

lution in favor of Henry Perry, of Dorchester county. A resolution in favor of Isaac Holland, of Anne Arundel county. A resolution in favor of Joseph Williams, of the city of Annapolis.— A resolution in favor of James Ruark, of Anne Arundel county. A resolution in favor of William Lewis, of Calvert county; which were severally read the first time and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, leave was given to bring in a bill, to be entitled, a supplement to the act entitled, an act relating to justices of the peace in the city of Baltimore, and it was ordered that Messrs. Johnson, Miller and Winder, be a committee to prepare and report the same.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to change the mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the same being the order of the day.— On motion the question was put, "shall the bill be laid on the table?" Determined in the negative. The bill was then read a second time, and the question was put, "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" Determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Kent asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Winder.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16, 1824.

The senate met. Present the same members as on yesterday, except Mr. Winder. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the house of delegates, to the second amendment of the senate, to the bill to authorise the Levy Court of Queen Ann's county to pay the funeral expenses of paupers out of the poor house of said county. The amendment being read, the question was put, will the senate assent to the amendment? Determined in the affirmative, and it was with the bill returned to the house of delegates. The bill entitled "an act supplementary to the act, entitled an act, to establish the line between Frederick and Washington counties; was read a third time, passed and returned to the house of delegates. The bill, entitled an act authorising certain powers of attorney therein described, to be read in evidence; was read a second time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion the bill entitled "an act relating to the public roads in Somerset and Dorchester counties;" was referred to Messrs. Quinton, Cockey and Dickinson. The bill entitled, an act relating to the recovery of fines under the by-laws of the corporation of the city of Annapolis; was read a second, and by special order a third time, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivers the following message; which was read.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, January 14, 1824.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,*—We have to acknowledge the receipt, by transmission from your honorable body, of the reply of William Hayward, Esquire, to certain resolutions containing an expression of the opinion of the General Assembly of Maryland, as to the propriety of a caucus nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, by the members of the National Legislature. Had it been transmitted to us directly from the hands of the writer of it, it would probably have met with that reception from us and have found that place in our hall which, however high the respect we might entertain for the author of it, we could not but deem due to its intrinsic merit and delicacy, a place under our tables.

Although garnished with many professions of regard and esteem for the Legislature of Maryland and of respect for its opinions in all cases where respect is due to them, yet in our opinion these declarations only serve as so many reliefs to place in a more striking point of view and to render more glaring those expressions in it which would fain impute to us not merely an error in the performance of duty but even a criminal negligence or forgetfulness of it, or which would charge us with an attempt to usurp that right of instruction which resides exclusively with the people. As our resolutions were aimed against acts of a private and unofficial character, which however have been heretofore surreptitiously invested with the garb of official dignity, we cannot well conceive how the gentleman above named or any of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to whom the same were transmitted, could for a moment have regarded as instructions or imperative requests, or could have founded upon them a laboured declamation against legislative usurpation: nor can we see in such replies any thing else than a vain attempt to cast the cloak over their own illegal assumptions and exercises of power by raising the hue and cry against those which they would denominate the usurpations of the General Assembly of Maryland.

It is but too manifest, as the reply rather frankly confesses, that the construction therein placed upon the caucus resolutions as they are termed, was not founded upon a candid and dispassionate consideration of them, but rather that in viewing them and in seeing for their support, the author may be likened unto those who hearing, hear not, and seeing, see not. Had such a consideration been given to them it would have been evident that they regarded caucus nominations as heretofore made by virtue of an implied or express assent of the majority of the nation, with a view of concentrating their will and opinion and as illegal nominations in all cases, unless based upon such assent and that they contained nothing but a bare expression of the opinion of the General Assembly of Maryland, in relation to the legality of those in question at this moment. We cannot well divine in what new book of constitutions or article of rights the legislature of Maryland, or any of the state legislatures are inhibited the expression of an opinion upon acts which are upon the very face of them, flagrant atrocious usurpations or which