

S A T U R D A Y, November 26, 1808.

THE senate met. Present the same members as on yesterday, except Mr. M'Eldey and Mr. Smithson. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivers A supplement to an act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing the steeple of Saint-John's church, in Elizabeth-town, in Washington county, and for other purposes, passed by that house November 25, 1808; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Glenn, from the committee, delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of petit jurors in the city and county of Baltimore; which was read the first and second time by especial order and will pass.

On motion, the question was put, That the title of said bill be amended by striking out the words "in the city and county of Baltimore" at the end thereof, and inserting "of Baltimore county court?" Resolved in the affirmative.

The senate adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

M O N D A Y, November 28, 1808.

THE senate met. Present the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read. Mr. Lloyd Dorsey and Mr. Gibson appeared in the senate.

The bill, entitled, An act for the relief of petit jurors of Baltimore county court, was sent to the house of delegates by the clerk.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivers a bill, entitled, An act to reduce the per diem of the judges and clerks of elections in Allegany county, passed by that house November 28, 1808; and the following resolutions:

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, November 25, 1808.

WHEREAS by a vote of the last general assembly of Maryland, purporting to express "the public will through the medium of the legislature," a resolution was adopted, declaring that "the late act of congress imposing an embargo, was, in the opinion of the said general assembly, a measure strongly characteristic of the judgment and wisdom of our national councils, and well calculated to inspire confidence in the individuals of the nation they represent:" And whereas "the public will" has been recently expressed by the public voice itself in the elections throughout the state for the popular branch of this legislature, so as to leave no doubt what are the real sentiments of the people of Maryland upon a subject deeply and solemnly interesting to the whole American union: And whereas to correct and counteract the impressions which may have resulted from the proceedings of the last session, touching a matter so immediately and extensively momentous, it has thus become an indispensable duty, which their constituents have a right to expect from the present general assembly, to set forth an authentic and serious assertion of their feelings, that the same may be distinctly understood and duly appreciated; therefore RESOLVED, That it is the conscientious belief and unbiassed conviction of this general assembly, representing the interests of the independent freemen of Maryland, that the aforesaid act, passed at the last session of congress, imposing an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, being unbounded and unlimited in duration, and being yet continued in force with a permanent aspect, constitute a portentous system of unnecessary, impolitic, and unprecedented restraint upon the foreign trade, and domestic intercourse of these United States; that by this system the very existence of commercial enterprise is, for an indefinite period, proscribed and spirited away, the freedom of navigation in our own vessels along our own coasts, is vested and disturbed, and the right of traffic between one state and another, and in some instances even between different parts of the same state, is hampered and controlled; that the privilege of a special license, allowed in one of the supplements to the embargo law, without alleviating its general pressure, must be peculiarly liable to abuse as the instrument of an odious monopoly, and is therefore highly repugnant to the character and genius of "our republican institutions;" that the whole system, examined in its multiform provisions, is dangerous to an extent not even warranted by the reasons assigned for its recommendation; that the lapse of nearly a twelvemonth has proved, that it is inadequate and ineffectual towards attaining any of the avowed and ostensible objects for its continuance, and excites a fear, lest it should be considered abroad as a virtual abandonment of our rights and our honour, and a confession of febleness and impotency, reproachful and derogatory to the American name; that a woful experience at home has evinced, in a manner too palpable to be concealed, the pernicious tendency in promoting jealousies and discontent, distrust, suspicion and alarm, and in inducing a narrow and improper disposition among a portion of our citizens, by the temptations which it has created to evade and violate the sovereignty of the laws; that, while it thus tends to pervert the spirit and impair the energies of the nation, it must inevitably operate so as to weaken the sinews, if it should not embarrass the affairs, of the state, by a prodigal sacrifice of revenue, derived almost exclusively from imposts; which must lead to a prostration of the public resources, or terminate in a heavy increase of the public burthens; that the effects of the embargo, if not equally oppressive to all, have yet been every where notorious and deplorable to the commerce and general interests of the state, and may be daily seen in the docks and harbours of our seaports, in our American flag droops in captivity and decay over an immense mass of shipping, deserted by an invaluable crew of seamen, whom this unrelenting policy has driven from their element to earn a precarious livelihood.