

act for opening and extending Aisquith street in the eastern precincts of Baltimore, passed by that house Jan. 31, 1814. Ordered to be engrossed. Also returns the engrossed bills from No. 164 to No. 172 both inclusive, severally assented to by that house Jan. 31, 1814.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivers the engrossed bills Nos. 154, 159, 161, 162, severally assented to by that house Jan. 31, 1814; which were severally read, assented to and sent to the house of delegates by the clerk. Also a bill entitled, an act to pay the civil list and other expences of civil government, passed by that house Jan. 31, 1814; which was read the first and second time by special order, passed and sent to the house of delegates by the clerk. Also returns the bill entitled, a supplement to the act to incorporate a company for making an artificial road by the best and nearest route from the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road through the village of Strasburg in Lancaster county, to the Susquehanna bridge at M. Calls ferry, and from thence to the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "by the house of delegates Jan. 31, 1814?" read the first and second time by special order and will not pass.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivers the engrossed bills Nos. 173, 174, 175, 176, 177 and 180, severally assented to by that house Jan. 31, 1814; which were severally read, assented to, and sent to the house of delegates by the clerk. Also the following resolution:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Jan. 31, 1814.

*Resolved*, That the governor and council cause to be published in some newspaper in each county of this state, where there may be a newspaper, an act entitled, a further supplement to the act entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying executions and repealing the acts of Assembly therein mentioned and for other purposes, passed at May session eighteen hundred and thirteen, and an act entitled, a further additional supplement to the act entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying executions and repealing the acts of Assembly therein mentioned and for other purposes; and also the act entitled, an act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session, passed at this session.

*Resolved*, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to the order of the governor and council such sum of money as may be expended in carrying the provisions of the aforesaid resolution into effect, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury. By order, UPTON S. REID, Clk.

Which were read the first and second time by special order, dissented from, and sent to the house of delegates by the clerk.

The following message was read, agreed to, and sent to the house of delegates by the clerk:

BY THE SENATE, Jan. 31, 1814.

*Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,*

We have received your message returning the bill entitled, an act to declare in force an act entitled, an act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of Toryism, passed February session, 1777, with the reasons which are stated to have occasioned its being negatived in your house.

Whatever motive may have led to the expression of these reasons, we should have deemed them more strongly called for, if any amendment or alternative had been proposed by your body, or if a reconsideration had been pressed by us. But although we are disposed to abstain from the fruitless measure of urging such reconsideration, we think it proper to reply briefly to the objections which the message contains, and in so doing, to explain and justify the grounds on which the act was originated in this branch of the legislature. We are strongly impressed with the opinion that there is such a trait of resemblance between the present and former war, and in the opposition to both, as to call for decided measures, similar to those that were in the revolutionary contest deemed to be necessary, and found to be effectual. We are now as we were then, in a critical and arduous situation. We are now struggling not to gain, but to preserve our independence, and we are now assailed by the same powerful enemy without, and threatened, as we then were, by traitorous combinations and conspiracies within.

Looking at the preamble to the act in question, we see that the clemency of the general government has not had the desired effect of reclaiming such of its inhabitants as are inimical to its freedom from their evil practices, but that, still pursuing their dark and criminal designs, they continue to encourage and promote the operations of our enemies; and looking at recent transactions, we may say that every hope of uniting to the interest of their country the affections of these its unnatural and implacable enemies, is extinguished. But although every hope of an union arising from sentiments which ought to actuate them, may fail, it does not follow that the vigilance of government should cease; but a stronger motive arises for suppressing, by the provisions of law, these crimes and misdemeanors, and that growth of toryism which might otherwise impede the operations of the just war in which we are engaged, and in future endanger our freedom and independence. The act of 1777, made punishable the offences of levying war against the United States, or any of them, of adhering to any person bearing arms, or employed in the service of Great Britain, against the United States, or any of them, or affording them aid and comfort, or giving them intelligence of warlike preparations. It provided for the offence of corruptly or seditiously persuading or enticing any of the inhabitants to return to or acknowledge any dependence on Great Britain. It provided for the offence of persuading, exciting by word, deed, writing, printing or other act the inhabitants to resist the government or in any manner obstructing by force, the execution of any of the laws. It made punishable the offence of advisedly and maliciously dissuading and discouraging persons from enlisting or engaging in the army or navy of the United States, an offence striking deeply at our safety, and which there is too much reason to believe has been in this state committed with impunity. The act provided also for the offence of seditiously endeavoring to support or justify the measures taken by the king and parliament of Great Britain against the United States or any of them. And it is needless to call to your recollection the many and flagrant instances of the like offence, in regard to the measures which are now taken by that government.

We believe that many of our citizens during the last summer, and in the British force was in the