

stronger than 1812, because, between those two sessions, that is to say, on the 5th of March 1813, the executive, to whom the subject had been referred by the house of delegates, decided that for the like services in 1811 the printer was entitled to receive \$243 additional compensation. This expectation, at that time, was justified by the repeated decision of the house of delegates in 1811 and 1812, that it was reasonable for the like services, and confirmed by the actual decision of the executive as to what the amount of additional compensation ought to be. Under these circumstances, the printer, when he made his preparations and began the performance of his duties in 1813, could not anticipate that his salary, notwithstanding the decisions of two branches of the government, upon the reasonableness of an increase, would be fixed at the same rate as before his services had been increased by the above mentioned resolution of 1811, No. 64. The senate are therefore 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 session of 1813.

The senate however, are of opinion, that the said Chandler is not entitled to additional compensation for printing the laws and votes and proceedings of the sessions of 1814 and 1815, because, at the time the salary was fixed for those years, the general assembly had all the information before them, a want of which, connected with successive reports in favour of an increase of salary, had rendered an expectation of it reasonable when he undertook the printing of those two years, therefore, he did it under the full knowledge, that the general assembly had decided not to allow him more than \$1200. He was therefore precluded from founding any expectation of an increase of compensation, upon any act of any branch of the government.

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 June session 1812, declaring that it was the duty of the printer to the state to print 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 him for printing the aforementioned second edition of the votes and proceedings of the session of 1811, and also 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 the 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.

Which was read, and on motion of Mr. Parnham, a division of the question on this message being called for, the question was put, Will the senate assent to that part of the message contained in the first, second, and third paragraphs or sections? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Cresap, Howard, Jackson, Maxcy and Parnham—5.

NEGATIVE.

Mr. President, Messrs. Carmichael, Emerson, Gale, Hollyday, Hughlett, Magruder, Taney and West—9.  
Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Will the senate assent to that part contained in the fourth section or paragraph? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Cresap, Howard, Jackson, Maxcy and Parnham—5.

NEGATIVE.

Mr. President, Messrs. Carmichael, Emerson, Gale, Hollyday, Hughlett, Magruder, Taney and West—9.  
Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Will the senate assent to the remaining portion of the message? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Howard, Jackson and Maxcy—3.

NEGATIVE.

Mr. President, Messrs. Carmichael, Cresap, Emerson, Gale, Hollyday, Hughlett, Magruder, Parnham, Taney and West—11.  
Determined in the negative.

The senate adjourns until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, January 22, 1820.

The senate met. Present the same members as on yesterday, except Mr. Magruder and Mr. Hollyday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill to erect a bridge over the Narrows at Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county; the bill to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over South river; the bill to authorise John Stevens, the elder, late collector of Talbot county, to complete his collection; the bill to vest certain powers in the directors of the penitentiary; the bill for the benefit of the vestry of All-Saints' Church in Frederick-Town, Frederick county; and the resolution in favour of Jehu Chandler, were sent to the house of delegates.

The bill to authorise Matthew Murray, late sheriff and collector of Baltimore county, to complete his collections, was read the second, and by special order the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.