

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1812.

[No. 3419.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of July next, That well known Tavern in the city of Annapolis, now in the occupation of William Brewster, called "The City Tavern." This property will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchaser, and Annapolis being the seat of government in the state of Maryland, every person must acknowledge it very valuable—it is the principal Tavern in the city, is exceeded by few in this or any other state for the convenience of its accommodations, and now rents for 1,000 dollars per annum.

This establishment consists of two separate houses—the one called the New House contains twelve large rooms, with fire places, and large enough for four beds, a dressing table to each bed, and half a dozen chairs; also two rooms without fire places. The Old House contains three large dining rooms, a bar, bar-room and dressing room, on the first floor; a sitting room and eight adjoining rooms on the second floor, and very excellent garret-rooms for servants. There is an excellent Kitchen and wash-house—Stables sufficient for fifty horses, and a Billiard Room on the premises—Also a fine Garden attached to the house, in which is a large and very good Ice-house.

The terms of sale are, one tenth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, for the balance a credit of two years will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good security. Sale to commence on the premises at ten o'clock, A. M. Possession will be given at any time after the 1st day of August next.

Thos. H. Bozic, Trustee.
June 5, 1812.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,
You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.
May 7, 1812.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, will be sold, on Thursday the 1st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Richard Harrison, deceased.

Six hundred fifty-seven and a half acres of valuable land, situate in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county. On this land is a good dwelling house, and every out house necessary on a farm. The soil is well adapted to farming, and is congenial to the growth of clover and the use of plaster. This land lies within two miles of Herring Bay, has on it a good orchard and meadow, is well wooded and watered, is a healthy and beautiful situation, and justly ranks among the best farms in the county.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bond to the trustee as such, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale.

Thomas Sellman, Trustee.
All persons that have claims against the said Richard Harrison, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor within six months from the time fixed for the sale.
T. S.
June 18, 1812.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
April 10, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADDRESS

Of the Senate, to the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The senate announce to their constituents that war exists between the U. States and Great-Britain and its dependencies. This last resort of injured nations is, at all times a most serious event; at the present peculiarly solemn. It is a war against violence and rapacity, by an unoffending nation, aloof from the vortex and collision of European politics—whose utmost ambition was to live in honourable peace with the world—at home, to enjoy the equal benefits of a republican government, and a broad, to carry the productions of its soil and industry in the usual channels of legitimate commerce.

We will not enter into a detail of the injuries inflicted on us, nor of the flimsy pretences by which she has affected to justify her course—it is sufficient to say that England no longer pretends to disguise her ambitious designs, under the pretence of retaliation on her enemy. She asserts her unbounded right to dominion, only because she assumes unbounded power. She annexes conditions to the repeal of her orders, which she knows we have no right to require of her enemy—she knows she knows are impossible—thus adding mockery to her long train of perpetrated injuries. With the boldness of the highwayman, she has at last stripped the mask from violence, and vindicates her aggressions and oppressions on the only plea of tyrants; that of whim and convenience. The same plea extends to the wretched victim of savage barbarity on our frontiers.

It was not sufficient that we were remote from European politics, & courted peace under every sacrifice; acquiesced in minor injuries—remonstrated against those of a deeper dye—forebore until forbearance became public animosity—and finally retired from the controversy, with the delusive hope that a spirit of moderation might succeed that of violence and rapine. We were hunted on the ocean—our property was seized upon by the convulsive grasp of our now open and acknowledged enemy, and our citizens forced into a cruel and ignominious vassalage. And when we retired, we were pursued to the threshold of our territory—outrages of an enormous scale, perpetrated in our bays and harbours—the tomahawk of the savage uplifted against the parent, the wife, the infant on our frontiers; and spies and incendiaries sent into the bosom of our country to plot with the desperate and ambitious, the dismemberment of our government, and involve us in all the horrors of a civil war.

We have fought in vain for the motives of this horrible warfare. What British subject has ever been personally injured by America? What British property has ever been confiscated or condemned? What insult has ever been offered to the emblems of national authority? In a time of profound peace when we were supplying their citizens with the products of our soil, and replenishing their coffers by a lucrative commerce; with no disputes concerning territory; with no armies or navies to excite their jealousy; we have experienced injuries and outrages, at which the humanity of modern warfare revolts.

The constituted authorities of the U. S. in congress assembled, submitting the justice of their cause to the God of battles, have at length declared war against this implacable foe: a war for the protection of commerce; a war for the liberties of our citizens; a war for our national sovereignty and independence; a war for our republican form of government, against the machinations of despotism.

The senate affect not to disguise from their constituents that the times are times of peril. The enemies of republics are on the alert. The present is deemed the favourable time for the dismemberment of the union—that favourite project of the British government, which has been attempted by their authorized agent, and we have alarming proofs it countenanced and cherished by citizens of this government. Yes, we say with assurance, that a deep and deadly design is formed against our happy union. We say it from conviction forced on our minds; from declarations from responsible sources; from intrigues that have existed between the enemies of republics, and an authorized British spy; and from a settled determination in individuals to oppose the government in the prosecution of the war now forced on us.

The senate will not assert that there exists a party (in the two grand divisions in which parties are generally divided in the U. States, and on which the senate are reluctantly compelled to animadvert) which gives countenance to such nefarious projects. The great body of the people are Americans. It is the ene-

mies of republics of whom we speak; monarchists in principle and by profession; who disguise not their enmity to our happy government, and do not conceal their intention to embrace the opportunity of popular disaffection and commotion to attempt a revolution. Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the crisis, and with the dangers attendant on our beloved country, as well from our declared enemy as our intestine foes, the senate have completed the duties which as members of the social compact each individual owes to his country; and they declare them to be a firm support of the government of their choice. The rightful authority has decreed; opposition must cease: he that is not for his country is against it. The precedents on record will serve for your guide. When engaged with this same enemy, our fathers obeyed the calls of their country, expressed through the authority of their edicts: In imitation of their example, let the laws every where be obeyed with the most prompt alacrity; let the constituted authorities be aided by the patriotic efforts of individuals; let the friends of government rally under committees of public safety, in each town, district and plantation; let a common centre be formed by a committee in each county, that reasonable information may be given of every movement of the enemy. Let our young men, who compose the militia, be ready to march at a moments warning to any part of our shores in defence of our coast.

These precautions are rendered necessary against our external foe, and the internal machinations she may again attempt. These measures are sanctioned by the example of our fathers in our revolutionary struggle; and relying on the patriotism of the whole people, let us commit our cause to the God of battles, and implore his aid and success in the preservation of our dearest rights and privileges.

In Senate, June 26, 1812—Read and accepted.

SAMUEL DANA, President.

ADDRESS

Of the House of Representatives to the People of Massachusetts.

Fellow-citizens,

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, having nearly completed the ordinary duties of the session, upon the eve of an adjournment, are induced to delay their departure for their homes, by the intelligence just received, of war declared by the U. S. against Great-Britain. Though the recent course of public affairs has led some of us to anticipate this event as the natural and inevitable consequence of the infatuation which has prevailed in the national councils, and of the fatal defection of your interests by some of your own representatives in congress, yet we are sensible that this calamity will fall upon most of you as a sudden and unexpected visitation, & be regarded by you as an instance of inconceivable folly and desperation. We also know, that it will be natural to look towards your state legislature for the suggestion of some means of relief from a condition so repugnant to your wishes and interests. Most gladly would we devote our time and exertions to any means of repairing the mischief already begun, or of averting the ruinous consequences which await our country. But our disposition, unless seconded by the active energies of the people, can be of no avail. The system deliberately adopted at a former session, for securing permanent power to a majority of the senate in defiance of the voice of the people, impedes and defeats the expression of the public will. The approbation of war measures by a majority in this branch, and by certain members of Congress from this state, exhibits you as a divided people to those who triumph in your divisions, as a source of their own power, and the national Government has been induced to believe that your fears and dissensions combined with your sullen habits, and natural aversion from the appearance of opposition to the laws, are sufficient pledges for your tame acquiescence in the abandonment of your local interests, and for your supporting at the expense of your blood and treasure, a war unnecessary, unjustifiable and impolitic, which under the pretence of vindicating the independence of our country against a nation which does not threaten it, must too probably consign your liberties to the care of a tyrant who has blotting every vestige of independence from the continent of Europe.

Having presented a temperate and respectful memorial to congress, praying them to avert the evils of war, without effect, it no longer becomes us to conceal our sentiments upon the causes and tendency of the present war. The time perhaps, approaches, when like other minions of French power and in-

fluence, we shall be expected to observe a timid and profound silence upon the measures of administration. A war begun upon principles so outrageous to public opinion, to the feelings and interests of this people, can be supported only by the violence which destroys the freedom of speech, and endangers the liberty of the citizen: But while our chamber is not yet encompassed by a standing army, and the writ of habeas corpus is not suspended, we will lift up a warning voice to our constituents; and apprise them of their danger.

When amidst the peaceful scenes, in which for thirty years you have been accustomed to repose, you are made to realize that war exists; when you find that to supply the exhausted treasury, paper money has been issued, and that direct and burthenome taxes must be imposed upon your land and your occupations, while the means of providing for their payment is diminished; we feel with what inquisitive anxiety you will look around you for the causes of your tribulation. No invasion of your country has been threatened. No enemy was near. No enterprise upon our country has been undertaken—Neither treason, insurrection, nor resistance to the execution of the laws, were to be apprehended. Your commercial rights, it is true, have been exposed to violation by the belligerent nations, and injuries have been sustained, that were entitled to redress. But though the measure of injury cannot effect the right of reparation, it ought not to be disregarded by a wise nation in its attempt to procure atonement, by a resort to the last extremity.

Without stopping upon this solemn occasion, to notice the insinuations and assertions so lavishly made, of a plot to dismember the union, by employment of secret emissaries, and attempts to excite Indian hostilities, insinuations and assertions wholly unsupported by proof, and which furnish conclusive evidence of a want of more important reasons; we may consider the causes assigned by government for this appeal to arms, to be in substance,

1st. The impressment of American seamen.
2d. The principles of blockade, imputed to the British government, by which ports not actually invested may be considered as subject to blockade.
3d. And principally. The orders in council.

In regard to the impressment of our seamen the British government have at no period pretended to the right of taking them, knowing them to be such. They claim the right of visiting neutral ships in search of their own subjects; and in the exercise of it, abuses, though to a much less extent than the people have been led to believe, have been practised. But the conclusive remark upon this subject is, that Mr. Monroe now secretary of state, and Mr. Pinkney the present attorney general, had made an arrangement with the British government, for the protection of our seamen, which in their judgment would have been perfectly competent to that object. But this arrangement, president Jefferson, evidently and fatally determined to preserve every source of irritation, refused to confirm. Since that period the British government has always professed a willingness to enter upon new arrangements; their minister has lately explicitly offered to obtain the restoration of every American seaman, upon being furnished with a list of them. We cannot but add, that the senate of this commonwealth has refused to concur with the house in the means of procuring from every town a list of their impressed citizens, the number of which we have reason to believe would appear quite inconsiderable in comparison with the exaggerated allegations of our administration, as well as with those who by this act of their own government, are now exposed to capture and confinement in prison ships.

Upon the question of constructive blockades, separate from the orders in council which rest on special circumstances, there can be no pretence for a controversy, involving the necessity of war. The British government has declared in "official communications," that to constitute a blockade "particular ports must be actually invested and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter." To this definition it is understood that the American government assents. But it is alleged that Britain violates her professed limitation of this right of blockade, by her orders in council, which are in effect a constructive blockade of France, and her dependencies.

It is far from the disposition of your representatives to investigate the reasons advanced by G. Britain in defence of this measure, which her present administration consider ef-

ficient to the maintenance of her independence. But we may confidently appeal to your good sense for confirmation of the solemn truth, that war against G. Britain alone at the moment she declares her orders in council repealed, whenever a revocation of the French decrees shall have effect, is a measure stamped with partiality and injustice. By the operation of these orders our commerce is excluded from the ports of France, and her dependencies. But were they repealed the municipal regulations, heavy duties, and other multiplied embarrassments in those ports, would be obstacles to that commerce not less effectual than the British edicts.— Thus to obtain the right to traffic with France which would not be worth pursuing, we renounce a participation in a lucrative commerce with the rest of the world. To indemnify the merchant for his partial losses, his whole property is exposed to capture. To secure retribution for occasional depredations, and individual outrage upon solitary vessels by British cruisers, the entire navigation of the country and your brave seamen will fall a prey to their fleets which cover the ocean.

This cursory view of the alleged causes of hostility, compared with your own observation and recollection of the course of events, will enable you to judge not only of the sincerity of the administration, but of the solidity of their motives. We beg you also to recollect that the French decrees, while they were much more outrageous in principle were long anterior in time and therefore first demanded resistance from our government; and that it appears by public documents, that the orders in council would have been revoked had not our administration thought proper to connect the revocation with a claim for the relinquishment of principles of blockade, which are now recognized as conformable to the law of nations. From these considerations we are constrained by a sense of duty to express our fears and persuasion, that the deplorable event which has now come to pass, is attributable to other causes. The most prominent of these is the embarrassment arising from the precipitate declaration of the president of the U. States, that the French decrees which violated our commercial rights, were repealed. This assurance has been contradicted by a series of events and circumstances, which leave no room for doubt. By the sinking and burning of our vessels on the high seas; by the formal declaration of the French government enforcing and amplifying those decrees; and finally, by the language of the last presidential message to Congress, which, while it still asserts the repeal of those decrees, explicitly admits, that since the period of such pretended repeal, "her government has authorized illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens; and that no indemnity has been provided or pledged for French spoliation on the property of our citizens." It is thus manifest that the mock revocation of those decrees is an insult to common sense. Yet to disguise the imposition practised upon our executive, to gratify its wounded pride, and evade the retraction of error, we are called upon to hazard all that is dear to a nation.

Another and more remote cause of this war, we are compelled to refer to a disposition in many whose influence predominates in our national councils, to aggrandize the Southern and Western States at the expense of the Eastern section of the Union. It is unquestionably true, that the partial and local interests of the different states might by a spirit of accommodation be so blended and reconciled as to produce a great and harmonious whole, capable of securing the highest degree of national felicity and strength. But we cannot disguise our conviction, that a system coeval with the formation of our Constitution was digested and has been unceasingly pursued to create and secure a preponderance of weight and power over the commercial states. Whatever tends to check the growth of the navigating interest, and prevent the accumulation of wealth in those states; whatever discourages the increase of their population and encourages emigration from them; whatever will contribute to the extension of territory in the Southern and Western region, by conquest or otherwise, will materially contribute to the attainment of that object. The war now commenced is adapted to produce these effects.

The first result will be a wide and wasteful sweep of our vessels by capture. The shipping of Massachusetts is her main sinew.—The loss of it is irretrievable, as it constitutes capital. But to a Southern planter this is at most a temporary evil, as foreign bottoms will carry his crops to market. But