

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1813.

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Just Published
and for Sale at George Blakes Book
Store, Price, \$1.50 in Board,
\$2.00 Bound.
The Report
of the Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice relative to the Riot
and Mob in the City of Baltimore.
Together with the
DEPOSITIONS
Taken before the said Committee.

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives. By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house. On every exertion that our disinterested situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in measure been supplied by the lame and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of them. They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded. But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied. If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country. Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the pure source now relied on, it is presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to a mischievous and unprincipled set of men, who are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Garret's Town, Washington county, on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the generally of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 20 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STILLER, Washington County, July 16th, 1813.

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BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Boston Gazette.

We are happy to lay before our readers, this day, the commencement of a series of letters from a venerated statesman and patriot, on a subject which has excited the highest interest in the public, and which immediately affects the character of a member of the cabinet.

LETTER I.

To the People of the United States.

I again address you, fellow-citizens, under my proper signature; because a primary object in view being to state facts, these ought to be supported by evidence; by public documents, where applicable to the subject and attainable, or my own testimony, or that of others, who, in my opinion, are entitled to credit. I am desirous also, that the observations I make on facts, may be presented to your consideration, with that degree of interest to which a long practical acquaintance with public affairs and public men give me some claim. And I hope the time is at length arrived, when strong, not unfounded prejudices, favorable to one set of men, and adverse to another, may give place to wholesome, though to some perhaps, unpalatable truths. On such a salutary change in the public mind, the salvation of our country depends.

For five months subsequent to the last winter session of congress, you were amused with the talk and cheerfulness with the prospect of PEACE, under the mediation of the Russian Emperor. With this subject President Madison opened his message to congress at their late summer session; suggesting with his usual art, what might induce you to think that Great Britain ought to agree to a peace to be negotiated under that mediation. That the sentiments of G. Britain (said the president) towards that sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, may be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of war with the U. States to the terms on which they are willing to close it, is certain. To which after some observations, sufficiently philosophical and obscure, on the subject of impressions, he adds: "If the reasonableness of expectations drawn from these considerations could guarantee their fulfillment, that peace would not be distant." Thus the president meant to prepare the good people of these states to throw all the blame on Great Britain if peace did not speedily take place. And an attentive examination of the message warrants the opinion, that the president himself did not expect peace to result from this project of the Russian mediation. According to his remarks immediately following the passage last quoted, far from conciliatory tendency, were calculated to keep up and aggravate all the angry passions of the people towards Great Britain, to induce their acquiescence in a continuance of the war. That the president had much reason to doubt of success in his mission to Russia, will appear from the views of it which I shall offer to your consideration.

I am the more inclined, and indeed constrained, to examine this subject, because at one period, during the session of Congress, I said that was then disposed to believe: our administration intended to make peace. For several of Mr. Bayard's friends had informed me, that he had his instructions were broad enough to admit of a practical peace; one which should be satisfactory to G. Britain as well as to the U. States. And my strong doubts whether the offer of the Russian mediation has proceeded from the Emperor, and been tendered to the U. States, as well as to our own government, had abated in consequence of a communication received at Washington through a respectable channel, which seemed to render it probable that such were the facts. But though the channel of information was entitled to respect, its source ought to

have excited serious doubts of its purity.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION, which when first announced was an interesting subject to the people of the U. States, and peculiarly so to those citizens who, feeling deeply the evils and miseries produced by the war with G. Britain, earnestly wished for the restoration of peace—appears to have excited not less concern since intelligence has arrived that the mediation has been rejected by Great Britain; whereby all hopes of peace are banished.

The use that will be made of this rejection it is not difficult to anticipate. By the administration and its partisans it will be cited as a new proof of the perseveringly hostile spirit of Britain towards the United States; a spirit which, they will say, regardless of justice and neutral rights, proud of the uncontrolled dominion of the sea, and envious of our commercial prosperity which was fast rivalling that of G. B. would crush and annihilate all our foreign trade and navigation. All this and much more will be said, and with a boldness and confidence of assertion proportioned to its want of truth.

The arrangement with Mr. Erskine, in 1809, will be again called up, and its rejection charged afresh, impudently by some, ignorantly by most, to the perfidy of the British government; when that whole transaction and its result are to be ascribed to the juggling misconduct and bad faith of our own. I speak this without reserve, because the public documents themselves authorize the inference. To go into details on that subject would here be improper. I will only observe, that the word arrangement (of which our government seem peculiarly fond) when applied to the settlement of differences, means an agreement, and an agreement between nations is a treaty, which may be more or less formal.—Now no man knows better than Mr. Madison, that in order to make a valid treaty, the minister who concludes it ought to be furnished by his government with specific powers or instructions for that purpose, and if such minister offering to treat, does not produce his powers or instructions, it is the duty of the government to which he makes the offer to demand them: and should he refuse to exhibit them no government acting with prudence and good faith would treat with him.

But Mr. Madison did treat with Mr. Erskine, and make an arrangement relative to the attack on the Chesapeake, and the revocation of the British orders in council, without knowing, according to his own statement, whether Mr. Erskine had adequate powers or instructions for that purpose. When, therefore, the arrangement with Mr. Erskine was rejected by the British government, because made in violation of his instructions, Mr. Madison had not the shadow of right to complain of the rejection, because he knew it was his duty to have demanded a communication of Mr. Erskine's powers or instructions, to see whether they authorized him to agree to such an arrangement, and to have the evidence thereof in his own hands. Yet Mr. Madison, in his subsequent message to Congress, dared to insinuate that because the arrangement had been made by the British minister plenipotentiary, therefore it was of binding force on the nation!

To render this matter plain to every reader, I will state a case in common life: A merchant or shop keeper employs his clerk in selling the goods in his warehouse or shop; and any person is safe in receiving and paying for them: for such sales are the ordinary business and duty of such clerks every where. But if the clerks were to offer to sell the warehouse or shop itself, a building lot in town, or a lot or farm in the country, belonging to his employer—the least informed trader, mechanic or farmer would ask—"Have you a power of attorney to make the conveyance?" and if answered "yes"—then before making the bargain and paying his money, he would demand the power of attorney, as essential to the legality and safety of his purchase.

In the prosecution of this subject, I shall inquire—

1. Whether the mediation of Russia, to bring about a peace between the United States and Great-Britain was tendered to the President by the orders of the Emperor Alexander—or was graciously offered by his minister here, Mr. Daschkoff?

2. What motives might induce the President to accept the Russian Mediation—whether he did or did not know that Mr. Daschkoff had not any instructions to offer it?

3. If Mr. Madison sincerely aimed at peace in the institution of this mission to Russia, what were the terms he must have instructed his commissioners, Messrs. Adams, Bayard and Gallatin, to propose or admit, as indispensable to obtain the consent of the British government to make peace?

4. I shall then show, that it was as well known to our administration six years ago, as when the mission to Russia was instituted, that Great Britain would not and could not, consistently with her safety relinquish the right (the like right belonging to us and every other maritime nation) of taking her own native seamen found on board neutral merchant vessels on the high seas. But that Mr. Jefferson, then president, and Mr. Madison secretary of state, cordially co-operating with the president, obstinately persisted in demanding such a relinquishment, as the indispensable condition, of any treaty to be made for the settlement of differences with Great Britain.

5. I trust it will next be made to appear, that this demand was so persisted in, on purpose to prevent the conclusion of a treaty with Great-Britain: Instead of which, they have chosen embargo, non-intercourse, non-importation and war.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

September, 1813.

LETTER II.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

1. Was the mediation of Russia, to bring about a peace with the U. States and Great-Britain, tendered to the president by the orders of the Emperor Alexander—or was it gratuitously offered by his minister here, Mr. Daschkoff?

In his message to congress, at the commencement of their late session in May, President Madison says—"at an early day after the close of the late session of congress, an offer was formally communicated from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation, as the common friend of the U. S. and G. Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them." The president then mentions his immediate appointment of envoys to conclude a treaty of peace with persons clothed with like authority on the part of G. Britain; and two of his envoys (Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin) had proceeded to join their colleague (Mr. Adams) already at St. Petersburg—"The issue of this friendly interposition (says the president) of the Russian Emperor and this pacific manifestation on the part of the U. States, time only can decide. That the sentiments of G. Britain towards that sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation must be presumed."

Now, fellow-citizens, I will take leave to lay before you facts and reasons which at this time authorize the belief, that the offer of the Russian Mediation, however "formally communicated" by Mr. Daschkoff, was made without orders or instructions from the Emperor. That this project therefore for effecting peace has proved abortive, should excite no surprise.

When at Philadelphia in May last, on my way to Washington to attend the late session of Congress, I was called on by Dr. Logan.* He in-

* Dr. Logan is of a family of that respectable portion of our fellow-citizens called Quakers; and perhaps no member of that society is a more ardent lover of peace. With such pacific principles, and possessed of an ample fortune, he at his own expense visited France in 1798—9, and England in 1810—in the former case to contribute what might be in his power to restore peace—in the latter to prevent war. For his interference in the case

formed me of a conversation with the Russian minister, Mr. Daschkoff, in which he (Dr. Logan) manifested his earnest desire to have peace restored between the U. States and G. Britain; and urged Mr. Daschkoff to interpose his good offices to effect it, even though he had no special instructions from his government. The hour of my departure from Philadelphia being arrived, my conversation with Dr. Logan, on this important subject was less particular than I wished. For this reason, and in order to obtain precise information, I wrote to Dr. Logan from Washington, requesting a statement in writing. He was so good as to give it; and here it is in his own words, in his answer of the 31st of May. "I did suggest to Mr. Daschkoff, at his house in Washington, early in January last, to make use of his influence with Mr. Madison to restore peace between the United States and G. Britain. I understood Mr. Daschkoff to say, he had no instruction on the subject from his government, nor had received any public despatches from Russia since November last. I urged him to the measure even unofficially, as highly beneficial to his country. My advice was kindly received, and I believe adopted."

Having received the information, and reflecting on the subject, I was inclined to think that the accepted mediation of Russia rested solely on the act of the Russian minister, Mr. D.

It seemed that common civility required of one government towards another, that before positively tendering its mediation to one, inquiry should be made whether its interposition would be acceptable to the other. But when I considered the close and important association between Russia and G. Britain in a terrible war against a common enemy, it seemed to me impossible that the Russian government should offer to that of the U. S. its mediation without previously consulting its great ally, and asking—"Will my mediation to effect a peace between you and the U. S. be acceptable?" To this question the British government would have answered yes or no. If yes, then it would have appointed a minister or ministers to meet those of the U. States: If no, it is certain the Russian government would not afterwards offer its mediation to the U. States; because it would be justly offensive to Great-Britain and in itself absurd. If the answer of the British government had been indecisive—that they neither accepted or rejected the offered mediation—the inference appears to me equally plain, that the Russian government would have stopped there, and waited the decision of the British government before offering its mediation to the United States.

With this train of reasoning, I present to my fellow-citizens the following information which, on my way home from Washington, in August, I received from a respectable gentleman, an old acquaintance and friend, who is conversant in public affairs, and very attentive to important occurrences.

The facts stated to me by that gentleman were those: That on the 30th of January last, Mr. Daschkoff told him he dined with the president of the U. S. on the 28th; and that when the rest of the company had left the table, he observed to the president that he thought it was then the proper moment to make peace with G. Britain, while the issue of the war between Russia and France remained undecided. That the president gave no answer. That Mr. Daschkoff then told the president that although he had no instructions from his court, yet he would on his own risk, offer the emperor's intercession as a mediator to Britain. That the president then seeming to reflect, acknow-

ledged the offer to be very liberal and the moment favourable; but asked Mr. Daschkoff—Will, or can you guarantee to us all the rights we claim? To which Mr. Daschkoff replied—That is out of my power. That Mr. Daschkoff and the president then went into another room and joined the company. The natural course of proceeding would obviously have been this—If for the sake of enlarging its commerce, by opening a free intercourse with the U. States—and in order to prevent any part of the British force being diverted by the American force from its co-operation against France—the Russian government had been disposed to offer its mediation—it would have at first applied at London—three thousand miles nearer than the U. States—and have asked the above question—"Will my mediation be acceptable?"—If the answer had been affirmative, then the same question would have been proposed to the U. States; and if this likewise were affirmative, the previous assent of the British government would have been made known; and then the way would have been open to appoint ministers on the part of the U. States to treat with those whom the British government would appoint as soon as apprized of the assent of the U. S. to negotiate under that mediation—But intelligence has reached this country through various channels, that the British government will not consent to treat with the U. S. under the mediation of Russia. This fact alone authorizes the conclusion, that the offer of that mediation to our government was merely the act of Mr. Daschkoff, without instructions from his government. For had it been authorized by the Russian government, that of Great-Britain would certainly have been first consulted and its assent obtained before the mediation would have been positively offered to the government of the U. S. If that assent had been so obtained, the British government would not afterwards have exposed itself to the charge of bad faith, and the just displeasure of the Russian government, by refusing to conform to such previous assent.

Mr. Daschkoff having made this communication to the gentleman, my informant asked if he had done right in making such an offer. The gentleman answered: That as the conversation had taken such a turn (by which I understand my friend to mean, the offered mediation not being accepted) it was well enough; but that he thought he (Mr. D.) ran a considerable risk in making such an offer without instructions. Mr. Daschkoff again assured the gentleman that he had no orders for what he had done.

That afterwards from the 30th of January, to the 6th of March, Mr. Daschkoff and that gentleman frequently met, and often spoke about the above-mentioned mediation. That on the 6th of March, Mr. Daschkoff repeated the foregoing details, and assured him he had no instructions from his government!

That on the 9th of March, the National Intelligencer stated that the president had accepted the offered mediation of Russia. On seeing which, the gentleman wrote to Mr. Daschkoff, expressing his surprise that the mediation was again offered, and accepted by the president, when on the 6th March he had assured him (my informant) that he had no instructions from his government. That afterwards the gentleman wrote to Mr. Daschkoff two more letters on the subject; all of which Mr. Daschkoff, on the 21st of March, acknowledged the receipt; but waved answering relative to the Russian mediation.

Some further statements on this subject, with observations on the whole, will be given in my next letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
September 1813.

of France, he was censured. In both cases I have since been perfectly convinced of the purity and patriotism of his views. In England he made it his business to mingle in society; and among all classes of people, nobility, gentry, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others, he assured me that he found but one person, a single naval officer, who was indifferent to peace, or willing to have war with the U. S.

Some further statements on this subject, with observations on the whole, will be given in my next letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
September 1813.

A Bar Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the duties of a Bar-Keeper, will meet with an eligible situation at the City Tavern, Annapolis.

Sept. 10.

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