

THE house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. John R. Plater, a delegate for St. Mary's county, and Mr. Thomas Seaton, for Anne-Arundel county, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Streett delivers a bill, entitled, An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

A petition from Patrick Gillaspay, of Caroline county, praying that his title to certain real property may be confirmed, was preferred, read, and referred.

Mr. Seth, from the committee appointed to report rules, delivers a report; which was read.

The following order was read.

Ordered, That the committee of claims procure one copy of the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, printed in the city of Annapolis, for each member of the legislature during the present session; and the question was put, That the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative, yeas 27, nays 30.

Mr. Angier, from the committee of claims, delivers a report, which was read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying a law may pass prohibiting the operation of the London Phoenix fire insurance company in this state; a petition from Benjamin Dulany, senior, of Charles county, praying the treasurer may be directed to pay him the amount of his bill of exchange, which has been destroyed; and a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county and city, praying that the salary of the chief judge of the court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery may be increased, were severally preferred, read, and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill concerning insolvency.

A petition from sundry inhabitants residing on and near the post-road from Baltimore to Philadelphia, praying a company may be incorporated for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace; a petition from George Tollinger, an old soldier, praying relief; a petition from Buckler Bond, and others, of Harford county, praying that gates may be erected on a road leading from Robert Walters's mill until it intersects the road leading from Belle Air to Baltimore; a petition from James Blake, of Kent county, praying that the proceedings had on a commission issued by the justices of Kent county court to mark and bound a tract of land called Rousby's Discovery, may be directed to be recorded; a memorial from the reverend William Sinclair, praying to be exonerated from debts due by him prior to his arrival in this country; were severally preferred, read, and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

THE house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington county, praying for a road, and a petition from Mary Loux, of Caroline county, in Virginia, praying that the levy court of Washington county be directed to levy a sum of money to pay her for a servant sold by the sheriff of said county as a runaway, were preferred, read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill to tax bank stock, for the establishment of free schools in this state.

Mr. Cottman, a delegate for Somerset county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

A petition from a number of inhabitants of Frederick county, praying for a road; a petition from the trustees of the methodist society of Liberty-town, in Frederick county, praying for a lottery to complete a house of divine worship; a petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying a law to fix the lines of Argyle alley; and a petition from John Cooper, of Anne-Arundel county, an alien, praying his title to certain land may be confirmed; were severally preferred, read, and referred.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare rules was read the second time, amended, and the question put, That the house concur with said report? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Schley, Leave given to bring in a bill to make the final discharge of executors, administrators and guardians, matter of record.

On motion of Mr. Brent, the following resolutions were read:

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 upon 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 these United States;" and also directing "the senators and representatives from this state, in the congress of the United States, to exert themselves with all convenient diligence in endeavours 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: 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 unfavourable opinion of the politics of this state, which the false assuring 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 admissible alternatives between a destructive and calamitous war, and the humiliating surrender of our National Honour and Independence; 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 spurning 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 have 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 misrepresentations 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 distresses of their fellow-citizens, and the commotions of their

native country; that the insolent brashings 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; 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 that 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;" that the late treacherous and dishonourable 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 United States; that unfortunately for our common country, the blessing 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.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures adopted, and the policy pursued, by the late administration.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism, virtue and wisdom, of the present administration, and that we freely pledge our support to the general government, upon the adoption of any measures calculated to protect the rights or to avenge the wrongs of our country.

Mr. Archer presented a petition from the trustees of the poor of Harford county, praying they may be authorized to dispose of the almshouse, and land belonging thereto, for the purpose of purchasing a better situation; which was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Bland, Leave given to bring in a bill concerning the amendment of judicial proceedings.

Mr. Worthington, from the committee of elections, delivers a report; which was read.

On motion of Mr. J. Brown, the following message was read:

We propose, on — next, if agreeable to your house, to go into a joint ballot for the election of a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States; and to regulate the said election, we have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the person to be chosen shall be a resident of the western shore of the state of Maryland, and that the person having a majority of all the attending members of both houses of the general assembly, be declared duly elected to represent this state in the senate of the United States; and that a commission issue to the said senator, appointed as aforesaid, signed by the governor for the time being, or, in his absence, by the presiding member of the council, in the following words, to wit: The state of Maryland to —, greeting. The general assembly of Maryland, reposing especial confidence in your integrity and abilities, have appointed you senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States from the present time to the third day of March, eighteen hundred ——. Given under my hand, and the seal of this state, this — day of —, eighteen hundred and —.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Leave given to bring in a bill to confirm the act to alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government; also a bill for the appointment, by the people, of the justices of the levy court in the several counties of this state.

On motion by Mr. Archer, the following resolutions were read:

Whereas the present relations of the United States of America with the belligerent powers of Europe give us but little room to

hope that they will specially abandon the unlawful measures of retaliation on each other, and of violent and indefensible aggression and encroachment on the right of neutral states, which they have adopted, for the violation of the laws of nations and the free navigation of the seas; and our country, flourishing and independent, and relying on the basis of its existence, upon the industry, public spirit, and disinterested patriotism of its citizens, contains within its bosom the seeds of almost every comfort, convenience and luxury, of the eastern hemisphere, which if by careful and tender hands they be nurtured and cultivated, will flourish into a maturity in the midst of a grateful people, grown by their assistance, and conducted by their prosperity, to a proud state of peace and enviable independence on the commerce and manufactures of the nations of Europe; And whereas it is the indispensable duty of the representatives of an enlightened people who are resolved to "live all free men, and die all slaves," to propose such measures, and enact such laws, as will be necessarily conducive to effectuate so desirable an object, and to place themselves and their constituents above the odious necessity of surrendering their dear bought and high prized independence at the altar of foreign usurpations, and bowing in humble submission to the laws and insulting orders in council of Great Britain, or the unauthorized and illegal decrees of the French emperor: And whereas no measures which a state legislature could adopt would so effectually tend to reach the commendable intentions into actual execution as a strict attention to the encouragement and promotion of domestic manufactures, therefore Resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Maryland, That they will make use of all means in their power constitutionally to further, protect, encourage, promote, the growth and progress of domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That for this purpose, liberal and effectual measures should be taken to encourage the raising and improving the breed of sheep.

Resolved, That sheep shall not be liable to assessment.

Resolved, That sheep shall be protected in the hands of every individual from excise or attachment.

Resolved, That any company of wool within the boundaries of the state of Maryland, which shall cloath themselves in a uniform of cloth of domestic manufacture shall be completely armed and accoutred at the expense of the state.

Resolved, That a sum of — dollars shall be paid from the state for every blooded Merino ram, not exceeding — in number, and — dollars for every ewe of the same breed, not exceeding — in number, that shall be brought, permanently to remain in this state, within — years.

Resolved, That the assessors in the several counties of this state shall make a return to the commissioners of the tax for the several counties, the number of sheep owned by each person within the district for which he shall be appointed, and the commissioners of the tax shall annually transmit to the house of delegates the names of those who own — sheep above the number of — and the names of such persons, in that of the counties in which they severally reside, together with the number of the flocks, shall be recorded to perpetuate the patriotism, and to afford to the citizens an example, in the journals of the house.

Resolved, That the Executive shall be authorized to subscribe, for the use of the state for — shares in any company which may be hereafter formed in this state for the purpose of increasing the breed of sheep for — shares in any company which may be formed for the promotion of domestic manufactures of woollen clothes or cotton clothes or cotton shirting or linen shirting, if, in the opinion, the said company or companies shall be so organized as to promote these objects.

Resolved, That a bounty of — dollars shall be paid to any person or persons who may hereafter erect a manufactory or manufactories; provided it or they shall, in the opinion of the house of delegates, be entirely promotive of these objects, and conducive to the general welfare of the state.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the good people of this state, to cloath themselves in the domestic manufactures of the country.

Resolved, That the aforesaid resolutions be inserted in the journals of the house for the more general inspection of the citizens of this state.

Mr. Archer presented a petition from James Sheradine, of Harford county, praying money may be levied on said county to satisfy him for attending as a witness, in an instance of the county; and Mr. H. presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, praying that the money arising from fines and forfeitures in the several counties may be subject to the disposition of the levy courts, and applied towards defraying the county charges; which were severally read and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.