

and, although, the 14th section of the act of 1846 chapter 242, authorise the commissioners of lotteries to place the Carroll county grant in any contract to be thereafter made for the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, yet as the existing contract, to expire on the 1st of December, 1850, was entered into prior to the confirmation of the act of 1846, it is manifest to your committee, that the Lottery Commissioners were wisely provident of the interest of the State in the contract which they have made—for by so doing they have effectually guarded the revenue of the State so much endangered by the Carroll County Lottery grant,—they have secured for that grant the immediate enjoyment of all the rights intended to be conferred upon it by the legislature, they have preserved inviolate the present contract, and they have deprived the commissioners of the Carroll county grant of the power of destroying the revenue of the State, hereafter to be derived from this system.

¶ The contract heretofore under consideration, is not of value merely as raising a larger revenue than has ever before been produced by the lottery system, but because it has saved the system from a most imminent danger which would have left the State exposed to all its evils without any of the benefits resulting from it.

It would be desirable therefore on every account not to disturb the contract, particularly as it would lay the State under a moral obligation to return the money which has been advanced upon it to the Commissioners of Lotteries for the Carroll county grant, amounting to \$12,000, provided it can be supported in law as strongly as it is sustained by expediency.

But one objection has been urged against it, that the Commissioners of Lotteries have no authority to put the Carroll county grant in the Consolidated Lotteries, and that the basis consequently of their whole action fails.

The committee think that the 14th section of the grant can mean nothing else than that the Commissioners should put the grant in the Consolidated system provided the consent of the Carroll Commissioners could be obtained.

For twelve years every private grant was made to take that direction, and the simple reference to the Commissioners of Lotteries, who are charged with no other duty, than that of drawing and managing the Consolidated Lotteries, would almost necessarily lead to the inference, that they were to embrace this grant with the rest.

There was no reason for making any exception in regard to it, and the direction to the Commissioners to include the sale of the tickets in the Carroll county grant in the next contract; is susceptible of no other reasonable construction. The only way of raising money under a Lottery privilege is by the sale of its tickets, and this privilege is the one which the grantees part with when it is embraced in the contract.

In what particular then when the sale of its tickets had passed to the contractor, would this grant differ from all the other consolidated grants.