TY, Set.

subscriber Chief

Court of Anne-

ne-Arundel coun-

nents thereto. as resided two years as may be made a. and America. the said Shadrack of from imprisonment, and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount, and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a top of the time of the paying and a discount of the paying are all made. he said county court e, if any they have, k Forrest should not said act, and supple-

CH'S. BREWER, . S. GREEN, Clk.

January, in the year

nd eight hundred and

Asmons. M'NEIR,

TAILOR. lirect from London alsons and Vest. as

A NEW AND CREAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our cancer but the following prospectus of a new; and even the following prospectus of a new; and even the following prospectus of a new; and even the following prospectual that the first week of text and the due, S. and M.. sued from this office in the first week of next low marked January. It will not be in so ceiverient a do, marked S. form for binding as the present, with which ested to prove it will in no way interfere, but it will make tocks cheap beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are nuch ought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any node half so rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are probabited. A lifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from four to six cents; a Marryat nosel for twelve cents, and others in propor-

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Twas one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door."

That object has been accomf his creditors on plished; we have given to books wings, and tain the same be they have flown to the uttermost parts of our and the said John vast continent, carrying society to the seclaslied the court by ded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to re-laryland immediate duce prices, and render the access to a liteof his application, rary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a inty, to answer week, and to add as a piquant reasoning to ations as may the dish a few columns of shorter literary one appointed matters, and a summary of the news and benefit of the events of the day. We know by experience Sunderland, and calculation that we can go at !! further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

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The price will be two dollars to clubs of g appointed Nathan to has given bond as five subscribers where the paper is 'conwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars, single mail subscribers, three has the said Shadrack will be charged to the remitter; the low price

this great literary undertaking are all made. he said county court and the proprietor has redeemed all his that day, for the purno fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can trustee for their be- | be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly 19sucd, and will contain in a year reading mat-ter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned

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ESTING, all of the state of the control of the con May 5.

vol. XCII.

The Aarpland Gasette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1837.

Princed and Papished by JOYAS GREEN, It the Brick Building on the Public

Circle. Price--Three Dollars per anunm.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

HE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THO! SAND SUBSCRIBERS - The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with ly introduced or furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, naving proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe. have already been published without interfering with its news and miscel-lineous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts: Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Givng full accounts of sales, markets, and news

of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to beread, weekly, by at least two hundred trussed people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the subjurd to the lakes. The paper has been xsolong established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of apposite politics. The Pennsylvanian siys—"The Siturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union; the other, the lequirer and Daily Courier, says, 44t is the largest journal pub-listed in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star epirt of the editors, and no means more fica jour to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled libe-

rality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836. says, othe Siturday Courier, is decidedly the bot Family Newspaper ever published in this of any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,raried, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is publishin a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterrising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which connot fail to orthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, are to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance

THE QUARTO EDITION.

C. ier the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIR-ROR, will commence with the publication of the Perze Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contibutions to merican Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in conpetition for the \$500 premiums, will advalue and interest to the succeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedzwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at nome and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

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TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on

the New York Albion, will be put at precise ly one halt the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)
WOODWARD & CLARKE.

POETRY.

Philadelphia.

From the Cabinet of Modern Art. LA ROSA PARLANTE.

I breathe on the roses I offer to thee Every leaf that uncloses says something from me: They come from our garden, that summer world, where The soft bloscoms harden to cherry and pear. Where fruit and where flowers together unfold, And the morning's bright hours call the bee to his gold And the morning's origin nours can he oee to his giona.
On the wreath that I bind thee our summer has sione,
Ah, where will it find thes—afar and alone!
The walls that have bound thee are dusky and high,
And dark roofs are round thee that shut out the sky.
But the rooss I gather will bring thee again
Our vallers soft weather, its sunshine and rain. When art thou returning—how long wilt thou roam? The wealth thou art earning is not worth thy home. The lark's lightest singing awakes me from sleep That thine image was bringing—I waken and weep! By the prayers that attend thee—the fond heart th

yearns, Let the roses I send say—"return love, return" To thy heart let them enter!—mid care and mid toil Hath its innermost centrone spot without soil. Where the cold world is measured by trath not its ow And my image is treasured—loved—loving and lone! Though life have encusted its tast on the shrine, That heart may be trusted—I know it by mine!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Beatly's Miscellany, edited by Boz. THE IRISH SQUIRE'S PAGE. BY MR. SAMUEL LOVER.

"Ride into the town, and see it there's a leter for me,' said the squire, one day, to our hero.

-Yis sir. You snow where to go? -- To the town

·But do you know where to go in the town! And why don't you ask, you stupid thief?

-Sure, I'd find out, sir.' *Didn't I often tell you to ask what you're to io, when you don't know?'-Yis sir.

And why don't you?' -I don't like to be troublesome, sir.' Confound you!' sai! the squire; though he ould not help laughing at Andy's excuse for re-

maining in ignorance. Well,' continued he, 'go to the post office .where they sell gunpowder.'

·You're right for once,' said the squire; for his Majesty's postmaster was the person who had the privilege of dealing in the afores aid combus-·Go then to the post office, ask for a letter for me. Remember,-not gunpowder, but a 'Yis sir,' said Andy, who got astride of his

hack, and trotted away to the post office. On arriving at the shop of the post master, (for that person carried on a brisk trade in groceries, gimlets, broad cloth and linen drapery.) Andy presented himself at the counter, and said,

Who do you want it for?' said the post master, in a tone which Andy considered an aggres. sion upon the sacredness of private life; so Andy thought the coolest contempt he could throw upon the prying importanence of the p st masr was to repeat his question.

·I want a letther, sir, it you please.' And who do you want it for?' repeated the

.What's that to you?' said Andy.

The post master, lauguing at his simplicity, told him he could not tell what letter to give him unless he told him the direction. The directions I got was to get a letther

here. that the directions. ·Who gave you those directions?'-The mas-

'And who's your master?'-What consam is that o' your ?'

·Why you stupid rascal! if you don't tell me his name, how can I give you a letter!'—You by gor, I brought your honour the worth o'your could give it if you liked; but you're fond of axion money, any how.' in' impident questions, bekase you think I'm

Go along out o' this. Your master must be as great a goose as yourself to send such a messenger.'—Bad luck to your impidence!' said and amasing the readers of that interesting pa-Andy; us it squire Egan you dar to say goose

Oh, Squire Egan's your master then?—Y15; the first time in print. We take the following axe you any thing to say again it?

Only that I never saw you before.'—Taith,

"The revolutionary war furnishes a variety have you any thing to say again it?'
Only that I never saw you before.'— l'aith.

then, you'll never see me again it I have my own I won't give you any letter for the squire, unless I know you're his servant. Is there any one in the town knows you!

Plenty,' said Andy; "it is not every one is as gnorant as you.'

Just at this moment a person entered the house to get a letter, to whom Andy was known; and he vouched to the post master that the account he gave of bimself was true -You may give him the squire's letter Have you one for me?—Yes, sir,' said the post master, producing

one: four pence.'

The new comer paid the four-pence postage, and left the shop with his letter.

Here's a letter for the squire, said the post

What 'ud I pay eleven-pence for?'-For

To the devil wid you? Didn't I see you give Mr. Delany a letther for four pence this minit, and a bigger letther than this; and now you

want me to pay eleven pence for this scrap of a thing. Do you think I'm a fool?' ·No; but I'm sure of it,' said the post master. "Well, you're welkim to think what you plase;

but don't be delaying me now; here's four-pence for you, and gi' me the letther.' Go along, you stupid thief?' said the post master, taking up the letter, and going to serve

a customer with a mousetrep.
While this person, and many others were served, Andy lounged up and down the shop, every now and then putting in his head in the middle of the customers, and saying, will you

gi'ane the letther?' He waited for above half an hour, in defiance of the anathemas of the postmaster, and at last beet, by offering a bounty, for a limited number left, when he found it impossible to get the common justice for his master which he thought he deserved as well as another man; for under this impression. Andy determined to give no more

The squire in the meantine was getting impotient for his return, and when Andy made his appearance, asked if there was a letter for

There is, sir,' said Andy.
Then give it to me,'—I haven't, sir.'
What do you mean?'—He wouldn't give it

to me, sir.' Who wouldn't give it to you?-That old chate beyont in the town,--wanting to charge

Many be it's a double letter. Why the devil improving their soil, but almost without the in'm you pay what he asked, sit? -- Arran, sir, means et subsistence Instend of the targe supwhy would I let you be enated. It's not a plies of small grain furnish d for foreign mark

·You'll provoke me to break your neck some day, you vagabond! Ride back for your life, pect of the present, any thing likely to improve

sellin' them before my face for four pence die b.ck. you secondrel, or I'll horsewhip you; and it you're longer than an hour, I' I have

you ducked in the horse pond!" Andy vanished, and made a second visit to the post office. When he arrived, two other You know the post office, I suppose!'- Yis, sit; persons were getting letters, and the post master was selecting the epistics for each, from a parcel that lay before him on the counter; at the sime time many shop customers were waiting

> I'm come for that letther,' said Andy -Til attend to you by and by." The masther's is a harry !-- Let him wait

till his hurry's over.' 4H. H murther me if I'm not back soon."-

·I'm glad to hear it.' While the post master went on with such provoking answers to these appeals for despatch, Andy's eye caught the heap of letters that by on the counter; so, while certain weiging of soap and t bacco was going torward, he contrived to beco. e possessed of two letters from the hear; and, having off eted that, waited patiently enough until it was the great man's pleasure to give him the missive directed to his

Then did Andy bestride his back, and, in triumph at his trick on the post master, rattle along the road homeward as fast as his back could carry him. He came into the squire's presence, his face beaming with delight, an air of saif-satisfied superiority in his manner, quite unaccountable to his master, until he pulled forth his hand, which had been grubbing up his prizes from the bottom of his pocket, and holding three letters over his head, while he said ·Look at that!' he next slapped them down under his broad fist on the table before the squire,

saying.
- Well! if he aid make me pay eleven-pence,

OLD TIMES.

A correspondent of the Plymouth (Mars.) per, with anecdotes and reminiscences of the Revolutionary War, part of which appear for

of medenis some very amusing and some very interesting. The following is a very singular one. Capt. Benjamin Lawrence who had the command of a company of minute men in Free-town, on hearing of the affer at Lexington, or dered his surgeants to mu ter the company and have them meet him at the alarm post to proceed to Roxbury. They accordingly met hun there, prepared for the march, having their distinguishing liberty caps on with this motto, "Liberty or Death?" The company was properly paraded, and previous to their-march he made the follow-

ing address to them.

Fellow Soldiers! We are now going to hazard our lives in the high places of the field of battle in defence of all that is now and dear to us. Ty. ranny has fixed his iron grasp on us, and we

the best fine white paper of the same size as | master. You've to pay me eleven-pence post- | must either conquer, or live and die slaves! It | crease her commercial facilities, by means of is true we have got to contend with a nation i long famed in arms. Their troops have long reaped the laurels of the field; and their fleets have, in triumph wafted their thunder to the most remote margin of the ocean and the most potent nations have been by them made to trem-Heaven's on our side; and I have wished, ever since I have been big enough to wish, that whenever I died, that I might fall in the field of battle; then I know that I should ride the clouds barchacked!

Rochester, March 7, 1837.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom has been reterred the petitions of the citizens of various parts of the State, praying legislative aid to be pursued by the legislature. Our great for agriculture in general, and particularly to staple wheat has failed for a number of succesencourage the growth of the mulberry and sugar | sive years, and will not in all probability for of years, beg leave respectfully to REPORT:

That after attentively considering the statements made by the petitioners, of the imporrished condition of the farming interest of the State, they are but too powerfully impressed with the truth of the picture drawn by them, and fear that a deeper investigation of the subject would but add darker shades to the picture -They fear also, that upon a fair examination the planters and tobacco growing interest would gain but little by a comparison. For a numb rof successive years, the almost entire failure of the wheat crop the great staple of Maryland, has so crippled the farm as of the State, that they are left at this time not only without the means of double letther at all; n t above half the size o' ets by the farmers of the State, the last year one of Mr. Delany got befor my face for four presents the melancholy spectacle of a dependance of forign supplies for domestic consump tion. Nor do your committee see, in the pros you omachaun! and pay whatever he asks, and get no the letter. — Why, sir, I tell you he was addition to the supplies which will be required for the present subsistence of the people, they may be oblige I to depend on foreign importation

for their seed. pinion of your committee from any sudden or part of injudicious cultivation of the soil, and of cents per pound. injudicious legislation, or rather from the want rticalarly tayourable, once perhaps in ten er him into fatal hope, that they would often fe-

were sangel visits, few and for between," and have brought him at last to the unwelcome conclusion that the staff or which he rested is broken, and that in prosecution of his present systhe remedy! In the absence so far of legislative aid, the only remedy that had been tried, has adorn by their talents and enterprise, our more legislative aid, promising richer harvests! These are questions not difficult to be an

rived from its credit for the last few years? Immense sums have been borrowed, and are now, as is recommended. If those crops sho under your laws, about being borrowed to in-

Rail-roads and canals. How are these immense this money? By the faith of the State. Hole what capital is the faith of the State bised! -Upon the value of the real estate of her citizens principally. Who are these citizen . The impoverished farmers and pla ters-for all to whom you have been now jayok sl. What will be the effect produced by a judicious application of part of those means to the im revement of your lands—to double eye treble the States capital, the basis of her credit? Let then the means of the State be so applied, say your contnittee emphatically.

The only question then is-how are these

means to be applied.
The petitioners themselves, have in the opinion of your committee, suggested the best course introduced to supply its place? Your petitioners prop se two - which your committee believo are likely not only to supply the loss of the wheat crops—but probably far to surpass it in value, even in its most auspicious times. The experiments that have been tried in this country for the last fifty years, prove incontestibly, that the change and soil are adapted to the growth of which if any credit is to be given to the statements of men of high character in this country, as well as in Europe, is more profitable even than cotton. The Italian mulberry introduc d into this State previous to the revolution, is now so thoroughly acclimated, that it is among the hardiest of our trees. There is probably, no member of the legislature to whom this fact is not familiar, and if there should be one, he can satisfy himself by a short walk into almost any field in the environ of this city.

The Silesian of sugar beet, is also presented by the petitioners as another crop worthy the patronizi g care of the State.

mon garden beet, and is said to be equally hardy. There is no one ignorant of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the growth of this vege-table. The cultivation of the sugar beet is about to be commenced in some of the northern This state of things has not proceeded in the and western States, on a large scale, for the unexpected causes,-it has been the result in France is, that it may be made for about five

If sugar can be made in France at five cents of judicious legislative encouragement to the per pound your committee ask why can it not tarming interest. The lands of Maryland were be made here? If the growth of silk is profitable, nasurally fertile-and her climate is particularly, and vastly profitable too in China and France, favourable to the growth of smell grain-for- Italy, and in Connecticut and Massachusetts, merly her fills yielded rich returns for the ia- why can it not be made profitable here? Yours bour of the farmer-and he unfortunately aid, committee can see no good reason why it would not consider that his lands, were liable to ex- not then be a wise policy in the state to encouh ustion-ethat evil days might come;" a season rage the introduction of both. Can any man say may, provided it can be done with a probafifteen years yielded him a full crop and Julled bility of success, and do s not cost too much? What then will be the cost? And how is that cost to be obtained and applied, are the next subjects for consideration. Your committee are athe last of these inquiries by the petitioners — They are informed, and correctly too, that many of the states of the Union have passed, laws tem even hope must abandon him-What then is giving beauties upon the growth of mulberry trees and the growth of cocoons, and in all the various stages of the manufacture of silk. The be it to abandon the State-and emigrate to a states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont country offering better hopes. Has any other and New York, have all passed laws for the enremedy offered itself? Your committee can see couragement of the silk grower-and some of none; our citizens who have left us, to enrich and the western states are now moving in the same track. Has their policy been wise? It is eviprosperous younger sisters in the confederacy, dent they find it to be so, because instead of reclung as long as it was possible, to their beloved tracing their steps they are going onward by in-State; and would have no doubt continued to creasing the bounty, as experience has given State; and would have no doubt continued to cling to the homes and the graves of their ancestora; and to the honoured and beloved, moral and evil institutions of their native Maryland. They have bot yielded to the laws of an urgent necessity in tearing themselves from their kindred and their own lover tan left is admitted has been profitable for fifty years, to keep her population at home. Let Maryland then follow her example—and with her soil and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and climate better has given them a better knowledge of the value of the control of them a better knowledge of the value of the control of the provide of the value of the control of them a better knowledge of the value of the control of the control of the control of the control of them a better knowledge of the value of the control of the control of the control of the control of the contro out to keep at home the native population now climate better adapted to the growth of silk and draining from every quarter, to an extent that sogar than any of her northern sisters-offer a must soon depopulate us; that is staking our boanty upon the growth of these articles, which must soon depopulate us; that is staking our bounty upon the growth of dees effectes, which state in the scale not only of agricultural and will not only retain her own enterprising sons commercial, but of political import nee. Are at home, but if large enough, attract the best the means within our power? Is the soil of population of other states to her. If Massa-Maryland susceptible of improvement. Are the chusetts has found it to her interest to give two means of improvement within the reach of our dollars a pound for silk grown in her state, let means of improvement within the reach of our idollars a pound for silk grown in her state, lef people? Is the climate congenial to the growth of staples capable of affording fair returns for labour? Can no new staples be introduced by of her natural advantages. If Vermont gives ten cents for every pound of cocoons raised in her state, let Maryland offer the same induce-These are questions not connected to be an increasing first a symmetric stress in symmetric stress in the same induces wered. What is wanting then to enable us to improve our natural advantages? Money, see these staples flourishing in our state, and at-which has been called emphatically the sinew tracting and enriching our people—it will at-great want? Your committee emphatically re-ply, yes The State has the means, and should, for the cultivation of sugar, for two or three they will not say, generously, but honestly ap they will not say, generously, but honestly ap years, of two or three cents per pound, and the propriate those means to this great object. propriate those means to this great object.—

Same results will follow the introduction of that How has the State been applying the means destable. In the opinion of your committee, the