conserves sous le scelle des Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens Commerciaux, et de l'autorite de l'endroit ou ils resideroient.

Les Consuls, Vice Consuls, et Agens Commerciaux, ou ceux qui seroient duement autorises a les suppleer, auront le droit, comme tels, de servir de juges et d'arbitres dans les differens qui pourroient s'elevir entre les capitaines et les equipages des batimens de la nation dont ils soignent les interets, sans que les autorites locales puissent y intervenir, a moins que la conduite des equipages ou du capitaine ne trouble l'ordre ou la tranquillite du pays, ou que lesdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens Commerciaux ne requissent leur intervention pour faire executer ou maintenir leurs decisions. Bien entendu que cette espece de jugement ou d'arbitrage ne saurait pourtant priver les parties contendantes du droit qu'elles ont, a leur retour de recourir aux autorites judiciares de leur patrie.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les dits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens Commerciaux, seront autorises a requerir l'assistance des autorites locales pour l'arrestation, la detention, et l'emprisonnement de deserteurs des navires de guerre et marchands de leur pays, et ils s'adresseront, pour cet objet, aux tribunaux, juges et officiers competens, et reclameront, par ecrit, les deserteurs susmentionnes, en prouvant, par la communication des registres des navires, ou roles de l'equipage, ou par d'autres documens officiels, que de tels individus ont fait partie desdits equipages, et cette reclamation ainsi prouvee, l'extradition ne sera point refusee.

De tels deserteurs, lorsqu'ils auront ete arretes, seront mis a la disposition desdits consuls, vice consuls, ou agens commerciaux, et pourront etre enfermes dans les prisons publiques, a la requisition et aux frais de ceux qui les reclament, pour etre envoyes aux navires auxquels ils appartenoient, ou a d'autres de la meme nation. Mais s'ils ne sont pas renvoyes dans l'espace de deux mois, a compter du jour de leur arrestation, ils seront mis en liberte, et ne seront plus arretes pour la meme cause.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que si le deserteur se trouvoit avoir commis quelque crime ou delit, il pourra etre sursis a son extradition, jusqu' a ce que le tribunal nanti de l'affaire, aura rendu sa sentence, at que celle-ci ait requ son execution.

ARTICLE XV.

Dans le cas ou quelque batiment de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, aura echoue, fait, naufrage, ou souffert quelqu' autre dommage sur les cotes de la domination de l'autre, il sera donne tout aide et assistance aux personnes, naufragees, ou qui se trouveraient en danger, et il leur sera accorde des passeports pour retourner dans leur patrie. Les batimens et les marchandises naufrages, ou leur produit, s'ils ont ete vendus, seront restitues a leurs proprietaires ou ayant cause, s'ils sont reclames dans l'an et jour, en payant les frais de sauvetage que payeroient les nationaux dans les memes cas. Et les compaignies de sauvetage ne pourront faire accepter leurs services que dans les memes cas, et apres les memes delais qui seraient accordes aux capitaines et aux equipages nationaux. Les Gouvernemens respectifs veilleront d'ailleurs a ce que ces compagnies ne se permettent point de vexations ou d'actes arbitraires.

ARTICLE XVI.

Il est convenu que les batimens qui arriveront directement des Etats Unis d'Amerique, a un port de la domination de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, ou des territoires de sa dite Majeste en Europe, a un port des Etats Unis, et qui seroient pourvous d'un certificat de sante, donne par l'officier competent a cet egard du port d'ou les batimens sont sortis, et assurant qu'aucune maladie maligne ou contagieuse n'existait dans ce port, ne seront soumis a aucune autre quarantine que celle qui sera necessaire pour la visite de l'officier de sante du port ou les batimens seroient arrives, apres laquelle il sera permis a ces batimens d'entrer immediatement, et de decharger leurs cargaisons, bien entendu, toutefois, qu'il n'y ait eu personne a leur bord, qui ait ete attaque pendant le voyage d'une maladie, maligne ou contagieuse, que les batimens n'aient point communique dans leur traversee avec un batiment qui seroit lui meme dans les cas de subir une quarantaine, et que la contree d'ou ils viendroient ne fut pas, a cette epoque si generalement infectee ou suspecte, qu'on ait rendu, avant leur arrivee, une ordonnance, d'apres laquelle tous les batimens venant de cette contee seroient regardes comme suspects, et en consequence assujettis a une quarantaine.

ARTICLE XVII.

Les articles deux, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quartorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt-un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, et vingt-cinq, du Traite d'Amitie et de Commerce conclu a Paris le trois Avril, mil sept cent quatre vingt-trois, par les Plenipotentiares des Etats Unis d'Amerique, et de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede, ainsi que les articles separes un, deux, quartre et cinq, qui furent signes le meme jour par les memes Plenipotentiaires, sont remis en vigueur et rendus applicables a tous les pays sous la domination des Hautes Parties, actuellement Contractantes, et auront la meme force et valeur que s'ils etaient inseres textuellement dans le present Traite. Bien entendu que les stipulations contenues dans les articles precites seront toujours, censes ne rien changer aux conventions conclues de part et d'autre, avec d'autres nations dans l'intervalle ecoule entre l'expiration dudit Traite de mil sept-cent quatre-vingt-trois, et la remise, en vigueur, des dits articles par le Traite de Commerce et de Navigation, conclu par les Hautes Parties actuellement Contractantes, a Stockholm, le quatre Septembre, mil-huit-cent seize.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Vu l'eloignement des pays respectifs des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, et l'incertitude qui en resulte sur les divers, evenemens qui peuvent avoir lieu, il est convenu qu'un batiment merchand appartenant a l'une d'elles, qui se trouverait destine pour un port suppose bloque au moment du depart de ce batiment, ne sera cependant pas capture ou condamne pour avoir essaye une premiere fois d'entrer dans ledit port, a moins qu'il ne puisse etre prouve que ledit batiment avait pu et du apprendre en route que l'etat de blocus de la place en question duroit encore: mais les batimens qui apres avoir ete renvoyes une fois, essayeroient pendant le meme voyage d'entrer une seconde fois dans le meme port bloque, durant la continuation de ce blocus, se trouveront alors sujets a etre detenus et condamnes.

ARTICLE XIX.

Le present traite sera en vigueur pendant dix annees, a partir du jour de l'echange des ratifications, et, si avant l'expiration des neuf premieres annees, l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes n'avait pas annonce a l'autre, par une notification officielle, son intention d'en faire cesser l'effet, ce traite restera obligatoire une annee au dela et ainsi de suite jusqu' a l'expiration des douze mois qui suivront une semblable notification, a quelque epoque quelle ait lieu.

ARTICLE XX.

Le present traite sera ratifie par le President des Etats Unis d'Amerique, par et avec l'avis et le consentement du Senat, et par Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, et les ratifications en seront echangees a Washington, dans l'espace de neuf mois apres la signature, ou plotot, si faire se peut.

be carefully preserved under the seals of the Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and of the authority of the place where they may reside.

The consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, or the persons duly authorized to supply their places, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment, or arbitration, shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

ARTICLE XIV.

The said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the arrest, detention, and imprisonment, of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country; and, for this purpose, they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving, by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews, and on this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But, if not sent back within the space of two months, reckoning from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

It is understood, however, that, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed, until the tribunal before which the case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XV.

In case any vessel of one of the high contracting parties shall have been stranded or shipwrecked, or shall have suffered any other damage on the coast of the dominions of the other, every aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked or in danger, and passports shall be granted to them to return to their country. The shipwrecked vessels and merchandise, or their proceeds, if the same shall have been sold, shall be restored to their owners, or to those entitled thereto, if claimed within a year and a day, upon paying such costs of salvage as would be paid by national vessels in the same circumstances; and the salvage companies shall not compel the acceptance of their services, except in the same cases, and after the same delays, as shall be granted to the captains and crews of national vessels. Moreover, the respective Governments will take care that these companies do not commit any vexatious or arbitary acts.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is agreed that vessels arriving directly from the United States of America, at a port within the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or from the territories of his said Majesty in Europe, at a port of the United States, and provided with a bill of health granted by an officer having competent power to that effect, at the port whence such vessel shall have sailed, setting forth that no malignant or contagious diseases prevailed in that port, shall be subjected to no other quarantine than such as may be necessary for the visit of the health officer of the port where such vessel shall have arrived; after which said vessels shall be allowed immediately to enter and unload their cargoes, provided always, that there shall be on board no person who, during the voyage, shall have been attacked with any malignant or contagious diseases; that such vessels shall not, during their passage, have communicated with any vessel liable, itself, to undergo a quarantine; and that the country whence they came shall not, at that time, be so far infected or suspected, that before their arrival an ordinance had been issued, in consequence of which all vessels coming from that country should be considered as supected, and consequently subject to quarantine.

ARTICLE XVII

The second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fifth articles of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded at Paris on the third of April, one thousand seven hundred eighty-three, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Majesty the King of Sweden, together with the first, second, fourth, and fifth separate articles, signed on the same day by the same Plenipotentiaries, are revived, and made applicable to all the countries under the dominion of the present high contracting parties, and shall have the same force and value as if they were inserted in the context of the present treaty. It being understood that the stipulations contained in the articles above cited, shall always be considered as in no manner affecting the conventions concluded by either party with other nations, during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred eighty-three, and the revival of said articles by the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded at Stockholm by the present high contracting parties, on the fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed, at the time of its departure, to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having attempted a first time, to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could, and ought to have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once, shall, during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockaded port, during the continuance of said blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained & con'ed.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present treaty shall continue in force for ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, before the expiration of the first nine years, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, to the other, its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

ARTICLE XX.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within the space of nine months from the signature, or sooner, if possible.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signe le present traite en duplicata, et y ont appose le cachet de leurs armes. Fait a Stockholm, le quartre Juillet, l'an de Grace mil huitcent vingt-sept.

J. J. APPLETON, [L. S.]
G. COMTE DE WETTERSTEDT, [L. S.]

ARTICLE SEPARE.

Des rapports de proximite et d'anciennes relations ayant fair regler l'importation des productions des Royaumes des Suede et de Norvege dans le Grand Duche de Finlande, et celle des productions de la Finlande en Suede et en Norvege sur les baimens des pays respectifs, par des stipulations speciales d'un traite encore en vigueur, et dont le renouvellement forme un objet de negociation actuelle, entre les cours de Suede et de Norvege et de Russie, sans que lesdites stipulations soient liees aux reglemens existants pour le commerce etranger en general, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes voulant ecarter de leurs relations commerciales toute espece d'equivoque ou de motif de discussion, sont tombees d'accord que le articles huit, neuf et dix du present traite, ne seront point applicables ni a la navigtion et au commerce susmentionnes, et par consequent aux exceptions dans les tarifs generaux des douanes, et dans les reglemens de navigtion qui en resultent, ni aux avantages speciaux qui sont ou pourroient etre donnes a l'importaton du suif et des chandelles de Russie, motives par des avantages equivalens accordes en Russie a des articles d'importation de Suede et de Norvege.

Le present Article Separe aura la meme force at valeur que s'il etait insere mot a dans le traite signe aujour-d'hui, et sera ratifie en meme tems.

En foi de quoi, nous soussignes, en vertu de nos pleins pouvoirs respectifs, avons signe le present Article Separe, et y avons appose le cachet de nos armes.

Fait a Stockholm, le qnatre Juillet, mil huit cent vingt-sept.

J. J. APPLETON, [L. S.]
G. COMTE DE WETTERSTEDT, [L. S.]

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, by duplicates, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, in the year of Grace, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

J. J. APPLETON, [L. S.]
G. COUNT DE WETTERSTEDT, [L. S.]

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Certain relations of proximity and ancient connexions having led to regulations for the importation of the products of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway into the Grand Duchy of Finland, and that of the products of Finland into Sweden and Norway, in vessels of the respective countries, by special stipulations of a treaty still in force, and whose renewal forms, at this time, the subject of a negotiation between the Courts of Sweden and Norway and Russia, said stipulations being, in no manner, connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general, the two High Contracting Parties, anxious to remove from their commercial relations all kinds of ambiguity or motives of discussion, have agreed that the eighth, ninth, and tenth articles of the present treaty shall not be applicable either to the navigation and commerce above mentioned, nor, consequently, to the exceptions in the general tariff of custom-house duties, and in the regulations of navigation resulting therefrom, nor to the special advantages which are, or may be granted to the importation of tallow and candles from Russia, founded upon equivalent advantages granted by Russia on certain articles of importation from Sweden and Norway.

The present Separate Article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Separate Article, and affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

J. J. APPLETON, [L. S.]
G. COUNT DE WETTERSTEDT, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Treaty and Separate Article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State of the United States, and ROBERT BARON DE STACKELBERG, Colonel, Knight of the Order of the Sword, and Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, near the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it known, that I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused the said Treaty and Separate Article to be made Public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the Fifty-Second.

By the PRESIDENT:
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Twentieth Congress

FIRST SESSION.

In Senate.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

The bill declaring the assent of Congress to the renewal of several acts of the Legislature of Maryland, was read a second time.

Mr. Smith, of Md. said, in explanation, that, prior to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, the Legislature of Maryland had passed several acts granting certain rights to the port of Baltimore, for the improvement of the harbour. After the adoption of the Constitution, those acts had been renewed by Congress, and this is the object of the present bill. The grant was two per cent. on the ton, which amounted to about $18,000, which had been appropriated to deepening the channel, for which purpose no assistance had ever been asked of Congress, while other cities, similarly situated had frequently received its aid.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

The special order of the day on the bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt, then recurred.

Mr. Noble addressed the Senate at some length in favor of several amendments offered by him on Friday last.

Mr. Berrien followed, and spoke an hour and a half in opposition to the amendments.

Mr Smith, of S. C. said, that the amendments were lengthy, and as they embodied new principles, and had not been read previous to their having been printed he wished time to consider upon them. He therefore moved that the bill be laid upon the table until to-morrow.

On this motion Mr. Johnson of Ky. asked for the yeas and nays; but withdrew his motion—when the question being put, and a division called, was decided in the negative. Yeas 17. Nays 28.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of S. C.

The Senate then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

The bill to revive and continue in force an act declaring the assent to Congress of several acts of the Legislature of Maryland, was read a third time.

Mr. Smith, of Md. in relation to this bill, stated that the Reporter for the Intelligencer had misunderstood him in his report of this morning. He had not stated that "2 per cent on the ton" was granted by the Legislature—but *two pence* on the ton. He did not state that $18,000 was raised by this grant, but that $3,000 only was the product, and that $18,000 had been paid by the citizens of Baltimore.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up, as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, spoke at length against the bill. He was followed by Mr. Rowan, also at considerable length, in support of the bill. Mr. Smith of South Carolina, then rejoined. Mr. Noble also made some remarks in support of the amendments offered by him yesterday.

The question on the amendment offered by Mr. Noble was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, by the following vote:

Yeas 7—Nays 34.

The question then recurring on engrossing the bill for a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Lou. Kane, King, McKinley, Macon, Marks, Parris, Ridgeley, Rowan, Sanford, Silsbee, Smith, of Md. Van Buren, Williams, and Woodbury—24.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Ellis, Hayne, Knight, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, of S. C. Thomas, White, Willey—17.

The Senate then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Smith of Md. presented the memorial of individuals having suffered by French Spoliations since the year 1800.

Mr Marks presented a similar petition.

Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce reported the bill to repeal part of an act supplementary to an act to amend an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, & for other purposes, without amendment.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The bill to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt was then read a third time, and on the question Shall this bill pass?

The question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Chambers, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, Ky. Johnson, Lou. Kane, King, McKinley, McLane, Macon, Marks Parris, Ridgely, Sanford, Silsbee, Smith, Md. Van Buren, Williams, Woodbury, 25.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Dickerson, Ellis, Knight, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, S. C. White, Willy—16.

So the bill passed.

The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of the Government, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to regulate process in the States admitted into the Union since the year 1789, was read a second time.

Mr. White offered an amendment to include also States that may be hereafter admitted into the Union.

After some remarks, from Messrs. White and Van Buren.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn until Monday.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States; which was twice read, and committed for to-day.

MILITIA COURTS MARTIAL.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, moved, by Mr. Sloane of Ohio on 11th instant: [see last Star, which underwent a protracted debate, with amendments.

In which form the resolution was adopted without a division.]

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

RELINQUISHED LANDS.

Mr. Isacks, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report, accompanied with "a bill to authorize those persons who have relinquished lands, under the provisions of the several acts for the relief of purchasers of the public lands, to purchase the same at private sale, at a fixed price." The bill was twice read and committed.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC AGENTS.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie,

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to prevent defalcations in the disbursing agents of this government, and for other purposes, Mr. Bassett in the Chair.

The bill having been reported without amendment, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1828, and on the bill making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1828, Mr. Taylor in the Chair.

The latter bill was first taken up in Committee of the Whole, and no amendment being offered to it, the General Appropriation bill was taken up, and read by sections.

The Committee then rose, and the amendments reported to these bills having been severally concurred in by the House, the bills were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The bill from the Senate, to revive and continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of Maryland, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force An act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of Maryland," without amendment. The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill of this House, to the same tenor and effect.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. S. for the year 1828; which was read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Weems, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Appraisers of goods in the Custom Houses, and assigning that duty to the inspectors of the Custom of the United States.

Three engrossed bills, viz:

1. To prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the Government:

2. Making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1828:

3. Making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners; were severally read the third time passed and sent to the Senate for their decision thereon.

MARIGNY D'AUTERIVE.

The House then passed to the orders of the day, and took up the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive.

Mr. Whittlesey, who had moved for the recommitment of this bill to the Committee of Claims, signified his willingness, in compliance with the request of several gentlemen, to withdraw his motion, and he withdrew it accordingly.

Mr. Gurley now renewed in the House, the amendment which he had formerly offered in Committee of the Whole, (being the same in form as that offered, but afterwards withdrawn by Mr. Livingston, and which goes to allow the petitioner a compensation for the injury of his slave during the attack on New Orleans, while impressed into the public service, and also for the Hospital charges consequent upon his wounds)

Mr. Kerr addressed the House at length in support of the amendment.

He was followed by Mr. Sutherland on the same side.

Mr. Everett also advocated the amendment in a short speech, and was succeeded by Mr. Allen, of Mass. on the opposite side.

Mr. Haile addressed the House in support of the amendment, and then,

On motion of Mr. Dwight, the House adjourned.

Legislature of Maryland.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Mercer, from sundry citizens of Cecil and Kent counties, and the state of Delaware, for the passage of a law incorporating a company for the purpose of building a bridge across the Bohemia river, at the place where the public ferry is now kept in Cecil county.

And the petition of Jamees Mitchell, and others of Cecil and Kent counties, praying for the passage of a law authorising said Mitchell to erect a draw bridge across the Sassafras river, from Frederick town, in Cecil county, to George town, in Kent county, Ordered, that the said memorial and petition be severally referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. Comegys, from the visitors and governors of Washington College for a sum of money for the purpose of enabling them to rebuild said college.

On motion by Mr. Boon, it was ordered that the memorial, together with so much of the executive communication made to the general assembly on the second inst. as relates to said college, be referred to the standing committee on the subject of education,

LEAVES TO REPORT.

Messrs. Comegys, Brown and Boon were appointed a committee to report a bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Kent county.

Messrs. Bourne, Taney and Parran, were appointed a committee to report a bill supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named, passed 1826. Mr. Bourne reported said bill.

On motion it was ordered, that Messrs. Ely, Turner and Shower, were appointed a committee to report a supplement to an act entitled, An act for the establishment and support of public free schools in the first election district of Baltimore county. Mr. Ely reported said bill; which was read the first, and, by a special order, the second time and passed.

LOTTERIES.

On motion by Mr. Stenart of Baltimore, it was

Ordered, That the committee on lotteries be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating within the state of Maryland the sale of tickets in foreign lotteries not authorised by the laws of Maryland, upon the payment of a percentage on said tickets, to be paid to the lottery commissioners whose duty it shall be to stamp or countersign said foreign tickets; and that said committee be instructed to bring in a bill repealing all such parts of the existing laws as in the opinion of said committee have caused the failure of revenue from state lotteries.

BANK DIRECTORS.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, the following Orders, submitted by him for consideration were read:

Ordered, That the cashiers of the respective banks in which the state is a stockholder, forthwith report to this house, whether the note or notes of the director or directors, appointed on the part of the state, now are or have been under protest during the last year.

Further Ordered, That the chief Clerk of this house forward immediately by mail a copy of the foregoing order to each of the said cashiers.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of St. Mary's, the first of said orders was amended, by adding at the end thereof, the following words, "and if so, under what circumstances."

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick, the said orders, so amended, were then laid upon the table.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Douglass of Dorchester, A further supplement to an act concerning crimes and punishments.

Mr. Thomas of Frederick, as chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice. A further supplement to an act, entitled An act concerning crimes and punishments, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and nine.

PASSED BOTH HOUSES.

The resolution in favor of Samuel Marnes, of Cecil.

The resolution in favor of the States agent of the Western Sbore.

The resolution in favor of Mary Sears of Harford.

The resolution in favor of John Dorgan of Talbot.

The resolution in favor of Hannah Sheets of Frederick.

The bill for the benefit of the representatives of Wm. Whittington of Worcester county.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

BILLS PASSED THE HOUSE.

Mr. Gantt—to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the Executive Council for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, An act relating to swearing of petit jurors.

Mr. Tilghman—A supplement to the act regulating elections.

Mr. Rogerson from the committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported unfavourable on the

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