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BY

JONAS GREEN,

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For the Maryland Gazette.

Whenever a measure is proposed which is thought to be unpopular, the democratic prints have proclaimed it to be a measure called for by the people, and adopted purely in obedience to their wishes. When that system of commercial restrictions, which has beggared our treasury, and ruined our citizens, was determined upon, it was immediately proclaimed that it was the wish of the people, and the people must be gratified; and although the people manifested their utter aversion from it, and the rulers of the nation were compelled to abandon it, we are still told that it was a measure which the public voice demanded, and which therefore the constituted authorities were compelled to sanction. When war was declared, no measure, we were told, was more anxiously desired by the good people of America; and we were told too, that we ought to love our rulers for this instance of their willingness to gratify our wishes. The nation was plunged into war, and abandoned to the fury of the enemy; and in order to provoke them to every species of outrage, their territory was invaded and plundered, without the least prospect of success. The brilliant prospects which appeared to our view at the commencement of the campaign, have been entirely destroyed—a campaign which was not to terminate till at least Montreal was taken, has notwithstanding ended in our expulsion from Fort George, and the devastation of our own frontiers; and yet our president has not been able to discover any of the miseries of the war, but calls upon us to rejoice that it has been productive of such numerous blessings. Taxes are laid when the people have been deprived of the means of paying them, and yet we are told that the people are in love with the tax bills, and tax-gatherers, and nothing delights them so much as to have taxes to pay for the support of this most glorious war. An embargo law is passed, and in consequence our produce is bro't to its lowest price, and the necessities of life enormously dear; and this measure is highly extolled. "It is confidently said to be a measure which the people called for, which the people expected, and which was to gratify the fondest wishes of the people."

Now it is hardly necessary to say, that these measures, popular as they are said to be, were adopted with as little regard to the wishes as to the interests of the people; and yet more, that a great many of those who actually vote in support of these measures, do in their hearts detest them, and anxiously wish that the nation was rid of them. How then are they brought to support them? By a system of denunciation and proscription directed against every man who may express his disapprobation of any favourite measure of the administration. No man, of whatever politics, is allowed to disapprove of any measure which the president has at heart. Democrats, as well as federalists, are abused, if on any question recommended by the executive they dare to appear in the negative; and in a nation which boasts to be free, and in which the freedom of opinion and the press is secured to every citizen, no man is permitted to think any measure right which is condemned at court, or any measure wrong which the president chooses to recommend; so that according to the current doctrine, the only privilege now allowed to the citizen is to applaud the doings of his rulers. The inevitable consequence of this is, that no man ventures to judge of the expediency of any measure recommended, except those who are resolved at all hazards to support the interests of the country, and who, in avow-

ing a disapprobation of any measure which is a favourite at court, must calculate upon, and be prepared to encounter, the scurrility of every democratic print in the nation. On the other hand it is equally certain, that no man, whether democrat or federalist, does approve of the times, those only excepted who believe it to be their duty to justify the administration in every measure which it may propose, and whether it has a tendency to promote or ruin the interests of the country. The democrat who dares to say that it is his duty to judge of the expediency of every measure which the court recommends, and to support or oppose it, according to his own convictions of its correctness or expediency, is immediately denounced, and unless by every artifice that can be practised he is again whipped into the ranks, and consents, for the sake of peace, quietly to surrender his own judgment, is held out to the world, as a traitor and a scoundrel. It is not enough that a man is a decided advocate for the war, and wishes it to be vigorously prosecuted, he must do more than this, he must support every and any measure, however ruinous, or he is not a friend to the people. Numerous are the proofs which might be offered of the truth of this; but at present it is only necessary to recollect the abuse which, immediately after the last extra session of Congress was poured out against some of the senators who would not consent to every thing which the president proposed. No matter how oppressive and destructive any measure of the government may be, all who chuse to be called patriots and friends to their country, must give it their support, and the same law which is objectionable at court to-day, and on which account it must be universally reprobated, if it chance to be a favourite to-morrow, is to be extolled and admired.

While this is the case are the good people of this country really free? When such doctrines are sanctioned by them are they not as completely slaves as any of Buonaparte's oppressed subjects ever were? The freedom of opinion, by which it is to be understood as well the right to condemn what is believed to be wrong, as to applaud what is right, is one without the existence and exercise of which, a people are the fit tools of despotism, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who would trample upon their liberties. Such was the doctrine once held and boldly maintained in this country. None other was current among the patriots of seventy-six, and it would be well if the citizens of this country, instead of taking their creed from the democratic news-papers, would read the public addresses published during the revolutionary war, and the declaration of rights agreed upon by our sages and patriots. What would be thought in the present day of a man who would declare, as it is declared in our bill of rights, that "whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish & destructive of the good & happiness of mankind." So again, "all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct." Yet the people to whom they are bound to account, and whose right and duty it is to remove faithless trustees, must not investigate their conduct, because it seems that every man must be a traitor and British agent, who dares to censure the acts of our rulers. Every species of oppression is practised, the poor are by the measures of our government deprived of the means of procuring the necessaries of life, and still must not murmur, may not bless the times, or the creatures and tools of administration are ready to hunt them down—And thus are your Gods, O people of Israel!

CIVIS.

For the Maryland Gazette.

When the war was declared, we were told it was because the British had refused to repeal their orders in council, notwithstanding the repeal by the French of their decrees. The British nation, however, did repeal their orders, and then, as it suited us so well to continue the war, some other excuse was wanted, and the impressment of our seamen was next resorted to. But then the British had declared that they did not wish to impress American seamen—they merely wanted their own; acknowledged that they sometimes did wrong, but declared that whenever this happened they would promptly make reparation; and their minister, Foster, entreated Secretary Monroe, to furnish him with a list of native American seamen supposed to be on board of British vessels, to the end, that if there they might be immediately discharged. With this request, however, our Secretary of State did not comply, and it would seem to have been simply because the English minister had not asked for a list of naturalized as well as native seamen, and did not promise to release British as well as American sailors. We may all remember some of the many fine things that have been said in our democratic papers concerning the obligation of government to afford to naturalized the same protection that it did to native seamen, and how often our naturalized brethren were assured that in no possible event would their just claim to protection be given up by our republican rulers. All of this was most religiously believed by, and in consideration of it, many thousand ALIEN votes have been given to our liberty-loving, war-loving rulers. Now it seems, that this subject has been under discussion in congress; a debate of two weeks has taken place about the causes of the war, and Mr. Jackson of Virginia, the brother-in-law and intimate friend of the president, has undertaken, in a very long and most elaborate speech, which has been every where eulogized, to give the reasons and views of the majority in congress, and the authors and supporters of the war. This speech so highly admired for its eloquent and just views, the ministerial paper has given to the world. Mr. Jackson is necessarily brought to discuss the subject of impressment; and finding that this subject is misunderstood, he tells us what is the real question, and what it is for which the war party is contending. "The single point," says he, "is, will you protect your natural born citizens in the enjoyment of their personal liberty at sea as well as on land?" After some very fine flourishes upon this single question, he proceeds—"It is said we have gone to war to protect British subjects, that we naturalize and employ their sailors—in the very nature of things few, if any, can be naturalized, and it is pretence merely: the seaman who conforms to our naturalization laws, which require five years residence in a state or district, and testimonials of good character, rarely if ever returns to the sea, so long abandoned by him; and in fact, as I have been informed by an honourable gentleman in the minority, conversant with such subjects, that but few naturalized seamen are to be found. Sir, we don't want naturalized seamen, as our law, which forbids their employment, evinces. I have said on a former occasion, and the remark has recently been quoted with an air of triumph, that the men who come hither from Europe in search of an asylum, securing to them civil and religious liberty, go to the interior; they follow the plough, or some mechanic art; they are valuable men and good citizens; but there are others who insist the seaport towns, and wear our privileges to hide their foreign connexions; who are a pest to society, and a curse to the country. I would rejoice to see a provision in our laws preventing them from engaging in commerce or navigation. I would say to them in explicit terms, whilst you live among us, and obey our laws, we will protect you, but the moment you get sea, beyond our territorial limits, you cease to be a citizen; you have no right there, and our duty to protect you ceases!" Here then we have the

democratic doctrine upon the rights of naturalized seamen, delivered by the hon. John G. Jackson on the 17th February, 1814. We do not meddle with the question, whether this be sound doctrine or not, but would venture to ask, if this be the doctrine which democracy has been supporting ever since the declaration of war, and which has attached so many aliens resident among us to the war party? Has Great-Britain ever controverted one sentence of the above speech? Is it not precisely the doctrine which our enemy has always maintained, and for maintaining which too we have over and over again been told that we are at war with her, and must continue the war until she gives it up.

Has England ever claimed a right to impress our own seamen on the ocean, or even in her own ports? So far from this she has in the most positive and emphatic terms disclaimed any such right, and she even acknowledges, that if American seamen enter voluntarily into her service the moment that their services are demanded by the American government she is bound to give them up. Upon this subject there can have been and can be no misunderstanding. In all the voluminous discussions which have taken place between the two governments, England has uniformly disclaimed all right to impress native American seamen, wherever they might be; has acknowledged that when they were impressed an injury was done to us, and has offered the most prompt reparation; and whenever prompt citizenship by birth has been produced, has shown a willingness to give up our seamen. The American government has always so understood its enemy. She has frequently complained of the abuse of the right of impressment by British officers, but has never supposed that the right to impress our citizens was claimed by that government; and has again, and again, & again declared, that the great grievance complained of, the great matter of controversy between the two nations, was in truth because of the claim by Britain to impress and take from American vessels on the ocean British seamen naturalized under our laws.

It will be remembered too, that for passing resolutions advancing precisely these doctrines of Mr. Jackson, how the federalists of the house of delegates were abused in some sections of the state. How will the men who made this clamour against the federalists stomach this much admired speech of their friend Jackson? Mr. Jackson is correct in saying, that few, if any, British seamen have been naturalized in this country. It is almost impossible that one of them should. When they come into our ports, or sail in our vessels, it is not because of their admiration of our government and our laws—(of what importance are they to men who live on the ocean?) but it is for the sake of the high wages that are offered to them, and with an intention of leaving the American, and entering into any other service, whenever better prospects open to them, or better wages are offered. They would laugh at us if we were to propose to them to remain five years on shore in order to get naturalized, for they seldom intend to remain five years in our service.

If then Britain would stipulate to exempt from impressment all British seamen who are bona fide naturalized in this country it would be of no earthly advantage to any body, because none such are to be found. The English sailors who were in our service have not been naturalized, but obtained protections either by purchase, or by perjury—by procuring protections granted to others, or by getting some persons to swear that they were born here.

But what will many of our noisy patriots say to this Mr. Jackson, after speaking of those foreigners who "infest our seaport towns," and who he tells us "wear our privileges to hide their foreign connexions, who are a pest to society and a curse to the country?" Pretty language this to be used by a good democrat, when

describing the foreign patriots who belong to our large cities, and who on election days are so servicable to his own party.

R. S. B.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED,

THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

BY ALLEN AND HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronize the project which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feel with no common sensibility the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking. Many have supposed that the citizens of the United States, are so enflamed by party animosity that it behoves every patriot to frown on every new champion who enters the field of political controversy. This hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to end in this absurdity, that the condition of our country both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce extinguished, public credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual forms the law of the land; if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the argument points directly the other way; for in proportion to the desperation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the insolence of office, shall prevent them from speaking salutary, although unpalatable truths. Having seen our political circumstances growing hourly more desperate; as the precepts and example set by Washington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.

Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their undertaking.

ALLEN & HILL.

See the last embargo act.

TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet at Nine Dollars per annum for the Daily Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore Telegraph will be received at all the principal Book stores in Baltimore.

P. S. Editors of newspapers favourable to the establishment of The Baltimore Telegraph will give the preceding proposal a few insertions in their papers, and receive the names of those persons desirous of becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions received at this Office. March 30.

This is to give notice.

That Mr. David Ridgely, is duly authorized to settle the estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

Sarah Woodfield, Adm'r.

2 March 31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly solicits all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, either by note or open accounts, to call on him and pay the same. Further indulgence cannot be given, and legal measures will be immediately taken against all delinquents. All those who have claims against said estate will present the same, legally authenticated.

David Ridgely. Annapolis, March 31, 1814. 37.

For Sale.
A TRACT OF LAND
Called "Knowles's" is reported to be situated on the head of the river, formerly owned by Mr. Knowles, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 100 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will not doubt view the premises. It is not sold at private sale before the 1st of April next, it will on that day be offered at public auction. Terms will be made accordingly. For further particulars apply to
JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

NOTICE
CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE
January 8, 1814.
Agreeably to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next.
By order,
JAMES STRETT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS
For publishing in the City of Baltimore,
A NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED, THE
Baltimore Correspondent,
AND
Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanical
DAILY ADVERTISER.

The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails. It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The Baltimore Correspondent." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current, (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mails; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

TERMS.
"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.
Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.
January 12, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Cassaway Halloway. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, statura very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted awd down under jacket much worn, white filled country cloth trousers, a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has rather cloathing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when any he got acquainted on Elk-Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick jail, he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
Anne Arundel county,
January 8, 1814.