

not bring in their bills for exchange before the first of March, as inhabitants who were bona fide proprietors could do, yet after the first of March, and until the first of April, the law expressly permitted any person, whether a citizen or not, whether a bona fide holder, or otherwise, to bring in his bills for exchange at the rate prescribed.

Surely then, under this regulation, non-residents had as full an opportunity, as could well be desired, of availing themselves of the proffered terms; the notice was sufficient; the time for transacting the exchange at the office, was of adequate extent; and the discrimination between those who were bona fide possessors, and those who were not, which was established as to citizens coming in before the first of March, was, as to the memorialists, and other non-resident holders, abolished; nor can the committee conceive that the memorialists have retained their paper from any ignorance of the law; the passage of it was too immediately notorious to have escaped their knowledge within the period of the limitation.

The recommendation of congress, which preceded and gave rise to it, the situation of the state at the time, the rapidity with which political intelligence circulated, and a variety of other obvious circumstances, leave no room to doubt that the memorialists were well apprised of the law, but did not think proper to comply with its terms; if they chose to retain their bills of credit, with views of future benefit, from a more complete redemption of them, either by this or any other government, the election was their own, and so likewise should be the loss.

It was also stated to the committee, as another ground of relief, that the state has lost nothing by the detention of these bills in the hands of the holders; but a very slight view of the public transactions since the first of April, 1781, will furnish satisfactory proof of the contrary.

The manner in which a very great proportion of the paper money, emitted under the act of June, 1780, returned to the treasury, is alone decisive. On the right of the state to limit a time for the redemption of its paper currency, the committee have already remarked, when considering the claim of the memorialists as to the emission of 1776. A similar right has uniformly been exercised by our legislature on every occasion where a limitation was thought necessary. A period was defined for sinking the emissions of June, 1780, and May, 1781; and if we now enlarge the restriction as to any one emission, honour, and a regard for consistency, will require that the same should be done as to all.

All which is submitted to the honourable house.

By order,

A. GOLDBER, clk.

Which was read. ORDERED, That the same be read a second time on the tenth of December next. Mr. Lecompte, from the committee, brings in and delivers to Mr. Speaker a report on the petition of the executors of the late general Hooper; which was read.

On motion, ORDERED, That Mr. M'Mechen and Mr. J. Worthington be added to the committee on petitions respecting roads.

Mr. Duvall delivers to Mr. Speaker the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to contract with the register of wills for Anne-Arundel county to transcribe the four following record books, which are in such a situation as not to admit of new binding, viz. Liber G. containing records from 1682 to 1688; D. D. No. 1, containing records from 1738 to 1742; D. D. No. 4, containing records from 1746 to 1748; and D. D. No. 6, containing records from 1749 to 1751; and that the governor and council defray the expence of the aforesaid contract, by draught on the treasury, out of any unappropriated money.

Which was read.

On motion, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to encourage the destroying of wolves. ORDERED, That Mr. Key, Mr. Ridgely, of Wm. and Mr. Hopewell, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The report on the petition of Samuel Stringer Coale, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house concur therewith? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Ridgely, of Wm. appeared as follow:

		A F F I R M A T I V E.					
Messrs	Carroll,	Wilkinson,	Tilghman,	Clark,	Ratcliff,	Embry,	
	Thomas,	Chefley,	Gibson,	Quynn,	Key,	Clagett,	
	Hopewell,	T. Harwood,	Denwood,	Seney,	Beatty,	Swearingen,	
	J. Ringgold,	Hawkins,	Goldsbrough,	O'Bryon,	Burkhart,	Oneale,	
	Comegys,	M'Pherson,	Lecompte,	Barnes,	Wilson,	Tamlinson,	
	J. Worthington,	Sherwood,	Frazier,	Dennis,	Douglass,	Jacob.	
	N. Worthington,	Kerr,	Oldham,	Holland,			
			Miller,	Duvall,	Prall,	M'Mechen,	
Messrs	Chapman,	Cockey,	R Bond,	J. P. Marshall,	Love,	Beall,	
	Ridgely, of Wm.	Lowes,	Hollingsworth,	P. Smith,	Pinkney,	Cresap.	
	Ridgely,	Eccleston,					
	G ugh,						

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favour of Thomas Hyde, endorsed; "By the senate, November 22, 1791: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

"By order,

H. RIDGELY, clk.

"By the senate, November 24, 1791: Read the second time and assented to with the proposed amendment.

"By order,

H. RIDGELY, clk.

Amendment