

The house, according to order, proceeded to the second reading of the supplement to the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, which being read throughout, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 52, nays 8.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill annulling the marriage of Abraham Parks & Eleanor his wife, the bill for the relief of John Norris, the bill authorizing the levy court of Charles county to sell and dispose of the land therein mentioned, and the bill for the relief of William Aullin, severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And the resolution in favour of Henry Leeke, endorsed, "dissented from."

Mr. Streett delivers the bill to confirm a road in Harford and Baltimore counties therein mentioned, as amended.

Mr. Emory delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of William Taylor; which was read.

Mr. A. Brown delivers a bill, entitled, An act to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned; which was read.

The bill to confirm an act passed at November session, 1809, entitled, An act to alter and abolish all that part of the constitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, was read the second time and passed.

On the second reading of the bill to withdraw the salaries from the militia officers, & to make some provision for the privates, the question was put, on motion of Mr. Stevens, That the same be referred to the first Monday in October next? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 36, nays 22.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the justices of the orphan court of Dorchester county, under a resolution of the last session, &c.

Mr. Wilson delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Samuel T. Parker, of Worcester county, and a bill, entitled, An act to open and make public an alley in the town of Snow Hill, in Worcester county, and Mr. Wainwright delivers a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Choptank river at or near Dover ferry; which were read.

Mr. Martin delivers a petition from Henry Brown, of the city of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency; which was read and referred.

The bill for the relief of Clotworthy Birnie, and the bill to widen and alter the direction of Ten Feet lane in the city of Baltimore, were read the second time and passed.

The resolution relative to setting the western limits between Maryland and Virginia was read the second time and assented to.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill concerning insolvency, and the question was put, shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1810.

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

The bill to widen and alter the direction of Ten Feet lane in the city of Baltimore, the bill for the relief of Clotworthy Birnie, the further supplement to the act relating to negroes and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, the bill to confirm an act passed at Nov. session, 1809, to alter and abolish all that part of the constitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, and the resolution relative to the western limits of Maryland and Virginia, were sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Warfield, Ordered, That the bill to regulate and confine the duties of constables within the city of Annapolis, be withdrawn for amendment.

Mr. Harryman delivers a bill, entitled, An act to repeal the 20th section of an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to lead from the Cross Roads near Richard Caton's Lime kiln, in Baltimore county, nearly in the direction of Jones Falls, to the city of Baltimore; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The supplement to the act to empower the trustee herein after named to sell certain lands of the late William O'Bryon, deceased, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The speaker laid before the house a return from the clerk of Caroline county court, relative to the attendance of the judges, and from the justices of the orphans court of Montgomery county; which were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Boyle, Leave given to bring in a bill respecting writs of execution out of the courts of appeals.

The bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Worcester, Kent, Allegany, Caroline or Cecil counties, was read the second time, passed, & sent to the senate.

Mr. Warfield delivers a petition from Martha Mackleson, of Baltimore county, heir at law of John Philips deceased, praying for

the depreciation of his pay as a soldier; which was read and referred.

Mr. Physick delivers a favourable report on the petition of Samuel Huggins; which was twice read and the resolution therein assented to.

Mr. Marriott delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of Thomas Cockey; which was read.

Mr. T. B. Hall delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington county, praying that commissioners may be appointed to straighten, alter and amend, the road from Hagar's-town to Hancock, and Mr. Forwood delivers a petition from doctor James Archer, of Claiborne county, Mississippi territory, praying he may be authorized to remove his slaves to Maryland; which was read and referred.

Mr. Randall delivers a bill, entitled, An act annulling the marriage of Samuel Sargeant, and Mary Sargeant his wife, of Baltimore county; which was read.

Mr. R. Hall delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties, praying the confirmation of a certain road; which was read and referred.

The bill to enable Prudence Gough and James Carroll, executors of the last will and testament of Harry Dorsey Gough, to make deeds in certain cases therein mentioned, was read the second time and will not pass.

The bill for the relief of William Maxwell, and the further supplement to the act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, were read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to reduce the per diem of the judges and clerks of elections in Allegany county, endorsed, "on reconsideration will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. Also a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to ascertain & establish a division line between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, endorsed, "will pass;" which was read. And a letter from the executive, with sundry enclosures; which was read.

Mr. Martin delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Henry Brown of the city of Baltimore; which was read.

Mr. Gaither delivers a report from the trustees of Rockville academy; which was read and referred.

Mr. Boyle delivers a bill, entitled, An act respecting the issuing of writs of execution out of the court of appeals; which was read.

The bill for the relief of Philemon Towson and Sebastian Graff, and the bill for the benefit of the children of Littleton Robins, jun. were read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the question was put, That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the report in favour of Frederick Green? Determined in the negative.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the said report, and the question was put, That the house assent to the resolution therein contained? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 45, nays 12.

Mr. Bland delivers a petition from Michael Walton, of the city of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency; which was read & referred.

The bill for the relief of Abraham Fuller, the bill to lay out a road in Baltimore county, the bill to open and make public an alley in the town of Snow Hill, and the bill to lay out and open the road therein mentioned in Harford county; were read the second time and passed.

On the second reading of the bill to prevent the sheriffs of the several counties of this state from making gains of private houses, on motion of Mr. Neale, the same was referred to the first of June next.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That the additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, have a second reading on the 12th instant.

The bill annulling the marriage of William Bartleson and Deborah Bartleson, was read the second time and will not pass.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

Mr. Groome delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of Rachel and Joseph Couden; which was twice read and concurred with.

Mr. Streett delivers a petition from George W. Bradford of Harford county, praying to be reimbursed the money paid by him under an escheat warrant, when the land was not liable to escheat; which was read & referred.

An Apprentice Wanted,

TO the Hair Dressing Business, to reside in Baltimore, from 14 to 15 years of age. Apply to Moses Maccubbin, of the city of Baltimore, or to James Sheppard, of Annapolis. He also wants to purchase for life a smart handsome mulatto or black boy, of the age of 15 or 16, for such a one a liberal price will be given, by applying to
1227/16 MOSES MACCUBBIN.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

From the National Intelligencer.

From among the voluminous mass of documents, accompanying the Message of the President, we have selected the following which appear to us particularly interesting:

From the Secretary of State to Governor Claiborne.

Department of State,
Oct. 27, 1810.

SIR,

From the enclosed Proclamation of the President of the United States, you will perceive his determination to take possession of the territory therein specified, in the name and behalf of the United States; the considerations which have constrained him to resort to this necessary measure, and his direction that you, as governor of the Orleans Territory, shall execute the same. Of this Proclamation, upon your arrival at Natchez, you will, without delay, cause to be printed as many copies, in the English, French and Spanish languages, as may be deemed necessary, and you will cause the same to be extensively circulated throughout the said territory.

You will immediately proceed by the nearest & best route to the town of Washington in the Mississippi Territory. From the Secretary at War you will receive an order to the officers commanding the several frontier posts, to afford you such assistance in passing the Wilderness and in descending the Western Waters as you may require. And, as despatch is very desirable, you are authorized, in case your horses should fail, to procure others at the public expense. After having made at Washington the necessary arrangements with Gov. Holmes and with the commanding officer of the regular troops, you will without delay proceed into the said territory, and, in virtue of the President's Proclamation, take possession of the same in the name and behalf of the U. States.

As the district, the possession of which you are directed to take, is to be considered as making part of the Territory of Orleans, you will, after taking possession, lose no time in proceeding to organize the militia, to prescribe the bounds of parishes, to establish parish courts, and finally to do whatever your legal powers applicable to the case will warrant and may be calculated to maintain order, to secure to the inhabitants the peaceable enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion, and to place them, as far as may be, on the same footing with the inhabitants of the other districts under your authority. As far as your powers may be inadequate to these and other requisite objects the Legislature of Orleans, which it is understood will soon be in session, will have an opportunity of making further provisions for them, more especially for giving by law to the inhabitants of the said Territory a just share in the representation of the General Assembly; it being desirable that the interval of this privation should not be prolonged beyond the unavoidable necessity of the case.

If contrary to expectation, the occupation of this Territory on the part of the United States should be opposed by force; the commanding officer of the regular troops on the Mississippi will have orders from the Secretary at War to afford you upon your application, the requisite aid, and should an additional force be deemed necessary, you will draw from the Orleans Territory, as will Governor Holmes from the Mississippi Territory, militia in such numbers, and in such proportions from your respective territories as you and Governor Holmes may deem proper. Should, however, any particular place, however small, remain in possession of a Spanish force, you will not proceed to employ force, against it; but you will make immediate report thereof to this department.

You will avail yourself of the first favourable opportunity that may occur to transmit to the several governors of the Spanish provinces in the neighbourhood, copies of the President's Proclamation with accompanying letters of a conciliatory tendency.

To defray any reasonable expenditures which may necessarily attend the execution of these instructions, the President authorizes you, having due regard to economy, to draw for a sum not exceeding in any event 20,000 dollars.

For the confidence which the President justly has in your judgment and discretion he is persuaded that in the execution of this trust, as delicate as it is important, your department will be temperate and conciliatory. Such a line of conduct towards the inhabitants is prescribed as well by policy as by justice.

You will, it is expected, be fully sensible of the necessity, not only of communicating every important event that may occur in the progress of this business, but of transmitting a letter, whatever may be its contents, by every mail to this city.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. SMITH.

By the President of the United States of America,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Territory south of the Mississippi Territory, and Eastward of the river Mississippi, and extending to the Perdido, of which possession was not delivered to the United States in pursuance of a treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803, has at all times, as is well known, been considered and claimed by them, as being within the colony of Louisiana conveyed by the said treaty in the same extent that it had in the hands of Spain and that it had when France originally possessed it.

And whereas the acquiescence of the United States in the temporary continuance of the said territory under the Spanish authority was not the result of any distrust of their title, as has been particularly evinced by the general tenor of their laws, and by the distinction made in the application of the laws between that Territory & foreign countries; but was occasioned by their conciliatory views, and by a confidence in the justice of their cause; and in the success of candid discussion and amicable negotiation with just and friendly power.

And whereas a satisfactory adjustment long delayed without the fault of the United States, has for sometime been entirely suspended by events over which they had no control; and whereas a crisis has at length arrived subversive of the order of things under the Spanish authorities, whereby a failure of the United States to take the said territory into its possession may lead to events ultimately contravening the views of both parties, whilst in the mean time the tranquillity and security of our frontiers are endangered, and new facilities given to violations of our revenue and commercial laws, and of those prohibiting the introduction of slaves.

Considering moreover, that under the peculiar and imperative circumstances a forbearance on the part of the United States to occupy the territory in question, and thereby guard against the confusions & contingencies which threaten it, might be construed into dereliction of their title, or an insensibility to the importance of the stake; considering that in the hands of the U. States it will not cease to be a subject of fair and friendly negotiation and adjustment; considering, finally, that the acts of congress, though contemplating a present possession by a foreign authority, have contemplated also an eventual possession of the said territory by the United States, and are accordingly so framed as in that case to extend in their operation to the same.

Now be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of these weighty and urgent considerations, have deemed it right and requisite, that possession should be taken of the said territory, in the name and behalf of the United States. William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Orleans Territory, of which the said territory is to be taken as part, will accordingly proceed to execute the same; and to exercise over the said territory the authorities and functions legally appertaining to his office. And the good people inhabiting the same, are invited and enjoined to pay due respect to him in that character; to be obedient to the laws; to maintain order; to cherish harmony; & in every manner to conduct themselves as peaceful citizens, under full assurance, that they will be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1810, and in the thirty-fifth year of the independence of the said United States.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from gov. Holmes of the Mississippi Territory, to the Secretary of State, dated,

October 17th, 1810.

"The enclosed letter I have been requested to transmit to you."
To the hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State for the United States.

SIR,

The convention of the state of Florida have already transmitted an official copy of their act of independence, through his excellency governor Holmes, to the president of the U. S. accompanied with the expressions of their hope and desire, that this commonwealth may be immediately acknowledged and protected by the government of the U. S. as an integral part of the American Union. On a subject so interesting to the community represented by us, it is necessary that we should have the most direct and unequivocal assurances of the views and wishes of the American government without delay, since a weak and unprotected situation will oblige