

Tuesday, Dec 16. On motion of Mr. Taney, leave to bring in a bill to prevent the passage of bank notes within this state at a rate below their nominal value.

Wednesday, December 16. A message was sent to the house proposing to go immediately into the election of a register of wills for Harford county.

Mr. Taney reported a bill to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in this state. Read.

A message was received from the house, declining to proceed at present, to the election of a register of wills for Harford county.

Thursday, December 17. Mr. Winchester presented a petition for altering Madison-street in the city of Baltimore. Referred. Mr. Winchester obtained leave to bring in a bill relating to the sheriff of Baltimore county. Also a bill relating to justices of the peace and constables within the city of Baltimore. Also a bill relating to Baltimore city court.

Friday, December 18. Mr. Carmichael obtained leave to bring in a bill to quiet possessions, and to prevent suits at law. The president laid before the senate the following letter: Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1818. Gentlemen,

I have this moment had the honour to receive your joint letter of the 14th instant, notifying me of my having been, on that day, duly elected Governor of the state of Maryland for the ensuing year. I request the favour of you, gentlemen, to assure the branches of the legislature, over which you respectively preside, or the signers I entertain of the honour they have conferred upon me by their appointment, and to inform them, that in obedience to their call, I will repair to the seat of government as soon as the necessity of some previous arrangements will admit. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with much respect and esteem, your obedient servant, C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

To the honourable the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of delegates. Mr. Winchester reported the following bills: An act relating to justices of the peace and constables within the city of Baltimore. An act relating to the city of Baltimore. An act relating to the sheriff of Baltimore county; and an act for shutting up part of a street called Madison-street in the city of Baltimore. Severally read.

Also a bill to confirm an act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore—passed and sent to the house of delegates. Mr. Cresap obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit cock-fighting, and other evil practices, in Allegany.

Saturday, December 19. The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the executive, enclosing an account of expenditures by the late governor on the government-house and furniture. Read.

WANTED, A FARM, within four to ten miles of Annapolis, consisting of three or four hundred acres of land, for which lots in Baltimore, well situated, will be given in exchange. These lots are in a favourable position for being leased; they adjoin a paved street, and bind on two streets, one of which is a main avenue to the city; the property is at present under a lease for 4 years, at four hundred dollars a year, and after it expires lots may be leased on very advantageous terms, and to a considerable amount. Apply to this office. Dec 10, 1818. 7w.

FOR SALE, A FARM, of about 300 acres, from 4 to 10 miles of Annapolis, and near the river Severn. Lots in the city of Baltimore will be taken in payment. Apply at this office. Dec. 24. 3w

Williamson's Hotel. J. WILLIAMSON, Having rented that large and commodious building opposite the Church, in the City of Annapolis, and the same being occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a Tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, (that gentleman being a member of the Legislature,) will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board by the day, week, month, or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice with all the conveniences of the season. Annapolis, November 4, 1818.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Gallatin has written from Paris, says the Democratic Press, to a friend in the western part of Pennsylvania, declaring his positive determination to return to the United States.

A dinner was given by the Bar of the city of New-York on the 14th instant, to the late chief justice Thompson, on his retiring from the Bench to assume the duties of the late appointment conferred on him by the president of the U. S. In the reply made by that distinguished character, in answer to a complimentary address delivered by Mr. Harrison, we find the following sentiment, which is worthy the serious attention of every friend to the judicial establishments of his country: "It is an opinion I have long entertained, and in which I am daily more and more confirmed, that the character and usefulness of the bench is inseparably connected with the bar, and whenever I see a blow aimed at the latter, I feel that it must and will ultimately fall upon the former."

COMMUNICATION. Democratic Consistency. Before the year 1811, it was deemed expedient by the Democratic party of Maryland, to extend their influence by the agency of a party paper, to be established at the seat of government. The means necessary for this purpose, were to be acquired from individual contributions, and from the patronage of the state government. Accordingly, in the year 1811, Jehu Chandler the editor of a paper devoted to their views, was elected, by a resolution of both branches of the legislature, printer to the state, &c.

The resolution was resisted in the House of Delegates, by the federalists as unconstitutional, by encroaching on the privileges of their body, and they recorded their opposition on the journals of the house. In 1812, the federalists had a majority, and by an order, directed the committee of claims to have the printing business of the house of delegates done by any person they might select. This proposition was opposed by the democratic party, upon the ground, that Jehu Chandler was the printer to the state, and as such was entitled to all the prerogatives arising from the printing of the business of the house of delegates; that if any other person was employed, yet Chandler would have a fair claim against the state for whatever sum he might have made from the printing thereof; and that to employ any other person than Jehu Chandler, as printer, would be a profligate expenditure of the public money, as Chandler would unquestionably be paid, by the intervention of a jury. They recorded on the votes and proceedings this construction, which they had given to his appointment.

Chandler was urged, by this construction of his political friends, to interest the senate in his favour. They felt for him all the attachment resulting from political association; and, although they had no constitutional right of originating any provision for his relief, they volunteered an expression of their opinion as to the course which the house of delegates ought to adopt. They sent a message to the house, in which they express "an opinion that the claims of the memorialist are well founded, both up usage and principle; they are well founded upon usage, because his predecessors in office," (as printers to the state,) "were not only entrusted with, and compensated for printing the laws and votes and proceedings of the general assembly, but they were also employed and paid to execute any occasional demand which might require the use of their professional services. This exclusive right of the printer to execute all the printing business of the state, seems to have been considered, not only as incidental to his appointment, but as inseparably appendant to his office." "As therefore the printer to the state has heretofore been invariably employed to print every thing required by either branch of the legislature, the conclusion seems inevitably to follow, that during his continuance in office, no other person can be appointed to perform any part of his duties, or participate in his emoluments, without a manifest violation of his rights." The noise of delegates, in reply, remark,

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TREASURY OFFICE, Annapolis, Dec. 16th, 1818.

In compliance with an order of the House of Delegates, of the 15th inst. I have the honour to enclose a statement showing the expenditures made by the state for the Penitentiary, from the 15th of January, 1816, to the 31st of October 1818, late the honour to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant, B. HARWOOD, Treasurer.

Table with columns for date, description, and amount. Includes entries for cash paid, salaries, and other expenses.

B. HARWOOD, Jr. W. S. M. Treasury Office, Annapolis, Dec. 16th, 1818.

Let the people of Maryland reflect on this immense expenditure of the state treasury. They have not even the consolation of knowing that any essential good has resulted from this liberal direction of the public means. The grand jury of Baltimore, in reviewing the operation of the Penitentiary, draw a sombre and melancholy picture of the moral state; they say— "The committee would have fallen short of their duty, been unjust to that institution—and themselves, had they not borne testimony to the superior manner in which it is conducted; they cannot forbear to express an opinion, that the perpetration of the higher order of crimes are not adequately punished thereby; that to deter others, or prevent a repetition when released, they see with regret, crimes of every kind multiply daily, and a prodigious number are committed in the penitentiary."