

There are principles contained in Mr. Madison's message, which leave no doubt on the mind as to his want of disposition to make peace, as long as the means necessary for carrying on the war can be procured. Although ambassadors have been commissioned to Russia, yet if they have been instructed to make those principles, contained in the message, as the basis of a treaty, there is no probability that a peace will be the result of the mission. They are so different from any written authority, any code of national jurisprudence, that it justifies us in the belief that they were introduced to widen the breach, and preclude the possibility of accommodating our difficulties on any reasonable terms. One obstacle after another is thrown in the way to prevent a reconciliation, and every message teems with new causes for a continuance of the war. To those who know the history of Mr. Madison's political career, this seems no way extraordinary; for since the year '93, he has never lost an opportunity of displaying his deadly hatred against G. Britain; on the floor of Congress, and in the cabinet, his animosity was exhibited in a variety of ways, and his influence, increasing over the national legislature as he rose in the political sphere, produced an open declaration of hostilities. The door of conciliation seems now apparently closed by a new demand, an abandonment of a right which G. B. nor any other nation upon the habitable globe, will ever relinquish as long as they are capable of maintaining it by force. If the demand be persisted in, Mr. Madison, as well as every politician, must know, that it will make the war interminable. The impression of seamen can only be settled upon a system of compromise between the two governments, founded on equitable and reciprocal advantages; but an abandonment of the right of search for contraband goods cannot, with justice, be required, neither should it be expected. Yet it is said in the message, that whether in times of war or peace, this can never be sanctioned, as it is a liberty which one independent power cannot legally take with another. In times of war, between any two powers, there is a variety of articles which come under the general description of contraband, and which we, as a neutral, by the laws of nations have no right to export to the one in exclusion of the other. To prevent any partiality in this respect to either, it has been an established usage, founded on necessity and general consent of nations, that search might be made for such articles, and when found should be confiscated. Without searching neutral ships at sea, (says Vattel) the commerce of contraband goods cannot be prevented—There is then a right of searching. Some powerful nations have, indeed, at different times, refused to submit to this search—but at present a neutral ship refusing to be searched, would, from that proceeding alone, be condemned as lawful prize. Until Mr. Madison can dictate laws to the world, he cannot expect this right to be abandoned. Will he then forsake the exalted stand which he has taken? Will he acknowledge that he has made a demand which could not be supported by justice? Does he even manifest a disposition to conclude a peace on just and equitable terms? The assumption of new causes of complaint justifies the belief, that he is controlled by passions, and guided by motives, that will induce a continuance of the war as long as his influence extends over a majority of the national legislature. His message, therefore, as was expected, breathes a spirit of war, and recommends a "vigorous employment of the national resources to carry it on; or in other words, "to take the bread from the mouth of the labourer," to carry into execution his visionary and Chimeric schemes.

Since the declaration of war, our navy, it is true, has been successful, even beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and its victories, although brilliant, might have been rendered more so by a continual succession of disasters attending our arms on land. It is great cause of exultation to those who always supported the necessity of a maritime force to protect maritime rights, that our "cock-boats," which were so much ridiculed by the exclusive patriots of the present day, sustained the character of the nation on the ocean, while it was so fast sinking on land. The army, may perhaps, be destined to a better fate than what has heretofore attended it; and the attack and capture of York, together with the issue of the late siege of Fort Mifflin, may authorize the president in saying, that "the army is destined to a glory not less brilliant than that which already envelopes the navy."

than the receipts for the same period, yet to meet future exigencies a large sum has been contracted for at a rate not less than seven and a half per cent, that has not yet been paid into the treasury. How much more the present amounts to he has not informed us, but says that it might doubtless have been procured at a much lower rate if he had had "the advantages of a more extended and less precarious revenue." To remedy this evil in future, he thinks it advisable to resort to taxes, relying on the patriotism of his fellow citizens, who have already been borne down by the pressure of the times, cheerfully to meet them. These exactions will happen at a time when the people are least able to bear them, when, for their relief, there has in several states been a suspension of executions. How then will they like to be visited by TAX-GATHERERS, when from the general stagnation of business they will find themselves incapacitated to pay their ordinary expenses? Will they as cheerfully part with their property as Mr. Madison seems to anticipate, when by so doing they perhaps deprive themselves and suffering families of the only means of support. A short time will probably disclose the effect which burdens of this nature will have upon the people.

We this day exhibit to our readers the report of the committee, and proceedings of the house of delegates, upon the constitutional duty of the general government to extend to Maryland a fair distribution of the national means of defence. To Virginia and N. York a most liberal protection has been yielded. It will be recollected, that Virginia had made an application early this spring, for means of protection—That it was replied, "she must rely on her own energies." Their legislature being then in session, authorised the raising of a state army, and to provide means for that object, imposed heavy taxes. An election of representatives to congress was to take place, and a ministerial majority could only be preserved, by electing from that state advocates of the war. In this situation a barter took place between the executive of Virginia—"Do you, Virginia, cease to excite a popular feeling, destructive of our policy, in collecting your taxes, & we will 'according to our duty and power' assume upon ourselves your protection, by recognizing the acts already done, & affording you such assistance as hereafter may be called for by the exigencies of your situation." The constitutional period for the election of a Governor for New-York had returned in April—That state had, by the recent exhibitions of the popular will, manifested a marked hatred to the war, most truly declared to be intended for the protection of her own seamen—and it was all-important to the policy of Mr. Madison, that Mr. Tompkins should be elected to the chair of state. To the same Mr. Tompkins, therefore, was entrusted the management and political influence necessarily attendant on the expenditure of 500,000 dollars belonging to the treasury of the union, for state defence. Maryland had, last fall, by an almost unprecedented change of the public opinion, excluded from the popular branch of the legislature the advocates of war, and thus received the disapprobation of the national cabinet—No important election was at hand—To these causes may be fairly traced the cruel abandonment by the General Government, of the people of Maryland to the mercy or vengeance of the enemy. We beg the good people of this state dispassionately to consider the conduct of such of their representatives, as have, by their votes, sanctioned the course pursued by the General Government, and thus advised the executive of the United States to pursue the schemes of foreign conquest, altho' it shall be attended with the destruction of our agricultural interest, the bankruptcy of our state; the annihilation of our commerce, and the conflagration of our villages and homes.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's communication as relates to his official correspondence with the Executive of the United States, beg leave to report: That the important principles adverted to in the official correspondence submitted to them, and the distressing and exposed condition of their constituents, have received from your committee the most unimpassioned examination. 1. When your committee recollect that the only object of the confederation of the old thirteen United States, "was to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and that for those purposes the constitution of the United States delegated to the congress "power to lay taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide a navy; and prohibited the individual states "entering into any treaty, granting letters of marque and reprisals, or to keep troops and ships of war in times of peace;" they cannot but express their decided opinion, that the General Government is not only covered by the genius, but by the positive language of our federal compact, to provide the individual states with ample and efficient means of resistance to the calamities incidental to

hostilities declared by the Congress of the United States, and that by every principle of justice, whenever the executive of the United States, charged with the direction of the national force, fails in a provident system of resistance, and a state shall be impelled by self defence to expend her individual resources in defensive operations, that the General Government is bound to grant an indemnity from the national treasury, commensurate with the States expenditure. 2. Your committee are also of opinion, that the Constitution of the United States contemplated that each State, according to the probability and facility of invasion, should alike participate in the parental care of the General Government, and that any preference displayed by the Executive of the United States, either in yielding to one more prompt and general protection than to another, or assuming the payment of the necessary expenditure made by a State Government for the protection of the State, and denying the like assumption to others for the like disbursements, is a departure from the impartiality contemplated by the Constitution, and would require from the State thus injured, an unequivocal remonstrance against such an abandonment of constitutional duty.

3. From the documents submitted to your Committee, and others which accompany this report, your Committee find, that some time in March last, a hostile squadron appeared in our waters, and evinced every disposition to visit the sea-board, with all the sufferings they could inflict. In the state of alarm and agitation flowing from these operations of the enemy, it appears to your Committee, that the Executive of Virginia and Maryland entered into a separate correspondence with the Executive of the United States, requiring from them the constitutional protection, which their respective States had a right to require from the National Sovereignty. That Governor Barbour, of Virginia, had, before the twenty-first of March last, adopted measures of protection for his own State, by calling out, under the authority of the law of the State, a portion of its militia; that the Executive of Maryland, as early as the fifth of March, had addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, stating the defenceless condition of Annapolis, which does not appear to have come to hand, and again, on the twentieth of the same month, an official communication by him exhibited to the President of the United States, the exposed and unprotected situation of Maryland, and required some efficient assistance for its security against the depredations of the enemy; and inquired, in the event of the militia of the state being called out for its defence, whether the expense would be defrayed by the United States. On the twenty-fourth of March, the Secretary of War replied, "that one Battalion of the drafted militia is ordered for the particular defence of the City of Annapolis—that a strong body of militia had been organized by the orders of the Executive of the United States for the protection of Baltimore; and should there be any new evidence of annoyance from the enemy, additional measures will be taken." But by a letter addressed to the executive of Maryland, under date of the 13th of April, in answer to a communication covering a copy of a memorial from the inhabitants of Easton, refused any assistance to the said town, and its exposed neighbourhood, and recommended the removal of the armory therefrom. After these communications the enemy advanced upon our Bay, and the squadron took its position immediately opposite to the Capitol of this State. The Executive then exercised his constitutional power of calling into service a portion of the militia of this State, and detachments were ordered on for the protection of the City. On the twenty-sixth ultimo, the Governor of this State demanded for his constituents of the President "additional measures;" To this application no answer has been received by his Excellency. 4. On the twenty-first and twenty-second of March, as it appears by the official communication of the Governor of Virginia to the Legislature of that State, "the Executive of the United States, 'in conformity with its power and duty, took upon itself the defence of that State, and sanctioned the course pursued by the Executive of the State of Virginia, in calling out the militia.' Your Committee deem it requisite to remark, that it appears also from the report made to this House of the Executive mission to Washington, and the letter of the Secretary of War of the twenty-fourth instant, that the President of the United States has agreed to cause the expenditures by Virginia, in consequence of the employment of her militia under the authority of the laws of that State, to be paid out of the public Treasury. That he has not sanctioned the course pursued by the Executive of Maryland, and has refused to cause the expenditures made by this State, in consequence of the employment of her militia under the authority of the laws of this State, to be paid out of the public Treasury, alleging that "no provision was found under the present laws for expenditures arising 'in consequence of militia calls made by the state; but 'on the other hand, in all cases in which militia detachments had been called out or recognized, (as

in the case of the Baltimore militia) by the authority of the nation, such provision was found to exist and could be applied. 5. Your Committee are fully sensible of the embarrassing situation in which the State is placed, from the omission and refusal of the General Government, to fulfill the only object of its creation, "the protection of its citizens." To carry on the war, or apply a restraining power to the advances of the enemy, by the resources only of this State, would establish a precedent, leading to a contribution by the State, of more than her due proportion to a war, having for its declared object, the establishment of a national benefit, and which eventually must exhaust our Treasury, now appropriated to many benevolent objects of State legislation. But inasmuch as self-security is superior to every consideration of expediency, your committee would recommend the adoption of a system of defence the best calculated, within our limited means, to protect our constituents from the incursions of the enemy. They therefore submit the following resolutions: Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the State of Maryland is entitled to a fair distribution of the national means for its protection, and that the refusal of the executive of the United States to assume the liquidation of the claims arising from the employment of the militia of this State, in the same manner that they have liquidated those of Virginia for the employment of the militia of that State, is partial, unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, and if such refusal shall be persisted in, and the war should be protracted, with the diminished means and increased burdens incidental to such a state of things, must exhaust the resources of our state, and eventuate in a system of taxation burthensome to our constituents.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives, in Congress, be instructed and required, to use every possible exertion to cause the monies expended by the State, in consequence of the recent operations of the enemy, to be refunded to this State from the treasury of the United States. Resolved, That the Governor and Council be requested to forward to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the preceding resolutions, accompanied with copies of the official correspondence communicated to the General Assembly of Maryland at the present session, by His Excellency the Governor.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and eighty thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of arms, ordnance and military stores, under the direction of the Governor and Council, and to be paid to the order of the Governor, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the Western Shore. Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorised to negotiate a loan, on such terms and at such periods as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of 450,000 dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof; provided always, that in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

By order, JOHN STEVENS, Junior, Clk.

The question was put, That the house assent to the first clause of the report? Resolved in the affirmative. [All the members voted in the Affirmative but Tobias E. Stansbury.]

On motion by Mr. Claude, the question was put, That the second clause be struck out? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow: AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, Bel. Wm. Hall, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duvall, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Millard, Plater, Blakistone, Caffin, Boyer, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Emerson, Dorsey, Ford, Parham, Hamilton, Caldwell, Ranning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Lecompte, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wright, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quince, Graham, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Young, Higgett, M. Donald, Wm. Williams, Abram Jones, Kilgour, Crab, Riggs, Perry, M. Calloway, Robinson, Cresap, 47.

So it was determined in the negative. The question was then put, That the house concur in the third clause of the report? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house concur in the fourth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow: AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Millard, Plater, Blakistone, Caffin, Boyer, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Emerson, Stoughton, Dorsey, Ford, Parham, Hamilton, Caldwell, Blanning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Lecompte, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wright, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quince, Graham, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Young, Higgett, M. Donald, Wm. Williams, Abram Jones, Kilgour, Crab, Riggs, Perry, M. Calloway, Robinson, Cresap, 47.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, Bel. W. Hall, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duvall, Wright, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Fordwood, J. Donaldson, Barney, W. B. Williams, Sprigg, 8.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. The question was then put, That the house concur in the fifth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Millard, Plater, Blakistone, Caffin, Boyer, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Emerson, Stoughton, Dorsey, Ford, Parham, Hamilton, Caldwell, Blanning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Lecompte, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wright, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quince, Graham, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Young, Higgett, M. Donald, Wm. Williams, Abram Jones, Kilgour, Crab, Riggs, Perry, M. Calloway, Robinson, Cresap, 47.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, Bel. W. Hall, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duvall, Wright, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Fordwood, J. Donaldson, Barney, W. B. Williams, Sprigg, 17.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. On motion by Mr. Duvall, the question was put, That the house assent to the first part thereof, as far as the word resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the second part of the said resolution? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Millard, Plater, Blakistone, Caffin, Boyer, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Emerson, Stoughton, Dorsey, Ford, Parham, Hamilton, Caldwell, Blanning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Walker, J. Stuart, Lecompte, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quince, Graham, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Young, Higgett, M. Donald, Wm. Williams, Abram Jones, Kilgour, Crab, Riggs, Perry, M. Calloway, Robinson, Cresap, 48.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, Bel. W. Hall, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duvall, Wright, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Fordwood, J. Donaldson, Barney, W. B. Williams, Sprigg, 18.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. The question was then put, That the house assent to the second resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the third resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the fourth resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the fifth resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

On motion of Mr. Donaldson, leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

Mr. Lecompte delivers the following report: The Committee to whom were referred those parts of his excellency the Governor's message, that relate to the necessity of further provisions for the defence of the state, feeling a strong sense of the exposed and defenceless situation of this state, and of the obligation of the general government to afford that aid which the exigencies of the crisis now imperiously call for, and preparatory to their final report, beg leave to submit to the house the following order:

Ordered, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby requested, forthwith to send a deputation to Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining what aid may be expected from the general government to protect the persons and property of our fellow citizens from the violence of the enemy; and also what other any arrangement will be made to liquidate the expenditures already incurred by this state in providing against the aggressions of the common enemy.

Twice read and concurred with. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 20. Mr. Crabb delivers a petition from A. C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, praying an indemnification for the loss sustained by them in the destruction of their property by the mobs in Baltimore in the months of June and July last. Referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of Elizabeth Welch—Passed. And the following message: Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: We have received your message of the 18th inst. proposing to put to a joint ballot for the election of a Senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, on this day. We assent to your proposition, and are ready to proceed immediately to the election. Read.

Mr. Belt delivers a bill for the removal of the public records of the state, &c. Read.

The following message was sent to the senate. Monday, May 21. On motion of Mr. Bowles, ordered, that the honorable the executive council be requested to lay before this house the journal of their proceedings from the time of their appointment at November session, 1812.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to an act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this state—passed. And the bill to incorporate the trustees of the Westminster

to proceed immediately to the election of a Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States. We have appointed Mr. Brown and Mr. Davis, to examine the ballots, to be put in nomination by the gentlemen named by your message. Read.

The house proceeded to the election of a Senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, and the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike, retired, and after sometime returned and reported that Robert Henry Goldsborough, Esq. was elected.

Whereupon resolved, That Robert Henry Goldsborough, Esq. be and he is hereby declared to be, the senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

Mr. Plater delivers a bill to provide further means of defence for the state. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers a resolution relative to a deputation to the General Government—assented to with an amendment. Agreed.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this state. Read.

Adjourned.

Friday, May 21. On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill providing for the calling out and detaching the militia of this state.

Mr. Crabb delivers the following report: The committee to whom was referred the petition of Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, beg leave to report, that they have considered the same, & conceive the petitioners entitled to indemnity from the community which inflicted, or permitted those injuries to be inflicted; they therefore submit the following resolution: Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested, to appoint three capable and discreet persons, not residents of the city of Baltimore, to ascertain the damages sustained by Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, by the destruction of their property in Baltimore, by a mob, in the months of June and July last, and the damages so ascertained shall be levied by the Levy court of Baltimore county on the assessable property of Baltimore city, and paid to the said Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner.

Read. The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of Peter A. Carnes, of St. Mary's county. Passed.

Adjourned.

Saturday, May 22. Mr. Quinton delivers a representation from the Grand Inquest of Worcester county, setting forth the defenceless situation of the county, and asking supplies of arms and ammunition. Referred.

The following message was sent to the senate. Gentlemen of the Senate: The house of Delegates believe that it is requisite that some legislative provisions respecting any future detachment of militia, which may be required by the operations of the enemy, should be made, they therefore propose to your honorable house to raise a joint committee to report some bill connected with this subject. They have appointed Messrs. Dorsey, Somersell, & Patterson, a committee on the part of this house to unite with the gentlemen to be selected by you.

Mr. Lusby delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick town and Cecil county, praying relief in consequence of the destruction of their property by the enemy. Referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act to encourage the education of youth in Worcester county. Passed.

Adjourned.

Monday, May 21. On motion of Mr. Bowles, ordered, that the honorable the executive council be requested to lay before this house the journal of their proceedings from the time of their appointment at November session, 1812.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to an act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this state—passed. And the bill to incorporate the trustees of the Westminster