

without their consent, and made soldiers, without receiving an adequate compensation, who, if left undisturbed, will become substitutes for a proper reward. Besides, there is a degree of harshness in the principle upon which this clause is founded, and a kind of trial introduced, which we think cannot be perfectly reconciled with the liberty of the subject.

We cannot agree to your amendment proposing a draught, because we are satisfied it will counteract the whole scheme of the bill, even should it not raise clamour and disgust among the people. Should this amendment be adopted, men of considerable property would not advance their proportion of money, but would stand a draught, well knowing that they could afterwards procure a substitute until the end of December, which would exempt all their property from contribution, for a less sum than paying a proportion of their property to procure recruits for the war for every class of their property; and in the event, instead of obtaining a permanent force to prosecute the war with effect, we should have but a temporary addition to our present battalions, and be obliged again to renew the hazardous expedient for another campaign. We submit to your consideration, whether it is not better to pursue the plan first adopted for procuring the regular troops, and to vest a power in the governor and council to call forth the militia, in case recruits cannot be procured in time. This appears to us to be the most eligible plan, and if adopted, we have sanguine hopes will be successful, and we shall thereby fulfil our engagement to the commander in chief, which, you will be pleased to remember, was to furnish regular troops during the war, or the militia required, and we conceive he would not think we had kept our promise, by sending a regiment of men, and filling up our battalions with recruits to serve until the last of December.

The last clause in the sheet No. 2, being dependent on the amendments above dissented to, falls of course.

We hope, gentlemen, you will reconsider and recede from the amendments objected to, and that the bill may be passed into a law as soon as possible.

By order,

J MACCUBBIN, clk.

Messieurs Key and M'Byde, from the house of delegates, deliver to the president the following resolution:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JULY 3, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the governor and council be requested to correspond with his Excellency general Washington, and with the committee of co-operation, according to the requisition of congress of the twenty-first day of June last, and to give them full information of all the laws and acts of the general assembly, relative to supplies of men, money, and provisions, passed at the last and present session; and also to give information, from time to time, in the course of that correspondence, how or in what manner those laws are executed, so as to accomplish the purpose intended; and generally to give full and speedy intelligence of all matters that may tend to promote the interest of the United States, and may facilitate the operations of the present campaign.

By order,

F. GREEN, clk.

Which was read and assented to.

The bill, entitled, An act to encourage the raising a volunteer troop of light horse in Baltimore-town, and each county in the state, was read the second time by especial order, passed with the following amendment: In the 10th line from the bottom, after the word "forty-five," insert "and not less than fifteen"—and, with the resolution requesting Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Samuel Chase, and John Hall, Esquires, to transmit the acts of assembly of this state to the delegates in congress, and the resolution requesting the governor and council to correspond with general Washington and the committee of co-operation, sent to the house of delegates by Charles Carroll, Barrister, Esq;

Thomas Stone, Esq; brings in and delivers to the president a bill, entitled, An act to suspend the act to make the bills of credit emitted by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly and resolves of the late conventions, a legal tender, and for other purposes; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The senate adjourns till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

T U E S D A Y, July 4, 1780.

THE senate met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Messieurs M'Comas and Lawson, from the house of delegates, deliver to the president the following resolution:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JULY 3, 1780.

RESOLVED, That John Smith and Clement Holliday, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts, in the room of William  
F f Stevenson