

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4,

Being the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly, the following members appeared, viz.

For Saint-Mary's county, Raphael Neale, Esq; for Kent county, Frederick Boyer and James Spencer, Esquires; for Anne-Arundel county, William H. Marriott and Archibald Dorsey, Esquires; for Calvert county, Thomas Reynolds, Esquire; for Charles county, Thomas Rogerson, Esq; for Baltimore county, Beale Randall, Geo. Harryman, Moses Brown and Tobias E. Stansbury, Esquires; for Talbot county, Samuel Stevens, jun. James Wainwright and James Doors, Esquires; for Dorchester county, John Smoot and Edward Griffith, Esquires; for Cecil county, Thomas W. Veazey, John Groome and Thomas Williams, Esquires; for Prince-George's county, Henry A. Callis, Esquire; for the city of Annapolis, Dennis Claude & Lewis Duvall, Esquires; for Queen-Anne's county, Samuel Burgess, Thomas Emory, Stephen Myers and George Little, Esquires; for Worcester county, Thomas N. Williams and Littleton Quinton, Esquires; for Frederick county, Jos. Swearingen, Thomas Jones and Isaac Shriver, Esquires; for Harford county, John Sanders, John Forwood, John Street and Henry Hall, Esquires; for Caroline county, Peter Willis, Peregrine F. Bayard and Alembly Jump, Esquires; for the city of Baltimore, William Pechin and James Lowrey Donaldson, Esquires; for Washington county, John Bowles, Thomas B. Hall, William Downey and Charles G. Boerstler, Esquires; for Montgomery county, Abraham Jones, Edward Owens and Charles Evans, Esquires; and for Allegany county, Thomas Blair, James D. Cresap, Beale Howard and Benjamin Tomlinson, Esquires.

A quorum having convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the oaths required by the constitution and form of government.

Tobias E. Stansbury, Esq. was elected Speaker. The house adjourns until to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday.

John B. ewer was appointed clerk, John S. Skinner assistant clerk, Cornelius Mills sergeant at arms, and John Sullivan door-keeper and qualified.

Messrs. Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stone- street and George D. Parnham, from Charles county, Richard Grahame and Peter Emerson, from Calvert county, Zachariah Duvall, from Anne-Arundel county, William Tyler from Frederick county, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

Louis Gaffaway, Thomas Murphy, Benjamin Richardson, James F. Hutton and Samuel Bradford, were elected committee clerks.

Ordered, That Messrs. Randall, R. Neale and T. B. Hall, be a committee to report rules for the house.

Messrs. Bowles, Stevens, Harryman, Emory, Tomlinson, Smoot and Reynolds, were elected, by ballot, a committee of claims.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message informing the house they are ready to proceed to business, and propose sitting from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the Trustee of the State, enclosing an account current of funded stock to the 31st of October 1811, inclusive, and an account current of interest and principal received on said stock to the same period; which was read and referred to the committee of claims.

Also a communication from the Treasurer of the western shore, stating that the loan to the United States, authorized by a resolution of November session 1810, had not been required; which were read.

Mr. Forwood delivers a petition from the heirs of John Thomas, which was read.

Mr. Forwood delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying that one person from each election district in said county, may be appointed commissioners, with the power to make void all public roads which they may deem necessary, and to make such alterations in other roads as they may find convenient or necessary; which was read.

Mr. Forwood delivers a petition from George W. Santrey, of Harford county; which was read.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of elections, and after examining the contents of the ballot box, it appeared that Messrs. T. B. Hall, Tyler, Groome, Street, and Quinton, were elected. Ordered that they have power to send for papers and persons.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a message proposing to enter into the appointment of a Printer to the State, by a joint ballot.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, Ordered that Mr. Donaldson and Mr. C. Dorsey wait upon his excellency the governor, and inform him that the house having met, are ready to proceed to public business, and to receive any communications he may think proper to lay before them.

Mr. Forwood delivers a petition from Alexander Rigdon, of Harford county; which was read.

Mr. Rogerfon delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Charles county, praying for the erection of a gaol; which was read.

A message was sent to the senate informing them that the house were also prepared to proceed to business.

A resolution was read, assented to, and sent to the senate, requesting the governor and council to procure immediately, for the use of the general assembly, nine copies of Maxcey's edition of the laws of Maryland.

Mr. Stevens delivers a petition from Joseph Dawson, an old soldier, praying relief; which was read.

Messrs. Sanders, Marriott, Wainwright, Veazey, Bavard, Donaldson and R. Neale, were elected, by ballot, a committee of grievances and courts of justice.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, a message, concurring with the proposition of the senate to appoint a printer to the state by joint ballot, was read, and the question put, That the same have a second reading? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the same? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 34, nays 24.

On motion by Mr. C. Dorsey, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts. Ordered, that Messrs. C. Dorsey, T. B. Hall and Sanders, be a committee for that purpose.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 5.

The President of the United States this day communicated, by Mr. Edward Coles, his private Secretary, the following MESSAGE to Congress: Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the H. of Representatives,

In calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would otherwise have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of our foreign affairs; and in fixing the present for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developments of the policy of the belligerent powers towards this country, which might the more unite the national councils, in the measures to be pursued.

At the close of the last session of congress, it was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral commerce would have induced the government of G. Britain to repeal its orders in council, and thereby authorise a removal of the existing obstructions to her commerce with the U. States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two nations, the orders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into more rigorous execution; and it was communicated, through the British envoy just arrived, that whilst the revocation of the edicts of France, as officially made known to the British government, was denied to have taken place; it was an indispensable condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing that would admit the productions and manufactures of G. Britain when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by her enemy; the U. S. being given to understand, that in the meantime, a continuance of their non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date, it has indeed appeared, that a communication to the British government, of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees against our neutral trade, was followed by an intimation, that it had been transmitted to the British plenipotentiary here, in order that it might receive full consideration, in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received; but the transmission of it hither, instead of founding on it an actual repeal of the orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality, satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed in the meantime, in adapting our measures to the views which have been disclosed through that minister, will best consult our whole duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of those disclosures, indemnity and redress for other wrongs have continued to be withheld; & our coasts and the mouths of our harbours

have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights, than vexatious to the regular course of our trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of war hovering on our coasts, was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate commanded by capt. Rogers, rendered unavoidable on the part of the latter, by a fire, commenced without cause, by the former; whose commander, is therefore, alone, chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honour of the American flag. The proceedings of a court of inquiry requested by capt. Rogers, are communicated; together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence, being the secretary of state and his Britannic majesty's envoy. To these are added, the several correspondences which have passed on the subject of the British orders in council; and to both the correspondence relating to the Floridas, in which congress will be made acquainted with the interposition which the government of G. Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the U. States.

The justice and fairness which have been evinced on the part of the U. S. towards France, both before and since the revocation of her decrees, authorised an expectation that her government would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims, as well as dictated by its amicable professions. No proof, however, is yet given of an intention to repair the other wrongs done to the U. States; and particularly to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts, which though not affecting our neutral relations, and, therefore, not entering into questions between the U. S. and other belligerents, were nevertheless founded on such unjust principles, that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this and other demands of strict right, on that nation, the U. States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions, to which their trade with the French dominions has been subjected; and which, if not discontinued, will require at least corresponding restrictions on importations from France into the U. S.

On all those subjects our minister plenipotentiary, lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions; the result of which will be communicated to you, and by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government towards the U. S. will enable you to adapt to it, that of the U. S. towards France.

Our other foreign relations remain without unfavourable changes. With Russia they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce, in the councils of that nation also. And the information from our special minister to Denmark, shews that the mission had been attended with valuable effects to our citizens, whose property had been extensively violated and endangered, by cruisers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty, to exert the means committed to the executive department, in providing for the general security. The works of defence on our maritime frontier, have accordingly been prosecuted, with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and as particularly suited for co-operation in emergencies, a portion of the gun-boats have, in particular harbours been ordered into use. The ships of war before in commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast. And such a disposition has been made of our land forces, as was thought to promise the most appropriate and important results. This disposition is included, a force consisting of regulars and militia, embodied in the Indiana Territory, and marched towards our north-western frontier. This measure was made requisite by several murders and depredations committed by Indians; but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them, on the Wabash, under the influence & direction of a fanatic of the Shawnee Tribe. With these exceptions the Indians retain their peaceable dispositions towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived, which claims from the Legislative Guardians of the National rights a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States, to substitute for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence, we have seen that the British Cabinet perseveres, not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs, so long and so loudly calling for it; but in the execution, brought

home to the threshold of our Territory, of measure which, under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect, of war on our lawful commerce.

With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, in trampling on rights which no Independent Nation can relinquish, Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

I recommend, accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force to be engaged for a more limited term; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardor may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments as they may be wanted, of other portions of the militia; and for such a preparation of the great body as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those Military Seminaries, which, in every event, will form a valuable and frugal part of our military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has proceeded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies. It will not be inexpedient, however, for Congress to authorise an enlargement of them.

Your attention will of course be drawn to such provisions, on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the services to which it may be best adapted. I submit to Congress, the seasonableness, also, of an authority to augment the stock of such materials, as are imperishable in their nature, or may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves, among the great communities which occupy the southern portion of our own hemisphere, and extend into our neighbourhood. An enlarged philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on the National Councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies; to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good will; to regard the progress of events; and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

Under another aspect of our situation, the early attention of Congress will be due to the expediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws. The practice of smuggling, which is odious every where, and particularly criminal in free governments, where the laws being made by all for the good of all, a fraud is committed on every individual as well as on the state, attains its utmost guilt, when it blends, with a pursuit of ignominious gain, a treacherous subterfuge, in the transgressors, to a foreign policy, adverse to that of their own country. It is then that the virtuous indignation of the public should be enabled to manifest itself, through the regular administrations of the most competent laws.

To secure greater respect to our mercantile flag, and to the honest interests which it covers, it is expedient also, that it be made punishable in our citizens, to accept licenses from foreign governments, for a trade unlawfully interdicted by them to other American citizens; or to trade under false colours or papers of any sort.

A prohibition is equally called for, against the acceptance, by our citizens, of special licenses, to be used in a trade with the United States; and against the admission into particular ports of the United States, of vessels from foreign countries, authorised to trade with particular ports only.

Altho' other subjects will press immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well adapted to the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent; and to our navigation, the fair extent of which it is at present abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufactures from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires, that with respect to such articles at least as belong to our defence, and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies. And whilst foreign governments adhere to the existing discriminations in their ports against our navigation, and an equality or lesser discrimination is enjoyed by their navigation in our ports, the effect cannot be mistaken because it has been seriously felt by our shipping interests; and in proportion as this takes place, the advantages of an independent conveyance of our products to foreign markets, and of a growing body of

mariners, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger must be diminished.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the thirtieth of September last, have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars, and have enabled us to defray the current expenses, including the interest on the public debt, and to reimburse more than five millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorised by the act of the last session. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, has also been reimbursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue arising from the situation of our commerce, and the extraordinary expenses which have and may become necessary, must be taken into view, in making commensurate provisions for the ensuing year. And I recommend to your consideration, the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least, to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled, my confidence in a wise and honourable result to your deliberations, and assurances of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be discharged: invoking at the same time the blessing of Heaven on our beloved country, and on all the means that may be employed, in vindicating its rights, and advancing its welfare.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.
Washington, November 5th, 1811.

William M'Parlin,
WATCH-MAKER,
Near the Farmers Bank of Maryland,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A variety of elegant and useful Articles,

- AMONGST WHICH ARE—
- Extra finished Gold Watch Seals, Do. do. do. Chains and Keys, Do. Set Pearl and Topaz Breast Pins, Do. do. do. for Hair, Plain Gold Rings, Breast Pins and Sleeve Buttons, Silver Soup, Table, Tea and Salt Spoons, Best Silver Thimbles, Tea Tongs, &c. Gilt Chains, Seals and Keys, best patterns, Steel do. do. and do. Best polished Steel Scissors assorted, Best cast Steel Pen Knives, do. Extra large Tortoise-Shell Combs, small do. do. Do. large Mock do. Pocket do. do. Steel Tweezers, Bodkins, Pocket-Books, assorted,

AND A FEW WARRANTED
WATCHES,
All of which will be sold low for CASH.
Annapolis, Nov. 7. 1811. 6w.

H. G. MUNROE,
HAS FOR SALE,
A General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Ironmongery and Stationary.
LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR,
At the Factory Prices.
November 7, 1811.

St. Anne's Church Lottery.

AT a meeting of the Managers of St. Anne's Church Lottery, of the City of Annapolis, it was agreed that the Scheme heretofore published be altered by making the high prize stationary—the first drawn blank on the 21st day's drawing to be entitled to \$3000—and that the drawing thereof commences on Wednesday the 27th inst. provided that notice of such alteration be given three times successively in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, authorising the holders of tickets to return them by the 25th inst. if they are dissatisfied with the proposed alteration. N. B. Present price of Tickets \$5—but the price will advance with the drawing.
Annapolis, Nov. 7. 1811. 3w.

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment to
WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.
Nov. 7, 1811. 1f