

ance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbour defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia, and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched & invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labour. The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure to the U. States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the U. States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and G. Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful; and while we accord in grateful acknowledgments for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington,
February 18, 1815.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1815.

Brownsville Blues.

On Saturday last a full and uniformed company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed in this city, composed of respectable young men from the neighbourhood of Brownsville, and commanded by Captain Giesey, were honourably discharged from service. Their behaviour and deportment whilst in this city, were in every respect such as best become the citizen and soldier, and have left an impression on the minds of the citizens of this place, highly creditable to their characters, and gratifying to their friends and acquaintances. We have thought it due to Capt. Giesey, and his men, thus publicly to testify, on behalf of the citizens, the high sense which they entertain of the unexceptionable and honorable deportment of men, who disregarding the sacrifice of their individual interests, gallantly stepped forward in defence of their country in the hour of impending danger; and yet, still more to their honour be it said, instead of indulging in the unlimited license of the soldier, were never forgetful of the rights of the citizen.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.

Anne Arundel County.

Justices of the Peace.
Samuel Harrison, of Richd. Thomas Tongue, Wm. Stuart, Charles Waters, Charles Stuart, Isaac Dorsey, John S. Belt, Joseph Watkins, Thomas Sellman, Richard McCubbin, Thomas Worthington, Jun.

Oliver Cromwell, James Saunders, Joseph Harwood, Lancelot Warfield, Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Nicholas Worthington of Thos. John Brice, Sen. Samuel Howard, of Saml. Archibald Dorsey, Philemon L. Chew, Samuel Gott, Abner Linthicum, Caleb Dorsey, James P. Soper, Anderson Warfield, James Mackubin, Horatio Ridout, William Brogden, Thomas Snowden, Colonel Richard Dorsey, Joseph N. Stockett, Henry Maynardier, Brice J. Worthington, Joseph M. Genay, John Johns, Richard Owings, Sen. Charles S. Ridgely, John Welch, of Benj. Larkin Hammond, Gerard Hopkins, of Richd. Vachel Warfield, Baruck Fowler, John Linsted, Major Thomas Hood, Samuel Ridgely, of Charles, Samuel Owings, of Richd. William Sanders, Rezin Estep, Thomas H. Dorsey, Edward Puc, Samuel Brown, of Saml. Nicholas Merriweather, Basil Brown, Charles Fox, William P. Matthews, Chas. D. Warfield, Larkin Dorsey, Edward Warfield, Louis Gassaway, Allen Dorsey, Poplar Springs, Ebenezer Thomas, Doctr. Matthias Hammond, Henry Wayman, Daniel Warfield, Doctor Richard G. Stockett, William G. Mellon, Charles Alexander Warfield, Gustavus Warfield, Henry Green, Doctor Gerard H. Snowden, Henry Hammond, B. Neck, Daniel Murray, Thomas Furlong; John Thomas, West River, Robert Welch, of Benj. Robert Israel, William Warfield, William S. Tiltard, Samuel Owings of Thos. Nicholas I. Watkins, Lewis Neth, Jun. Augustine Gambrell, Joseph G. Harrison, John Schrivener, James Mackubin, Jun. Samuel Gover, Frederick Mackubin, Walter Hammond, John Cord, Nicholas Worthington, of John.

Levy Court.

Jacob Franklin, Jun. Thomas H. Dorsey, Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Charles Waters, Joseph M. Genay, Daniel Warfield, M. Hammond.

Orphans Court.

James McCubbin, Horatio Ridout, Henry Maynardier.

Prince-George's County.

Justices of the Peace.
William Marshall, Joseph Cross, Henry H. Young, Samuel Franklin, Richard Snowden, Bailey E. Clark, Francis Magruder, Gabriel P. Van Horn, William K. Claggett, Humphrey Bell, Jun. John B. Watkins, Richard W. West, Benjamin Ogle, Fielder Dorset, Tilman Hilleary, Jun. John Manning, Nicholas Young, Col Thomas Bowie, Nottley Maddox, Robert W. Bowie, Basil Duckett, John Eversfield, Josias F. Beall, Richard Hill, Thomas Mundell, Captain James Beck, George H. Lanham, Aquilla Beall, Edward H. Calvert, Enoch Schell, Walter Bowie, Elisha Skinner, Henry Culver, John B. Bowie, William Mullekin, Robert Baden, Alexis Sansbury, George Pace, Henry A. Callis, Nathaniel Crawford, Edward Scott, John Smith Magruder, Richard T. Hall, Richard T. Lowndes, James Naylor of Joshua, Joseph N. Burch, William Marbury, Jun. Basil Bowling, George Molton, Henry M'Pherson, Robert Dodson, Jasper M. Jackson, Jun. Josiah Jones, Sen. William Bailey, John Baden, junior, Thomas Farrel, James A. Beall, Stanislaus Hoxton, John Hodges of Thos.

Levy Court.

Basil Duckett, Thomas Mundell, William Bradley Beanes, William Hebb, Thomas Brooke, Edward H. Calvert, Joseph W. Claggett.

Orphans Court.

Benjamin Oden, Thomas Bowie, Benjamin Mackall.

Allegany County.

Justices of the Peace.
John Reed, Jesse Tomlinson, William Shaw, Andrew Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson, John Rice, Thomas Cresap, Nicholas Gower, William Hoye, Nicholas Durbin, John Holtzman, Isaac Osburn, William Ashby, William Johnson, Henry White, Sen. Nathaniel B. Magruder, Lenox Martin, John Burbridge, George P. Hincle, John Scott, Charles F. Brodberg, James Tidball, George Robinett, of N. Patrick McGarty, Thomas B. Crawford, Adam Siglar, Thomas Dawson, Robert Abernathy, Thomas Wilson, Jun. William Armstrong, Jonathan Arnold, William Ridgely, John Simkins, Evan Gwynn, Therman Fraze, Robert Newman, Elias Magers, James Hendrixson, Emanuel Cuater, William Thistle, John Griffith, Chrispin Oglebey, Nathaniel Slicer.

Levy Court.

Joseph Cresap, William Shaw, John Tomlinson, David Hoffman,

Sen. James Tidball, James Prater, Jun. John Folke.

Orphan Court.

Lenox Martin, Thomas Thistle, John Scott.

Talbot County.

Justices of the Peace.
William Thomas, John Meredith, Peter Edmondson, Jas. Seth, Francis Wrightson, Lewis Bush, Thomas Martin, Daniel Fiddeman, Joseph Harrison, John Seth, Nicholas Thomas, Samuel Roberts, Robert Spedding, John Stevens, Jun. William Slaughter, Samuel Watts, Richard Harwood, Arthur Holt, Nathan Harrington, Robert Banning, William Welsh, William Harrison, of Jas. Tilghman Reid, Thomas Banning, John Dawson, Charles Dudley, Thomas Dudley, Richard Harrington, Joseph Bruff, Joshua Lucas, Chas. Goldsborough, Zebulon Skinner.

Levy Court.

Nathan Harrington, Peter Edmondson, Freeborn Banning, Royston A. Skinner, Joseph Martin, John Stevens, Jun. Henry Holladay.

Orphan Court.

William Thomas, Richard Harwood, John Meredith.

Dorchester County.

Richard Pattison, John Williams, Mitchell Russum, John L. M'Namara, Jacob Wright, Jun. John Brohawn, John Lynch, Levin Marshall, Thomas Ennalls, James Pattison, Edward Griffith, Matthias Travers, Robert Hart, John Jones, Thomas Barnett, William J. Ford, Thomas Jones, John Travers, of Jno. Alexander Maxwell, Moses W. Nesbitt, Thomas Barnett, Jun. Robert Wallace, Thomas Pitt, Michael Lucas, Samuel Keene, Sen. Thos. J. H. Eccleston, William Craft, Benjamin Todd, James Hooper, Benjamin Insley, Job Brierwood, Henry Keene, of Jno. John Braughan, (Up. Dist.) Daniel Sullivan, Arthur Lowe, Anthony Manning, Jeremiah Colston, Charles S. Applefort, Paul Conoway, Henry Elbert, Robert Goldsborough, James Chaplain, William Andrews, William Woolten.

Levy Court.

John Williams, John Braughan, Thomas Ennalls, Jun. Thomas Pitt, Moses S. Nesbitt, Thomas J. H. Eccleston, John S. M'Namara.

Orphan Court.

Joseph E. Muse, Henry Keene of John, Dr. Richard Goldsborough.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Peace is at length proclaimed, and although none of the many benefits to be derived from the war have been obtained, yet the people everywhere rejoice. How false then were the assertions of those, from the president down to the lowest minions of power, who told us that the people rejoiced at the war, and were prepared to encounter every species of privation and suffering rather than have peace, without having gained every thing for which we were contending. We have gained nothing—no not one thing, but a cessation of hostilities; and yet the people rejoice—yes, we rejoice, that no longer our property is to be destroyed, our cities laid waste, our citizens dragged from their homes and their peaceful pursuits, to endure all the horrors and diseases of a camp; and that the blood of our fellow-beings is no longer to be poured forth in a foolish, wicked, and criminal war. We rejoice that we are no longer to be threatened with conscriptions, and other schemes of oppression; these are blessings which peace, even such as we have obtained, secures to us; but these, let it ever be remembered, are blessings of which we were deprived by the wanton act of our own rulers in plunging the nation into a war. If we rejoice at this peace what are we to think of the authors and abettors of the war? When the friends of peace at the commencement of hostilities, told us that nothing would be gained by the war; that after wasting our blood and treasure we should be glad to obtain a peace by yielding all the points for which we pretended that the war was declared, it was said that men who held this language were Tories, and traitors, and British agents. We were promised the whole of the Canada, which it was said would be of immense value to us; we were assured that England would be obliged to submit, and to engage never hereafter to seize any of our states, in order to shut them up in her "dungeons of hell;" and we were moreover assured, that after this war, the influence of

England over the Indians would no longer exist. These were the mighty blessings which we were certain to obtain; and these were blessings too to obtain which no sacrifices of blood, and treasure, and freedom, were too great. Accordingly every scheme which administration proposed was to be agreed to, and every privation to be endured, because they were to procure for us, and to secure to us, these inestimable blessings. An immense debt has been incurred; but this debt was to be paid off almost the whole of it; with Canada and Indian lands; but Canada is not to be ours, and therefore the debt must now be paid by the sweat and labour of ourselves. Thousands of lives were sacrificed, but of this we were not to complain, because by their blood was to be purchased security to our seafaring brethren; and the liberation of between six and seven thousand of our sailors, ascertained to have been impressed into the service of the British tyrant. But the treaty, and the treaty too which was to secure us so many blessings, has arrived, and in it we find no stipulation against future impressment; and as to the poor seamen now in the floating dungeons, and who were to have been released before any treaty of peace could be signed, why they are abandoned to their fate and their sufferings are henceforth to be forgotten. But, says our great war secretary, and say many of his devoted adherents, their cause ought not to be considered as abandoned, because if Britain should continue to impress, we may again declare war—indeed! then we have made peace for the pleasure of again making war, and a peace which was to secure to us our rights, and to settle all our differences, upon the most honourable and satisfactory terms, has given us no right save only that of again going to war, and has left all our differences as unsettled as when the war commenced.

But is there nothing of which we are to boast? Yes, say the hirelings of administration, it has been a glorious struggle, much of honour and of fame has been acquired, and more glorious still, we have forced and brow-beaten England into a treaty of peace which contains no stipulation for giving up to them our territory or national independence. This is to be a cause of all our boasting—what are we wantonly to declare a war, and then to laud those who after declaring it, are able to get us out of it without a surrender of our freedom and independence. We are to be sacrificed, and yet more to be pleased, with the slaughter of so many thousands of our own countrymen, because forsooth some of the English, in attempting to slaughter them, have been slaughtered themselves. If we are to believe the administration prints, our own lives are of no value, and the loss of them not at all to be regretted, nay to be rejoiced at, if it can also be made to appear that the blood of the enemy has also been poured out.

Whatever pimps and parasites may say, it must not be believed that the joy which now overspreads this land is on account of the butchery of our citizens. At what then do we rejoice? We rejoice that the trade of war, of butchery, and of bloodshed, is to cease; we rejoice that the country is to be saved from utter and irretrievable ruin, which would have been the certain consequence of its continuance if it had been conducted by the men who declared it. Altho' we gain nothing by the war, and have yielded invaluable privileges in making the peace, yet we rejoice, because had as the terms of peace are, they might have been yet worse, and would have been much worse, if the war had been continued and was to be conducted by the men now in power.

But how will the authors and lovers of the war account for their joy, if indeed they do rejoice? How will they reconcile this seeming gladness at the ratification of such a treaty with their former joy at the declaration of the war, with their town-meeting resolves, and with their oft repeated declarations, that no honourable peace could be made with England until she submitted to all our terms, and relinquished every point for which we were contending? If peace upon such terms be desirable then what is to be said of the justice of the war? If we are to approve of such a treaty, in which the cause of free trade and sailor's rights is abandoned, then the war for free trade and sailor's rights was not so just and

necessary a war as that which we have now terminated. In 1776, we went to war for our independence, and the treaty which put a period to hostilities was made explicitly to acknowledge an independent nation. We joined then, and we rejoiced, when the whole object of our war was accomplished. In 1812, we resolved to prosecute a war for our rights, and for Canada, and the war is ended without one being said about them. How can the advocates of the war, who know that the war, in its commencement was iniquitous, its authors to be abhorred, and cannot say that it was right to make such a war, and it is right to make such a peace.

MANY.

For the Maryland Gazette.
An honourable termination of a war.
A war, because she took our property under her orders, and we have concluded a peace, without obtaining one of compensation for all the property taken from us. We went to war because England claimed a right to impress her seamen on board of our vessels, and we have concluded a peace without any stipulation to secure us against the exercise of that most wanton abuse of this right. "Experience" says secretary Monroe "has evinced that no peace can be durable unless this object (of impressment) is provided for." We went to war with England because she had impressed, and detained her service some thousands of our seafaring brethren, and we had made a peace leaving every mother son of them, just where the war found them. To have shrunk under such circumstances, says president Madison, from many a precedent would have been a degradation to our best and proudest hopes. Be this as it may, he has shrunk, and all his hopes are blasted. We have made a peace without settling any of our differences, without obtaining any compensation or promise of satisfaction, for any one of the numerous and nefarious acts of injustice and robbery of which we have complained, and in short without having gained any thing but a heavy debt, taxes without number, the loss of many of our countrymen, and the destruction of an immense amount of our property, and such a peace, those who rejoiced at the war affect now to rejoice. What would have been thought of the heroes and patriots who conducted the war of the revolution, if after seven years struggle, they had made a peace without having obtained independence, and then have called upon the friends of the war to rejoice at the glorious result? What would have been thought of them ought to be thought of at present rulers.

MARCUS.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Until the year 1812, and during the entire administration of Washington, Adams and Jefferson, the subject of impressment was a matter of complaint and negotiation, and was always considered to be a matter likely to be obtained by amicable arrangements, than by war. Madison however in his zeal for the interests of France, thought proper to determine upon war for the conquest of a seaman's rights. In vain was it told that this was a most dangerous experiment, that although something might be effected by amicable negotiations, nothing could be gained by war; and after exhausting the resources, and destroying the credit of the nation, we should be compelled to make a peace without obtaining any security against the impressment of seamen. In what situation at the end of a war of suffering and disaster, we should find in a worse situation than when it was commenced. Every thing of this kind was ridiculed, but it was confidently affirmed, that the nation had but to assume a mournful and attitude of defiance, this grievance, as well as every other, would be promptly redressed by England. That the rights of seamen could not be injured by resort to arms, was rendered very certain, because those who urged a declaration of hostilities, had pledged to the world never to consent to any peace, upon any terms, unless the treaty contained a stipulation, on the part of England, to yield, if not the right, at least the practice of impressment. This is a plain and simple statement, and of the ground taken by our rulers, and their friends, during the period when war was declared. They consented freely and voluntarily for ever to be deemed independent, under any circumstances, and if, under any circumstances, they were brought to give up what they called the cause of a free trade and sailor's rights; and they were liberal of their abuse upon all rights, and they were not to be abandoned by them. They declared, that the injuries of which they now complained, were much more grievous than any which we had suffered at the commencement of the revolution. It was a war for the freedom of our citizens, and therefore more holy and more just, than a war because of a paltry tax of a few pence upon a pound of tea. After all this bluster and parade, however, the cause of free trade and sailor's rights has been abandoned by our great men. It was once thought to be a glorious war, a war which had been signed and ratified, in which one word is said about our poor seamen, nor one provision is found to secure them hereafter from impressment, nor a wish expressed for their release, or even kind words to those who are kept in bondage by an "everlasting enemy." What is the situation in which a treaty, upon such terms, for the conclusion of a war for seamen's rights, places a class of our citizens? According to all writers upon national law, a treaty of peace having omitted to make any provision for the future security of our seafaring citizens, who this had been added one of the bowed causes of the war, we have effect acknowledged G. Britain's right to impress seamen from on board of our vessels, and can never gain question it. "It is lastly to be observed, that every treaty of peace is of itself perpetual, and as were eternal in its nature; that to say, the parties are deemed to have agreed never to take up arms on account of the differences which occasioned the war, and for the future to remain as entirely at an end." (Grotius, lib. 2, cap. 20.)

There can be no doubt, then, that according to the established law of nations, this miserable war, by which the nation had already lost so much, is put at rest. The question of England's right to impress her seamen on board of our vessels; and her administration has yielded it. The people may now judge whether the friends of peace were not right when they asserted, that Mr. Madison was no friend to the rights of seamen, and would abandon them when there was found another cause for continuing the war; that the war was in truth waged for Buonaparte, and not for seamen's rights, and so soon as his over-brow was ascertained, the cause of free trade and sailor's rights was abandoned. Mr. Madison and his adherents declared that a treaty which contained no stipulation in favour of our seamen, would be injurious to its authors. Such a treaty they have made, and therefore they are condemned by their own sense to infamy. Will the nation break this sentence? GATO.