

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 7, 1798.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to Darby M'Nemara, an old infirm and disabled soldier, the annual sum of fifty-seven dollars for and during the term of his natural life, in lieu of three hundred and ninety-nine dollars, the principal and interest due on three state certificates issued to him for depreciation of his pay, which said certificates were lost; the said sum to be paid in quarterly payments, the first payment to be made on the tenth day of December, 1798.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

And also the following message:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, NOVEMBER 26, 1798.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

WE propose a committee of conference with your house to inquire into the present situation of the stock in the bank of England belonging to this state, and to receive from the agent for the recovery of the said stock any communications respecting the same which it is in his power to give. This house have appointed Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Mr. Key, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Duckett and Mr. A. Buchanan, to meet any gentlemen of your house that you may please to nominate, if you approve of the conference.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which said bills, resolutions and message; were severally read the first time, and the bills and resolutions ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivers to the clerk of the senate the following address:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, NOVEMBER 27, 1798.

To JOHN ADAMS, President of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE General Assembly of the State of Maryland, composed of characters selected by the various classes of its citizens, and possessed of a full knowledge of the sentiments of their constituents, would, in this interesting crisis of public affairs, do little justice to their feelings, the interest of their country, and to your virtue, in forbearing to express an entire and cordial approbation of the firm, temperate, and dignified measures of your administration.

Called to the presidency of the general government, at a moment when the aspiring and venal rulers of France convulsed all Europe with a war prosecuted for plunder and aggrandisement, it was not difficult to foresee, that every species of artifice and intrigue which talents could suggest, ambition excite, or avarice inflame, would be employed to disturb our happiness and peace, to cajole or force our country into a war prejudicial to our interests, and to render your administration painful, perplexing, and, if possible, odious to the people.

The destruction of religion, and encouragement of loose principles, were eminently calculated to create fit instruments for promoting divisions in, and paralyzing the energies of, other governments—hence the unremitting, dark and insidious exertions, practised to divide us at home, whilst a lawless, vexatious, and predatory war, plundered us abroad.

To prevent the repetition of aggressions not more flagitious than destitute of colourable pretext, and to recal the government of France to an honourable fulfilment of its political engagements in the true spirit of sincere amity, we have seen, with pride and pleasure, your ample, just, and pacific instructions to our ministers to demand reparation in the accustomed forms of diplomatic negotiation; instead of the directory's meeting these amicable overtures, with pain and indignation we have beheld insults heaped on injuries—our ministers spurned with indignity—our country threatened with the fate of governments wantonly annihilated—and our citizens treated as vassals and slaves, who must basely purchase the privilege of stating their complaints. Conduct like this has torn the veil from the face of hypocrisy, and awakened the people of America from the delirium of unsuspecting friendship to rally round the government of their adoption. We have seen with satisfaction treaties declared no longer obligatory which were violated as often as the interest of individuals, or the caprice of a moment dictated; and we heartily approve of the protective measures of our government, as well as the late regulations for internal quiet. Preparation for war is preservation of peace.

Having emancipated ourselves from Britain, and secured our liberties by one revolution, we pledge ourselves not to sacrifice the blessings of freedom at the shrine of France, and we will stand prepared to encounter her open hostilities, or counteract her yet more dangerous principles and intrigues; nor will we suffer ourselves to be lulled into a fatal security by the semblance of conciliatory language or measures, the result of insidious policy. We will support the government of our choice, preserve our independence and our rights, or perish in the attempt. But we fondly trust, that so long as the enjoyment of rational liberty is secured, virtue and religion inculcated and practised, *while the government continues true to the people, and the people to themselves*, we may defy the assaults of any power on earth, and look forward, under the protection of Heaven, to a continuance of the prosperity and happiness of our country.

Adulation disgraces freemen, but the frank and undisguised expression of public sentiment is the most honourable reward an enlightened and virtuous statesman can receive. Accept then, Sir, our assurances in behalf of the people of Maryland, that the wise and salutary principles of your administration inspire present confidence; and a retrospective view of your long and faithful services, your steady patriotism and well tried integrity, constitutes an ample pledge for the future rectitude of your conduct; and with wishes for your health and happiness, we earnestly hope your usefulness will long be continued to your country.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which was read, and unanimously assented to with the proposed amendments.

Amendments proposed. After the word "policy," in the 18th line of the 3d page, insert the words "and perhaps recommended by the faction opposed to the government of our choice." In the