on the 30th of November, 1831; which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr Brown, of Queen Anne's, obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes

Mr. Edelen submitted the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, from the severe frost, and inclemency of the weather, the members from the Eastern Shore, and some of the officers of both houses, have been compelled to come around the head of the bay; in order to attain the seat of government:—

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, pay to each member of the legislature from the Eastern Shore, attending in discharge of his legislative duties, the following itinerant charges, in addition to those allowed on the journal of accounts—to wit:

To the members from Cecil now attending, three days itinerant charges;

To the members from Kent, six days itinerant charges;

To the members from Queen Anne's, seven days itinerant charges.

To the members from Caroline, eight days itinerant charges;

To the members from Talbot, eight days itinerant charges.

To the members from Dorchester, nine days itinerant charges.

To the members from Somerset, eleven days itinerant charges.

To the members from Worcester, eleven days itinerant charges.

And, to each officer of both houses from the Eastern Shore, the same number of days itinerant charges that are allowed to the members of the county in which they respectively reside.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, assented to and sent to the senate

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

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

Mr. Hunt obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the election of electors of president, and vice-president of the United States, by general ticket.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorise executors, administrators, and all other persons, to divide large claims, so as to make them subject to the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.

Mr. Teackle from the select committee, to which was referred the memorials of a great number of citizens of different counties, praying for the establishment of a state bank, delivered the following report.

The select committee to which was referred the memorials of a great number of citizens in different counties, representing that the state of Maryland has not advanced in wealth and prosperity in any degree proportioned to the advantages she enjoys in her relative location, her incomparable water courses, her fisheries and navigation, teeming forests, mineral riches, and a soil of the most fertile or improveable character—ascribing as the principal cause of this retarded progress, the undue proportion which the mass of property bears to the amount of money in circulation, and praying the establishment of a financial institution, to be founded upon the invested moneys in the treasury, for the supply of revenue to the state, and the common convenience and benefit of the people at large; together, with a report and bill, and sundry resolutions upon the same subject, beg leave to submit the following report

Having examined the testimonials and illustrations referred to in these several, memorials and documents, and considered the subject in various aspects, and having regarded its bearings and effects upon various interests and privileges, the committee have concluded to recommend the adoption of the proposition, and to urge the policy of improving the sovereign right which is so clearly demonstrated, and so cogently enforced, by so large a proportion of their most intelligent fellow citizens in different sections of the state; and in conformity to this conclusion, the bill is reported in a modified form, with the material principles before presented—and with intent to test the sense of the house upon the main question, the following resolutions are submitted.

1 Resolved by the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland, That the cession of an essential part of the prerogative of the whole people of this state, for the special benefit of a favoured few, or privileged order, is inconsistent with common justice, repugnant to the first principle of a free government, and ought not to be suffered.

2. Further Resolved, That the privilege of banking is an attribute of sovereignty, and a great source of public income, the enjoyment of which by a favoured portion to the virtual exclusion of a major part of the whole community, is, in effect, to empower the few to impose taxation upon the many; to create a particular or exclusive interest, and to oppress the working and productive classes, by the operation of an onerous exercise or imposition, by indirection, upon the owners of land and labour.

3. Further Resolved, That in consequence of the undue proportion which the mass of property bears to the amount of money in circulation, and the superior benefits derived to the citizens of neighboring states, from the exercise of a more liberal course of policy, the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of Maryland, have not advanced in any degree proportioned to the advantages she enjoys in her relative location, her incomparable water courses, her fisheries and navigation, teeming forests, mineral riches, and a soil of the most fertile or improveable character.

4. Further Resolved, That the emission of promissory notes under charters granted by the several states, founded upon a solid capital, and immediately convertible into coin, does not infringe the organic law of the Federal Government, which merely designed to prohibit the making of bills of credit a legal tender in payment of debts.

5. Considering that the public moneys invested in the funded debt of the United States, and in the shares of different incorporations, which may be converted into specie, is of greater value than all the silver or gold in all the banks of this state; and, also considering that the supply of means for literature, the due improvement of the most beneficial lines of intercommunication & the avoidance of oppressive charges upon the counties, require the establishment of an equitable and efficient system of receipts and distribution, therefore warranted by the experience of four of the sovereignties of this Union, it is further.

Resolved, As the sense of this house that it is expedient to assume the sovereign right, and erect a bank upon the invested capital in the treasury, and the resources of the state, to be conducted by public officers, for the supply of the revenue, the promotion of improvement, and the common convenience and benefit.

6. Further Resolved, That the emission of facilities bearing a progressive rate of appreciation, as exchequer bills, or treasury notes, with a view to the convenience and interests of remitters in enterprises of foreign commerce, foreign capitalists, desirous of investing money in this state, or of emigrating and settling in it, or of erecting valuable works among us, would tend to augment effective capital to nourish commerce, and powerfully promote the common welfare.

7. Further Resolved, That the privilege of funding the current notes of the contemplated bank, redeemable at the pleasure of the legislature, upon the principle of the three per cents of the United States, would beneficially enhance the public credit, and present a source of incalculable value in every case of exigency.

Which was read.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, entitled, An act to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland;

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, That the report of the select committee, to which was referred the memorials of a great number of citizens, praying the establishment of a state Bank, and the bill reported by the said committee, be referred to the standing committee on ways and means, and that the resolutions accompanying the report be made the order of the day for Friday the 13th inst.

Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's, reported a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Which was read.

The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11 th.

Mr. Teackle presented the petition of sundry citizens of Worcester county, praying to be admitted to the benefits of public instruction in Primary Schools, as provided for by the act of 1825, chapter 162, & a due proportion of the school money as contemplated for that purpose which was read and referred.

Mr. Orrell obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to authorise John Bradley, of Caroline county, to import and bring into this state certain negro slaves therein mentioned.

Mr. Cottman obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to provide for the erection of a building for the accommodation of Somerset county court.

Mr. Dudley, from the committee, made a favorable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a Bridge over Choptank River, at or near Dover Ferry:

Which was read.

The bill reported by Mr. Cottman, entitled, An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts;

And a bill reported by Mr. Hardcastle, entitled, An act to erect a new bridge over great Choptank River, at Greensborough, in Caroline county;

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Purnell reported a bill, entitled, An act to make valid and confirm the proceedings of Elijah Melson, as a justice of the peace for Worcester county.

Mr. Nicols reported a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change the location of part of the second and third election districts in Dorchester county.

Mr. Powell reported a bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation and reassessment of the real and personal property in Worcester county.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

The resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States, to use their exertions to procure appropriations for the erection of Light houses on Hoopers or Barren Island, in Dorchester county; and on Sharp's Island, in Talbot county;

And, the resolution requesting them also to use their exertions to procure appropriations for the establishment and support of proper buoys at the entrances of the rivers Nanticoke, Manokin Annamessex, Pocomoke, and Wicomoco, in the collection districts of Vienna and Snowhill; were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Pearce presented the petition of sundry citizens of Kent, and Queen Anne's counties, praying An act to incorporate a company to construct, a Rail Road from the head of Chester River, to some suitable point on Duck Creek, which empties into the Delaware bay.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, entitled, An act to make valid and confirm the proceedings of Job Allen as justice of the peace, for Somerset county;

Which was read the first and second time by special order; passed and sent to the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Purnell, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him entitled An act to make valid and confirm the proceedings of Elijah Melson, as a justice of the peace, for Worcester county;

The said bill was then read the second time by special order; passed and sent to the Senate.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Brown of Queen Ann's presented the petition of Thomas Ashcom, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, praying that certain sums of money may be refunded, which he had erroneously paid into the Eastern Shore Treasury; which was read, and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Moores reported a bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore, may have a Senator to be elected immediately by the people; which was read.

The bill reported by Mr. Sutton, entitled, An act to authorise the granting writs of replevin by justices of the peace and for other purposes therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration; read the second time; passed, and sent to the senate.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the resolutions of the select committee, to which was referred the memorials of a great number of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering said resolutions; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to erect a new bridge over the Great Choptank river, at Greensborough, in Caroline county; endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, Jan 14.

Mr. Brewer presented the memorial of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of Annapolis, on the subject of negro slavery; which was read and referred to the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

On motion by Mr. Heard, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to regulate sales of real estate by collectors of taxes in the several counties and cities in this state; was taken up for consideration,

The bill after some discussion was then read the second time as amended, and passed

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, an act to alter and change the location of part of the second and third election districts in Dorchester county.

The bill reported by Mr. Powell, entitled, An act for the re-valuation and re-assessment of the real and personal property in Worchester county;

And, the bill from the senate, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Dover Ferry;

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

The house adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

MONDAY Jan. 16.

Messrs. Hood and Sothoron, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the honorable George Howard, the Governor elect, and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber, to qualify agreeably to the constitution and form of government reported that the said committee had performed that duty; and that the Governor elect gave for answer, that he would accordingly attend for that purpose, this day at 12 o'clock, M.

A deputation from the Senate being announced, Messrs. Emory and Taney members of that body, appeared within the bar, and acquainted the Speaker and the House of Delegates that in accordance with the joint invitations of both Houses, which had been personally communicated to him, the Governor elect was then attending in the Senate Chamber, where the Senate requested the attendance of the Speaker, with that of the other members of this House, to witness the qualification of the Governor elect.

The Speaker thereupon left the chair, and attended by the members of this House, went to the Senate chamber, where the Honorable George Howard was duly qualified as Governor of the State of Maryland, in the presence of both Houses, in the manner and form prescribed by the Constitution and laws thereof. The Speaker, attended by the members of the House, returned and resumed the chair.

RICHMOND, (Vir.) Jan 6.

FREE NEGROES.

The following *projet* was submitted yesterday to the Committee on Free Negroes, &c. for consideration, by Mr. Faulkner.

Resolved, That it is expedient, as early as possible, with their assent, to remove the Free Negroes and Mulattoes from this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Colony now established at Liberia on the coast of Africa, presents the most desirable Territory, to which the said Free Negroes and Mulattoes shall be transported.

Resolved, That this State will annually appropriate the sum of $100,000, towards defraying the costs of the transportation of said Free Negroes and Mulattoes to the coast of Africa which sum shall be raised by a tax upon land, slaves and other property now declared taxable by law.

Resolved,—That it is expedient to constitute a Board, which shall have authority to draw for such sums as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; whose duty it shall be to select from among such as may present themselves as candidates for emigration, under the limitations hereafter mentioned, and to do all other acts and things properly appertaining to such Board.

Resolved, That for the purposes herein contemplated, the State of Virginia shall be laid off into sections, corresponding with the Divisions now established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth; that is to say, * * * * * * * and it shall be made the duty of the said Board to make a fair and equal annual appropriation of the fund before mentioned, to the relief of the several divisions of the State, according to the number of Free Negroes and Mulattoes in each.

Resolved, As an inducement to emigrate, each emigrant shall be provided, at the public expense, with agricultural and planting implements, clothing, and other necessary articles, not exceeding in value —— dollars.

The subject of the coloured population of Virginia is apparently exciting deep interest in that State. Hitherto, if it has been alluded to at all, it has only been in a distant and indistinct manner, but recent occurrences have brought the subject forward in a way which puts former fastidiousness entirely aside. Take the following for example from the **Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th inst.**

Balt. American.

It is probable, from what we hear, that the committee on the coloured population will report [to the Legislature now in session] some plan for getting rid of the free people of color—but is this all that can be done? Are we forever to suffer the greatest evil which can scourge our land, not only to remain, but to increase in its dimensions? "We may shut our eyes and avert our faces, if we please" (writes an eloquent South Carolinian, on his return from the north a few weeks ago)—"But there it is the dark and growing evil, at our doors; and meet the question we must at no distant day. God only knows what it is the part of wise men to do on that momentous and appalling subject, of this I am very sure, that the difference—nothing short of frightful—between all that exists on one side of the Potomac, and all on the other, is owing to that cause alone. The disease is deep-seated—it is at the heart's core—it is consuming, and has all along been consuming our vitals, and I could laugh, if I could laugh on such a subject, at the ignorance and folly of the politician, who ascribes that to an act of the government, which is the inevitable effect of the eternal laws of Nature. What is to be done? Oh! my God—I don't know, but something must be done."

Yes—something must be done—and it is the part of no honest man to deny it—of no free Press to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every new census is but gathering its appalling numbers upon us; when within a period equal to that in which this Federal Constitution has been in existence, those numbers will increase to more than two millions within Virginia;—when our Sister States are closing their doors upon our blacks for sale, and when our Whites are moving Westwardly in greater numbers than we like to hear of When this the fairest land on all this Continent, for soil and climate and situation combined, might become a sort of garden spot, if it were worked by the hands of white men alone, can we, ought we, to sit quietly down, fold our arms, and say to each other, "Well, well; this thing will not come to the worst in our day. We will leave it to our children and our grand children, and great grand children, to take care of themselves—and to brave the storm?" Is this to act as wise men? Heaven knows! we are no fanatics. We detest the madness which actuated the *Ames des Noirs*. But something ought to be done. Means sure, but gradual, sytematic, but discreet, ought to be adopted, for reducing the mass of evil which is pressing upon the South, and will still more press upon her, the longer it is put off. We ought not to shut our eyes, and avert our faces. And into we speak almost without a hope, that the Committee or that the Legislature, will do any thing, at the present session, to meet this question, yet we say now in the utmost sincerity of our hearts, that our wisest men cannot give too much of their attention to this subject—nor can they give it too soon.

The Subject of the Coloured Population is one certainly the most serious that can occupy the attention of the present session of the legislature. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings, that a memorial from the Methodist Society in Annapolis, has been presented, counter to the spirit of the bill as reported by Mr. Brookhart, published in our last. On Monday, Dr. TANEY, submitted to the Senate, resolutions which will be found in this paper, which go to urge our representatives in Congress to obtain appropriations from the general government towards a more effectual accomplishment of the colonization plan. We most heartily accord with this proposition. Let no American be at a loss for an application of the surplus revenue, whilst so deep a debt is due to Africa—to humanity and to our posterity. If there be a theme to warm the patriot, the man, or the Christian amongst us, this is the one. This proposition of Dr. Taney's is the more seasonable, as we observe Mr. Jenifer, one of our Representatives in Congress, has proposed a joint committee of that body to consider the subject. The best efforts of the great minds as well as of all good hearts of this wide republic should be enlisted in an effort to redeem the nation from the deep and dreadful sore. *And let the cure be radical.*

Since the above was in type we observe that Mr. BRAWNER, has offered a message which was adopted in the House of Delegates, proposing a joint committee on the same subject.—*Md. Repub.*

The Manumission Question.—The interest felt throughout this state upon this subject induces us to insert the bill reported by Mr. Brookhart, from the committee appointed on that subject.—We hope the papers of the state will promptly give publicity to the project, in order to elicit the opinion of the people before the bill shall be put upon its passage. It is a grave and momentous subject.—*Md. Republican.*

A bill, entitled. An act relating to the manumission of slaves in this State.

Sec 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person owning or holding any slave or slaves in this State to liberate, manumit, or set free such slave or slaves by deed of manumission, will or otherwise, unless such slave or slaves, be sent by the owner or holder or his or their representative, ~~beyond~~ the limits of this State.

Sec. 2. *And be enacted*, That if any negro or mulatto slave or slaves shall become entitled to his, her or their freedom at any future day after the passage of this act, according to the present existing laws of this State, such negro or mulatto slave or slaves shall forfeit all right, title and claim to her his, and their freedom, unless within —— days after becoming so entitled, he, she or they quit and finally leave this state.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to give, sell or transfer, or convey, any slave or slaves to any free negro or mulatto of this state.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered on Monday by Dr. Taney, in the Senate.

By the Senate.

January 16th, 1832.

Whereas recent occurrences in this state, as well as in other states of our union, have impressed more deeply upon our minds the necessity of devising some means, by which we may facilitate the removal of the free persons of colour from our state, and from the United States; And

Whereas an appropriation by congress for the above object, would greatly relieve the states, from the otherwise heavy burthens of taxations, for that purpose, Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their exertions to obtain such aid from our national treasury, towards the furtherance of the above object as may be in accordance with the constitution of the United States.

Resolved further, That should the aid of the national government be withheld, because it is believed that the power to legislate on the subject is not granted to congress by the constitution; that then our senators and representatives in congress be requested, to propose such amendment to the constitution of the United States, as will enable congress to make such appropriation.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

CORN.—An unusual scarcity of Corn exists in this market at present, unless arrivals shortly take place the poor animals whose food it is, must severely suffer. We understand that it is impossible to find fifty bushels for sale at any price.—*Savannah Georgian.*

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