

Thomas Lloyd to a seat in the chamber of the House of Delegates, for the purpose of reporting the debates, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. John H. Thomas, the question was put, that the word "chamber" be stricken out and the word "gallery" inserted: The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Blackiston, Hands, Stonestreet, Callis, Delaplane, John H. Thomas, Crabb, Hilleary, Bobinett.—11.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Causin, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Brown, Dorsey, Sellman, Wm. Hall, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Ford, Parnham, Rogerson, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennet, Jona. Spencer, Martin, S. Stevens, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Lecompte, Jno. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robert Evans, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Clade, Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handy, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Saulbury, Potter, Culbret h, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Kershner, Gabby, Jones.—57. So it was determined in the negative.

The question was then put, that the house adopt the said order. Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the following message.

BY THE SENATE, December 8, 1813.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The Senate have received your message of yesterday. Having also formed a house, we are ready to proceed to business. We have elected the honourable Elijah Davis, president, and Mr. Thomas Rogers, clerk. The time of sitting of this body will be from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

THOMAS ROGERS, Clk.

Which was read.

Mr. Parnham delivers a report of the trustees of Charlotte Hall school, & Mr. John H. Thomas a report of the trustees of the Frederick Town Academy. Which were severally read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. John H. Thomas, *Ordered*, that the Honorable the Executive Council be requested to lay before this house the journal of the proceedings of their body from the year 1800 up to the present date, inclusive.

The order relative to the printing of the House of Delegates was read a second time and adopted.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following communication from the Executive.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate, and the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, December 8, 1813.

Gentlemen,

In virtue of a resolve of the General Assembly at its May session, the treasurer was directed to borrow \$ 307,000. The terms upon which the loan was effected will appear by the report of the treasurer. As soon as the money was obtained, steps were taken to procure arms, ordnance and military stores for the state, and considerable purchases were made; but, owing to the interruption of intercourse between the states, they could not all be received in time to be sent to those parts of Maryland, which are most exposed to danger.

Soon after the adjournment of the legislature an order was passed for a return of the public records and papers to the seat of government, but in consequence of the approach of a considerable naval force of the enemy, it was found necessary again to order their removal, and they were sent to the town of Upper Marlborough.

It has been deemed expedient to direct from time to time a return of such of them as were necessary for the purpose of holding the courts, but the board has passed an order for the removal of the rest, and it is submitted to the legislature what shall be done in regard to them. It is certainly very much to be desired that the offices should be kept open for the transaction of business; but, besides the difficulty of removing the records from the seat of government, in time, whenever the appearance of the enemy may require it, there is a considerable danger of their being lost or destroyed by frequent removals: The legislature will see the necessity of making some further provision with respect to them. The resolution of the last session does not make it the duty of the officers to open their offices at the place to which the public records are removed, and by confining the authority thereby conferred on the executive to two counties, it has been found impracticable to procure the necessary accommodations for the officers.

The attention of the legislature will of course be directed to the militia system. In its present state it is almost a dead letter, and without power to compel the service of those who on any sudden emergency, are unwilling to assist in the defence of the country. It is not and cannot be expected, that while those who understand the defects of the system contrive to avoid the service, others will engage in it with cheerfulness, and consent to bear an undue proportion of its burthen and sufferings. It was not designed by the wise framers of the constitution to leave it to each member of the union to defend itself, and after having surrendered to the General Government the most material sources of revenue, it is impracticable for the individual states to bear the burthen of any extensive system of defence. It was therefore expressly provided that the United States should protect each individual state against invasion, and the militia or other force of the latter was designed to be employed only on sudden emergencies, and until the national government should come to its relief. If the expenses of a war waged by the national authorities are to be borne by the states, it is not difficult to foresee that the state treasury will be soon ex-