cincts of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1816, chapter 193.

Mr. White obtained leave to bring in a bill, to revive and amend an act, for the benefit of John L. Trundle of Montgomery county, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 241.

Mr. Johnson obtained leave to bring in a bill, for the division of Baltimore and Frederick counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of Westminster.

On motion by Mr. Turner,

Ordered, That the speaker be requested to appoint a standing committee, to consist of seven members, on the subject of the coloured population of this state.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to compel the president, directors, and managers of the Baltimore and York Turnpike-road Company, to keep said road in repair, agreeable to their original act of incorporation.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the clerk of Baltimore county court to record a certain deed therein mentioned.

Mr. Harper asked the following leave:

Leave to bring in a bill to provide for the travelling expenses of the judges of the court of appeals.

On the question being put, will the house grant the leave? it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill to reduce into one the several acts of assembly, respecting elections, and to regulate such elections.

Which was read.

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

Thursday, Jan. 3d, 1833.

Mr. Richardson, of Caroline, presented a petition of William Jones, of Caroline county, a revolutionary soldier,—and

Mr. Bruff presented a petition of Charles Smith, of Talbot county, a soldier of the revolutionary war; severally praying to be placed on the pension roll;

Mr. Hollman presented a petition of Elizabeth Pope and William C. Drury, of Washington county, praying the passage of an act for the sale of the real estate therein mentioned.

Mr. Carter presented a petition of Ann Chilton, William Francis Chilton, and James Chilton, of Caroline county, praying the passage of an act, for the sale of part of the real estate of William Chilton, deceased, for the benefit of his heirs.

Mr. Worthington presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Frederick counties, praying for an act, authorising the opening of a road thereon mentioned.

Mr. Lantz presented a petition of Anne Postlewait, of Allegany county, praying to be remunerated for the revolutionary services of her husband, Samuel Postlewait.

Mr. Cottman presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Somerset county, in relation to the rebuilding a Court-house for said county.

Mr. Teackle presented ten memorials and petitions of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the western shore report to this house the aggregate amount of revenue paid into the Treasury by each county, the city of Baltimore, and the city of Annapolis, (as nearly as can be ascertained) and the amount disbursed to each respectively, for the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, ending 30th of November, 1832.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a communication from the Lottery Commissioners, on the subject of Lotteries; endorsed, "referred by the Senate to the consideration of this House;" which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Clerk of the house, containing a list of all bills, resolutions, and reports, which originated in the house and were referred from the preceding to the succeeding session.

Messrs. Willson and Worthington, the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that a quorum of the house having convened, were ready to proceed to business, and receive any communication he might be pleased to lay before them, reported, that the committee had performed the duties of their appointment, and that the Governor had answered that he would transmit a communication to this house to day at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Sutton obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the granting writs of replevin by justices of the peace, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Hollman obtained leave to bring in a bill, for the sale of real estate therein mentioned.

Mr. Wright, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to correct an error, and make valid a deed from John Hicks and wife, to Jeremiah Marshall, of Dorchester county.

Mr. Burgess, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to repeal an act, for regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state; passed, December session, 1825, chapter 206, so far as it relates to Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Hollman, obtained leave to bring in a bill, authorising the commissioners of Washington county, to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a stone bridge across the Antietam creek, at Funkstown, where the old wooden bridge now stands.

Mr. Pratt obtained leave to bring in a bill, to lay off the state in Congressional Districts.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to establish Magistrates District courts in this state, and prescribing their powers and duties.

Mr. Compton, obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled An act, relating to the duties of the commissioners of Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Jones, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to confirm an act, to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Somerset county, into election districts; passed at December session, 1831.

Mr. Harper submitted the following order,

Ordered, That the Librarian be directed to purchase for the use of the Legislature, five copies of the debates of the last Convention of Virginia.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Hammond, said order was amended by striking out the word "five," and inserting "fifteen."

The said order was then read the second time as amended, and adopted.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of general information, and that the public may more fully know the proceedings of the General Assembly, that, at the request in writing, addressed to the public printers of the two houses of the legislature by the editors of newspapers, or public journals in this state, who may desire the same for publication, to have every day of the session, forwarded a copy of the printed journals of proceedings of the Senate and House of Delegates.

The clerk of the Executive delivered the following communication from his excellency the governor; which was read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, January 3d, 1833.

Gentlemen of the Senate and the House of Delegates:

The arrival and departure of the seasons have brought us to the close of another year. Since my last annual communication to you, events have taken place in the natural and political world, some of which have been distinguished by nothing uncommon, while others have been peculiarly distressing. The most fearful visitation of disease which we have ever experienced, has, since we parted, visited our state, and has now passed away. The dreaded enemy has been encountered, and although some valuable citizens have perished, yet upon the whole, we have most abundant cause to be thankful to the Divine Disposer of events that we have suffered, comparatively, so little.—The Asiatic Cholera, in its approach to us, carried dismay into the stoutest hearts, and whilst the panic continued, was more appalling than the ascertained existence of it.—Our state has suffered in some of her cities and villages, but a merciful Providence has prevented the ravages of the destroyer from extending throughout the country. The productions of the earth necessary to the existence and welfare of man, have been bountifully granted to us, and the cup of our felicity would be full but for the spirit of insubordination which has evinced itself by a part of the population of a sister state. Whilst this subject presses upon my mind, I would call your attention to the accompanying Ordinance of the Convention of S. Carolina, transmitted to this department by that body, with a request that it may be laid before you. In noticing this extraordinary document, I would beg leave to state, that nothing but a solemn conviction of duty would induce any remarks from me, in the hope that reflection amongst this deluded people will create a reaction and induce them to a different course—yet having been myself taught not to shrink from responsibility in the expression of opinions, when such opinions seemed to be called for, I submit my views upon the subject. The doctrines of South Carolina, I conscientiously believe, will be rejected by the unanimous voice of the people of Maryland. The doctrine of nullification, I hold to be perfectly untenable. If a state has the right to nullify the acts of the general government, each citizen of a state has the same right to nullify the acts of a state: Such a doctrine would meet with universal reprobation—yet such a result would only be carrying out in *extenso*, the doctrine advanced by South Carolina. Upon the subject of disunion I would speak in still stronger language. Such a topic a few years back, would have been received every where with execration; it is here still considered as sacrilege, a severance of the union of soul and body, and only to be thought of by desperate men or unfortunate maniacs. I would appeal to the gallant Carolinians and point them to the battle fields upon their soil, where the toil of the patriots of "76 was endured, where heroic deeds were performed, and where the best blood of the country was spilt to purchase that independence and that union, which is now spoken of so lightly." I would then ask them, what will the feelings of that heroic individual be, who flew to aid us from a foreign land in the days of our adversity, and first put his foot upon the soil of Carolina, when he shall hear that the beautiful fabric of liberty which he aided in erecting, is about to be torn down, and the fond hope that a people can govern themselves shall be dispelled? That a Merciful Providence may prevent such a consequence, and that the people of Carolina may retrace their steps, should be the earnest prayer of every good citizen of this yet happy and now wide extended Union.

Our country during the past autumn, has experienced an irreparable loss in the decease of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last of that fearless band of patriots who proclaimed our Independence. The last star in that bright galaxy of liberty and union is blotted out forever. The last of those conscript patriots who "in the times which tried men's souls," pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honours," to perpetuate that independence which they had so fearlessly proclaimed, has been gathered to the home of his fathers. He had lived to see us manfully and successfully resisting the oppression and tyranny of an English Ministry. He had lived to see us engaged in a second war with that same power, not only without tarnishing, but which resulted in greatly augmenting our national glory. He had lived to see our numerous and diversified resources rapidly developing under the guidance of our national legislature. He had lived to see us marching with gigantic strides to the attainment of the legitimate objects of government, the prosperity and happiness of the people. He had lived to see us attain the foremost rank among the nations of the earth, and the influence of our example overturning thrones and despotic institutions, and establishing liberty and the rights of man upon the ruins; and his heart gladdened at the bright and glorious prospects of his country, and the stability of that edifice which he had labored to erect.

But he had likewise lived to see a glorious Union lose that reverence in which, until recently, it was universally beheld, and the stability of our institutions threatened by that spirit of anarchy and disunion which the warning voice of the father of his country calls upon us "indignantly to frown upon," and to proclaim that the "Union cannot IN ANY EVENT, be abandoned."

The present Chief Magistrate of our country having been re-elected by the voice of the people, his known and declared hostility to the Bank of the United States leaving the fate of that institution no longer doubtful, I deem it proper for the commercial purposes of Maryland to point out some means of creating a substitute for the withdrawal of a large bank circulation. Under these impressions, I would suggest to the present legislature the propriety of establishing a State Bank, to be founded upon the funds of the state. I have carefully perused all the documents on this subject which have been submitted to me by the enlightened statesman, who the last year acted as chairman of the committee of ways and means in the house of delegates. My impression was formerly decidedly hostile to the measure, but from conviction, I now declare my change of sentiment, and one of the reasons of this change is founded upon the success which similar institutions have exhibited in other states. I will close this subject, by recommending the communications which you will have before you relative to this subject, to your serious consideration.

Whilst thus submitting to you a scheme for the benefit of the people, let me not forget that there is another subject of still greater importance. I allude to the education of all classes. There is no subject which has elicited more solicitude than this: it is of vital importance to the existence of our free institutions; but it must be admitted, that Maryland the system of education is far removed from perfection. One of the causes of this is found in our sparse and scattered population. Although free schools are established in some of the counties, yet the good effects of them are not felt in that satisfactory manner and to that extent which is desirable. Some other means ought to be resorted to, and would suggest for your consideration the propriety of devoting part of the funds of the state to the ample endowment of a sufficient number of colleges for the education of our youth, thereby preventing the necessity of seding a vast quantity of treasure to other states for that purpose. I would with great pleasure refer to the distinguished sons of Maryland who have presented this subject in more glowing colours than I can, and invite your attention to the files of your body for their opinions and arguments in relation to it. Should the general government come to the conclusion to make an equitable distribution of the public lands amongst the states, the proceed from this source would contribute largely towards the means of obtaining this desirable end.

By an act of the Legislature, the Governor is authorized to appoint twenty Deaf and Dumb children, to be sent to the Asylum at Philadelphia, for the purpose of being educated in that institution. The application for appointments are frequent. Some, who are appointed, from different causes, are never sent, and great delay often takes place in the sending of others. It is a most noble charity, on the part of the State, and the number authorized ought constantly to be complete. I would therefore state, that an alteration in the law might be advantageous, specifying some short time for the persons appointed to arrive at the Institution, and requiring a certificate from the Managers of the admission of the individual. Should the time for the reception of the certificate elapse the vacancy would be immediately supplied by the appointment of some other of those unfortunate persons.

There is a subject connected with the Internal Improvement of the state, to which I beg leave to call your most serious attention. It is well known to every member of your honourable body, that Maryland has embarked her funds liberally in support of a system of Internal Improvement—that there are now fostered by her, and constructing under her auspices, two stupendous works, for the connexion of the Western with the Atlantic waters. The completion of either of these works would be an achievement, of which any single state might be proud. Yet, after devoting her treasure to an enormous amount in support of these works, an obstacle has arisen to the extension of one work, caused by the jealously of the conductors of the other, which was first chartered, but from the discoveries and inventions of man was found to be not so well calculated to attain the object. The legislature, at its last session, willing and wishing to witness the progress of both, passed a resolution, to which I have the honour to refer you as No. 108 on the list, in which, in effect, the Directors of the Canal Company, (who by a legal decision, had obtained possession of the valley through which both works were calculated to pass,) are requested to permit the Rail-Road to pass the difficult and narrow places of the valley of the Potomac with them. This assent to the reasonable request of so high a power as the state of Maryland, has been virtually refused; and the Canal Company, not content with this refusal, and in defiance of the known and expressed wishes of the state, has actually changed the location of the Canal, as originally laid down along the narrow passes between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, and has now occupied the ground in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of the Rail-Road being extended through that part of the valley. Whereas, had they evinced that deference to the wishes of the state, which ought to have characterized their proceedings, ample room might have been afforded for the successful prosecution of both works. The directors of the Canal Company, it would appear, have thus thwarted the expressed wishes of the state, equally interested in both works, and for no other evident reason, than from a determined hostility to another work which they have chosen to consider in the light of a formidable rival. I have not the slightest fear that the Rail-Road will not reach its ultimate destination.—Yet, I cannot but perceive that the expense of its construction will be increased by the illiberal act of the Canal Company; and I submit to your consideration whether the dignity of the state would not be consulted by a refusal of any future favours requested by the Canal Company, until that Company shall be made to retrace her steps, and afford a passage for the Rail-Road, upon such terms as the legislature may in its wisdom think proper. Should you concur with me in the opinion, that the dignity and interest of the state are concerned in this matter, I would strenuously urge upon you the importance of finally adjusting the subject, (should it be in your power,) in such a way as to leave no room for future injustice, but to compel the Canal company to permit the Rail Road to pass as far as Harper's Ferry, according to the resolution of the legislature, and in such manner as will enable the company to construct the Rail Road without any additional expense in consequence of the changes which have been made in the location of the Canal.

A copy of the last annual report of the Rail-Road company, together with a communication from the President of that company, is herewith submitted.

I also submit a report from the agent of the state, who attended the meetings of the Canal company, which were called to consider the resolution of the state before referred to.

The Susquehannah Rail-Road has made considerable progress the past season, and the importance of that work would justify a still greater share of the patronage and liberality of the state. I have not received any report from the directors of this company, but presume it will be laid before you, during the session.

Permit me to call your attention to the subject of the Inspection of Flour. The present law appears to be liable to some objections, and, in my opinion, no law upon this subject could be passed which would have a better effect than one similar to those now existing in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania. There is no subject of more importance to the people of every class than the establishment and preservation of a proper standard, and for the inspection of the essential article of flour, and until such standard is put upon the same footing with those of our sister states, this vast staple of our state will not command abroad the price which is given for the same articles from other quarters. The standard for this article, once adopted, ought to continue the same, even should the crop of wheat from any casuality be so indifferent as not to make a barrel of Superfine Flour, for it is well known that the quality of the crop varies, and if the standard for Superfine is varied accordingly, it requires years to recover the character in foreign markets, which such alteration would cause it to lose in a single year,

The prevailing feeling in several of our sister states in regard to lotteries, would seem to offer a favourable opportunity to attempt their entire suppression. They constitute a system of gambling which, although licensed, is extremely prejudicial. I would suggest the propriety of legislative action upon the subject. Should you agree with me that they ought to be abolished, it would be proper, for the purpose of accomplishing the end, that the legislature should adopt a resolution to be communicated to the respective states, proposing to do away the system whenever the other states should do the same. The reason is evident why such a course ought to be adopted, for should any state refuse its sanction, the state so refusing would receive a vast amount from other states, for the purchase of tickets, and the object endeavoured to be gained would be entirely defeated, but should all the states agree to the proposition to take effect at the same time, there would be an end to a system tending to demoralize the people, and which often offers an incentive to corruption and fraud.

I have the honour to lay before you the report of the Adjutant General, with the names of those officers who have reported to him agreeably to the provisions of resolution No. 121, of last session. The militia law of this state has become nearly a dead letter, and will require your attention. Upon this difficult subject, I would suggest an inquiry of the expediency of repealing the present militia laws, (which from the number of amendments have become intricate, and almost impossible to be understood) leaving the commissioned officers as they are, and passing a new law, plain and easily to be comprehended, and which should place the militia upon a respectable footing. I would mention for your inquiry, whether it would not be proper to furnish each man with arms, and when we consider that the state receives her quota of arms from the general government, we may be led to doubt whether the plan would not be less expensive in the end than the indiscriminate appropriations of arms in case of emergency. By the adoption of this plan the arms would be in the hands of the people, and although, many would no doubt, be carried beyond the limits of the state, in case of the removal of their possessors, yet they would not be lost to the country, and great advantage would be gained by having the soldier and his arms connected, should, any unhappy cause occur for their use.

The Report of the Board of Managers, for removing the free people of colour from the state, is also sent herewith; although their operations have been circumscribed during the past year, yet it is believed, that a perseverance in this plan will lead to results of the most pleasing and important consequences. The prosecution of this system, may probably, at some distant day, tend to the restoration of the whole of our coloured population, to the land of their forefathers.

The five per cent. stock issued by the executive, on account of the purchase and building of ware-houses, in the city of Baltimore, for the inspection of tobacco, was all redeemed, when it became payable in April last. The only debt now existing on account of said ware-houses, is the loan of $48,000, obtained by the treasurer of the western shore, which will not become payable until the year 1837. There is a considerable sum now in the treasury, arising from the inspection of tobacco, which cannot be applied to the extinguishment of that debt, for the payment of which it is pledged, otherwise than by purchase; and I submit to your consideration the propriety of giving authority to the treasurer of the western shore, to purchase said stock, under such restrictions and limitations, as you may deem necessary.

In compliance with the direction of the laws relating to the Penitentiary, I lay before you the annual report of the directors of that institution, exhibiting its operations for the past year, and the present state of its concerns.

The several proposals for furnishing stationary for the executive and legislative departments of the government for the ensuing year, which have been received by the clerk of the council, in virtue of a resolution of the general assembly, are herewith submitted for your consideration.

The accompanying communications from the respective executives of the several states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware, with copies of letters from this department to each of said executives, and an opinion of the attorney general, upon one of the subjects of said correspondence; and also a report and resolutions of the general assembly of New-Hampshire, and a communication from the collector of the port of Baltimore, stating a difficulty which has occurred, in relation to the inspection of tobacco from other states, passing through Baltimore to other markets within the United States, are submitted for your consideration, and such action on them respectively, as you may deem necessary and proper.

The several laws and resolutions of the last general assembly, conferring authority and directing the performance of specific duties by the executive have been duly attended to, and the wishes of the legislature complied with.

By a resolution of the legislature, my predecessor in office was directed to procure (amongst others which have been delivered as ordered,) a sword with suitable devices to be presented to the late gallant Capt. George W. Rogers, of the Navy, for his good conduct during the late war. Before the sword was completed, this gentleman departed for a foreign station to take command of a squadron—he, alas was destined never to return, and this memorial of his services and worth still remains in the executive chamber, awaiting the direction of the legislature, as I did not feel myself authorised to make any disposition of it after the decease of the individual for whom it was intended.

I have thus endeavoured, rather to prompt your action upon some important subjects, than to urge them for adoption under my views. Some of my ideas are perhaps, totally erroneous, but at this period, when there is to be about to be a separation between us, I hope that you will draw the veil of charity over all the errors in this communication, and permit me to state, in concluding this message, that I do not wish to be considered as a candidate for re-election. In making this declaration I do it with deep humility, by no means supposing, that any will have cause for regret but I do so merely from the necessity of making known to you my determination. I have not the vanity to suppose, that such a declaration would be necessary, but as custom seems to have fixed the period of re-election to the extent of the legal term of qualification, I may be allowed to think, that the partiality of some friends would wish my continuance in office. In taking leave of you permit me to return you my thanks for the high honour you have conferred upon me, and condemn me not for saying, that through my administration, I have acted with a single eye to the advancement of the honour, dignity and prosperity of the state.

I have the honour to be
With the highest consideration,
Your obedient humble servant,
GEORGE HOWARD.

Friday, Jan. 4th, 1833.

Mr. Sutton presented a petition of Elizabeth Smith, of Harford county, praying the passage of an act, to authorize the clerk of Harford county court, to record a deed of manumission therein mentioned;

Mr. Louthan presented a petition of Lucinda Rodgers, of Allegany county, praying to be divorced from her husband Arthur M. Rogers, for certain causes therein mentioned.

Mr. Johnson, presented a petition of Fanny Easterday, of Frederick county, praying to be divorced from her husband Jacob Easterday.

Mr. Lantz presented a petition of Isaac Nixen, of Allegany county, praying for a divorce from his wife Mary Nixon;

Mr. Breyer presented a petition of Berrod W. Marriott, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, praying to be refunded a sum of money erroneously paid by him into the Western Shore Treasury.

George A. Thomas, presented a peti- sundry citizens of the Town of Port in Cecil county, praying for an al- in the law, respecting the inspection er.

Mr. Johnson, presented a petition of Warring, (a coloured man,) praying passage of an act, authorising the Frederick county court, to record a manumission therein mentioned.

tion by Mr. Teackle.

ed, That so much of the Executive ication as relates to the decease of rable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, of that fearless band of patriots who d our Independence," be referred t committee of seven members, to junction with such committee as the ay appoint, to devise some suitable ial of respect to the memory of the d.

so much thereof as relates to "the of establishishing a State Bank," be to the select committee heretofore d on that subject.

so much thereof as relates to educa- the deaf and dumb children, be re- the standing committee on educa-

so much thereof as relates to inter- rovement, be referred to the standing tee on that subject.

so much thereof as relates to the in- h of flour be referred to the standing tee on inspections.

so much thereof as relates to Lotte- referred to the standing committee Lotteries.

so much thereof as relates to the re- the adjutant-general, and the militia, ed to the standing committee on the

so much thereof as relates to the re- the board of managers for removing people of colour from this state, be re- to the standing committee heretofore ed on that subject.

so much thereof as relates to the five t. stock issued by the executive, be re- to the standing committee on ways and

so much thereof as relates to the pe- ry, be referred to the committee on and punishments.

so much thereof as relates to commu- s from the respective states of Penn- a, Virginia and Delaware; also a report solutions of the general assembly of Hampshire, and a communication from ector of the port of Baltimore, be re- to the joint select committee heretofore ointed, on the Ordinance of the Con- of South Carolina.

that so much thereof as relates to a ion directing the executive to procure l for the late gallant Capt. George W. s, be referred to a select committee.

motion by Mr. Heard,

dered, That so much of the executive ge as relates to the subject of the in- on of tobacco, be referred to a select ittee of seven, to be appointed by the er.

Compton submitted the following mes- which was read, assented to, and sent senate:

emen of the Senate,

e propose to appoint a select committee en members, to act in conjunction with committee as your honourable body may t, to devise some suitable tribute of re to the memory of the venerable Charles ll, the last surviving signer of the De- on of Independence, and have nominat that purpose on the part of this house, s. Compton, Gantt, Jones, Jenkins, Willson, and George A. Thomas.

Hammond obtained leave to bring in a confirm an act to alter and repeal all of the constitution and form of go- nt relates to the division of Frede- unty into twelve election districts, and r purposes, passed at December ses- 31, chapter 112.

clerk of the senate returned the bill, d, A further supplement to the act, en- An act to incorporate Frederick-town, derick county,

, the bill, entitled, An act to alter and e name of Luther Baker, of the city ltimore, to Martin Luther Baker; seve- endorsed, 'will pass.'

dered to be engrossed.

d delivered a bill originated in and pass- the senate, entitled, An act supplemen- to an act regulating the inspection of hides and skins in the city of Balti- which was read and referred to the ittee on inspections.

d the following message:

emen of the House of Delegates,

have received your message proposing ppointment of a joint committee of both on such part of the message of the go- as relates to the proceedings of the convention in South Carolina, and concur n. We have appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate to join the mittee of your house, Messrs. Weyer- man, Page, Dennis and Emory.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, reported a bill correct an error and make valid a deed John Hicks and wife, to Jeremiah Mar- l of Dorchester county.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill to autho- the clerk of Frederick county court to ort the deed of manumission therein men- ned.

Which were severally read the first and se- nd time by special order, and passed.

Mr. Hollman reported a bill to authorise commissioners of Washington county to ld a stone bridge across Antietam creek, the road leading from Funkstown to Wil- msport, where the old wooden bridge now nds.

Mr. Turner reported a bill to authorize the erk of Baltimore county court to record a rtain deed therein mentioned.