

The supplement to the act regulating the mode of staying execution, &c. was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate by the clerk.

The message from the senate respecting the bill for declaring the law in certain cases, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house reconsider the said bill? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. T. Ringgold, appeared as follow:

		A F F I R M A T I V E.					
Messieurs	Thomas,	Mackall,	Sherwood,	Denwood,	Bowie,	Jarrett,	
	T. Ringgold,	Grahame,	Kerr,	Eccleston, jun.	Purnell,	Pratt,	
	Tilghman,	Ridgely,	Jones,	Goldborough,	Sappington,	Threlkeld.	20.
	J. Worthington,	Ridgely, of Wm.					
		N E G A T I V E.					
Messieurs	Plater,	M'Pherson,	Ewing,	Barnes,	Driver,	Jacques,	
	J. Ringgold,	Dashiell,	Clark,	Dennis,	Douglals,	Crabb,	
	Harwood,	Eccleston,	Sprigg,	Corbin,	Loockerman,	Wootton,	
	Brogden,	Cox,	Contee,	Dorsey,	M'Mecher,	Bayard,	
	Freeland,	Frazier,	Quynn,	Nelson,	Ott,	Johnson,	
	Brooke,	Hollingsworth,	Duvall,	Amos,	Swearingen,	Tomlinson.	41.
	Chapman,	Oldham,	O'Bryon,	Hughlett,	Cromwell,		

So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Ridgely, of Wm. brings in and delivers to Mr. Speaker a bill, entitled, An act for the payment of the journal of accounts; which was read the first and second time by especial order, and the question put, That the said bill do pass? Resolved in the affirmative, and sent to the senate by the clerk.

ORDERED, That Mr. Duvall, Mr. Dashiell and Mr. M'Mecher, be a committee to prepare a message to the senate in answer to their message on the subject of the bill for declaring the law in certain cases.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution respecting Nicholas and Jacob Vanstaphorst, endorsed; "By the senate, December 21, 1792: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

"By order, H. RIDGELY, clk.

"By the senate, December 21, 1792: Read the second time by especial order and assented to.

"By order, H. RIDGELY, clk."

And the resolution in favour of Margaret Myers, endorsed; "By the senate, December 21, 1792:

"Read the first and second time by especial order and assented to.

"By order, H. RIDGELY, clk."

The bill to restrain the ill practices of sheriffs, and to direct their conduct respecting runaways, endorsed; "By the senate, December 21, 1792: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

"By order, H. RIDGELY, clk.

"By the senate, December 21, 1792: Read the second time by especial order and passed.

"By order, H. RIDGELY, clk."

Ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was read the second time by especial order, passed, and sent to the senate by the clerk.

The report on the report of the agent, was read the second time, concurred with, and leave given to bring in a bill pursuant thereto. ORDERED, That Mr. Duvall, Mr. Chapman and Mr. M'Mecher, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

BY THE SENATE, DECEMBER 21, 1792.

GENTLEMEN,

WE lament that you have rejected our amendments to the militia bill, and that you have returned it, at this late period of the session, for consideration, without assigning any reasons for your rejection of them.

We cannot recede from the amendments you have rejected, because the modification proposed, we think, is a substantial compliance with the act of congress, and not liable to the many evil consequences that would result from training, at the same time, all persons enrolled between eighteen and forty-five years of age. On a moderate calculation, the persons to be enrolled, (and not permanently exempted by the act of congress, and our amendments to your bill, from militia duty,) will amount to thirty thousand, the daily labour of each of whom may be fairly rated, on an average, at half a crown; the four days training, enjoined by the bill, would, on this calculation, amount to fifteen thousand pounds; a serious loss to the community at large, but more so to the persons immediately sustaining it.

The supposition is highly probable, that there are not fire-arms in the state more than sufficient to arm seven thousand men, the number which the division we propose to train during the first three years, would nearly amount to.

No exigency, we apprehend, can suddenly arise, which would authorise the president of the United States to call on this state for a greater number of militia than four thousand; yet, should such exigency unexpectedly happen, our amendments provide for it.

The selection prescribed by those amendments will be a considerable saving to the state, and great ease to the people. It must be admitted that four days exercise throughout the year will not give the militia even a tincture of military discipline; but when embodied and officered (should they be called into actual service) the habits and duties of a soldier will be best acquired and learnt by the practice of the field, and of real warfare.

The principal object congress had in view (as appears to us) was to have the fencible men so arranged, that if the peace of the society should be endangered or attacked by external or internal enemies,