

woods to the head of Patuxent River, which said line by the locations on the plots returned by the Commissioners would begin at letter N, run with the Creek, and then to letter R, located as the head of tide water.

But it appears to the Committee that afterwards, for some causes unknown to them, a certain line was by the common consent and by the acquiescence of the inhabitants for one hundred and sixty years of both Anne Arundel and Calvert, understood to be the divisional line between the two counties. That in the year 1694 by commissioners appointed by the court to lay off the bounds of St. James' Parish in pursuance of an act of Assembly for dividing Anne Arundel county into Parishes, this line is called for and recognized as the boundary line of Calvert county.—That previous to that time it must have been reputed to be the line of Calvert county, was then acknowledged as such, and has ever since been reputed to be the divisional line between Calvert and Anne Arundel, and lands have since that time been taken up on the north side of said line and patented as lying in Anne Arundel county, and this line continue to be considered the divisional line between the two counties until the year seventy-seven & eighteen hundred and nine, when the doubtful success of conflicting parties rendered it an object to contest the limits of Calvert for the purpose of obtaining for the said county an accession of votes. That in as much as counties must have heretofore been laid off for the benefit and convenience of the inhabitants, this line may have been established by acts and proceedings now unknown to us, (and of which there is no record or evidence) for the advantage and convenience of the inhabitants.—And in as much as the legislature are competent to lay off counties, and as the inhabitants generally in the district of country bordering on the reputed line as located on the plots returned by the commissioners to the General Assembly and excluded from Calvert, and thrown into Anne Arundel county by the said reputed line, have heretofore been and still continue desirous to belong to Anne Arundel county. Your committee recommend to the House of Delegates to pass an act establishing the line located on the plots as the reputed line of Calvert county to be the limits and bounds of Calvert county.

By order,

TRUEMAN CROSS, Clk.

Also a bill entitled, an act to establish the divisional lines between Anne Arundel and Calvert counties. Ordered, that the same have a second reading on Friday next.

On motion by Mr Howard, the following order was read: Ordered, that the bill to establish the divisional line between Calvert and Anne Arundel counties, be made the order of the day for Friday next, and that such of the commissioners appointed by the act of 1822, chapter 109, as the delegation from either county may require, be examined at the bar of this house in explanation of the report of said commissioners made to the legislature.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Anne Arundel and Allegany counties, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read.

The supplement to the act entitled, an act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes into this state, endorsed, "will not pass." And a bill entitled, a further supplement to the act entitled, an act declaring what shall be evidence in certain cases therein mentioned, endorsed, "will pass," which was read.

On motion by Mr. W. G. D. Worthington, the following resolution was read:

The General Assembly of the State of Maryland having already in each branch expressed their sincere approbation of the administration of the general government, and more particularly of its policy as developed at the opening of the present session of congress, in the very lucid and satisfactory message of the chief magistrate of the Union, could now have nothing further to say upon the subject, were it not for the very especial manner in which it has been submitted to the consideration of congress, "whether it may not be advisable to authorize, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of officers of the corps of engineers to examine the unexplored ground," along the route of a contemplated canal for "connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government;" and also, "to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected by canals with those of lake Erie."

The subject of internal improvement, so far as the government of the United States can constitutionally lend its aid, is, at this moment of time, most particularly interesting to this state. Maryland holds a very peculiar, a highly interesting, and vastly important location in the confederacy, as well in relation to her own circumstances and advantages, as to those of the nation at large. As regards herself, Maryland was made to feel, during the last war, that she is peculiarly vulnerable and exposed to the assaults of foreign enemies. That expanded and beautiful estuary, the Chesapeake, one of the finest in the world, passing entirely through her territory, and which is accessible at all seasons and affords shelter every where for vessels of all classes and sizes, laid open the fairest portion of the state during the last war to the most distressing depredations of the enemy. But, the provident wisdom of the general government, by additions to the navy, and the erection of fortifications, has taken the most effectual measures to prevent a recurrence of the like predatory incursions and sufferings on the breaking out of any future war. No hostile rover will ever, hereafter, dare to proul along that great inlet from the ocean, visiting its shores with devastation and dismay. The Chesapeake, it is confidently believed, is destined, for ages to come, to afford the facilities to a little world of the fairest and most beneficial commerce ever carried on among civilized men. The clearing, improving and forming of every practicable river and canal route, and every right or claim by which its navigation may be extended, or its commerce in any manner affected, cannot, therefore, fail to be viewed by every citizen of Maryland with the most lively attention, and the deepest solicitude. (Reso. 1816, No. 77—1817, No. 75.)

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