

cution of the printing should at any time hereafter, be entrusted to persons who may be disposed to abuse the trust. Upon examining a variety of type, with this view, they have but little hesitation in giving a decided preference to the "long primer," for both the laws and journals. And they are induced to give this preference, not only with a view to economy, but likewise from the neatness and beauty of the type. True, it is smaller than that used in printing this description of work last session, or even of that of 1831, but it is still, in their opinion, sufficiently large; and by its use, the volumes of the laws and journals would be diminished almost one third, and in consequence, the expense proportionably. This great difference in size and expense, is sufficient in their estimation, to warrant the change proposed, and to make it a matter worthy of the serious consideration of the house.

The amount of matter which they think it proper to be inserted on each page, is sixteen hundred and fifty ms, including marginal references. These restrictions while they would greatly diminish the expense of the public printing, would effectually secure the State from imposition. They therefore cannot too earnestly urge upon the House their adoption.

Similar restrictions it is proposed, should be adopted with regard to the bills, so far as that the pages should contain twenty-two lines instead of 18 as at present, and the lines to be six inches in length instead of five as at present.

As to the fairness of the prices for which the printing of the last and several preceding sessions has been executed, the limited knowledge of the undersigned upon this subject would not enable them to give any decided answer founded upon any knowledge of their own. They therefore had recourse to others, and most diligent enquiry was made of those upon whose practical knowledge and experience of this subject they could rely. The prices at which they proffer to do the work is below those now paid. At present \$2 50 is paid for the Laws, per page, \$2 00 for the Journals, and \$1 00 for the Bills. Several Printers who have been consulted proffer to execute it at \$2 00 per page for the Laws, \$1 50 for the Journals, and \$1 00 for the Bills. From these facts it would seem that the prices now paid are too high. This however is left for the consideration of the House, and o