

Maryland of 1862, ch. 106, did not conflict with the Civil Rights Bill, and asked the Court, as an act of mercy to the prisoner, to order his sale instead of confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Hon. D. R. Magruder, (Judge Tuck's successor,) imposed upon several negroes convicted of felonies during the late term of our Court, similar sentences, varying from six months upwards. The considerations, in most of these cases, pressed upon the Judge, came from the prisoner's Counsel, who earnestly requested the Judge, as an act of humanity, to order a sale, instead of confinement in the Penitentiary. The reasons assigned by his Honor upon several of these occasions were; 1st. The previous good character of the prisoner, this being his first offence. 2d. The request of the prisoner or his Counsel. 3d. The overcrowded condition of the Penitentiary; and perhaps other reasons which do not now occur to me.

These sentences were imposed by Judge Magruder, I believe, and every one who knows the Judge will agree with me, from motives of *pure and disinterested philanthropy*, warranted by a manly, fearless and conscientious discharge of his judicial obligations, and in no spirit of factious opposition to any law of Congress.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. REVELL.

*State's Attorney for Anne Arundel county*

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

*December 22, 1866.*

*His Excellency*, THOMAS SWANN,

*Governor of Maryland, Annapolis:*

SIR:—In compliance with your request, I herewith send a copy of the report made by the Grand Jury of this county concerning the late Camp Meeting riot, &c., accompanying the same with the remark that every facility was offered both by the Attorney General and myself to give the matter the fullest and most searching investigation—that the Grand Jury (as also the Justices of the Peace before the Grand Jury