

establishment of a bank for public purposes, endorsed; "By the house of delegates, July 5, 1780: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

"By order, F. GREEN, clk.  
"By the house of delegates, July 5, 1780: Read the second time by especial order and will pass.  
"By order, F. GREEN, clk."

Messieurs Chaille and Lawson, from the house of delegates, deliver to the president the following resolution:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JULY 5, 1780.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that several inhabitants of Worcester county, who were disarmed on account of the insurrection in that county, have since manifested their attachment and regard to this county, by taking the oath of allegiance, and it is recommended, by Joseph Dashiell, Esq; lieutenant of that county, to restore the arms to the owners, RESOLVED, That the lieutenant of Worcester county may return to such persons as were disarmed, and in whose attachment and good behaviour the public can repose a confidence, the arms taken from them in virtue of the law for that purpose.

By order, F. GREEN, clk.

Which was read and assented to.

The senate adjourns till 3 o'clock.

P O S T M E R I D I E M

The senate met.

Messieurs Lethbrury and Brown, from the house of delegates, deliver to the president the resolution relating to the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, &c. endorsed; "By the house of delegates, July 5, 1780: Read and assented to.

"By order, F. GREEN, clk."

Also the following resolution:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JULY 5, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the governor and council be requested to forward, with all convenient dispatch, for the eastern shore militia, their proportion of the small arms and their accoutrements, and two pieces of artillery, lately obtained from congress, and direct them to the care of the lieutenant of Kent or Queen-Anne's county, which ever they may deem most advisable.

By order, F. GREEN, clk.

Which was read and assented to.

The following address to the inhabitants of the state of Maryland was read, and sent to the house of delegates by Brice T. B. Worthington, Esq;

T O T H E P E O P L E O F M A R Y L A N D.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

A FREE people, from whom the trust and powers of government are delegated to a representative council, for the better management of the public interests, have a right to be informed at all times, but more especially in great emergencies, of the true situation of their affairs. Duty, therefore, as well as inclination, prompts us to lay before you the exigences and the danger of this, in common with our sister states, to disclose our wants, our resources, and the means of calling them forth in support of the justest cause and noblest ends a people can contend for. The enemy, convinced by fatal experience that force and artifice alone will never subdue the stubborn spirit of liberty, have long depended on the failure of our public credit to accomplish their views of conquest. The rapid depreciation of our paper currency, principally owing to the not imposing taxes in due time, and somewhat adequate to the public demands and the abilities of the people to pay, had given foundation to the opinion, that these states, from the want of money to support the war, would at length give up the contest, and bend to the galling yoke of Britain. The event, however, we trust, will discover this opinion to be as vain and delusive, as many others entertained by our inveterate foe. The congress has recommended to the States a plan for calling in their bills of credit by taxes or otherwise, which has been adopted by this and several other of the states. Taxes equally laid, quickly collected, and faithfully applied, are necessary to give efficacy to the plan, and to restore, and when restored to preserve, public credit. Experience has taught us the necessity of taxation. A free people, seeing that necessity, and the importance of victory, on which their liberty depends, need no exhortation to submit, even with cheerfulness, to the heaviest taxes. Reflect, that these will be but temporary, and the benefits resulting from them most extensive and permanent; if adequate and timely exertions are made, the war probably may be speedily ended, and will not leave us incumbered with a load of debt, under which the present and future generations must otherwise inevitably labour: by timely and due exertions we shall avoid the evils inseparable from a great national debt. The taxes hitherto imposed cannot be complained of as very burthensome: our present debt, when compared with our probable resources in peace, is far from being alarming; a lingering war, however, besides consuming our inhabitants, wasting our resources, accumulating expence, will subject our country to the cruel and wanton devastations of an enemy, who never yet used even transient victories with moderation. What strong incentives to the most vigorous and spirited efforts are deducible from these reflections! Rise then