

A memorial from Robert Amos, of Harford county, praying that he may be allowed an order on the treasurer of the western shore for the sum of two hundred and twenty-nine pounds thirteen shillings and eleven-pence, with interest from the twenty-ninth of November, seventeen hundred and ninety, it being the time he settled and paid William Campbell, Esquire, then agent, the whole of the balance of the taxes and such part of the ten per cent. as was required of him, was preferred, read, and referred to Mr. Brogden, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Comas, to consider and report thereon.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

## T U E S D A Y, November 27, 1798.

**T**HE house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Thomas Bourne, a delegate returned for Calvert county, appeared, and after qualifying in the mode prescribed by the constitution and form of government, and taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States, took his seat in the house.

On motion, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to repeal a supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing proceedings against persons guilty of fornication, passed at November session, 1796. ORDERED, That Mr. Thomas, Mr. Duckett and Mr. Calvert, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

On motion, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to compel the attendance of the members of the general assembly? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

A F F I R M A T I V E.						
Messieurs	Leigh,	Dunn,	Jones,	Bennett;	Dallam,	A. Buchanan,
	Burber,	Bourne,	Winder,	Purnell,	Potter,	Summers,
	Neale,	Ridgely,	Wallace,	Gwind,	Young;	Beall. 21.
	Barroll,	Carroll,	C. Frazier,	Thomas,		
N E G A T I V E.						
Messieurs	Brogden,	Nabb,	Keene,	Wright,	W. Wilson,	J. Buchanan,
	Harwood,	Hyland,	S Frazier,	Corbin,	Kirshner,	Cresap, of M.
	Hall,	Steuart,	J. Magruder,	E. K. Wilson,	Cellar,	Cresap, of D.
	Mackall,	Pattison,	Calvert,	M <sup>c</sup> Comas,	Geoghegan,	Simkins. 25.
	Edmondson,					

So it was determined in the negative.

The house, according to order, took into consideration the address to the president of the United States. The following was proposed as an amendment, to wit. After the words "the general assembly," insert "of Maryland, composed of characters selected from the various parts of the state, would, at this interesting crisis of public affairs, do little justice to their own feelings, the interest of their country, and to your virtue, in forbearing to express our approbation of the measures of your administration.

"Called to the presidency of the general government, at a moment when a war prosecuted by the aspiring and venal rulers of France for plunder and aggrandisement, convulsed all Europe, it was not difficult to foresee that every species of artifice and intrigue which talents could suggest, ambition excite, or avarice invent, would be employed by them to disturb the happiness and peace of the American nation, to cajole or force them into a war prejudicial to their interest, and to render your administration painful, perplexing, and, if possible, odious to the people.

"The destruction of religion, and encouragement of loose principles, were eminently calculated to create fit instruments for promoting divisions in, and paralyzing the energies of, other governments; hence their unremitting, dark and insidious exertions to divide us at home, whilst a lawless, vexatious, and predatory war, plundered us abroad.

"To prevent the repetition of aggressions not more flagitious than destitute of colourable pretext, and to recal the government of France to an honourable fulfilment of its political engagements in the spirit of sincere amity, with pleasure we have seen your ample, just and pacific instructions to our ministers to demand reparation in the accustomed form of diplomatic negotiation; instead of the Directory meeting these amicable overtures with a suitable disposition, we have beheld, with pain and indignation, insults heaped on injuries, our messengers of peace spurned with indignity, a tribute basely demanded as the price of an audience, and our country threatened with the fate of governments wantonly annihilated; conduct like this has torn the veil from the face of hypocrisy, and awakened the people of America from the delirium of unsuspecting friendship to rally round the government of their adoption. We have seen, with satisfaction, the annulment of a treaty violated as often as the interest of individuals, or the caprice of a moment dictated; and we heartily approve of the defensive measures of our government, for preparation for war is preservation of peace.

"Having emancipated ourselves from British tyranny, and secured our liberties by a glorious revolution, we pledge ourselves not to sacrifice the blessings of freedom at the shrine of France, and we stand prepared to encounter her open hostilities, and to counteract her yet more dangerous principles and intrigues. We will never suffer ourselves to be lulled into a fatal security by the semblance of conciliatory language or measures, the result, perhaps, of insidious policy; but must continue to view her as hostile to our interests, until she shall discover a serious disposition honourably to adjust our existing differences. We will support the government of our choice, preserve our independence and our rights, or perish in the attempt; and we fondly trust, that so long as the enjoyment of rational liberty is secured, virtue and religion inculcated and practised, while the government continues true to the people, and the people true to themselves, we may defy the assaults of any power on earth, and look forward, under the protection of Heaven, to a continuance of the prosperity and happiness of our country.

"Adulation disgraces freemen, but the frank and undisguised expression of public sentiment is the most honourable reward an enlightened statesman can receive.

"Accept