

Mr. Orrell, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, praying for a supplement to an act passed at December session 1812, for the ditching or draining a branch or swamp called the Bee Tree Swamp, in said county; which was referred to a select committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Orrell, Potter and Jones.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

SATURDAY, February 23, 1828.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday, except Mr. Thomas of Saint-Mary's, who is prevented by ill health from attending. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. McMahon, presented the petition of Gabriel Isaacs, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a special act of insolvency, for his relief; which was referred to the standing committee on insolvency.

Mr. Boon, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Kent county, praying that they may be incorporated, for the purposes therein mentioned, by the designation of The Protection Society of Kent County; which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Boon, Ringgold and Brown.

On motion by Mr. Boon, it was Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing the several laws relative to negroes and slaves, to be digested and published, and one hundred copies thereof delivered to the clerk of each county.

Mr. Rogerson, chairman of the standing committee therein mentioned, delivered the following reports; which were severally twice read, and concurred in, viz:

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the petition of Nancy Coward, of the city of Baltimore, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report—That the committee are of opinion that she is not entitled to a pension, they therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

By order, J. S. Smith, Clk.

Mr. Lee submitted the following message for consideration:

By the House of Delegates, February 23, 1828.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
We propose, with your concurrence, to raise a joint committee to consist of five members of this house, to unite with such gentlemen of your honourable body as you may be pleased to appoint, to confer upon the propriety of providing for the instruction of the deaf and dumb of this state, and on our part have named Messrs.

Which being twice read, and the blank therein filled up with the names of Messrs. Lee, Potter, Thomas of Frederick, Taney and Tilghman, it was agreed to, and sent to the senate.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Potter, from the committee on ways and means, An act to abolish all that part of the constitution and form of government which requires the appointment of a treasurer and register of the land office, on the eastern shore.

By Mr. Stewart of Baltimore city, chairman of the committee on crimes and punishments, An act to authorise the treasurer of the western shore to borrow a sum of money for the improvement of the penitentiary.

By Mr. Mackey, An act to incorporate The Oxford Rail Road Company. This bill, on motion by Mr. Mackey, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next the 27th instant.

By Mr. Donoho, An act to provide for electing commissioners of counties, and prescribing their powers and duties.

By Mr. Montgomery, An act to vest in the trustees of the University of Maryland, the power of appointing the physician to the Maryland Penitentiary.

Mr. McCulloh, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make the several turnpike roads therein mentioned, passed at December session eighteen hundred and fifteen, chapter one hundred and ninety, reported the same with out amendment. When.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the said bill was read the first, and by a special order, the second time, and passed without amendment.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

MONDAY, February 25, 1828.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. Mr. Thomas, of Saint-Mary's, again appeared in the house, and resumed his seat. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Teackle, from the committee on ways and means, An act for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

By Mr. Harlan, An act relating to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, of Cecil county. This bill, on motion by Mr. Harlan, was made the order of the day for Friday next, the 29th instant.

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, submitted the following resolution for consideration: which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved, That all proceedings with respect to the recording of chancery papers, be stopped until a report is received from the executive, in answer to a joint resolution of the senate and house of delegates, calling on them for information on that subject.

On motion by Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore, it was Ordered, That the revenue bills before this house, shall have a preference over all other business.

And delivered the following message; which was read.

By the Senate, February 23, 1828.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,
We have received your message of this day, proposing a joint committee to confer upon the propriety of making provision for the instruction of the deaf and dumb of this state. We unite with you cordially in so benevolent a work, and with that view have appointed Messrs. Forrest, Heath, Thomas, Johnson and Harrison, as the committee on the part of the senate.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Gantt, the house agreed to proceed to the election of a director on the part of the state, in the Bank of Baltimore, this house being entitled to the privilege of choosing such director; when Mr. Gantt nominated John S. Skinner for that office. Whereupon,

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, it was Ordered and declared, That John S. Skinner, being the only person put in nomination, be, and hereby is, unanimously elected by the house of delegates, a director on the part of this state, in the Bank of Baltimore, for and during the term prescribed by law.

Mr. Semmes moved, that the bill reported by him as chairman of the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state, be made the order of the day for Thursday next, the 29th instant. And, after some debate, on the question,

Will the house agree to said motion? It was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was then Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Whereupon the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on said bill; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Thomas of Saint-Mary's, the chairman, reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, and made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the committee of the whole house have leave to sit again on the said bill.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to establish an academy in the town of Denton, in Caroline county; endorsed, "will pass." Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed.

And the bill, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others; endorsed, "will not pass;" accompanied by the following message, which was read:

By the Senate, February 23, 1828.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,
The senate, not having the constitutional power to amend the bill, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others, have been constituted to reject it.

The senate approve the principles of the bill; and should your honourable body be pleased to adopt the amendments indicated below, the senate will find no difficulty in passing it.

Amendments suggested:

1st. In the 6th line of the 1st section, after the word "liquor," insert the word "imported."

2d. In the 11th line of the same section, strike out the words "to vend any of the specified articles;" and insert in lieu thereof, the words, "under the present existing laws."

3d. In the 13th line of the same section, after the word "passed," insert the following proviso: "Provided that any license to vend said articles, may be granted by said clerks, to extend to the second day of May next; for which the person receiving the same, shall pay for the use of the state a sum proportionate to that charged for a license under the existing laws, for a whole year, regarding the time for which it shall issue."

4th. At the end of the 2d section insert the following proviso: "Provided, that no distiller of spirituous liquors, shall at any one time sell less than a quart, without obtaining a license under the provisions of this act."

5th. In the 4th line of the 3d section, after the word "inanner," strike out all that follows of that section, and insert the words "now provided by law;" and the following proviso: "Provided nevertheless, that if the grand jury of any county court, or of the city court of Baltimore, shall signify to the county court, or city court of Baltimore, (as the case may be,) their opinion that a license ought not to be granted to any individual or individuals, named in the lists to be laid before them, under the provisions of this act, that the clerks of said courts, shall not be authorized to grant a license or licenses to any such individual or individuals, without the special direction of the court."

6th. In the sixth line of the 4th section, strike out the words "eighteen dollars," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "ten dollars for a license to keep a victualling house, or a book shop, or an oyster house, and eighteen dollars for every other license required by this section."

7th. In the 24th line of the 5th section, after the word "them" strike out all that follows of that section.

8th. In the 7th line of the 7th section, after the word "Maryland" strike out all that follows of the section, and insert in lieu thereof the following: by action of debt or indictment in the county court of the county, where such offence shall have been committed, or in Baltimore city court, if the offence shall have been committed within the limits of said city."

9th. At the end of the 12th section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of licenses under the said act or acts, to be in force, until the first day of May next; and for which there shall be paid such sum of money for the time that such license is to continue as shall be in just proportion to the sum required by said act or acts for a license for an entire year.

By order, William Kilty, Clk.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 26, 1828.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Petitions of the following titles, were this day severally presented:

By Mr. Duvall, the petition of John Allen, and Verilinda his wife, of Prince-George's county, representing, that they are unable to procure a sufficient support by their bodily labour, and praying such relief as may seem proper.

By Mr. Stewart, of Anne-Arundel, the petition of James Disney, of Williams, of Anne-Arundel county, representing, that he is unable to obtain a subsistence, in consequence of disease, age and infirmities, and praying such assistance as may be deemed proper.

By Mr. Powell, the petition of Benjamin Aydelott, guardian to Polly Mason, of Worcester county, setting forth, that she is insane and crippled in one of her arms, and destitute of the means of support, and praying, in her behalf, for a law granting the said Polly Mason support from said county.

Ordered, That the said petitions be severally referred to the standing committee on pecuniary relief of indigent persons, by county assessments.

By Mr. Martin, the petition of sundry citizens of the village of the Trappe, in the county of Talbot, praying for an act of incorporation, for the purposes therein mentioned; which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Banning and Lloyd. And,

By Mr. Teackle, the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the levy court may be elected by the people; which was read, and on motion by Mr. Teackle, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, chairman of the committee on lotteries, delivered a report, accompanied by the bill therein referred to, entitled, An act to repeal the act therein mentioned; which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table. The said report is as follows:

The committee on lotteries have had under consideration the order directing them to enquire into and report to this house, as to the expediency of repealing an act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled, An act to authorise Elizabeth Littell to institute, carry on and draw, a lottery, the prizes in which shall consist in works in literature and science, and beg leave to report—That they are of opinion that the said law ought to be repealed, for which purpose they herewith report a bill. The committee consider the act in question a manifest departure from the policy of the state, as for some time practised on in regard to private lotteries, or lotteries for the benefit of small communities, corporate associations, or individuals. The state having determined, and as the committee think, very properly, to take the management of lotteries drawn within its limits under its own management and control, and finding itself embarrassed by the grants that had been previously

given for private lotteries, determined, in order that the state system might have a fair trial as a source of revenue, to grant no more private lotteries, which determination has been rigidly adhered to, except in the solitary instance under consideration. And the committee feel compelled to say, that they have not been able to discover any just ground for the distinction made in favour of this case. The prizes in this lottery are to be paid in books, it is true, and in this respect it differs from most other lotteries, but is not the less in the way of the sale of tickets in the state lotteries; for the same amount of money that would purchase a ticket in a book lottery, would purchase a ticket in the money lottery of the state, the inducement in either case to purchase would be the hope of gain, and it is presumed that most adventurers in the book lottery would calculate on converting their prizes, if they were so fortunate as to gain any, into cash, by the sale of the books. And further, the committee are of opinion that Littell himself has the power to make this, in effect, a money lottery, by having an agent privately employed, who may purchase in the books for cash, of which intention he may, as an inducement to adventurers to purchase tickets, give notice previous to the drawing of the lottery, by which means he may make the same parcel of books answer for a large number of lotteries; and the advantages given to said Littell are such as might enable him to be a troublesome competitor to the state in the sale of tickets to wholesale purchasers of the article. The committee moreover are of opinion that inasmuch as the said Littell is left by said act to be the sole judge of the value of his books, being at perfect liberty to fix upon them what price he may please, that it is giving to him, a citizen, too, of another state, an opportunity, if he should be so disposed, of imposing most grossly upon our citizens; it is true, it is provided by said law, that said Littell shall give to the state a number of books equal to one tenth of the whole number of copies proposed to be distributed. But the committee do not think the receipt of such books would compensate for the interference of such private lottery with the system of the state, particularly when said Littell must necessarily act as sole judge of the kind of books to be published. The committee, regarding the proviso, that no book shall be sold or distributed under authority of said act, which shall not have been previously approved by the governor and council, as a nullity, from the manifest impossibility that the governor and council can spare time from their more appropriate duties to examine the medley of new publications that might be presented to them by Mr. Littell. The committee are also of opinion that the books that the state might receive would be of little value, and would by no means compensate for the detriment occasioned to the revenue by the interference of this scheme with the state lotteries, they think the notion of forming public libraries, by means such as those, altogether visionary, and that the few books the state might receive, not being likely to be such as would be useful to the legislature, or to the judiciary; and it being by no means probable that a sufficient number or variety would be received to form a library or libraries, the probability is, that they would be thrown by, as useless lumber, or sold for a fifth part of the sum at which they had been rated.

The committee recommend the repeal of the law on another ground, which they think entitled to the respectful consideration of the house, which is, that this law gives to Mr. Littell (the citizen of another state,) great advantages over publishers of books, (citizens of our own state,) who are assuredly entitled to our protection, and who must fall in any competition, or attempted competition with a rival possessing the advantages given by this law.

The committee think a power so dangerous and improper is given in the third section of the law, that it would justify the repeal, if no other objection existed; they allude to the privilege given to sell the right to draw those lotteries in the state, which it must be borne in mind are not limited as to amount or number of schemes, and might possibly be so extended, and the terms offered be so alluring, as effectually to glut the market, and preclude the sale of state tickets; the very reservation of this right to sell which was no doubt introduced into the law at the suggestion of Mr. Littell himself, marks the speculative object which he had in view in applying for the law, and although the state might be perfectly satisfied as to the character for fairness of Mr. Littell, they have no security that the person or persons to whom he might make sale, would possess the same fair character, or that such purchaser might not prove to be litigious and troublesome to the state. Such being the opinions of the committee, and the law containing the novel provision that the repeal thereof, whenever it may take place, shall not take effect until after the expiration of one year, they think no time should be lost in passing the repealing act.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Edward Hughes, Chairman.

By order, Benjamin Seegar, Com. Clk.

Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, chairman of the committee on lotteries, delivered the following report; which was twice read and concurred in, viz:

The committee on lotteries to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Lisbon, in Anne-Arundel county, praying for a lottery to enable them to complete a church in that place. The petition of sundry militia officers of the city of Baltimore, for the revival of a lottery grant for the purpose of building an armoury; and the petition of sundry persons for a lottery, for the benefit of the stockholders in the Susquehanna Bridge Company, have severally considered the same, and are of opinion that it would be inexpedient, and a departure from the settled policy of the state, to grant the prayer of the petitioners in either case, they therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said petitions.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Edward Hughes, Chairman.

By order, B. Seegar, Com. Clk.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Turner, An act to take the sense of the people on the expediency of electing one senator from each county in this state, and one from the city of Baltimore.

By Mr. Peter, chairman of the committee on divorces, An act for the relief of Emelie Bertheau, of the city of Baltimore. And,

An act for the relief of Temperance Hudson, of Kent county.

By Mr. Douglas of Caroline, An act for changing part of the division line between Dorchester and Caroline counties.

By Mr. McCulloh, An act for the destruction of wolves, bears, panthers, and other noxious animals, in Allegany county.

By Mr. McMahon, An act to enable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, to receive patents for two warrants of survey on certain lands heretofore conveyed in trust by him.

By Mr. Stewart of Baltimore, An act for the widening of Orange alley, in the city of Baltimore.

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Thursday, February 22,

THE LADIES FAIR.

Held on Tuesday at the Rooms, was a most successful exhibition was made of a variety of useful, neat and fancy articles, met with a ready sale.

At sunrise, a national salute fired, which was repeated at sunset. A Military band, Masonic procession. An Oration delivered in St. Anne's Church, the Society of Alumni of St. College, and a crowded assembly, John C. Herbert, esq. About two handsome uniform Companies arrived from Baltimore, which rendered the scene the more animating, closed the festivities of the day.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The following lines were spoken by the gentlemen, and given to William (the eldest of the three Deaf and Dumb), replied as follows:—

To the faithful, their blessed doom And the conqueror's shout, and some's song.

On their raptured ears shall fall, And their tongue of the dumb, in the

They shall hear the trumpet's tone, When it breaks the sleep of the

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From the Daily Albany Argus. THE CONTRAST. The history of the revolutionary states of New England, and they have

These great, but modest and unostentatious characters, who composed the cabinet council of Washington, were always at their bureaux.

They were not to be found scouring the country to gain personal parties.

They were not to be found crossing taverns, paper mills and cross roads, pronouncing convivial panegyrics on their own surpassing honesty and

Can the human imagination conceive the possibility, that Washington could have been for a public dinner, toasting Ebenezer

Another "military chieftain" John Marshall, has presided over the independence of the United States twenty five years. Has this great man developed a powerful perception of justice, great purity of intention, profound legal science, in the discharge of his high office?

Is the period between the year 1783 and the establishment of our constitution, when the country was in the state of anarchy, Gen. George Clinton was of the government of New York.

Gen. Hill to that of Pennsylvania. Gen. Smallwood governed Maryland. Gen. Mead and General Fackley South Carolina, in 1781.

Was there any miracle wrought? Did these military chieftains discover any improper propensities, or any acts of transgression?

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