

considered indispensably necessary by the unjust and illegal proceedings of the belligerents of Europe, and the convulsed and unprecedented state of the world, as the only adviseable alternatives between a destructive and calamitous war, and the humiliating surrender of our national honour and independence; that the many evils which were stated to have flowed from the adoption of the said embargo, and the gloomy picture of its consequences, pourtrayed by the aforesaid resolutions, were contrary to the good opinion, and to the general sentiments, of a large majority of the free and independent voters of this state; that so far from proscribing and shutting away "the existence of commercial enterprise," it must be obvious to every reflecting and dispassionate mind, that the object of our government was to secure it ultimately to the citizens of these United States, by contending for principles, and demanding acknowledgments of those just rights, without which our commerce will always be precarious and exposed; that the very policy, so much censured, protected and promoted the interests of our country, by withdrawing from the rapacious and piratical plunderers of the ocean, our property to an immense and incalculable amount, by rescuing from seizure and bondage our "brave and hardy tars," by diverting a portion of our wealth and attention to the establishment of those manufactories, which are necessary to our subsistence, essential to our independence, and which have, in the short lapse of two years, succeeded to an extent surpassing the most sanguine calculations of the many honest, ingenious and industrious mechanics, with which the United States abound; that the "jealousies," and "discontent, distrust, suspicion and alarm," and the violation of "the sovereignty of the laws," may with more correctness be attributed to the opponents of the late administration, who have united into one body, and particularly to their leaders, who by their feigned and uniform disapprobation of every measure pursued by the late administration, however wise and virtuous, have shewn and evinced a determination not to "sheath the sword of opposition" until it had reached its destination and overthrow, and that their opposition has been aided by the specious misrepresentations and insidious exertions of the friends of the great belligerents of Europe, and by the conduct of artful and designing men, who seek their own aggrandizement through the distresses of their fellow-citizens and the commotions of their native country; that the insolent boastings of the British ministry originated not so much from a disregard of the operation of the embargo, as from a confident hope of its speedy removal, and a desire to promote the success, to further the views, and to verify the predictions, of that party in this country, which it conceived most compliant to its wishes, and most friendly to its interests; that the adoption of the said resolutions by a majority of the late "house of delegates" may have had the most injurious tendency; that it is feared, by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, (which the great wisdom of the majority of the late "house of delegates" might not have foreseen,) they have gone in aid of the system of measures adopted by both England and France, and particularly of England, to embarrass the government of our country, and to effect its downfall and humiliation, for they were entered into and passed the house of delegates at the very moment when that system of measures, if they could succeed, would have had their effect; that as serious and as awful as the declaration is, it is our firm belief our differences with the two great belligerents might have been settled long before this, had it not been for the opposition made to the late great leading measures of our government by "a party within ourselves;" that the late treacherous and dishonourable conduct upon the part of one of the great and powerful nations of Europe, in disavowing the acts of her minister with the government of our own country, must have been instigated in part by the differences existing amongst our citizens, and from a hope that she might find friends in our national councils, or by the many resolutions which have been entered into by the opponents to the late administration of the general government, similar to, and advancing the same sentiments contained in, the resolutions adopted by a majority of the late "house of delegates" at the last November session; that effects the most beneficial have followed the adoption of the embargo, and they have not failed to attract the just appreciation of a vast majority of the patriotic people of these United States; and that this legislature are of the opinion that the said resolutions were founded totally in error, and contrary to the fact.

**RESOLVED,** That we highly approve of the measures adopted, and the policy pursued, by the late administration.

**RESOLVED,** That we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism, virtue and wisdom, of the present administration, and that we freely pledge our support to the general government, upon the adoption of any measures calculated to protect the rights, or to avenge the wrongs, of our country.

By order,

J. BREWER, clk.

Which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entitled, An act annulling the marriage of Susannah Beamer, of the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and will pass.

The senate proceeded, agreeably to their resolution, to the second reading of the bill, entitled, An act to prevent insurance by foreigners, and on progression in reading said bill, the question was put, Will the senate approve the following as amendments? to wit: 1st. Strike out the first clause of the bill, and insert, "Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all kinds of insurance against fire on property in this state, or of insurance on the life or lives of any person or persons residing within this state, or of insurance on inland transportation of any goods, wares, merchandise, or country produce, transported into or out of this state, at the risk of any person or persons residing therein, hereafter made by any body politic or corporate of any foreign state, kingdom or country, or by any company or copartnership of foreigners, or by any person or persons not residing in this state, or authorised by a law of this state, or some one of the United States, or of