

Mr. Bowie from the committee to whom was referred the bill to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor in the several counties of this state, reported, that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that it ought to pass with the following amendments: 1 Strike out all the preamble after the word "want," in the fourth line. 2 Strike out the whole enacting clause after the word "act" in the 2d line, and insert "The levy courts in the several counties of this state, be and they are hereby authorised and required, to make such suitable provision, for all old and infirm negro slaves, belonging to insolvent estates of deceased persons, as in their judgment may be necessary for their support and maintenance" 3 Strike out the title of the bill, and insert "An act to provide for old and infirm negro slaves belonging to deceased persons estates. Which amendments were read and assented to. The bill was then read a second, and by special order a third time, passed, and returned to the house of delegates

On motion by Mr. Scott. Leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate St. Mary's Orphaline Female School in the city of Baltimore, and it was Ordered, That Messrs. Scott, Claude and Cockey, should be a committee to prepare and report the same. Mr. Scott from the committee reported the said bill, and it was read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Bowie from the committee to whom was referred the bill to exempt the rifle company commanded by Ignatius Brown of the 47th regiment Maryland militia, from regimental and battalion musters, reported, that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that it ought to pass. The bill was then read a third time, passed, and returned to the house of delegates.

Mr. Bowie from the committee to whom was referred the bill respecting the transaction of the business on the equity side of Montgomery county court, reported, that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that it ought to pass. The bill was then read a second time and laid on the table.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a resolution in favour of Alexander Robertson; which was read the first time and referred to Messrs. Bowie, Claude and Miller. Also a resolution approving of the administration of James Monroe, president of the United States; which was read the first time and laid on the table.

On motion, the question was put, Will the senate reconsider the supplement to an act to lay out and make public two roads therein mentioned in Cecil county, passed on the twenty fifth of January eighteen hundred and twenty-two? Determined in the affirmative.

The question was then put, Will the senate adhere to the amendment heretofore made by the senate to the said bill? Determined in the affirmative.

And the bill was returned to the house of delegates.

M. Miller offered the following message; which was read, assented to, and sent to the house of delegates.

BY THE SENATE, February 9, 1825.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate received your message with the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to lay out and make public two roads therein mentioned in Cecil county, passed at December session 1821, chap. 127. The amendment to which, proposed by the senate, has been rejected by your house. How the amendment "would entirely defeat the bill," the senate are at a loss to conceive. The right of appeal is given by the amendment to the parties under the direction of the levy court of the county. The commissioners, from whose judgment of damages appeal may now be made, were named in the original law. This provision of the law differs from the law afterwards passed in 1821, chap. 52, which empowers the levy court to name the commissioners in the first instance. The senate are of opinion, that the levy court composed of seven judicious men, taken from different parts of the county, are more suitable and proper to select an impartial and competent jury to ascertain the damages in this case, than a sheriff. And the senate cannot suppose that the object of the bill to be other than to obtain an impartial tribunal to assess the damages. The law, to which this is a supplement, though considered advantageous to the public, was particularly so to the individuals through whose lands these roads pass, by making mill and market more convenient and accessible, and no tribunal of appeal, from the judgment of the commissioners, was provided, because it was believed that little or no damage would be required where such great advantages were obtained. These considerations alone are sufficient to shew, that the legislature could have had no intention by these two laws, to deprive the parties of "that justice" to which they are entitled, but on the contrary to secure to them advantages not before enjoyed.

By order,

WM. KILTY, Clk.

The senate proceeded to the election of directors on the part of the state, in the several banks. The ballot box being prepared, the ballots were deposited therein, sealed up and delivered to the committee of the senate appointed to meet the committee of the house of delegates, to count the ballots, who retired to the conference room, and after some time returned and reported, that the committee on counting the ballots had found—that for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore Tobias E. Stansbury had 69 votes, and William Stuart had 71 votes. For the Union Bank, Alexander C. Bullitt had 62 votes. John P. Kennedy had 47 votes, and William Meeteer had 43 votes. For the Commercial and Farmers Bank, Charles C. Egerton had 76 votes, and John Barney had 72 votes. For the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Jeremiah Townley Chase had 36 votes, Joseph Sands had 20 votes, Nicholas Brewer had 42 votes, and Theodorick Bland had 64 votes. For the Easton Bank, William Clark had 76 votes, and Lambert W. Spencer had 73 votes. For the Elkton Bank, Jeremiah Taylor had 50 votes, and Thomas S. Thomas had 27 votes; and for the Hager's Town Bank, Daniel Schnebly had 76 votes, John Van Lear, junior, had 65 votes, and Jacob Teller had 19 votes.

Whereupon it was declared in the senate, that Tobias E. Stansbury and William Stuart, for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore; Alexander C. Bullitt and John P. Kennedy, for the Union Bank; Charles C. Egerton and John Barney, for the Commercial and Farmers Bank; Theodorick Bland and Nicholas