

behalf of the state, and being so executed, and recorded among the records of the general court, or of the county court where the land may lie, within six months from the time of such execution, shall be good and effectual in law; and any purchaser of personal property shall, upon a certificate of the purchase money being paid, be entitled to a deed, to be executed as aforesaid, which, when so executed, shall be recorded among the records of the general court, or of the county court where the purchaser may reside, or may have made the purchase, within six months from the date of such deed."

Page 4. Strike out the first clause. After the word "state" in the 3d line from the bottom, insert "for which no patent ever issued." After the word "Cumberland" in the 2d line, insert "and the reserves of the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town." After the word "as" in the last line, insert the word "other."

Page 5. Strike out from the word "land" in the 1st line, to the end of the clause, and insert "at the price of seven shillings and six-pence current money per acre, or at such other price as such vacant land hereafter may be directed by the legislature to be taken up at."

Page 6. Strike out the words "which lands were formerly" in the 2d and 3d lines. After the word "Pennsylvania" in the 4th line, insert "antecedent to the settlement of the said divisional line."

At the end of the bill insert, "And be it enacted, That the chancellor shall have full power and authority, before the title of the state is granted or conveyed, to determine, in a summary way, all disputes between purchasers of confiscated property, and for his information, to cause surveys to be made, and certificates to be returned, and to order witnesses to be summoned by the register of the land-office aforesaid, and to enforce obedience to such summon by attachment; and in case of dispute between any purchaser of confiscated property, before the state's title is conveyed as aforesaid, and any other person, the chancellor shall have full power and authority to hear and determine the same as aforesaid, and if the chancellor shall be of opinion, that the purchaser under the state can derive a right or title from the state to only part of the land purchased, and that the person or persons disputing such title have a right to part of the said land, then the chancellor shall issue a commission to five men of integrity and understanding, residing as near to the land as may be, and not interested in the dispute or connected with the parties, to inquire upon their oaths what damage the purchaser from the state will sustain by the loss of such part of his purchase, and such commissioners shall, before they act, take an oath before some justice of the peace, well and truly, according to the best of their said and knowledge, to determine what damage the purchaser aforesaid will sustain by loss of such part of his purchase; and the said commissioners shall ascertain, and under their hands certify, the damage aforesaid to the chancellor, who may, upon the certificate of any three of such commissioners, determine and adjudge the damage sustained by such purchaser by the loss of part of the purchase as aforesaid, and the chancellor shall, upon such his determination, cause a certificate to be made by the register in chancery of the damage determined by him to be sustained by such purchaser, and upon such certificate being produced by the purchaser to the treasurer of the western shore, he shall enter the sum certified as aforesaid to the credit of the bond given or to be given by the purchaser, or by any person or persons on his behalf, for the property sold, or if bond hath not been given, or may not be given, before such determination, then the damage aforesaid shall be deducted from the price agreed to be paid for such land; and in case the purchaser hath paid the whole of the purchase money, and a loss and damage may be determined and ascertained as aforesaid, the treasurer shall pay to the party, upon a certificate of the register in chancery, to be given as aforesaid, money equal to such damage out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, if the payment of the purchase was in money, or a certificate for the same, of the same kind as paid, if the payment was made in certificates; and the chancellor shall have full power and authority, in all cases by him determined in pursuance of the authority given by this act, in his discretion, to order costs to be paid, and to enforce obedience to such order by attachment and commitment in case of nonpayment."

Which were read.

The bill for erecting light-houses upon Chesapeake bay and Patowmack river, was sent to the senate by Mr. Joseph Dashiell.

The engrossed bills No. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62 and 63, were read and assented to, and sent to the senate, with the paper bills thereof, by Mr. Key.

Mr. Stevenson is excused for absenting himself without leave.

On the second reading the bill to enlarge the powers of the governor and the council, the treasurers, and of the auditor-general, the question was put, That the following clause be struck out? "And be it enacted, That the governor and the council be authorized to examine any accounts liquidated, or to be liquidated, by the auditor-general, and if they shall pass the same, or any part thereof, they shall give on either treasurer (as the case may be) an order for the same, or such part thereof as they may pass, expressing generally on the said order the nature of the account on which said order was given, and the said order, together with the account so passed, shall then be carried to the auditor, who shall make an entry thereof in his books, and the auditor shall then sign the said order, and the treasurer may thereupon discharge the said order out of any public money in his hands which may lawfully be applied to that purpose, or issue a specie certificate agreeably to the act to adjust debts due from this state, as the case may be." Resolved in the affirmative.