

BY THE SENATE, Feb. 19, 1819.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate being forbidden by the constitution to make any amendment of resolutions making appropriations of the revenue of the state, we have rejected your resolution of February 13th, in favour of Jehu Chandler, late printer to the state, for the following reasons. After said Chandler was appointed printer to the state in the year 1811, the performance of his duties was rendered more burthensome and expensive, by resolution No. 64, passed at the session of that year. In consequence of this, an increased compensation was deemed reasonable and just by the general assembly, but as the subject came before them at a late period of the session, and as data for correct estimates were not at hand it was referred to the next general assembly. At a late hour of the session of eighteen hundred and twelve, a report was made in the house of delegates by a committee to whom the subject was referred, in favour of an increase of compensation, and the executive was authorised to pay him such sum as they should deem reasonable. In the mean time the civil list had been acted on, and the salary of the printer to the state fixed at the usual rate of \$1200. The executive, on the 5th of March 1813, decided that said Chandler was entitled to an additional compensation of \$243, for the printing of the session of 1811. Early in the session of 1813, said Chandler commences that he began to perform his duties as printer to the state, having procured a sufficient stock of materials, and relying upon the general assembly to make an increase of his salary adequate to the increase of his duties and expenses, occasioned by the resolution No. 64, 1811, above mentioned. The general assembly of that year nevertheless fixed his salary at \$1200. The senate, taking into view the above circumstances, are of opinion, that the said Chandler is entitled to an additional compensation for his services in printing the laws and votes and proceedings of the sessions of 1812 and 1813, but not for the years 1814 and 1815, as is allowed in your resolution. The senate are of opinion that said Chandler is also entitled to compensation for printing a second edition of the votes and proceedings of the general assembly at the session of 1811.

The duties of the printer were prescribed by the act of 1790, chapter 51, section 3, which does not require copies of the votes and proceedings to be printed for, or sent to, the justices of the peace. The senate are of opinion, that the order of the house of delegates in 1794, November 13, directing him to send a copy of the votes and proceedings to every person entitled to a copy of the laws, was not binding upon him, inasmuch as the concurrence of both branches of the general assembly were necessary to alter the terms of the law under which he held his appointment; a resolution however passed both houses at the session 1812, making it the duty of the printer to the state to reprint a sufficient number of copies of the votes and proceedings of the legislature at its previous session of 1811, for each justice of the peace of the state. Whereupon he printed a second edition of those votes and proceedings; for this service we are of opinion that said Chandler is entitled to compensation. Under this view of the claims of the said Chandler, we are willing to agree to a resolution authorising the executive to decide what sum shall be allowed for printing the aforementioned second edition of the votes and proceedings of the session of 1811, and so what additional compensation is equitable and just for his services as printer to the state for the sessions of 1812 and 1813, and to draw an order on the treasurer of the western shore in favour of said Chandler for the amount; Provided that the payment of this amount shall operate as a release of all claims against the state of Maryland existing prior to the session of 1815.

By order,

R. HARWOOD, Clk.

On motion, the question was put, Will the senate assent to the message? Determined in the negative. Mr. Carmichael from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the building of a bridge over the river Patapsco at the lower ferry on said river, beg leave to report; that they have examined the provisions of the bill, and considered the advantages to be derived, and the objects to be obtained by the erection of the bridge. The proposed site of the bridge is from the Anne Arundel shore to Dugan's Point. The public advantages alleged, are shortening and facilitating the communication between Annapolis and Baltimore, (the benefits of which it is supposed would extend to southern counties the western shore,) and affording to the citizens who reside on the Anne-Arundel shore an easy and free communication with the city of Baltimore; the private advantages are, the augmentation in the value of the property on Dugan's Point, and the road which would lead from thence into the populous parts of the city.

The proprietors of the land on the main branch of the Patapsco, above the proposed site of the bridge, allege, that the erection of the bridge would obstruct the navigation and accumulate shallows in the river. The property above designated, as Ridgely's Addition, has been laid out as part of Baltimore-town, and various improvements have been made, and lots have been sold at an increased price, from their location, on the water; it is expected that in a few years this part of the city will be a receptacle of part of the trade of Baltimore. The committee cannot determine, how far the navigation would be injured by the erection of the bridge, this would depend on causes which the committee have not an opportunity of investigating; but there can be no doubt, but vessels passing up and down this part of the Patapsco, would be greatly impeded, nor do they pretend to give any opinion of the enlarged expectations of the holders of Ridgely's Addition; but they know that the location of lands on navigable waters always give them additional value, which would be diminished by an impeded navigation. The committee consider this a right attached to the ownership of the land, which could only be justly impaired by the state for some great public good.—The committee do not see any great public advantage to be derived from the erection of the proposed bridge. It is admitted, by the projectors of it, that the profits arising from it, would not compensate the cost, and would flow to the holders of the property at Dugan's Point, by the artificial improvement proposed to impair the natural advantages which belong to the property above on the main branch of the Patapsco, the committee deem wholly inadmissible. They therefore recommend to the senate to reject the bill. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order,

T. J. BRICE, Clk.

the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the building of a bridge over the river Patapsco, at the lower ferry on said river, was read the third time and will not pass. Returned to the house of delegates by the