

Edward Harwood
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
his office in the house occupied
Harwood.

2
Solicitor General ROBERT BOWIE,
Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.
EAS it has been stated to me,
C. Mackall has lately lost two
fire, and that he has reason to
to some wicked and evil disposed
fire to the same; and whereas
important that all offenders
laws and peace of society should
to justice; I have thought pro-
this my proclamation, and de-
the advice and consent of the
er a reward of

HUNDRED DOLLARS
person who shall discover and
the author or perpetrator of
; provided he, she or they, or
h, be brought to justice: And
in virtue of the powers vested
w, offer a full and free pardon
on being an accomplice, who
er the perpetrator or perpetra-
said crime on the aforesaid con-

under my hand and the seal of
of Maryland, at the city of
this fourteenth day of May,
year of our Lord one thousand
hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE,
Solicitor General's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.
of the Council.

That the foregoing proclama-
lished twice in each week for
of three weeks in the Maryland
and Maryland Gazette at An-
Whig, Federal Gazette, Ame-
Sun at Baltimore; Bartgis's pa-
perick-town; the Maryland He-
gar's-town; the National Intel-
and the Star, at Easton.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

To the Voters
Arundel County, and the City
of Annapolis.

LEMEN,
herby respectfully informed
myself a candidate for your
the ensuing election of sheriff.
self that you will continue to
port that you generously man-
late election, in consequence
am now in the office, the gen-
rained first on the then poll har-

ook it, gentlemen, under cir-
of considerable difficulty, and
elf that my endeavours to give
satisfaction have not been alto-
gathering. Continue to me your
and support, and depend upon
y exertion shall be made on
to discharge the duties of the
fidelity and every degree of in-
shall comport with justice.
Gentlemen,
y respectfully,
our obedient servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.

812.

NOTICE.

Subscriber having obtained from
s court of Anne-Arundel coun-
of administration de bonis non,
onal estate of Nicholas, Har-
of the county aforesaid de-
persons having claims against
are requested to bring them
proved and authenticated, so as
orphans court. And all those
any manner indebted to the
ed are hereby requested to make
payment to
WIS DUVALL, Admr.
de bonis non.

1811.

NOTICE.

Subscriber having obtained letters of
ration on the personal estate of
reen, late of Anne-Arundel coun-
requests all persons having claims
estate of the said deceased to
same, legally authenticated, for-
all persons indebted to the said
ke immediate payment.
WM. S. GREEN, Admr.

ANAPOLIS.

D BY JONAS GREEN.

Two Dollars, per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1812.

[No. 3416.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1812.

THE UNANIMOUS ADDRESS

Of all the Federalists who met at the late
Session of the Legislature,
TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

Fellow-Citizens.

At a period like the present, when the tempest
of war overwhelms our beloved country, and she
is menaced with the scourge of humanity, which
has so long desolated continental Europe; the
undesigning members of the minority in the
House of Delegates are impelled, by a sense of
duty to their constituents and in justification of
their own political conduct, to claim your serious
attention to a review of the causes of the im-
pending evils.

Aware of the gravity and importance of the
task, which we have assumed, it has not been un-
deraken without mature deliberation. For many
years a course of measures has been pursued by
those who have been entrusted with the manage-
ment of public affairs, which has gradually im-
paired our national prosperity. The most promi-
nent of its baleful consequences have been the an-
nihilation of commerce, a diminution of revenue,
and an increasing expenditure, distress, suspicion
and alarm at home; contempt, insult and aggres-
sions abroad.

Before we enter upon a detail, which will e-
vince the truth of this representation, in justice to
the motives by which we are actuated, and the
principles which have ever directed our conduct,
we intend you to be guarded against the unjust
imputation of those, who will endeavour to per-
suade you, that our object is to create an unwar-
ranted opposition to the national administration.
No, fellow citizens: ours is the only republic upon
earth. Rational liberty, an exile from the Old
World, has found a temple in the New World. Ours
is a government emanating from the people. They
have delegated a portion of their power to agents,
who are bound to provide for the common de-
light, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the
blessings of freedom to their constituents. If
they should fail to perform this interesting duty,
to discharge the high obligation, the people have
reserved themselves a constitutional corrective.
Their unworthy servants will be dismissed, and
their authority will be confided to more faithful
and more competent agents. We will not trespass
upon your patience by a reference to documents,
already published to the world, which blazon our
shame, and give energy to despair.

It is known to you fellow citizens, that by the
blessing of Divine Providence, the wisdom of
the sages, and the valour of the heroes of the
revolution, secured to us the blessings of indepen-
dence, and we found ourselves at the end of that
glorious struggle free to establish a government of
our choice, to perpetuate those blessings to poster-
ity. "By the peaceable working of events" the U. S.
constitution was framed and adopted: the U. S.
assumed the imposing and interesting attitude of a
young but powerful nation, rapidly approximating
to greatness, under the banners of Freedom. And
here permit us to remind you, that our first steps in
the prosperous march to national aggrandizement
were guided by the prudence and firmness of that
glorious chief, who had been our sword and bark-
er in the day of battle. The government was
scarcely organized under the new constitution,
when the French revolution commenced. Need
we recount the momentous consequences, which
have characterized its progress, and termination, &
its influence upon the policy of our own country.
The task is unnecessary as it would be painful.
If we can demonstrate to your satisfaction, that
the management of our public affairs has been in-
judicious and impolitic; that no time should be
lost in arresting the career of men who obstinate-
ly persevere in a system so pernicious in its con-
sequences; you will not hesitate a moment to ap-
ply this constitutional corrective. For this pur-
pose only, we have resolved upon this appeal to
the good sense, the spirit, and the interests of the
yeomanry of Maryland. We shall endeavour to
make it plain, intelligible and dispassionate, with
a firm reliance that our motives will be duly ap-
preciated: that our efforts will avail to rouse you
to a jealous vigilance of the measures of govern-
ment. Should our flattering expectations be real-
ized, we shall hail, with exultation, the day
when our country was rescued from the jaws of
destruction.

We proceed to the painful retrospect which our
duty has enjoined. The limits of this address
forbid a particular enumeration of every incident
and every measure, which have combined to im-
volve us in the toils of our enemies. It is suffi-
cient to remark, that it gave birth to those insults
and aggressions, which have so long harassed
the commerce, and endangered the peace of the
U. States—and here you will turn with pleasing
but mournful recollection to the policy, which dis-
tinguished the administration of Washington.

Although embarrassed by an Indian war; by
the vast debt incurred during the revolutionary
contest; by the imperfect development of the re-
sources of our country, by the uncertainty of the
efficacy of our system of revenue, and other diffi-
culties, arising from the recent organization of
the government, he was not deterred from the ad-
option of the most energetic measures to vindicate
the honour, and protect the commerce of the
nation. The most impartial neutrality we ob-
served, but our rights as a neutral nation were
maintained; when violated, negotiation was re-
sorted to, but negotiation was accompanied by
preparation to enforce her demands, the event jus-
tified what the experience of ages has confirmed—
that to assume a respectable posture of defence is
the best security for the enjoyment of the blessings
of peace; a favorite maxim of the father of his
country. However gratifying to our feelings, we
will not dwell upon a theme so honourable to the
American character; memory faithfully retains the

record of the blessings we have enjoyed. Agri-
culture, commerce, and manufactures extended,
improved and augmented with unexampled rapidi-
ty. The rising greatness of America was the en-
vy of the civilized world. Oppressed humanity,
cast a longing look to the western Hemisphere
and panted for an asylum with the supposed fa-
vourite of Heaven. It cannot be distinguished
that a mournful reverse of fortune is destined to
defame the page, which will convey to posterity
this portion of our history.

A summary of the circumstances, which have
obscured the brightening prospect of national glo-
ry is necessary to animate your exertions to avert
that calamity which without the signal interposi-
tion of divine providence must shut it in for ever.
These circumstances are encountered in the history
of parties, which divide our country now, and
debilitate our national councils.

France was the ally of America in her contest
with the mother country, because she was the he-
reditary and implacable enemy of G. Britain. A-
merica was grateful for her assistance, without
analyzing the policy, which prompted her to afford

France awakened from the sleep of centuries,
and suddenly vindicating the rights of man a-
gainst man's oppressor, afforded a spectacle to
which freemen could not be indifferent. America
viewed it with unspeakable interest. Gratitude
stimulated by sympathy effervescence to enthusiasm,
an awful crisis was about to plunge our country in-
to all the horrors which have marked the progress
of a convulsion, which has involved kingdoms, em-
pires, and republics in one tremendous ruin. That
Being who had graciously rescued us from the
tyranny of Britain again bared his arm for our
salvation. He inspired and strengthened the same
agent who was our leader in the tented field—The
wisdom and intrepidity of Washington interposed
between his country and the abyss which gaped
for her destruction. The proclamation of neu-
trality secured to us the blessings of peace, but
its illustrious author and his friends became the
subjects of suspicion and obloquy to many of
their fellow-citizens. From this period, fellow-
citizens, you will date the rise of parties in this
country. Their progress is distinguished by char-
acters, which uniformly take their evil origin from
this original. Attachment to France has been the
base of our national happiness. It is in reality
the efficient cause of all the evils which have ac-
cumulated upon us as to the disastrous moment,
when it is about to commit us in a war with G.
Britain and its more dreadful concomitant an al-
liance with France.

Unfortunately for our unhappy country though
the prejudices of a majority of your fellow-citi-
zens have sanctioned this fatal predilection, it
urged you to exert from your confidence and coun-
cils, those men to whose patriotic exertions you
are indebted for the early greatness of the Repub-
lic. You hailed with affection and exultation their
successors as exclusive patriots and friends of li-
berty—alone worthy to direct your destinies. Ex-
perience the true oracle of wisdom, has demon-
strated their incapacity and your delusion—alas!
how much that delusion has been increased and
protruded by the vile arts and inflammatory writings
of foreign incendiaries. Can you be at a loss to
account for the zeal and industry they have used to
hoodwink the good people of the U. S. to their
true interest. In censuring the conduct of these
deceitful but unfortunate men, we ought not to
conceal, that there are circumstances, which, in
some degree, extenuate the guilt they have incur-
red. Many of them are natives of Ireland—a de-
pendency of Great-Britain. Ireland has long lan-
guished under oppressions reprobated by humani-
ty, and discountenanced by just policy. It would
argue penury of human feeling and ignorance of
human rights to submit patiently to those oppres-
sions. Centuries have witnessed the strug-
gles of Ireland; but with only partial suc-
cess. Rebellions and insurrections have con-
tinued with but short intervals of public
tranquillity. Many of the Irish, like the
French, are the hereditary foes of G. Britain.
America has opened her arms to the oppressed
of all nations. No people have availed them-
selves of the asylum with more alacrity, or
a greater number than the Irish. High is
the meed of praise, rich the reward, which
Irishmen have merited from the gratitude of
America. As heroes and statesmen they hon-
our their adopted country—But it cannot be
concealed, that recent events have brought
to our shores emigrants from Ireland, who
embittered by irreconcilable enmity to G.
Britain, are the strenuous advocates of her
great rival, and are exerting every effort to
further the views of France by instigating
our rulers to war with the object of their
hate. They have employed the press as a
grand engine to promote their views; and
our country is deluged with inflammatory mis-
representations, calculated to impress you,
fellow-citizens, with a belief that those who
have so long & so arduously contended for the
continuance of peace in opposition to the pre-
scent policy, are Tories, enemies of the coun-
try, and devoted to Britain. Having disclosed
to you the source, whence this detestable cal-
umny has proceeded, we are persuaded you
will reject it with derision and contempt.
With great reluctance, fellow-citizens, we
have trespassed thus far upon your patience.
The importance of the subject, the urgency
of the occasion, and the deep interest you
must feel in the discussion of the momentous
question now to be decided by the people—
whether it is expedient under existing cir-
cumstances to engage in a war with G. Bri-
tain, will, we hope, justify us in claiming

your attention a little longer. If you are
still blind to the means by which our present
rulers beguiled you and established their po-
pularity, you cannot be indifferent to the ex-
isting dangers which surround you. If it be
the policy of your administration to select G.
Britain as your enemy, and we have every
reason to believe, that such is their infatuated
determination, we implore you fellow-citizens,
to pause and reflect upon certain conse-
quences of such an act of desperation. Reflect,
that these consequences must result from the
present situation of our country. It is a
maxim of sound policy, that no nation should
encounter the perils and calamities of war,
without a well founded expectation, bottomed
upon a correct estimate of its resources
and actual preparation, that the great object
contended for, will be attained by the con-
test. Where then the evidence that the U.
S. are prepared to wage war with one of the
most formidable powers upon earth, with a
reasonable prospect of ultimate success? Will
not war with G. Britain, in reality, be a
degrading submission to the imperious de-
mands and unwarrantable aggressions of
France. Where is the statesman so weak or
so wicked as to deny that the fatal effect of
the mistaken policy will be to force us into an
unnatural alliance, offensive and defensive,
with the imperial scourge of Europe? We
wish not to be considered as alarmists. We
appeal to historical examples to corroborate
our assertion, that a contest with one belli-
gerent necessarily induces an alliance with
its adversary. But, fellow-citizens, the most
distressing part of our duty remains to be
discharged, it is to expose to your observa-
tion the real state of the nation, reduced by
the suicidal measures of administration to a
degree of debility, which has awakened the
anxiety and apprehension of every friend to
his country, and encourages the insults and
aggressions of our enemies. Behold the
heart-rending spectacle of national depression,
an exhausted treasury and an expiring
commerce, resulting from the indiscretion of
your cabinet, and the inseparable concomi-
tants of its restrictive system, and wasteful
expenditure of national revenue, announce in
a language which cannot be understood the
inadequacy of the means requisite for offe-
nsive operations and the certainty of exactions
from agriculture, whenever the pride of opini-
on or the spirit of revenge shall call them
into existence.

Among the most operating causes of this
national debility, the fourteen months em-
bargo challenges the first consideration. The
declared object was to save our men and ship-
ping, and by a denial of our raw materials,
and bread stuffs to the belligerents, to coerce
them to that justice which we have a right
to demand. Experience has verified every
prediction of its wickedness and inefficiency,
which the minority in congress opposed to its
adoption. France deemed it so innocuous to
her prosperity and commerce, that an imperi-
al edict, aided in its enforcement by subje-
cting to condemnation American shipping for a
contravention of its prohibitions, and Great-
Britain considered it only as a measure of in-
convenient restriction upon the American
people. Your shipping (one object of its
protection) fled from its care. The honest
portion of the American people, have been
its only victims. Their produce was sacrificed,
and the utter inadequacy of the means em-
ployed to obtain the contemplated object,
prostrated the national character abroad. Af-
ter these deplorable effects, it was abandoned
by those whose indiscretion produced it;
marked by the approbation of the citizens of
this country—a non-importation law with G.
Britain next arose—the operations of which
have depressed the price of produce, deprived
the union of many millions of revenue, and
placed almost the whole commercial capital
of our cities in the power of G. Britain. To
this is superadded a ninety days embargo,
prohibiting the American Farmer the benefits
of the advantageous market, which he other-
wise would now derive from the suffering
state of the world.

In this our state of national poverty, we
had a right to require from those interested
with the responsible and honourable task of
administering our limited wealth, a pure and
correct expenditure. In this legitimate right
we have been much disappointed, for we have
seen with regret and indignation at a crisis
demanding the undivided exertions of the A-
merican people, and on the eve of an election
deeply affecting the continuance in office of
the present chief magistrate of the U. S. a
bribe of fifty thousand dollars, given by your
cabinet from your small revenue to a certain
John Henry, to procure disclosures, which
were supposed might implicate the integrity
of those who deemed it a sacred obligation
to oppose by every constitutional means, the

errors which lead to a dissolution of the uni-
on. We have with like emotions, seen these
documents, thus bought, (and furnishing
proof of the honourable and patriotic devo-
tion to the country of those very opposers of
the cabinet) tortured and made the foundati-
on of executive denunciation of a majority
of a section of the union, which must be
considered in every aspect to possess an im-
mense weight in the future destinies of the
republic. We had a constitutional right to
expect that the citizen, who was elected to
the highest office in the gift of the American
people and was then charged with the preser-
vation of the Union, would pursue every
honourable and legitimate means, to bring to
punishment, and to subject to merited detas-
tation, every combination of the disaffected.
We have here again been disappointed; for
we have seen the president of the U. States
announce to the congress, the existence of
such disaffection among our citizens, and in-
stead of detaining the witness, upon whose
testimony such an announcement was made,
we have seen him stipulating with him, that
an examination should not be had, and lest
such a stipulation should be violated from any
inquiries which the congress might deem
it expedient to originate, we have had the de-
grading spectacle of a national armed vessel
being prostituted to the disgraceful purpose
of removing him beyond our jurisdiction.

It was to be expected that the day was not
far distant, when a full development of the
pernicious tendency of the measures of the
cabinet would be submitted to the nation.
Experience had taught those who now man-
age our national concerns, that the freemen
of America would not long submit to a
course of policy reprobated by patriotism and
wisdom. We dread lest we may attribute
to this knowledge, the recent power, exer-
cised by the House of Representatives, inhi-
biting an immediate representative of the
people from detailing at large the facts and
reasoning impelling him to submit for consi-
deration, a proposition deemed by him as vi-
tally affecting the prosperity of his constitu-
ents and the perpetuity of the republic;
such a right we deem an assumption of pow-
er, directly violating the republican temper
of our constitution, and utterly inconsistent
with the constitutional right of the citizen
to be heard by his representative—a prece-
dent, which, if submitted to, might enable a
corrupt and unprincipled man to bring a
constitution imperceptibly to ruin. The practice
of the House of Representatives in sitting with
closed doors, and thus excluding those inter-
ested in the correct administration of the
government from a knowledge of the motives
and bearings of the propositions submitted,
we deem highly alarming, and our alarm is
increased, when we are informed that ques-
tions of the highest import to the union,
not less than "peace or war" are thus origi-
nated and discussed from official correspon-
dence, not deemed confidential, but which is
submitted to the public. We are at a loss
to attribute such a proceeding to any other
object than to a temper, to prevent a full dis-
closure of the views of the cabinet.

We are, like unto you, principally engaged
in the cultivation of the soil, and have no
interest inconsistent with yours. We invoke
you, by every consideration dear to Freemen,
to divest yourselves of every feeling incom-
patible with sound deliberation, and to decide
if the course of policy at present pursued by
your administrations will lead to national ho-
nor, to the stability of the union, or your
individual prosperity—and if you should be-
lieve with us this policy will be injurious to
those only objects of our confederation, we
ask from you, a hearty and zealous co-op-
eration in excluding, on the first Monday in
October next from your confidence, all those
who uphold such a course.

Annapolis, 18th June, 1812.

(Signed) Saint-Mary's County—John R.

Plater, Raphael Neale, Luke W. Barber.

Prince-George's County—John C. Herbert,

Francis M. Hall, Henry A. Callis.

Worcester County—Ephraim K. Wilson,

Th. M. Williams, Robt. J. H. Handy, Lit-

tleton Quinton.

Calvert County—Thomas Reynolds, Peter

Emerson, Joseph Ireland, Richard Crabtree.

Somerset County—Geo. W. Jackson, Ar-

nold E. Jones, Esme M. Waller, Henry Long.

Kent County—Richard Friaby, Jarvis Spen-

cer, William Graves.

Charles County—Thos. Rogerson, Geo. D.

Parnham, Nichs. Stonestreet, Clem. Dorsey.

Dorchester County—Edward Griffith.

Montgomery County—Abraham Jones, John

H. Riggs, Edward Owen, Charles Evans.

Allegany County—Beal Howard, Th. Blair.

Mr. H. Neale, from St. Mary's, Mr. Boyer from

Kent, Capt. Somerville from Prince-George's and

Mr. Cressap from Allegany, did not attend.