

gued for the ensuing year according to the provisions of the law, and for cash, or the lottery systems must have stopt. Would the late commissioners have been justified in arresting even for a time, the system, from which the Treasury had gathered within the last six years by their industry, one hundred and fifty two thousand dollars, for the purpose of giving to their successors the privilege of disposing of licences, and the consequent commissions—such an idea cannot be tolerated for a moment. Can the other alternative be maintained? Were the late Commissioners required to reserve for Messrs. McBlair, Dickenson, and Cook a commission on monies received on the first of December, 1838, three months before they entered upon the duties of the office? The law prescribes that the Lottery Commissioners shall receive a commission upon monies raised by the lottery system, instead of a salary. Why the change from a salary to a commission?—Evidently, with a view to stimulate the industry of the commissioners, so that they shall receive in proportion to their labor,—upon what plea then of law or justice could the present commissioners claim, commission upon monies raised and received three months before they entered upon the duties of their office?—This latter alternative is equally untenable.

The committee therefore, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the late Lottery Commissioners are lawfully and equitably entitled to the Commissions received by them.

JOHN S. PURNELL,
W. M. STEUART,
GEO. TYLER,
JOS. NICOLS,