whole people of Maryland, and ought nev Balance of cash in the treasury 1st erat any time, to be construed or misconstrued The house of delegates, however after a merely to serve a party, or to serve a man .- Deduct appropriations to that day, long discussion determined by a vote of 47 to Nay, it is far better that an individual should 26-That neither a senator, nor a delegate, suffer-should suffer wrongfully, and be ex- To pay Civil officers was eligible as Governor; and there are now cluded for a time from office, than that the some ten or eleven members in the house of constitution should suffer the least infraction, delegates who voted against their eligibility, or should not in all cases, be paramount and was at the time opposed to the discussion of kept sacredly inviolate, until changed accord-

risen which required the Legislature to act. By voting for the substitute now before us,

sent to the senate it was never discussed there, the question of Gov. Martin's eligibility—They but was put at rest by the election of a Gover-but was put at rest by the election of a Gover-mitted, what must be admitted, what will be admitted, as a whose eligibility a shadow of doubt mitted, that doubts do exist on the subject, and we respectfully ask the house of delegates, A case has now come before us—a crisis who have the election in their power, to make To pay The Senate have received your Message, has arrived, which requires the legislature to a nom nation of some other person, to whom and concur in the proportion of your Honora- act, and I am much pleased to find that the no constitutional objections can be urged, and

Forrest Sewell Spence Whiteley-4 Heath Herbert Smith and Thomas

So the substitute was rejected. The Message offered by Mr. Forrest was

IN HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Wednesday, January 5, 1831. Mr. Stewart from the committee of claims, delivered the following report. BY THE COMMITTER OF CLAIMS.

Your committee report-That they have examined the proceedings and documents of George Mackubin, treasurer for the western shore of Maryland, and find from an account settled to 1st Dec. 1829 by the committee of claims of the last general assembly, there then remained in the treasury \$335,504 74 funded 3 per cent. stock, \$3,143 95 in bills of credit of the emission under an act of Congress of the

accounts of the said treasurer, he has received from 1st Dec. 1829 to 1st Dec. 1830,

\$133 70 On account of Amerciaments 27,284 35 Auction duties Auctioneers' licences unt of Bank Stock, for di-31,283 34 vidends Billiard Table licences Confiscated property Costs of suits 1,279 00 Direct taxes The Eastern Shore Trea-12,470 89 4,293 06 Fines and forfeitures Funded 3 per cent. Hawkers and pedlars licenses: Interest on personal accounts Land Office account Licenses to dealers in lottery tickets Licenses to retail spirituous liquours Licenses for races, fisheries 289 09 or musters 7,066 08 Marriage licenses 22,495 73 Ordinary licenses 2,897 36 The Penitentiary The public buildings Road stock 14,739 22 State lotteries State tobacco inspecti-27,601 84 on in Baltimore The state's wharves in Baltimore 897 27 of \$17,595 69 cents, viz. Tax on plaintiffs 18,368 45 On account of the free schools fund, Taxes in chancery Traders licenses The University of Maryland 598 81 Victuallers licenses

\$210.371 52 Amounting to That it appears to your committee the said reasurer has disbursed in the same time, the has produced to your committee satisfactory sum of two hundred and ten thousand three vouchers and receipts.

Chancery records Civil officers Colleges, academies and schools 74 74 Commission The executive contingent 3,367 58 Indian annuities The indigent deaf and 2,310 59 The judiciary The legislature The library Loans of 1827 8, for in-The militia Miscellaneous account Monument 5 per cent. stock, for interest Penitentiary 5 per cent. stock of 1822, for in-Pensions to officers and soldiers of the revolu-The public buildings at the seat of government 1,330 Rail-road 5 per cent. stock, for interest State tobacco inspection in Baltimore The state's tobacco warehouses in Baltimore University 5 per cent. stock of 1822, for inte-The University sinking The University of Maryland

Amounting to For all of which payments he has produced physician attendant on Mr. Wirt, counsel for to your committee satisfactory vouchers and the respondent who has been for some days indis-

remains in the treasury as of 1st Dec. 1830, his room previous to Monday next; by which the said sum of three hundred and thirty-five time, he would, without doubt, be so far recoas a Governor even after he is qualified; for And so in like manner has the constitution | thousand one hundred and four dollars and se- vered as to be able to attend to husiness. the constitution provides, in articles, 7 and 19 prescribed the longest term which a Governor | venty-four cents funded 3 per cent. stock of | Court then adjourned over to Monday. All how the vacancy of a senator or delegate shall shall serve; and so has it also prescribed, that the United States, three thousand one hun- some time spent in the consideration of Execube filled on his being elected Govenor or mem when he is out of that office, he shall be kept dred and forty-three dollars and ninety-five tive business, the Senate adjourned until to-day ber of the council.—Yet at that time, I stated out for four years before he is again eligible. cents in bills of credit as aforesaid, and fifty at 11 o'clock that although I considered a senator or a Is this harder than what the constitution pre four thousand one hundred and six dollars In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cardelegate eligible, yet, as doubts did exist on scribes in regard to senators? No, it cannot and eighty-eight cents, cash; which last sum son inquired if it was in order to move that the subject, among many of our fellow citizens be fairly contended that it is a harder case. | they find stands to his credit as treasurer, in | the House should resolve itself into a commit A general Court Martial convened at the the safest course for those characters to pur Our constitution and form of government, the Farmers' Bank of Maryland: and is subject | tee to attend the High Court of Impeachment

Dec. 1830. then unexpended, to wit: The judiciary Pensions to officers and

soldiers of the revolu-The governor's steward The journals of accounts

197 75 Indian annuities Expenses on account of the militia 373 25 Colleges, academies and schools Interest on Penitentiary 5 per cent. stock of 1822 and loan of 1828 707 01 Interest on University 5 per cent. stock of 1822 Interest on loans of 1827 per acts of 1826, chs. 211 and 252 Interest on rail-road 5 per 520 83 cent. stock Interest on canal 5 per 1,437 50 cent. stock Interest on Monument 5 166 67 per cent. stock The Colonization society, for 1830 The states, inspectors of tobacco in Baltimore, and their clerks, 1,000 So much of the monument 5 per cent stock, in pursuance of ch. 165, 2,739 22 The claims liquidated in pursuance of Res. No. 10 of 1822, 82 00 Commission for 1930, to certain deputies of the 188 37 attorney general, The balance of the appropriation for 1828, and the whole of those for 1829 and 1930, peract of 1826, ch. 53, to augment the li-404 75 24,268 24 Balance 1st Dec. 1830, 29,338 64 unappropriated, 6,726 25 Which, applied to the payment of the journal of accounts for the present session, say Will leave, chargeable for that account, on the receipts of the en-\$10,161 36 suing year Your committee further report, that they have examined the proceedings and documents of the said treasurer, in reference to the several funds confided to his care, and from an account settled to the 1st Dec. 1829, by the committee of claims of the last general assem-1,640 73 bly, there then remained in the treasury to the 6,655 77 credit of those funds, \$35,855 cash. That it appears to your committee, by the 3,698 82 accounts of the said treasurer, he has received from the 1st Dec. 1829 to the 1st Dec. 1830, 116 77 On account of the free schools fund, 15,075 10 Common free schools fund, 3,993 County schools fund, Penitentiary sinking fund, No. 2. University sinking fund, Tobacco warehouse sinking fund, Rail Road sinking fund, \$23,881 38 Amounting to That it appears to your committee the said 4,196 49 treasurer disbursed in the same time, the sum

> 17,595 69 Amounting to For all which payments and investments, he

Rail road sinking fund,

invested,

paid to divers counties, 17,495 69

That it appears to your committee, there remains in the treasury as of the 1st Dec. 1830, to the credit of the said funds, a balance o \$1,687 50 forty two thausand one hundred and forty dol 291 38 lars and sixty nine cents cash; and this sum 11,066 04 too, they find, stands to his credit as treasurer in the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

All which is respectfully submitted. By order, Thomas W. Watkins, Clk. Which was read.

## CONGRESS.

37,263 40 TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Friday, January 14. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton submitted a resolution, directing the Secretary of 39,251 90 the Treasury to report to the Senate, at the 1,607 30 commencement of the next session of Cougress, 4,318 87 the annual amount, in quantity and value, or importations and exportations of sundry arti-312 50 cles of drugs, medicines, and dye stuffs, with the gross amount of revenue accruing upon the importation of each article, and the nett 1,397 20 revenue received into the Treasury and to give his opinion as to the time at which the duties upon the same may be abolished, with-13,502 92 out affecting the payment of the public debt; and to state whether any of the said articles are of the growth or produce of the United States, and, also, to what amount compared to 1,718 75 the wants and consumption of the Union. veral bills were read the second time, and or-5,873 36 dered to a third reading, and the following bills were passed; the bill to incorporate the Si 20,157 04 Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia, and the bill of relief for Joseph E. Cannon, late of the navy of the United States. A short debate took place on the bill making an appropriation to pay an annuity of \$6,000 to the Seneca tribe of Indians, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley. Smith, of Md. and Sanford, participated. The bill was finally laid on the table. The High Court of Impeachment for \$210,317 21 the trial of Judge Peck, having been opened by proclamation, a letter was read from the posed, stating it as the writer's belief, that M That it appears to your committee, there W. could not, without manifest danger leave

> on the trial of Judge Peck, (the testimony the part both of the United States and of L \$54,106 88 respondent being closed,) but Mr. Buchananh ving subsequently stated that in consequence of the continued indisposition of one of the coun-\$2,058 83 | sel of Judge Peck, the Court had adjourned to 6,134 44 Monday Mr. Carson forbore to press his qu

tion. Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Pub lie Lands, reported, without amendment, the 3,976 43 bill from the Senate suplementary to the set 60 42 eral laws respecting the sale of the public lands; which was postponed till Thursday next. Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manu-