

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1809.

[No.]

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, March 8.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States to Governor Tyler's letter to him enclosing the Address of the General Assembly of Virginia, (published in the Maryland Gazette of the 23d ultimo,) also his answer to the Address.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE duly received your favour of the 11th, covering resolutions of the general Assembly of Virginia on our foreign relations, and an address to myself on my approaching retirement, and I ask leave thro' the same channel to return the enclosed answer. Nothing can give me more sincere satisfaction than this kind and honourable testimony from the general assembly of my native state, a state in which I have drawn my birth, and shall draw my latest breath, and to which I retire with inexpressible pleasure. I am equally sensible of your goodness in the approving terms in which you have made this communication. The concurrence of a veteran patriot, who, from the first dawn of the revolution to this day, has pursued unchangeably the same honest course, cannot be so flattering to his fellow labourers. I beg you to accept the assurances of my sincere esteem and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

His Excellency Governor Tyler.

To the General Assembly of Virginia.

I RECEIVE with peculiar sensibility the affectionate address of the General Assembly of my native state, on my approaching retirement: from the office with which I have been honoured by the nation at large. Having been one of those who entered into public life at the commencement of an era the most extraordinary which the history of man has ever yet presented to his contemplation, I find nothing more, for the part I have acted in, than a common merit of having, with others, faithfully endeavoured to do my duty at the several stations allotted me. In the measures which you are pleased particularly to approve, I have been aided by the wisdom and patriotism of the national legislature, and the talents and virtues of the able coadjutors with whom it has been my happiness to be associated, and to whose valuable and faithful services I with pleasure and gratitude bear witness.

From the moment that, to preserve our rights, a change of government became necessary, no doubt could be entertained that the republican form was most consonant with reason, with the right, with the freedom of the people, and with character and situation of our low-citizens. To the sincere spirit of republicanism are naturally associated the love of country, devotion to its liberty, its rights and its honour. Our preference of that form of government has been so far justified by its success, and the prosperity with which it has blessed us. In no portion of the earth were liberty and property ever so securely established; and it is with infinite satisfaction that, withdrawing from the active scenes of life, I see the sacred deposit of these blessings committed to those who are sensible of their value, and determined to defend them.

It would have been a great consolation to me to have left the nation under the assurance of a continued peace. Nothing has been spared to effect it; and at no other period of history would such efforts have failed to ensure it. Neither belligerent pretends to have been seduced by us, or can say that we have in any instance departed from the most faithful neutrality; and certainly none will charge us with a want of forbearance. In the desire of peace, but in full confidence of safety from our unity, our position, our resources, I shall retire into the bosom of my native state, endeared to me by the ties which can attach the human heart. The assurances of your approbation, and that your conduct has given satisfaction to my fellow-citizens generally, will be an important element in my future happiness; and that the Supreme Ruler of the universe may have our country under his special care, will be the latest of my prayers.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 16, 1809.

The first volume of a Dictionary of the American Language has been published in New York. It forms more than 1000 quarto pages, and contains 26,764 articles, although it includes only the first five letters of the alphabet.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Feb. 23.

This morning his excellency Gov. Trumbull met both branches of the legislature in the Council chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—

IMPRESSED with the importance of the communications which I have now to lay before you—prompted also by the concurrent petitions of a number of the citizens of this state, conveyed to me with their resolutions adopted in their several town meetings, convoked for the purpose; and having had under my own consideration, the very alarming crisis of our national affairs, arising from a variety of measures adopted and contemplated by our national legislature, more especially from the permanency of the embargo, with the means resorted to for its more rigorous enforcement, and particularly the late law of congress, passed on the 9th day of January last, containing many very extraordinary, not to say unconstitutional provisions for its execution; I have reviewed the prospect so momentous and threatening that I have not hesitated to convene the legislature of the state, at this unusual time, in order that they may have opportunity to consider and deliberate on the extraordinary situation into which our country seems about to be plunged, if not speedily prevented; and to devise such constitutional measures as in their wisdom may be judged proper to avert threatening evil.

It will be useful for the legislature to take a view of the various measures of the national legislature, during their present and preceding sessions, not only those which have immediate relation to the embargo, but other acts which have been and are under their consideration, affecting the rights, interests, welfare and even the peace of the nation. Indeed it would be useful for the general good, if the state legislatures were often to cast a watchful eye towards the general government, with a view, candidly to consider, and judiciously discern, whether the powers delegated to the United States are not exceeded, or are so exercised as not to interfere with or counteract those which are reserved by the people for their own management. When under the direction of a wise and prudent discernment, a temperate caution—not an over-jealous disposition, such an examination will always prove a wholesome measure.

On the present occasion, it will be unnecessary for me to enter into any particular statement of our private sufferings, or the threatening aspect of our public situation in relation to the unprecedented acts of our general government, which are accumulating upon us. The individual feelings and experience of the members of this legislature, now convened from all parts of the state, will speak the private distresses which have been produced by these acts; and your general information will give you, gentlemen, a correct view of the dangers which impend, our public interests, liberty, rights and property, arising from the same source. Despairing of substantial relief from any other quarter, the people are now looking with anxious solicitude and hope to the wisdom and direction of the legislature of their own choice; and seem confident that some mode may be devised to remove the pressure under which they are at present suffering. To your collected wisdom and prudence they submit the task—And may it not be hoped, that, with our united efforts, under a temperate, discreet and firm consideration of our situation and circumstances, we may be able, by the influences of Divine aid, to fulfil the just and reasonable expectations of our fellow-citizens?—Whenever our national legislature is led to overleap the prescribed bounds of their constitutional powers, on the state legislatures, in great emergencies, it becomes their duty, to interpose their protecting shield between the rights and liberties of the people, and the assumed power of the general government.

Several communications will now be made for your consideration—among which you will observe a correspondence between me and the secretary at war of the United States—the particulars of this correspondence, with its object and its result on my part, will doubtless gain your most serious and solemn attention.

In all our deliberations on this momentous occasion, may the Divine Wisdom guide us in the path of duty, and lead us to the happiest results for the general good, the peace and security of the people.

J. TRUMBULL,

Extra Session, Feb. 23, 1809.

From the Norfolk Herald.

SIR,

READING in your paper of the 15th inst. an extract concerning news borrowers, it led me to reflect on the folly of mankind, in spending money for things, when they can so easily get them without the cost of a single farthing. For instance, who would be at the expense and trouble of keeping a horse, a chair, a fiddle, a wheelbarrow, &c. &c. when his neighbours have these conveniences at his service? and as it is only a very little while he wants them, no one could refuse. To push the matter still further, how many characters in life do we see, living entirely at the expense of their neighbours. Their houses, their furniture, their servants, their cloathing, their groceries, and sometimes their horses and carriages, are the voluntary contributions of their obliging fellow-citizens. Sometimes, indeed, these contributions are generously repaid—in promises—but these cost little, and therefore may be profuse. Now who would be toiling day and night to make a little money in an honest way, when he can procure all the necessaries, and great part of the luxuries of life, without that trouble? Maugre the advanced price which tradesmen may demand; their wares are taken home, and they are paid—in promises—I lay advanced price, for (jesting apart) it is but reasonable to suppose that the store-keeper, the cabinet-maker, the hatter, the shoemaker, the tailor, &c. must compensate themselves some way, or they could not live. One bilks them, another disputes their accounts, and probably, after three, four or 7 years dunning, agrees to pay about half the demand; a third, more reasonable, acknowledges the demand to be correct, but begs to be excused for the present, as he cannot satisfy it without a manifest inconvenience to himself and family.

Now, hear the extent of this inconvenience:—that the debtor is about to give a grand entertainment—all the great folks in town are to be invited—therefore, if he parts with a few dollars to a needy creditor, he cannot entertain with sufficient splendour; and it is ten to one but he always has a similar excuse, and thinks it better that the tradesman should starve, than himself be curtailed in the least of his luxuries.—These are serious inconveniences to the tradesman; he must find some method to counteract it or starve. The only expedient he can adopt is to make his good customers compensate him for what he loses by his bad ones.

I told a shoemaker the other day, that I thought 10 dollars an exorbitant price for a pair of common boots; he frankly told me that he thought so himself; but, said he, let all my customers pay me as regularly as they ought, and I could afford the same boots for eight. Thus the man who has the effrontery to run in debt without the means, or the intention of paying, does not, in fact, live on his creditors, but on the community; and the community ought to make a point of exposing and abjuring every such character as they would one who had a design upon their pockets. If it were possible to enact an arbitrary law in this free country, I would vote for one, making it a penalty to any mechanic (not absolutely independent) who sent work out of his shop without having value received for it.

In addition to the extract concerning news-borrowers, I have only to remark, that "such things are;" nor do I know any remedy for the Printer, but a law prohibiting the loan of newspapers to non-subscribers, under a severe penalty:—But here I question if evil would not break out at another corner. There are already those, who not having other employment, take upon themselves to collect all the news they can in the morning, to retail it out in the afternoon; so that if a vessel arrives, or a mail, with news, the inhabitants are pretty generally acquainted with it before an extra can come out; and all by the officiousness of these WALKING TELEGRAPHS. Think, Mr. Editor, what would be the situation of the fraternity of the type, having the utility of their vocation thus almost totally precluded by a set of interlopers.

I have heard these news-borrowing gentlemen questioned, why they did not subscribe to the Ledger? seeing they were always anxious to read it.—They have replied, "I abhor the Editor's, political principles; I believe him to be an arrant tory; and, therefore, instead of giving him my patronage, I would do any thing to thwart him." To which I have silently added, (thinking the speaker meant it,) "But I will read his paper nevertheless, as I can always do so without subscribing." The same thing they have observed with regard to the Herald; the Editor is one thing to-day and another to-

morrow; a man of both parties; a tory party. "A murrain take the tory; a body can't find out which one; who would subscribe to his paper, for one; besides, if I want to easily borrow."

If men would confine themselves to the limits of their income—if they would (with a modern writer) that "we a low-travellers on life's highway," at once of pushing a passenger in the mire forth their arm to save him from it they were clear-sighted enough to that it is more honourable to apply to industry to an occupation, however than to purchase the exteriors of his price every honest man would scorn society would flourish beyond call even the EMBARGO would lose its force and I should not have had occasion to say on with these remarks.

I am, Sir, &c.

HONES

From a London paper.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Chinese, instead of raising trees from seeds or grafts, as is the custom in Europe, adopt the following method. They select a branch fit for the purpose and they wind a rope made of fir twigs, with cordage, until it is thickened five or six times the diameter of the branch; immediately under this ball they cut the bark down to the wood, so that two-thirds of the circumference of the ball, a coconut shell or small pot is hung over it, with a hole in its bottom, so that water put therein will only fall in drop by drop. This the rope is kept constantly moist, a circumstance necessary to the early admission of the young roots. In about three weeks supposed that some of the roots have entered into the rope, when the remainder of the bark is cut, and the former incision is repeated deeper into the wood, and repeated in two weeks more. In about two months, they are seen intersecting each other on the face of the ball, which is a sign that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the dissection of the branch from the tree, which is done by sawing at the incision, taking care not to shake off the rope, which by this time is rotten, and the branch is planted in a young tree. It is probable that a longer would be necessary for this operation in England, from the difference of climate; but by this means, when the branch is large, three or four years is sufficient to bring them to a state of full bearing. I think, it is supposed, may be advantageously propagated in the same way.

General abstract of the return of the B for the year 1808.

New-Hampshire,	2
Massachusetts,	7
Vermont,	1
Rhode-Island,	2
Connecticut,	9
New-York,	5
New-Jersey,	10
Pennsylvania,	1
Delaware,	31
Maryland,	6
Virginia,	5
North-Carolina,	2
South-Carolina,	21
Georgia,	31
Kentucky,	16
Tennessee,	12
Ohio,	2
District of Columbia,	2
Mississippi Territory,	2
Indiana Do.	2
Orleans Territory,	2
Louisiana Territory,	1
Michigan Territory,	1
Total,	674

Meteorological Observations, Made at Charleston, (S. C.) for Jan. 1

Thermometer, highest	68
lowest	29
mean	48 30
Barometer, 30 0 to 30 50	
Hydrometer, damp, 60 to 145	
Prevailing wind, N. E.—N. W.	
Fall of rain, 5 inches	
Days of rain, 8.	

Extract of a letter from York, Pennsylvania to a gentleman in Baltimore, Feb 23.

"The long desired law, for extending Baltimore and York Turnpike road from place to the Conawago Canal, passed by both branches of the legislature yesterday. I doubt is entertained but that the governor will immediately sign the same."