

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1813.

No. 6.]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER- SHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs & George Shaw, conducted under the firm of Geo. Shaw & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them, and those indebted to them to make payment to

GEORGE SHAW,
Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1813.

SALE.

By virtue of two several orders from the court of Chancery, the subscribers will jointly offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.
THAT part of lot No. 27, in the city of Annapolis, which extends from the house occupied by Mr. John Waters to Mr. Gideon White's store. Four fifths of this property are part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tabb, Esq. and one fifth part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, Esq.
Samuel Ridout, } Trustees of the
Richard T. Lowndes, } part which belongs to Tabb's rep.
John Golder } Trustee of the part which is owned by Quynn's heirs.
Feb. 10, 1813.
A credit of twelve months will be allowed, on a bond being given by the purchaser with approved security. See

Land for Sale.

I will sell the plantation on which I now reside, containing about six hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a healthy situation: There is the greatest plenty of wood, such as oak, chestnut, walnut and poplar; it is well watered; a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in clover. This land lies within two miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles from Pig Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Samuel Harrison.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Captain ROBERT DENNY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
Augusta Denny, Adm'r.
December 31.

For Sale & Hire,

A parcel of likely, healthy Men, Women & Children on application to the subscriber terms will be made known. I want a sober, diligent man to superintend my business, one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety will meet with proper encouragement; but he must be a man that will carry a correct authority, or it will be needless to apply. He must also bring a character from a man of veracity, or otherwise it will be useless to apply. Characters, such as are generally brought, will not be attended to.
Jan. 28 Bennett Darnell.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the replevin of Anne-Arundel county, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of BENJAMIN LUSBY, of said county, praying for the relief of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, & that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of said act as applied to him. Given under my hand this 25th day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
Richard H. Harwood.

State of Maryland, sc.

ON application, by petition of Samuel Macubbin, executor of the last will and testament of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills
for A. A. county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.
Samuel Macubbin,
Executor with will annexed.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto.
William Fawcett.

January 7, 1813.

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[Reported for the Federal Republican.]
CONGRESSIONAL
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr. ROBERTS presented the petition of certain manufacturers of cloth, praying that additional duties may be laid on that article when imported. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. McKIM presented the memorial of a committee of the citizens of Baltimore, in opposition to the bill reported by the committee of ways and means, for a partial suspension of the non-importation act. Referred to a committee of the whole house, to whom was referred the bill which it opposes.

Mr. TALLMAN, from the select committee, reported a bill authorizing the discharge of J. M. Masters from prison, confined for duties due the United States. Read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Rodman, Mr. Widgery, and Mr. Bacon, had leave of absence.

EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. Grundy, after some preliminary observations on the subject of prosecuting the ways and means for prosecuting the war, and upholding the public credit, and shewing, that congress had not time, during the present session, to discuss and act upon the important measures involved in the question, moved the following:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that the 13th congress, meet on the last Monday in May next, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing therefor.

Mr. BIBB was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. ROBERTS moved that it lie on the table, observing, that if gentlemen would at once proceed to business, there was time enough to do much even in fifteen days. It was important, in his opinion, for the present congress to dispose of the great question presented to their consideration—He meant the partial suspension of the non-importation law.—Gentlemen should recollect that the next congress might possibly act differently from this—when it met, the members would not be so well organized for the business as this house.

Mr. STOW was opposed to the resolution from the great inconvenience it would occasion to members; the possible interruption it would cause in public (executive) business; and the necessity of immediately proceeding to the business before them.

Two or three other gentlemen spoke for and against the resolution, when Mr. RANDOLPH rose and said that he admired the candor, more than the address of the gentlemen who opposed, and the gentlemen who advocated the resolution; their disclosures were more broad and plain, than he could possibly have imagined. If he understood them right, and he believed it was impossible not to do so, the amount was this: that the elections in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee—Elections, the result of which would determine the political complexion of the next congress, not having taken place—(the election in one, and that the largest (Vir.) not being till April.) To avoid the double difficulty of giving offence to the orthodox supporters of the Continental French system, and of leaving the public credit unsupported, it was proposed to evade alarming the people with internal taxes till those elections were over. This was what the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Roberts) called "putting off till to-morrow the evil thereof."—A gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) would seem to think that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.—A gentleman from Virginia said Mr. R. as it is known, the imposition of taxes would have a very effect upon the elec-

tion, and very measure, which, on the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury, the committee of ways and means had last session declared necessary; and for the execution of which, the gentlemen on the other side, and none more boldly than the honorable member from Tennessee, had "screwed their courage to the sticking place,"—nay, the very bill itself, which bears too strong marks of its putative parent* to be mistaken (on sale) are all proposed to be postponed till the ELECTION is over. But no said the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the next congress may not be so well organized—ORGANIZED! This must mean something—Not organized as well as this, and therefore the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, thinks better to have it done by the present congress, who are sufficiently organized, and who have the will, as well as the power to lay taxes. "Can Americans," (said Mr. R.) "be imposed upon by so direct, so palpable so contemptible a fetch as this?" If the public good requires it, sir, I should not be opposed to an early congress; but I will not agree to such a stratagem as this to enable me to hoard up a little treasure of popularity. I desire to meet the measure at once, and am willing to meet my constituents with it; but I never will consent to a measure, which, if there was no other objection to it, is liable to this, that as the honorable gentleman (from Mass.) said the other day, it looks one way, and rows another—so while it purports to be a postponement of a measure, for want of time to carry it now into effect its real intention is, and that intention is avowed by gentlemen, to put off the suspension of the non-importation act; and to postpone the laying of necessary taxes, till another congress will be called to support these men and their measures.

Mr. GRUNDY rose to justify, and complained that the honorable gentleman from Virginia had thrown out insinuations not warranted by his (Mr. Grundy's) expressions—He again declared his willingness to vote for the bill, but when it was considered that 2 months might produce important alterations in the foreign relations of the country, he thought it a good reason for an early session of congress.

Mr. RANDOLPH again rose for the purpose, he said, of saying, that he had made no insinuation or suggestion in relation to any gentleman, he had used their own words, he had taken their own declarations—there was no occasion for suggestions of his. The gentlemen had left him no room for implication; their disclosures had been too plain and express. As to the honorable gentleman's profatory profession of a willingness to vote for a suspension of the non-importation law, Mr. R. could give it no credit for sincerity when it was accompanied with a resolution that virtually destroyed it; such vague declarations could not operate a purgative effect upon his motives, which had been sufficiently exposed by himself. And what had the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Roberts) said? Why, that the next congress would not be sufficiently drilled—organized, as he called it, to do the needful. "If, sir, (said Mr. R.) I could now be surprised at anything that passes in this house, I should be shocked at such an open, audacious disclosure in the face of this nation, of whose perspicacity and intelligence, it is probable, the gentleman from Pennsylvania and Tennessee, have perhaps more correct ideas than I have. A disclosure which I think the most barefaced, and an avowal the most disgraceful, insulting and disrespectful, that has ever been made on the floor, since I have had a seat upon it.

Mr. GROSVENOR said, that independently of the great personal inconvenience to the members, particularly the northern gentlemen, and the great expense which the public would incur by an early session of congress; he objected to the resolution, because it was this congress which had plunged the nation in the war, had incurred loans, and various expenses necessary to carry it on—and they ought also to incur the responsibility of laying taxes.—There was something mean as well as dishonorable in shifting that responsibility to the shoulders of their successors.

Question for the resolution to lie on the table, lost 81 to 45.

The question then occurred on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. NELSON said, he was willing to take the responsibility of laying taxes and was far from being desirous to throw it on his successors—but he could see no necessity for doing so, there being time enough to pass the bills through the houses of the legislature; and he advised the doing it, in order to avoid the scoffs of opposition, and of the country, who, if taxation were postponed to the meeting of another congress, would say that the present were afraid to encounter it. He was pledged to support the war; and he would not now flinch from doing what was indispensably necessary to it.

Mr. RANDOLPH observed, that it had long been a received opinion among those who had studied the nature of that curious animal, man, that there was always time enough to do whatever men were heartily disposed to do—would any gentleman say, that he was willing to vote for taxes, and yet say there was not time, when he must know, that whenever the house is bent upon enacting a law, one day is sufficient to carry it through—it had often been done—it would often be done again—want of time therefore was only a pretext. Were want of time a sufficient plea, the next congress might say that one session was not enough, since this congress, though actually in session, for twelve months out of eighteen, had not sufficient time to pass the tax bills. No sir, (said Mr. R.) there never will be time till it answers the purposes of the party to find it. No man ever found time when he had a strong disinclination to act, and pretends for evading it. Did any man believe that with a view to its effects on the enemy, the postponement of the act for the non-importation law was of any consequence? Did gentlemen imagine that the delay from March to May, the delay of two months, or two years, weighed a feather in the policy of England, to whom a few years of war were nothing—a nation which was so habituated to war that it seemed to have become a part of her national condition?

Mr. RANDOLPH confessed, that the aspect which the nation presented, afforded him no delight in dwelling upon it; for if the house went on for another two years, as they had for the last two, he thought there was great danger to be apprehended that the government would dissolve in its own imbecility. Mr. R. wished to be distinctly understood; he hoped gentlemen would not misapprehend, or misconstrue his words; what was the fact? The 12th congress had placed the nation in war, authorized military and naval preparations, that would once have spread alarm through the country; sanctioned loans which once would have shocked the credibility of the blindest, and though they will have wars, navies, armies and loans unlimited, like mathematical lines produced on both ends, ad infinitum. Yet they refuse to supply the means of supporting them.—What language, (he asked) did this speak to the enemy? was it thus they hoped to produce peace? would it not as such be equivalent to a surrender, or to the protraction of a disastrous, disgraceful and imbecile war? No sir, the measure has but one real object; that of throwing from the shoulders of this house and of the executive, the responsibility attaching to both branches. Sensible as all must be of the weak and infatuated manner in which the war was conducted, he declared he would be among the last to yield to a disgraceful, or even dishonorable peace. He conjured gentlemen to lay aside the warmth and passion, which some times grows of the ardour of debate, and view in a calm and deliberate manner the situation to which they would reduce the executive. If he gave them a treaty which they were to tell him was disgraceful, and inconsistent with the lofty language they had held; he would answer,

"You have brought the nation into this evil, be the sin of all on your own heads."

Another consideration (Mr. R. said) had weight with him; another measure, not demanded by national honour or national interest, had been postponed; no doubt for the same motives—the Yazoo Claim Bill. He was unwilling to see congress meet, that those craving claimants, whose stomachs were stayed by the promise; that the house would at the next session glut their ravenous appetites with the property of the nation, to gratify the cupidity, or rather the knavery of their claims.

The question was then put on the passage of the resolution and determined—for the resolution 53, against it 70. It was consequently rejected.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

SUSPENSION OF THE NON- IMPORTATION LAW.

Mr. CHEVES moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for partially suspending the non-importation law—for laying additional duties, and for other purposes—Mr. Seybert with a view to try whether the house would now consider the question, moved for the ayes and noes—negated. The question was then put and determined—ayes 45, noes 28.

The honorable Mr. Nelson took the chair.

Mr. CHEVES rose and advocated the bill under consideration, not because he approved of its principles or provisions, but because the measure was made necessary by the situation of the country. An animated debate took place, supported by Messrs. Cheves, Bibb, Wright, Boyd, Porter, and Roberts, when with a view to try the principle, Mr. Wright moved to strike out the 1st section—carried, ayes 63, noes 23. The second, third, and fourth sections being connected with the first, fall of course with that section.

The committee then rose, and on the Speaker having resumed the chair, reported the bill as amended. Mr. Bibb moved that the question of concurrence should be taken by ayes and noes—carried—ayes 79, noes 24.

The 5th section embracing a subject distinct from the other provisions of the bill was then read, and is as follows:

"Sec. V. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any judge or court of the United States, to order the restitution and delivery of any goods, wares and merchandise, the importation of which is, or may be prohibited by law, and which shall accordingly thereto, have been seized or libelled on account of such importation, to any person or persons claiming the same. But such goods, wares and merchandise, shall remain in the custody of the proper officer until final condemnation or acquittal, unless they be directed to be sold by order of the proper court."

Mr. Key opposed this section, and Mr. Nelson defended it—when Mr. McKim moved that the house should adjourn, in order to give gentlemen an opportunity of examining more attentively the principle contained in the fifth section—which motion prevailed and the house adjourned till Monday.

MR. QUINCY'S SPEECH.

FEBRUARY 12, 1813.

The bill "for the Regulation of Seamen on board the public vessels and in the merchant's service of the United States," being on its final passage.

Mr. QUINCY (of Massachusetts) said, that he should submit a very few remarks in illustration of the grounds of his vote—that it was his original intention not to have made any; and he should not have deviated from that purpose, were it not that the charge of inconsistency had been carefully and repeatedly insinuated, as lying against those on his side of the house, who should vote in opposition to the proposed bill—"It had been said that this was our policy, that it was what we had recommended, that we were pledged to support the bill, what we had pre-

viously stated as the cause of a national duty on this subject"—He said, he was induced to rise on another account—he was about to differ in vote from very many, perhaps, from a majority of those, with whom it was his happiness on other occasions, to coincide; he thought, therefore, he owed it in some degree to himself to show that the grounds of his vote were neither light, nor trivial; that they were such as he was both willing to explain and able to defend.

Mr. Q. said, that the provisions contained in the bill, so far from constituting a project, which those on his side of the house had ever advocated, and on that account were pledged, under the terrors of a charge of inconsistency, to support; that it was a project, which no man, on any side, of any house—which no man in this nation, had ever advocated, or had even conceived as a serious scheme of practical policy, until it burst, upon the astonished vision, from the gentleman of Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy). For his own part he had never heard it, until that day, he would not say even proposed as a serious purpose, but not even suggested as one of the dreams of the imagination.

Mr. Q. said, that he had heard of the wisdom of giving preferences to native, over foreign seamen—that he had heard of excluding British seamen—that he had heard, of virtually excluding foreign seamen, in general, from our service, by certain gradual and temperate regulations, which should give the merchant an opportunity to supply the deficiency such exclusion would produce, by an increased stock of native seamen, which such encouragement would create. Of all this he had heard. For the wisdom of such a system of regulations, he and his friends had contended. But never did he hear of such a proposition as that contained in this bill. Never had he heard of the total and absolute exclusion of the seamen of all foreign nations at a blow—never, that such exclusion was to be proffered by way of temptation to the caprice, or interests of other governments, and to take place or not, according to the cool calculations, they might make at their leisure, concerning their policy, or interest—never that the number of American citizens employed abroad, was so great, and their absence so injurious to us, that it was the part of national policy to bribe foreign nations to drive them back again to the American shores, by proffering to every foreign government, in case they would do it, to reciprocate the same favour towards such foreign governments, by driving their subjects out of their employ. Such are the provisions of this bill! In their nature they are novel, unanticipated and never imagined. Whatever may be their merit or demerit, there is not a man, in this nation, who is not free to accept, or free to reject them. No man can be pledged to support a system, which he had never advocated; never contemplated, nor as a practical measure, ever conceived. Thus much, Mr. Q. said, he thought it necessary to say with respect to the charge of inconsistency which had been insinuated against those, who might oppose this bill, on his side of the house.

Mr. Q. said, that it was very likely that in a general argument having relation to a modification of the employment of seamen, with reference to the particular state of things, existing between us and G. Britain, or having in view a gradual reduction of the number of foreign seamen, in our service, by establishing certain wise preferences, in favour of native seamen, that some general expressions may have been used, which might give a colour to the opinion, that an ultimate exclusion of foreigners, from our employment, was contemplated. I doubt, said he, if this is the case. But, certainly, it was never proposed or conceived that this should be done by a new regulation, or by a ciproating, with the driving away condition of their—Whatever project, has ever been or by any of the whom I have associated in