

the provisions of the bill; the balance of the proceeds, after defraying the expences necessarily to be incurred will, in our opinion, be insufficient to answer the end for which the lottery has been prayed and granted. We have therefore returned the amendment for your reconsideration, and trust that on further reflection you will determine to recede therefrom.

By order, J. B. DUCKETT, clk.

Which message was read:

And a bill, entitled, An act to empower the clerk of Calvert county to remove certain records from the seat of justice, passed by that house January 10, 1805; and also the following resolution:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 16, 1805.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to the examiner-general of the western shore such sum, in addition to his fees for the present year, as shall amount to the sum of three hundred pounds current money; and the examiner-general shall lay before the next session of assembly the amount of fees by him received in this year, on oath.

By order, J. B. DUCKETT, clk.

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

The resolution in favour of Christopher Johnson was sent to the house of delegates by the clerk.

The bill, entitled, An act to separate Rogers's addition to Baltimore-town from the city of Baltimore, and to make it a part of Baltimore county, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall this bill pass as amended?

Amendment proposed. Strike out from the word "county" in the last line of the preamble to the end of the first enacting clause, and insert "Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and city council of Baltimore be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to take into consideration the propriety of separating the aforesaid property, called and known by the name of Rogers's Addition to Baltimore-town, from the city of Baltimore, and of adding the same to Baltimore county, and in case the said mayor and city council shall be of opinion that it is proper such separation should take place, it shall and may be lawful for them to pass a by-law to that effect, and from and after the commencement of the operation of such by-law, the said addition to Baltimore-town shall be separated from the city of Baltimore, and shall make a part of Baltimore county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

A F F I R M A T I V E.

Mr. Harwood, president, Mr. Brown, Mr. Christie, Mr. Duckett, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Partridge. 7.

N E G A T I V E.

Mr. Houston, Mr. T. Johnson, Mr. Ringgold. 5.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivers the following resolutions:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 16, 1805.

THE committee to whom were referred the communications of the governor of Massachusetts, enclosing resolutions, purporting to be the "Doings of the legislature of that commonwealth," and proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, report, that they have given the same that serious and deliberate consideration which a measure of such magnitude, contemplating such an important innovation upon the principles of the constitution, is entitled to receive, and are of opinion that it would be unwise, dangerous and impolitic, in the state of Maryland, to concur in the adoption of the same. (The state of Maryland, from the principle that representation is apportioned among the several states according to numbers, in the manner in the said constitution provided, has its full weight of representation in the councils of the union, and it would be unwise to diminish or relinquish it; neither ought it to be matter of clamour or complaint with any of the states not enjoying the compound ratio of representation, because the states which participate in the advantages resulting from this principle, are subjected to additional taxation, as taxation is apportioned among the several states according to representation, and there is less cause for this uneasiness, when it cannot be contended that the states which do not partake of this benefit, have other advantages to counterbalance it; besides, the principle of representation was fixed in the constitution, being avowedly the result of a spirit of compromise and mutual concession among the several states at the time of its formation and adoption, and there being other great and important and prominent features ingrafted into the constitution, dependent upon the same conciliating spirit of compromise and mutual concession, it would be dangerous, by adopting the amendment proposed, to shake those great and fundamental articles of the federal compact, and by sanctioning a measure that should be fraught with this destructive and disorganizing tendency, loosen the ties by which the states are now happily confederated, disseminate the seeds of disunion, and finally eventuate in a state of things to which every reflecting mind must look forward with terror and abhorrence. Emphatically has it been offered to the solemn contemplation of the people of America, by the exalted patriot and able statesman, our beloved Washington, that "towards the preservation of their government, and the permanency of their present happy state, it is necessary that they not only discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but that they resist, with care, the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretences."