

great for resisting, and thus enable their oppressors to extort their scanty pittance from them, as an equivalent for the remaining two years of their servitude.

Mr. J. E. Spencer thought quite different—If the protection of such property be an object, then pass a law to that effect, not placing it at their disposal at that age, but fixing a period more proper for its increase. He knew from what motives the gentleman from Charles introduced the opinion of Mr. Jefferson on the subject of propagation, although he was ignorant where the gentleman obtained it. He considered the law so far from being oppressive towards such children, that it would have a very beneficial tendency—better calculated for more firmly fixing their morals and principles—as guarding against seduction, by protecting them until they arrived at years of discretion.

On the final question the bill was negatived.

Mr. C. Dorsey asked, and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government, of this State, as allow the appointment of a Council to the Governor; and to regulate the powers of the Governor.

Mr. J. E. Spencer opposed the motion;—if a reform in the constitution was to take place, he was clearly of opinion that it should be a radical one.

Mr. C. Dorsey, explained at some length in regard to a radical reform, he was willing to go as far, or farther, perhaps, than many gentlemen of that House.—Leave was granted. Ayes 47.

The House then went into a ballot for a committee to draft and bring in said bill, when the ballots being counted, it appeared that Messrs. C. Dorsey, J. H. Thomas, J. E. Spencer, Tabbs, and Prideaux, were appointed.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the following message:—

BY THE SENATE, NOV. 27.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, We cannot consent to interrupt and delay the proceedings of the General Assembly, by calling the Governor to the Senate chamber for the purpose specified in your message. We conceive the validity of the law complete without such ceremony, and that the authentication may otherwise be effected.

By order, T. ROGERS, Clk.

Which was read.

Mr. Worthington presented a petition from the creditors of John Latour, counter to his petition.

Mr. Lecompte presented a petition from James Kent, of Dorchester county, guardian to the children of doctor John Eccleston, deceased, stating, that said Eccleston was security for William Ennalls in the purchase of Indian lands, and praying that said lands may be proceeded against for payment of the purchase money; which were read and referred.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

TEUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Winder in the chair, on the bill for opening a road from Gunpowder, by World's End Hill in Baltimore county, to Joppa in Harford county. When, after lengthy discussions on the local situations, grades and metes of the contemplated road, the bill passed, and was sent to the Senate.

A call of the House was made, on the order of the day, for a second reading of "An Act concerning crimes and punishments."

On motion of Mr. Archer, to strike out that part of the first section of the bill, which provides for the punishment of the crime of high treason against the State, to long and solitary confinement, or hard labor in the penitentiary, and to change it to the punishment of hanging by the neck, a spirited debate ensued between Messrs. Bland, Archer, J. E. Spencer, Wynder, C. Dorsey, Worthington and Tabbs, which we shall publish as soon as transcribed.

The motion, after undergoing some modification, was carried; and after the blanks in the second section were filled up, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

The business of a public nature in the house of delegates in committee of the whole, was almost entirely engrossed by the Penitentiary bill, which progressed as far as the 5th section; when the blanks being filled up by the particular definition and punishments of crimes, the committee of the whole rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which being granted, the house adjourned.

[We must commit rather an inroad upon the common place of legislative reporters and editors, by asserting, that, this morning, even before the house proceeded to business, the galleries and lobbies were filled by a vast assemblage of beauty, taste and elegance, of the fair sex, and by most of the respectable inhabitants, strangers of distinction, and our intelligent and opulent neighbors from the vicinity, in order to hear the debates on Mr. Brent's resolutions. If the animating smiles of beauty can give action to the hand, effect to the voice, or energy to the expression of the orator, there has seldom been, we believe in this city a greater stimulus to oratory than what we witnessed this day.]

As soon as a quorum was formed, and the preliminary business of the meeting gone through, the clerk read a petition from—Johnson, of Montgomery county, stating that he has an unfortunate daughter, born deaf and dumb, and extremely mischievous, so much so, that the utmost attention of her mother cannot keep her out of danger and mischief, and praying that an allowance may be made for her, as an out pensioner of the poor house of said county. Referred to Mr. J. Thomas, Veatch and Gaither.

Mr. Bayly presented a petition from many inhabitants of Somerset county, praying a repeal of the law admitting fairs to be held at Salisbury, in said county, which was read and referred.

The bill allowing James Cocke, to bring certain negroes into this state, was read a second time; and, on motion of Mr. Worthington, was withdrawn for further consideration.

Mr. J. E. Spencer moved, that a call of the house be required, on the order of the day on Mr.

BRENT'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Brent moved that the House proceed to the order of the day, when the clerk commenced reading the preamble to the resolutions, in the following words: viz.

"WHEREAS certain resolutions were entered into by the 'House of Delegates' of the General Assembly of Maryland, at the last November session, the object of which was to impress a belief on the public mind, that the citizens of the state of Maryland viewed the act passed by Congress 'imposing an embargo, and the 'several acts supplementary thereto, as constituting a portentous system of unnecessary, impolitic and unprecedented restraint upon the foreign trade and domestic intercourse of the United States;' and also directing 'the Senators and Representatives from this State, in the Congress of the U. States, to exert themselves with all convenient diligence in endeavors to procure a speedy relief from the operation of the aforesaid act, and the several acts supplementary thereto:' And whereas 'the public will' has been lately expressed by 'the public voice itself' in the election for the immediate representative branch of this Legislature, so as to leave no doubt, what the real, true and unveiled sentiments of the people of Maryland are, relative to that important and politic measure of our government, so far as their sentiments at this time can be ascertained by their supporting a policy of a similar nature, and by their electing, as members of this body, men who were the warm advocates and active friends of every leading measure of the late administration: And whereas the late 'public voice' has shewn, conclusively, to every unprejudiced and impartial mind, that the success so much boasted of, in the said resolutions, by the majority of the late 'House of Delegates,' must have proceeded from the many misrepresentations and deceptions made and used to deceive and ensnare the unguarded voter, and not from any real change in the political tenets of the State."

Mr. J. H. Thomas moved to strike out from the word "whereas," at the commencement, "to the 4th whereas"—"But as we do not pretend to give even a skeleton of the debate in this paper, reserving the body of it for Tuesday's publication, we shall here briefly state that Mr. Thomas grounded his objections to the passage of this part of the introduction, on the principle, that the returns made of the late elections were no proofs of the real sentiments of the people as regarded the operation of the Embargo;—and that local and petty laws, and trivial legislative appropriations of money for public purposes, were the most power-

ful instruments which were used in obtaining a change of men in the present house.]

After considerable debate, the question was taken on the motion for striking out, and lost;—Nays 49—Ayes 32.

The clerk then progressed in the reading—"And whereas to correct and counteract the false impressions which may have been made upon the public mind by the proceedings of the majority in the 'house of delegates,' at their last November session, touching a measure so extensively interesting to the whole American people; and in order to remove the unfavorable opinion of the politics of this state, which the false colouring of the majority in the last 'house of delegates' may have created in our sister states, it is a duty which the members of the present assembly owe to their country, their constituents and themselves, to express a true and solemn declaration of their sentiments, as to the measures of the late and present administrations of the general government, and to set forth those feelings of unqualified disapprobation which the said resolutions have excited; therefore RESOLVED,—That it is the conscientious belief, and unbiassed conviction, of this legislature, representing the interests and speaking the sentiments of the Independent Freemen of Maryland, that the aforesaid act imposing an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, were wise, efficient and dignified measures, rendered indispensably necessary, by the unjust and illegal proceedings of the belligerents of Europe, and the convulsed and unprecedented state of the world, as the only advisable alternatives between a destructive and calamitous war, and the humiliating surrender of our National Honour and Independence;"

Mr. J. H. Thomas moved to strike out the word "false" which, without debate, was carried, in the negative.—Ayes 33—Nays 42.

A motion was then made by Mr. J. H. Thomas, to strike out from "resolved," to the word "independence," which was lost.—Ayes—32 Nays 42.

The ensuing clauses were then read, in course, to wit: "that the many evils which were stated to have flowed from the adoption of the said embargo, and the gloomy picture of its consequences, portrayed by the aforesaid resolutions, were contrary to the good opinion, and to the general sentiments of a large majority of the free and independent voters of this state; that so far from proscribing and spiriting away 'the existence of commercial enterprise,' it must be obvious to every reflecting and dispassionate mind, that the object of our government was to secure it ultimately to the citizens of these United States, 'by contending for principles, and demanding acknowledgements of those just rights, without which our commerce will always be precarious and exposed; that the very policy, so much censured, protected and promoted the interests of our country, by withdrawing from the rapacious and piratical plunderers of the ocean, our property to an immense and incalculable amount, by rescuing from seizure and bondage our 'brave and hardy tars,' by diverting a portion of our wealth and attention to the establishment of those manufactories, which are necessary to our subsistence, essential to our independence, and which have in the short lapse of two years, succeeded to an extent surpassing the most sanguine calculations of the many honest, ingenious and industrious mechanics, with which the United States abound;—that the 'jealousies,' and 'discontent, distrust, suspicion and alarm,' and the violation of 'the sovereignty of the laws,' may, with more correctness, be attributed to the opponents of the late administration, who had united into one body, and particularly to their leaders, who by their feigned and uniform disapprobation of every measure pursued by the late administration, however wise and virtuous, have shewn and evinced a determination not to 'sheath the sword of opposition' until it had reached its destruction and overthrow, and that their opposition has been aided by the specious misrepresentation and insidious exertions of the friends of the great belligerents of Europe, and by the conduct of artful and designing men, who seek their own aggrandizement through the distress of their fellow-citizens, and the commotions of their native country;]"

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in a speech which we shall endeavour to do him justice in transcribing,—moved to strike out from the words "that the

jealousies," to the words "native country," which was negatived;—Nays 42—Ayes 33:

In the progression of the reading, Mr. J. H. Thomas moved that the following words be struck out. He declared that his motive for this motion, was not to sanction the idea that there existed such a party in the U. States:—"That the insolent boastings of the British ministry originated not so much from a disregard of the operation of the embargo, as from a confident hope of its speedy removal, and a desire to promote the success, to further the views, and to verify the predictions of that party in this country, which it conceived most compliant to its wishes, and most friendly to its interests."—Negatived—For striking out, 32, against 43.

Mr. J. H. Thomas then moved that the following amendment be inserted after the word "interests."

Although in the opinion of the legislature, it is an unwarrantable and injurious aspersion, from whatever source it may proceed, to charge or insinuate that so considerable a portion of the American people are compliant to the wishes, or friendly to the interests of any foreign power to the prejudice of their native country. Which was negatived;—32 for it; against 43.

The clerk then proceeded to read the following clause.—"That the adoption of the said resolutions by a majority of the late 'house of delegates' may have had the most injurious tendency; that it is feared by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances (which the great wisdom of the majority of the late 'house of delegates, might not have foreseen,) they have gone in aid of the system of measures adopted by both England and France, and particularly by England, to embarrass the government of our country, and to effect its downfall and humiliation, for they were entered into and passed the house of delegates at the very moment when the system of measures, if they could succeed, would have had their effect;—that as serious and as awful as the declaration is, it is our firm belief our differences with the two great belligerents might have been settled long before this, had it not been for the opposition made to the late great leading measures of our government by 'a party within ourselves;'"

Mr. J. H. Thomas moved to strike out from the word "that" to the word "within ourselves," which motion was also lost.—Ayes 32—Nays 43.

The clerk then proceeded;—

"That the late treacherous and dishonorable conduct upon the part of one of the great and powerful nations of Europe, in disavowing the acts of her minister with the government of our own country, must have been instigated in part by the differences existing amongst our citizens, and from a hope that she might find friends in our national councils, or by the many resolutions which have been entered into by the opponents to the late administration of the general government, similar to and advancing the same sentiments contained in the resolutions adopted by a majority of the late 'house of delegates' at the last November session;—that effects the most beneficial have followed the adoption of the embargo,—and they have not failed to attract the just appreciation of a vast majority of the patriotic people of these U. States; 'that unfortunately for our common country, the blessings of that policy have not been discovered, or if discovered, not approved of by that fraction of the people styling themselves by a particular party appellation, and of whose sentiments the majority of the late 'house of delegates' largely partook, and that this legislature are of the opinion that the said resolutions were founded totally in error, and contrary to the fact."

Mr. J. H. Thomas moved to strike out from the word "that" to the word "embargo." Which was lost, without debate. Nays 43—Ayes 32.

Mr. Brent, without any preliminary remarks, moved to strike out from the word "that" to "partook." Which was carried. Nays 4, viz. Messrs. Harris, Wilkinson, S. Moffitt and Archer.

The question then was taken on the first resolution, and carried. Ayes 42—Nays 32—

At half past 4 the house adjourned, leaving the two last resolves for Friday's discussion.

(These parts of Mr. Brent's resolutions which were proposed by Mr. J. H. Thomas to be struck out, are enclosed in brackets.)

The following (with the occasional variation of only one name) was the arrangement of the parties on each of the above questions.

Table with two columns: Messrs. Plater and Messrs. Hall. Lists names of members and their counts for various resolutions.

Tammany Society.

A meeting of the TAMMANY SOCIETY on COLUMBIAN ORDER, will be held at the Cecil Fire of their Great Rooms, on the first Thursday, of the month of Games, year of Discovery 318, precisely at the going down of the Sun, it being one of the stated monthly meetings of the Society.

By Order, LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, Secy T. S. A. M.

Month of Beaver, 24th, 318. N. B. The punctual attendance of members is required, as business of importance will then be brought before the Society.

A Situation Wanted.

A Native of old France wants a situation in a private family, where he would teach the French and English languages, mathematics, arithmetic, &c. Satisfactory credentials of his character and abilities can be produced.—Enquire of the Editor.

VALUABLE LANDS.

For Sale, a few Tracts of Land, in the county of Berkeley, Virginia, which being situated in one of the most fruitful counties of that State, and near Martinsburgh, Winchester, Sheppards-town and Charlestown, and almost on the borders of the river Potomac, by which produce at a small expense might be sent to Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and not much more than one hundred miles from Baltimore, hold out great advantages either to speculators, or actual settlers.

- 1st. A tract of 500 acres, about fourteen or fifteen miles from Martinsburgh, the county town, and six or seven from the Potomac, on which are a number of springs, one remarkably large and good.
2d. A tract of four hundred acres, about eighteen miles from Martinsburgh, and only seven or eight from the warm Springs at Bath; this lot has the peculiar advantage of being within a mile or two of the Potomac.
3d. A tract of three hundred and seventy or eighty acres, part of which is intervale; through this lot, runs a stream of water judged capable of turning a grist mill; its distance from Martinsburgh and the river much the same as the first tract. The above lands are in general heavily timbered.
4th. One tract of about one hundred and twenty acres which has been partly improved, and is about half cleared, most of this lot intervale.
These tracts will be sold separate or together, as may suit purchasers. For the terms, which will be accommodating, please apply at this office. August 26 wtf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE on Friday, the 22d of December, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Isaac Landsdale, deceased, the following property, to wit—a number of valuable Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children; Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, plantation utensils, house and kitchen furniture, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of Sale are twelve months credit for all sums over Twenty Dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; and all sums under Twenty Dollars, the money to be paid on the day of sale.

CLEMENT BROOKE, } Admr's. DENNIS BOYD, } December 2. 4t

GREAT PRIMER.

A fount of about 200 weight, nearly new, of the above sized type, for sale on reasonable terms—Enquire at this office.