

WEDNESDAY, January 25th, 1860.

The President laid before the Senate the report of the Comptroller, in answer to an order passed by the Senate on the 18th instant;

Which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Yellott presented the memorial and protest of the corporate authorities of Baltimore city *vs.* the Police and Election bills, recently introduced into the General Assembly of Maryland,

Which was read and ordered to be printed on the Journal.

WHEREAS, certain bills, prepared by a political organization of a minority party in this city, and recently introduced into the General Assembly of Maryland, the one entitled, "An act to regulate elections in the city of Baltimore," and the other "to establish and maintain a Permanent Police in the city of Baltimore, and to define and enforce the powers and duties thereof," are in direct conflict with the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution, and the organic law perpetuating the Corporation of Baltimore, and in palpable violation thereof, in the following essential particulars, to wit:

1. In taking away from the people of Baltimore, and from the Governor, who alone represents the people of the whole State, the right to choose or appoint the Board of Police created by one of these bills, which they ought not to be deprived of. (Declaration of Rights, Art. 1.)

2. In granting the Legislature the power to name the said Board of Police, by the bill creating it, in contravention of the fundamental principle, that "the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers of government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other, and that no person exercising the functions of one of those departments, shall assume to discharge the duties of any other. (Declaration of Rights, Article 6.)

3. In inflicting "cruel and unusual pains and penalties," for violating the provisions of said bill, which "ought not to be done by any law in any case, or at any time hereafter." (Declaration of Rights, Article 14.)

4. In vesting the command of the military in the said Board of Police, to be called out at its discretion, when the Constitution declares "that the Governor, as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the State, may call out the militia to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and enforce the execution of the laws." (Constitution, Article 2, section 9.)