

"By the house of delegates, January 17, 1799: Read the second time and will pass.

"By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk."

And also the following resolutions:

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 16, 1799.

Whereas the compensation allowed to the trustee, under the act respecting the creditors and debtors of this state, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, after the first year, is inadequate to the services required of him, RESOLVED, That the said trustee shall be entitled to receive, as an additional compensation for his services for the present year, the sum of two hundred dollars.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 17, 1799.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore pay unto Ninian Pinkney, clerk of the council, one hundred dollars in addition to his salary allowed by law for the present year.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 17, 1799.

RESOLVED, That the members of the council, in addition to their present salary, be allowed one hundred dollars each for the present year.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 17, 1799.

RESOLVED, That the judgment of the state of Maryland against William Allein, at October term, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, be and the same is hereby assigned and transferred to Daniel Kent, of Calvert county, for the sole and separate use of Sarah Weems Allein, wife of the said William Allein, and the said Daniel Kent is hereby authorized and empowered, in the name of the state, to proceed on the said judgment for the use aforesaid, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the said state might or could heretofore have proceeded.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

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

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

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 17, 1799.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

WE have received your answer to our message relative to the bank stock.

That you originally negatived the resolution, occasioned our surprize, not only because the measure to us appeared wise and proper, but because, in the joint committee of both houses, it was almost unanimously approved of, and recommended for adoption; but the measure of our surprize has been increased by the senate's refusing to reconsider the resolution, on the ground that no new facts or arguments have been urged. As that message was the first communication between the two houses on the subject, we are at a loss to know what is meant by no new facts or arguments being produced; and indeed to us, if anterior communications had existed, it seems novel to require new arguments until the old ones are refuted.

We hold these facts incontestable; first, that the chancellor has determined we have no remedy in his forum for the recovery of the bank stock. Secondly, that the stock is in the hands of the accountant-general of the crown of Great-Britain. If these be facts, and the senate has not denied them, it evidently follows, there can be no recovery but by negotiation; and if no recovery but by negotiation, we repeat the question, what period more likely to succeed than the present? Had the senate pointed out a more eligible time for negotiation than the present, we might have had our understandings convinced. We again urge to the senate, and the importance of the subject must excuse our importunity, if negotiation is the only remedy, and no period is likely to be more propitious than the present, where or when shall we find an abler negotiator than Mr. King, our minister? If answers to these plain questions have been passed by, to adopt a train of inconclusive reasoning, we feel justified in again calling the attention of the senate to them, adhering, as we do, to the sentiments contained in our first message.

The senate allege, that from mere intimations of the chancellor, and opinions of counsel in England, they can scarcely reason at all, or but imperfectly, and yet immediately speak of the recent payment of Russell's claim by the British government as amounting to a full admission of the right of this state. If the senate have any information of this recent payment, on which they ground their argument, from a more authentic or credible source than that through which the chancellor's observations are made, and the opinions of English counsel stated, we shall be highly gratified by its being laid before us. We place confidence in the information contained in the letters of William Pinkney, Esquire, whose situation gives him an opportunity of forming a correct judgment on the subject of our bank stock, and who unites with great knowledge, an ardent zeal to promote the prosperity of his native state. As to an abandonment of a large portion of our claim, it is not contemplated but in the event of not being able to recover the whole, nor does the resolution convey to our minds any such idea.

The sale of our stock, when transferred, is a secondary consideration, in no degree connected with the propriety of obtaining a transfer.—As to the probable future state of the funds of Great-Britain, suggested by the senate, we can only say, we are willing to confide in our own.—That within the recollection of all of us, the bank of England has stopped payment.—That although late events have added lustre to the efforts of their navy, immense exertions must have corresponded expences, and by creating a new load of debt, hasten that nation to the ultimatum of public credit.—That Ireland has been once invaded by a French army, which shews the possibility of success.—And that the present situation of Europe evidences symptoms of a new war, far