

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1811.

No. 3.]

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Federal Republican.
CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, JANUARY 17.

Mr. Stockton's reply to Mr. Ingersoll.
Mr. Chairman—It was not my intention to have added any thing to the observations which I made on Saturday against the bill on the table. And if the committee had seen to have permitted me on that evening to have made a short reply to the extraordinary attack made on me by the honorable gentleman from Philadelphia, I should have been contented. But, as that privilege was denied me by the majority, I am under the necessity of doing a service now which I ardently wished to have performed then. I was accused by that gentleman, in a most gross and misapprehension of the "calumnies" of my country. I deny the accusation. I have neither a heart to conceive nor a tongue to utter such a sentiment.

What I said, was not hastily—but carefully advised, and now on mature consideration I still adhere to it. I said that the administration went to abandon the ostensible grounds on which the war is continued; and therefore that the enormous expenses about to be incurred would be a useless waste of public money. This was no visionary conjecture of mine—but an irresistible conclusion to be extracted from the public documents, and the conduct of the government, I relied on the fact that the basis of negotiation offered by England had been acceded to here; and England having caused us disunity to know that she would not negotiate now on any other terms than those she had always offered—one of two conclusions presented itself, and was irresistible—either the questions of "free trade and sailors' rights," were given up—or the intended mission was deceptive.

intended only to delude the people and squander their money. Not feeling myself authorized to assert the last I adopted the first—I retract not a word—I am willing to place it upon the record—There let it remain and be remembered—time will tell it. Not a letter in any treaty of peace to grow out of this negotiation will be found impairing maritime rights as claimed by G. B.—the subject will either never be mentioned or put upon the shelf ad referendum. I added (and this it was that excited the gentleman's patriotic warmth) that the administration had struck its flag, and that I rejoiced at it. Sir, I do rejoice at it. I rejoice at it because, as then stated, I see in it the first dawning of the day star of peace—some prospect, however faint and distant, that an end will be put to the evils which afflict my country.

But the gentleman made me to say I rejoiced that my country's flag was struck—I deny the assertion, and can safely appeal to every honorable man who heard me.

No sir, I can never rejoice that the flag of my country is struck—the national flag—that flag of my country which was planted by the immortal Washington on the rampart of independence—those stripes which yet wave triumphant on the ocean are most dear to me—this was not the flag I alluded to—the flag of which I spoke is the flag of the ministry—that flag of error and misrule—the false, alien party flag which has beguiled and deluded the people and conducted us from happiness to war and misery. No, sir—the good old flag of America is cherished by me with tender affection—and for reasons as powerful as can operate on man. My stake in this community covered, as it is by this flag is great and interesting—not in money and goods, fleeting and worthless, but in children and in lands. I have one gallant son now on the ocean fighting under that flag—who would prefer it as a shroud, rather than witness its base surrender. I have other sons equally gallant who will defend it with their lives when

ever it shall be unfurled in the cause of justice or the liberties of this nation. And I, sir, old as I am, compared with the gentleman from Philadelphia, although the frost of fifty years is now pressing over my head; even I, sir, am yet able to defend it. I should hope with at least as much firmness and constancy as that gentleman. Why, then, were my evident meaning and expressions perverted? Was it part of the plan which seems to be maturing to put down opposition—vain and hopeless project! Opposition, sir, can never be put down whilst the constitution or one shred of it remain.

Doomed we may be to sit here and attend to lectures learnedly prepared to graduate the rights of majorities and minorities—to determine what is a rightful—what a factious opposition—but such schemes are visionary and fantastic. The case admits of no limit but the constitution—No remedy for abuses but that to be found in the people. It is the prerogative of the majority to act—the privilege of the minority to protest. The constitution is the only limit of action or obstruction. What majority (its members being the Judges) was ever in the wrong? What minority other than factious in the opinion of the majority? I would recommend it to gentlemen to leave this matter as they found it.

Thus much, sir, for explanation. I shall now claim a few moments to reply to other remarks in which the gentleman from Philadelphia thought proper to indulge himself. That honorable member thought it necessary to take me and my constituents into his important keeping. From the exalted eminence which he occupies in the great Metropolis of Pennsylvania, he cast his eye over the small and humble state of New Jersey. He was pleased to survey both the people and their member. Me, the unworthy, faithless representative of the sentiments of the people; he reminded of my dependence on the people for political existence. Them he exhorted, or seemed disposed to exhort, to punish me (as they had already punished a refractory governor) for political heresy. I hope, sir, that I am not entirely ignorant of the ties which bind me to my constituents. I know that they are not ignorant of, and will be watchful of their rights—neither the constituents or the member stood in need of the advice of that gentleman—he will neither receive their thanks nor mine for the trouble he has taken. The obligations which the confidence of my fellow-citizens have imposed upon me, I shall never overlook. The trust shall never be betrayed. I will defend what I conscientiously believe to be their right and interest at all hazards. My constituents shall never be misrepresented by me—they took me as I was—such as I was I shall remain. I have never concealed my opinions or made false pretensions to cheat them of their suffrage. They knew me (I repeat it) when they elected me—they knew that I was no Court Sycophant, no Changeling, that I never had been up at the market—they elected me without solicitation. Had I solicited them they had rejected me. They have confided in me and shall not be deceived—and however the gentleman may suppose that he is in their secrets, I can tell him that I yet speak their sentiments—yes, sir, the district which I, together with my venerable colleague represent, yet contains a majority of true patriots of the Washington School. To represent such a district is no common honor in times like these. I cherish it as such; and it shall console me under every occurrence. But, sir, he judged me by himself, if he supposed, as he seemed to suppose, that I am anxious to retain my seat here; I am greatly mistaken. Highly as I estimate the honor conferred upon me, the acceptance of it was a sacrifice of interest, of habit and of feeling. I can lay my hand upon my heart, and in all sincerity say, that the day which shall finish my political course and restore me to my family and friends, I shall hail as the happiest of the year. The honorable gentleman, after satisfying himself with New-Jersey and its representative, resorted to objects vastly

more important—He returned to himself and Pennsylvania. He told you that he was in favor of the war—that the people of Pennsylvania were in favor of the war—and that he should remain in its favor, unless indeed (recollecting himself) the people should change their opinion, and then, said he, I shall change mine.

To the latter part of the gentleman's proposition, I heartily subscribe—it is doubtless correct—he has once before obeyed the voice of the people by changing—and he will most unquestionably change again when the like temptation is presented. If, Mr. Chairman, some ten years ago curiosity or accident had taken you to the great city of Philadelphia, and had cast an inquisitive eye over its political hemisphere, perhaps a youth might have been pointed out to your notice, a youth of small stature, but gigantic talents, with a mind stored with all the treasures of classic lore, an exterior adorned by all the accomplishments of foreign travel; had you enquired what was the political character and conduct of that youth, you would have been informed that he was a Federalist, a federalist warm, intemperate and imprudent, exerting from time to time his far famed literary talents to write down old and early members of the republican party; what, sir, would be your surprise now to recognize this stripling in the present honorable member from Philadelphia. Yes, sir, he was once a federalist, or pretended to be one, but the storm came and he changed his garments; he perceived in good season the road the mighty crowd had taken, he saw the course the current would pursue, he seized the happy moment, launched his little bark on the boisterous element of popular opinion; he committed himself to the waves; and the wind and the tide have wafted him into his seat. But the gentleman from Philadelphia could not leave us without the benefit of his political creed, made up in the form of instructions to the present & all future chief magistrates; he gave us the points to be gained by the pen or the sword; and intimated that if this president did not secure them, another must be found who would. Precious legacy! full of practical wisdom!

He would first cause to be altered the British doctrine of blockade, a doctrine perfectly settled before and since the orders in council, resting on the public law of Europe, and not even complained of by this government until it was made a matter of moment by France. The doctrine of the English admiralty courts the gentleman knows to be, that no blockade can exist without a complete force to enforce it. But this doctrine he will abolish and substitute perhaps the new code in its place—the enormous list of contraband or war he would next reduce; this list settled by treaties and the usages of nations for half a century he will be curtailed and cut up, and last of all there must be no search for "persons" of any description, and a "very limited one for goods"—all this must be accomplished, or the war must rage, or the president go out. If these are the terms imposed on the president his lease must expire. He should receive notice to quit. Great as his talents are, he will never accomplish one solitary article on the list. The gentleman had better lose no time in providing a successor. Who can tell on whom the choice may fall? A few more exhibitions of patriotic paroxysms may point out the man; then indeed would the country rejoice—then again this stricken, false and alien flag might be unfurled from the top of the palace, and free trade and sailor's rights become once more the order of the day.

Mr. Chairman, I have now done with the gentleman from Philadelphia—our account is settled. If I have, in repelling a most improper attack, uttered an expression unworthy the dignity of this place, I hope I shall be pardoned. I promise never again to trouble you on such a subject. The gentleman may seek me out again if he pleases—nothing which he shall say shall extort a reply.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, January 27.

The house met. Present up on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, Ordered, That Thomas H. Bowie, be heard at the bar of the house, on the subject of his memorial, contesting the legality of the election held in the city of Annapolis for delegates to this general assembly, and that he may be permitted to examine any witnesses who may be called to give testimony on the said subject.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of elections and privileges, on the subject of the election in the city of Annapolis, and of the resolution amendatory thereof, and after sometime spent therein, adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

Five o'clock P. M.

The house met.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections in relation to the election of delegates for the city of Annapolis, and the question was put, That the house receive the resolution declaring the said election to be illegal, that the seats of the sitting members, Dennis Claude and Lewis Duval, Esquires, be vacated, and that a new warrant of election issue by the Speaker, as an amendment to the report? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 32, nays 15.

The question was then put, That the house concur in the report as amended, and assent to the resolution therein contained? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 32, nays 15.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Boyer, Jer. Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Stone, Ford, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Leeman, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robert Evans, Callis, J. Thomas, Delaplaine, Jno. H. Thomas, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinett, McCulloh, Howard.—34.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Seilman, Belt, Stansbury, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jb. Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Donaldson, Kerschner, Gabby.—12.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Messrs. Duval and Claude retired from the house.

Adjourned.

Friday, January 28.

The house met. Present as on yesterday except Messieurs Claude and Duval. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee instructed to prepare an address to the general government, and the question was put, That the house concur in the report, and adopt the order therein contained? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Plater, Millard, Boyer, Jervis, Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Blake, Turner, Stone, Ford, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Logg, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Leeman, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, R. Evans, F. M. Hall, Callis, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplaine, J. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinett, McCulloh, Howard.—37.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Seilman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, S. Stevens, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jb. Dallam, Malsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Kerschner, Gabby.—22.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill to provide a summary mode, for the recovery of damages for cutting, destroying, or carrying away timber from off the land of any person within this state, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 28, nays 17.

On motion by Mr. Leecompre, the following preamble and resolution were read:

Whereas, it is highly probable, the militia of this state will be called into actual service during the next summer, for the purpose of repelling the attacks of the enemy—Should this be the case, considerable expense will necessarily be incurred; and although only a part of the loan authorized by the resolution of May session last has yet been negotiated and appropriated, yet it is very possible that the balance will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure which the employment of the militia, during the next year, may occasion—Therefore, to prevent the necessity of an extra session of the legislature, which the occurrence of such an event would render indispensably necessary, *Be it Resolved*, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized, to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the governor and council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of — dollars, and the faith of the state is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof.

Adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

Five o'clock P. M.

The house met.

The bill to incorporate a company under the name and style of the Caroline Manufacturing Company, was read the second time & passed.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act declaratory of the law on returns to writs of *habeas corpus*, and for the better protection of the liberty of the citizens. Ordered, That Messrs. J. H. Thomas, Bayly and Malsby, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Adjourned.

Saturday, January 29.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill authorizing any inhabitant of this state to bring suit in any county court thereof, without being compelled to give security for officers fees, was read the second time and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 33, nays 6.

The bill for the removal of the public records of the state, and for other purposes, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 15.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Ordered, That during the remainder of this session leave of absence shall not be granted to any member of this house, unless the same be first obtained on motion made in person; and if any member shall absent himself without leave of the house, his name shall be noted on the journal.

The bill granting certain powers to the inspectors of the penitentiary, and for other purposes, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Bennett, the question was put, That he have leave of absence for the remainder of the session? Determined in the negative.

The bill to provide for a session of the court of appeals in the city of Baltimore, to hear and decide causes carried up to that court from the courts in Baltimore county, was read the second time by special order, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative and the bill sent to the senate.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

Five o'clock P. M.

The house met.

The bill to declare in force An act, entitled, "An act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of torvism, passed at February session, 1777," was read the second time by special order, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Randall, Stansbury, S. Stevens, Wright, Forwood of Jb. Dallam, Malsby, Saulsbury, Barney, Kerschner, Gabby.—11.

New Novel.
Just received and for sale by
GEORGE SHAW,
Price in boards one dollar.
SAINCLAIR,
Or, the Victim to the Arts and Sciences.

HORTENSE,
Or, the Victim to Novels and Tragedy.
A novel, in two volumes, translated from the French of Mad. Genlis—
BY A. HARRISON.

To which is prefixed, a Tale of the celebrated M. FLOREN—Entitled, *Claudine, or the Savoyards*.
Perhaps it would be saying enough, to recommend this work to the American reader, to announce it as the production of the prolific mind of Madam Genlis, whose writings, by the mere buoyancy of genius, maintain a distinguished post at the summit of French literature. It is not, however, by the charms of style, or that correct delineation of character, so manifest in the writings of this lady, that they have found their way to public admiration; it is by the fine precepts of morality which they inculcate, the art she has of rendering every incident in the conduct of a novel subservient to the useful and instructive aim; and of imparting to the whole that fervid glow of moral enthusiasm, which sets off in such high relief the gross and hideous aspect of vice.

TALES OF REAL LIFE.
A new work by Mrs. Opie. *The Life of John Dawes Worgan*, an interesting piece of Juvenile Biography.
The Year, a Poem in 3 cantos, containing the Revue, The Mob, and The War.
January 3.

B. CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,
and will constantly keep a good supply of

GREEN COTTON
for weaving.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. If.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD,
ISAAC PARKER.
Oct. 21, 1813. If.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

J. HUGHES,
Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury). Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth-Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co. At the places of sale, may be had the pamphlets containing cases of those whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

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