

Amount Brought Over \$124,200.00
 A lot of ground corner of Liberty and North streets occupied by the Liberty Fire Co. }
 A lot of ground McChesnut alley, occupied by the Baltimore & Annapolis Co. } 1,250.00
 A lot of ground on Lombard St occupied by the Washington & Annapolis Co. (cost) } 1,350.00
 A lot of ground Howard and Liberty street occupied by the United Fire Co. } 100.00
 A lot of ground Light street occupied by the Franklin Fire Co. } cost 279.66
 A lot of ground called the Old Eastern Pottery field about 3 acres } 80.00
 Dols. 128,409.66

The Commissioners further state that the amount annexed to each item is the first original cost. All of which is respectfully submitted.
 J. H. Stoen, Jas. W. Collins, John Young.
 On Motion by Mr. Cushing one hundred copies of the schedule of the Property was ordered to be printed.

The following communication was received from the Mayor.
 Mayor's Office 8th February 1825
 The First Paragon
 Gentlemen,
 I have the honor to inform you that the Resolutions making an appropriation for William Abbott and S. W. Bond had been this day approved.
 Very Respectfully,
 Yours Obedt Servt
 J. Montgomery Mayor.

Mr. Heath, from the Committee, delivered a Report and Resolutions which were read a first time; Mr. Heath moved that same be read a second time by special order, the question being called for by Yeas and Nays appeared as follows, Affirmative Messrs President, Clarke, Browning, Shaffer, Diffenduff, Hinesflet, Standbury, Bodley, Rofs, White, Heath, Moore, Rowlings, Russell, Reese, Curley, and Strebs 17 Negative Messrs Hubbard, Finley, Ridgely, Cushing and Lynch 5. Is the motion prevailed and the Report and Resolutions were read as follows,

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of a Committee from the Convention of Delegates chosen to confer upon the subject of Public Schools and the Memorial to the Legislature, beg leave respectfully to Report, that they have given to the communications thus communicated to them all the consideration which the shortness of the time would permit, although not so much as the importance of the subject embraced in them would demand, or as your Committee was desirous of bestowing. The great benefits to be derived from a Public System of Education which would extend alike to all, is too obvious to require remarks and too well established to admit of doubt. Upon this subject it would

be but one opinion, in a country like ours, with free institutions, where all power emanates from the People, its only legitimate source, the diffusion of knowledge is of the last importance. To exercise this power and the unquestionable rights incident to it, beneficially to themselves it is especially necessary that the People should be enlightened, and moral education contributed to render them so, without it, the one or the other is impossible. For the attainment of an end so desirable, your Committee would rejoice to see a proper system devised, and adequate means employed, and they regret they cannot concur in opinion with the late convention, or the Committee appointed by it, that the present is a measure of that character. They have been favoured by a respectable member of that Convention with the project of a Law about to be submitted to the Legislature of this State to which they beg leave to call your attention the enactment of which, with deference to the opinion of many of its respectable advocates they would deprecate as a public evil. This project proposes at very considerable expense to introduce a system to our fellow Citizens entirely new, and in this, a capital error they think has been committed, errors of this description are not infrequent, systems are found to produce beneficial effects in some places because they are applicable to the State of Society and manners of the People. Viewing these effects we are apt too eagerly to embrace the system themselves and to desire their introduction amongst us without duly considering the difference between our condition and that of the People who enjoy them. This your Committee think has been the case on the present occasion. Public schools have been found beneficial in Boston and they are viewed with delight, without regarding sufficiently the habits and manners of the People, without recollecting that perhaps two centuries have elapsed since the establishment of the system, that it was adopted when the population of that City was comparatively small and of a character very different from that of ours, that it has grown with the growth of that People, strengthened with their strength, and become interwoven with their manners opinions and very prejudices. That for two centuries the system has been improving and increasing till it reached its present strength and maturity. These things are not sufficiently considered and it is thought that all the advantages of the system can be derived here by our great efforts without recollecting that our habits, ~~our~~ ~~manners~~ ~~and~~ systems of education are and have been entirely different. Your Committee doubt very much, whether the system, as they conceive it proposed would be found suitable or adapted to the preconceived opinion and notions of our fellow Citizens. This doubt is increased by the consideration, that at this time there are three very extensive free schools in your City each one of which could educate from one to two hundred boys more than can be induced to enter them. Your Committee would suggest that the proposed system is in some part as they understand, essentially different from the Boston System