

of Vachel Burgess, an old revolutionary officer, and have originated and passed another resolution in his favour, in conformity to your message, and hope it will meet with your concurrence.

By order,

J. BREWER, clk.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of Edward L. Miles, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and, on motion by Mr. Archer, That the words "And whereas as the mechanical and manufacturing interests of this state may, by such an institution, be promoted, and the prosperity thereof advanced," be stricken out of the preamble for the purpose of inserting the following, to wit: "And whereas the establishment of said bank, if it could promote the mechanical and manufacturing interests of this state, which is at least very problematical, would in all human probability be injurious to the agricultural interests of the people of this state: And whereas it would be impolitic, and contrary to the wishes of our constituents, to lay prostrate at the feet of the overgrown merchant, or the rich mechanic, so large, useful, patriotic, and respectable a portion, of the now independent yeomanry of the state, whose interest we are delegated to protect and preserve inviolate."

A division of the question being called for by Mr. Bowles, the question was put on striking out: The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

A F F I R M A T I V E.

Messrs	Comegys	Eccleston	Mackubin	Archer	Davis	Bowles	W Williams	Abram Jones
	Welch	Frazier	Boyle	Forwood	Willis	T Hall	Owen	Wharton
	Marriott	Cross	Emory	Streett	P Bayard	Downey	Gaither	A Browne
	M'Pherson	Bowie	Quinton					

N E G A T I V E.

Messrs	Neale	Belt	Harryman	Wainwright	Physick	P Blake	Schley	Jump
	Barber	R Hall	Randall	Jackson	Herbert	Wilson	Brooke	Bland
	Gardiner	Warfield	M Brown	Dennis	Miers	Handy	Swearingen	Martin
	C Hall	Dorsey	Stevens	Moffitt	Burgess	T Williams	Cockey	Perry
	Harris	Rogerson	Spencer					

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Emory, the question was put, That the house reconsider the preamble? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Emory, That the preamble be stricken out, for the purpose of inserting the following:

"Whereas it is the opinion of the house of delegates, that the granting of charters to more banks than are necessary for the uses of the people generally, and for the purposes of a fair and necessary commerce, amount to the granting a monopoly of money to a few individuals; and that all monopolies are incompatible with the genius of our people, and the spirit, liberality and equality, of our laws and opinions; that there is already too much fictitious bank capital in this state to answer the purposes of all necessary and fair commerce, at least for many years to come, and that the chartering of any other new bank within the state, will be ruinous and distressing to the real interests, independence and prosperity, of the people thereof, for the following reasons; because the emission of a great quantity of paper money has the effect to drive specie out of circulation, and out of the country; for instance, specie is sent off to India to bring home a cargo of luxuries and manufactures; what is not consumed among us of this cargo, is re-shipped for the West-Indies; such part of the West-India cargo as is not consumed among us is again re-shipped for Europe, from whence we get the final and ultimate return of our specie in their productions of luxury and manufactures, all of which is consumed among us. This ruinous, overgrown, circuitous trade, is forced upon the country by the creation of a redundancy of fictitious capital, which destroys our manufactures by bringing into the country a flood of foreign manufactures, some of which have no other advantage over our own, than that they can be sold upon a long credit, and when they become spread into the hands of the very numerous retail merchants in the country, they are then held up for sale to our plain honest farmers, who are often begged to purchase them upon a long credit, to be paid for, perhaps, out of the next year's crop. The farmer and labourer, poor honest men, are so often tempted with the allurements and run deeply in debt, and thus is laid the foundation of his ruin and misery, or for that inthralment which will disable him from labouring or managing to advantage and to the improvement of the soil and country; and because we believe in the event of alarm about the failure of banks, the little specie left in the country would be collected and hoarded up, and locked out of circulation, by a few very rich mercantile men; and that the farmer would have no other alternative left, than to receive this depreciated paper for his crop, that would otherwise rot upon his hands, and that finally, upon the failure of a bank, the greater part of their notes being in the hands of farmers, who could not avoid them, the loss would be felt much more by them than any other class of the people; and that we hold it our duty in our legislative transactions, to consult the general and not the partial good; and because we believe that the price of country produce is regulated by the foreign and domestic demand for consumption alone, as country produce is well known to be an article of the first necessity, and claims preference of all others, and that its dependence upon millions of fictitious capital, as is pretended by a few, is a flimsy and absurd argument, to which no attention ought to be paid; and lastly, we believe that the capital of the banks in the city of Baltimore, that are already chartered, is more than is adequate to answer the purposes of all fair and direct commerce, between the grower and the consumer, to prove this fact to be undeni-