

embarrassments and losses thus attendant upon commerce it is the expectation of some politicians, that it will be deemed unworthy of protection and cease to be represented, and that the attention of men will be diverted from commercial pursuits, and their emigration promoted to countries acquired by conquest or purchase, which form no part of the original territory of the U. States, and were not included in our national compact.

Another cause of the present war must be referred to a spirit of jealousy, and competition with Great Britain: to a mistaken belief that she would yield to the pressure of the continental system established by the tyrant of Europe, and to a propensity to co-operate in that system in the hope of sharing the glory of its success, and perpetuating in our country the party influence and power of its advocates. By adopting and pertinaciously adhering to this system, the party in power, advanced too far to retreat without discredit.— They have calculated that a change of their measures would be a confession of error, and that this must be followed by the forfeiture of their claim to public confidence. But in war, the world that can befall them is the loss of office and of power, and they are not without hope of finding a refuge from censure and contempt, in the more violent passions which are inseparable from a state of war.

It is by these means, fellow-citizens, in our apprehension, that you are involved in WAR. The event forms a new era in our national history. It is an event awful, unexpected, hostile to your interests, menacing to your liberties, and revolting to your feelings. I deliriously your confidence in the protection which the constitution intended to afford against all wars repugnant to the interest and will of the people; and proves that your Congress is in greater subjection to the executive influence, and to the passions of the few, than to the ascendancy of dispassionate council.— But your duties are great in proportion to the magnitude of the exigency, and the trial imposed upon your fortitude and patriotism.

You are the citizens of one country, and bound to support all constitutional laws, until, by a peaceable change of men, you can effect the repeal of such as are obnoxious.— You must also defend your country against invasion by any foreign enemy, without weighing the justice or necessity of the war. We pray you to discourage all attempts to obtain redress of grievances by any acts of violence or combinations to oppose the laws. Your habits of obedience to the dictates of duty, your just and temperate views of your social and political obligations, your firm attachment to the constitution, are pledges for the correctness of your conduct. When a great people find themselves oppressed by their government, when their just rights are neglected, their interests overlooked, their opinions disregarded, and their respectful petitions received with supercilious contempt, it is impossible for them to submit in silence. In other countries, such occurrences produce tumults, rebellion and civil war. But in our country, a peaceable remedy may be found for these evils in the Constitution. Situated, however, as you now are, every man must be quick to discern, and active to apply this remedy. It must be evident to you, that a president who has made this war is not qualified to make peace; and that the men who have concurred in this act of desperation are pledged to persevere in this course, regardless of all consequences. Display then the majesty of the people in the exercise of your rights, and sacrificing all party feelings at the altar of your country's good, resolve to displace those who have abused their power, and betrayed their trust. Organize a peace party throughout your country, and let all other party distinctions vanish. Keep a steadfast eye upon the Presidential Election, and remember that if he, whose fatal policy has plunged you into this unexampled calamity, is again raised to the chair; and if the abettors of war are to be entrusted with conducting it, you will have nothing to expect for years to come, but "the sound of the warrior, and garments rolled in blood," and that if you should by your aid accelerate the fall of Great Britain, you merely deliver over your exhausted country and enslaved posterity to the dominion of a tyrant, whose want of power alone restrain him from the exercise of unlimited despotism on the ocean, and the same tyranny in the new world which he has imposed upon the old.

To secure a full effect to your object, it will be necessary that you should meet and consult together for the common good in your towns and counties. It is in dark and trying times, that this constitutional privilege becomes invaluable. Express your sentiments without fear, and let the sound of your disapprobation of this war be loud and deep.— Let it be distinctly understood, that in support of it your conformity to the requisitions of law will be the result of principle and not of choice. If your sons must be torn from you by conscriptions, consign them to the care of God; but let there be no volunteers, except for defensive war.

Remember this, if unsuccessful, will be the last effort of a free republic; you must exhibit to the world the magnanimity and constancy of a people, suffering under the oppression of their rulers, and developing resources for relief in their own energy and virtue, and in the principles of their constitution, without destroying the fabric. Such a spectacle would indeed be most glorious for our country, and consolatory to a weeping world.— The friends of the human race would rejoice that one free people has escaped a snare in which its government had fallen. But if blind with prejudice and passion, we permit power to remain with those who forget right we must become the allies of France, and our only honor will consist in our having been the last free republic.

Finally, fellow citizens, we are constrained to declare our opinion that the war under present circumstances, is a wanton sacrifice of your best interests. That the provocation is not adequate to this highest and most signal act of vengeance.

That were it ever so just, it ought not to be undertaken without greater preparation.— And that the declaration of war, is in fact a commission from our government to the British cruisers to seize on that portion of our commercial capital which has hitherto escaped the aggressions of foreign nations, and the needless fatal measures of our own government.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6.
The Charge of his Honour Dewitt Clinton, Mayor, to the Grand Jury.

We have the satisfaction to present our readers this evening, with the copy of a charge which has been much the subject of conversation in our city, ever since it has been delivered: as well it might be, for it relates to a topic in which we all are concerned, and in which most of us feel a deep interest. The attention of every man is particularly invited to that part which treats of the rights of the press, together with its limitations in time of war. That what is here laid down is the sound law will not be disputed by any man of respectable standing in the profession. Its excellent remarks on mobs and riots is earnestly recommended to the notice of the timid police of Baltimore.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

Since the last term of this court, a new state of things has occurred, which has placed us in a belligerent position with one of the great powers of Europe. This event imposes new obligations on our citizens, the observance of which it becomes the duty of our courts and magistrates to enforce. The former freedom of communion and intercourse, with a nation lately in amity with us, is now abridged; and acts heretofore not only lawful but commendable, may now expose the agent to the charge of *Treason, Misprision of Treason, or a high Misdemeanor*: "Treason against the U. States," says the constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Treason against this state is committed by levying war against the people of this state, within this state, or by being adherent to the enemies of the people of this state, giving to them aid and comfort in this state or elsewhere. Misprision of Treason is the concealment or keeping secret any treason.

Any offences against the laws of the state committed with aid, comfort or intercourse with the enemy, or with levying war against the people of this state within this state, are proper subjects for your cognizance: and if since the promulgation of the declaration of war, any offences of this kind have been perpetrated, it is your duty to present them for punishment. Considering the exposed situation of our maritime frontier, and the very critical situation of this port, it is peculiarly important to shut out from the enemy all means of intelligence; and that citizen must be left indeed to every sentiment of virtue, who would embark his feelings and efforts against his own country; who would give intelligence to the enemy, and expose the vulnerable points of a place in which are deposited the bones of his ancestors, and where reside his wife and children, his friends and fellow-citizens; and vile and ungrateful must be the alien who would so far abuse our local and national hospitality, as to turn our indulgence to our injury, and return curses for blessings and evil for good. Our extensive Atlantic frontier & our position with respect to the Canadas, not only exposes us to the inroads and attacks of an enemy, but are peculiarly calculated to favour spies, and to encourage intelligence and communication adverse to the interests of the country, and repugnant to the laws of the land. Vigilance, determination and courage, are therefore necessary to meet this exposure. It is proper to remark, however, gentlemen, that there is but one justifiable mode of animadverting upon aberrations from civil duty, and upon infractions of law; and that is through the medium of Magistrates and courts. A state of war does not destroy or diminish the rights of the citizen, to examine the conduct of public men, and the tendency of public measures. And if in the exercise of right, he should deviate into slander or sedition, he is liable to punishment in the ordinary channels of justice. But there can be no state of things more deplorable, no condition of society more horrible, than to subject

him to the fury of a mob or to the vengeance of frantic and unprincipled incendiaries. It has reached the ears of the magistrates, but in the shape of rumour only, that menaces have been thrown out with a view to destroy that freedom of investigation which is the birth right and the boast of every American citizen; and that abominable attempts would be made to invade the dwellings of individuals with the ruffian hand of violence; and to break down those barriers and asylums which the laws have erected to secure the tranquillity of domestic life, and the liberties of the people. It was impossible to remain insensible to the magnitude of the considerations involved in this state of things. The triumph of a mob over the majesty of the laws, would inflict a deadly wound on the character and interests of the city; it would render the property and the person of every man insecure; and it would degrade our republican form of government in the eyes of mankind. We have therefore prepared ourselves for the crisis; and, with the blessings of heaven, we shall not only suppress tumultuous and riotous assemblies, but we shall bring the authors and abettors to condign punishment. And as long as we occupy these seats, be assured, that we shall put down and punish, in the most exemplary manner, all attempts to invade the public peace, to destroy the lives and property of individuals, and to impair the freedom of opinion and inquiry.

It gives us pleasure to observe, and we mention it as a tribute due to justice, that the sentiments and habits of our fellow-citizens are favourable to the supremacy of the law, and good order, and that those incendiaries who would disturb the tranquillity of society and assail the majesty of the laws, compile but a contemptible and insignificant number.

The late attempts by some sailors, frequently and audaciously repeated, to pull down a house in James Street, were promptly repelled, and several of the offenders are now in prison for trial and punishment. It is riotous proceeding had been crowded with success, there can be no doubt but that the mischief would have increased to an incalculable and dreadful extent. And from this small flame, might have arisen a mighty conflagration, which would have spread over this city with volcanic fury. The perpetrators of this offence are without excuse. They deserve punishment; and the future tranquillity of the community require that they should be held up as examples to deter.

At this warm and unhealthy season of the year, it is necessary to devote particular attention to the health laws. If in addition to the calamities which grow out of war, and to the distress which now bear with such peculiar and general severity upon our poor, we should be visited by pestilence, then our condition would be deplorable indeed; and it would require all our fortitude to sustain the shock. But whatever may be our situation, whether adverse or prosperous, let us act well the parts assigned to us; humbly relying upon the All Wise and All Benevolent Father of the Universe, that his visitations of calamity, or dispensations of prosperity, will redound to our ultimate good.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1812.

NOTICE.
We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEIN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

Mr. Green,
I make known through the medium of your paper, as a Candidate for Anne-Arundel county, that I have not been solicited, or will I consent, to join any ticket arrangement.

ANDERSON WARFIELD.

On Friday afternoon last arrived off this port the British Brig BLOODHOUND, with despatches for Mr. Foster. Soon after her arrival she was taken possession of by the schooner Cora, letter of marque, from Baltimore bound to Bourdeaux, and brot. in under the guns of Fort Madison. Mr. Schaw, king's messenger, left this City on Friday night for Washington, and returned on Sunday morning, with an order for her release. The Bloodhound has had a tedious passage, having sailed from Plymouth 28th May.

Governor Tompkins, of New-York, in pursuance of a resolution of the legislature, has issued his proclamation, recommending the last Thursday of July inst. as a day of fasting and prayer.

For the Maryland Gazette.
When honest men apprehend their country to be in danger, it becomes their duty to apprise the people. We are told on every hand that we have arrived at an "awful crisis," and that the present "is a season of danger." But let us not be thrown into needless alarm, and mistake the real channel in which the evil is approaching. An array

of politicians might possibly, in the moment of commotion which they contrive to excite, turn the current of apprehension to the other weaker side perfectly as to leave their designed attack. The transport of zeal for obviating a mistaken danger is often suffered to precipitate us into real difficulty—sometimes into absolute ruin. Every page of history abounds with such instances of fatal error in large communities, and Americans only hope to be exempted by the coolest vigilance at every avenue of danger. Does it not then become the people to examine whether the attempts at this time making to arouse their apprehensions of a foreign influence domineering in our councils, betraying our independence, and invading our very sides, is more faithful to the truth, than the dreadfulness of its error. I address these reflections to your readers upon this subject, because I have noticed the fount of the toxin is entered in your columns, by writers who not only impute "a blind partiality for France" to the councils of the nation, and affect the prevalence of a "French influence in our country at once dangerous and alarming," but scruple not to pronounce "the seeds of the dissembler settled in the vitals of our republic!" The intemperance of party spirit frequently imposes opinions upon well meaning men, very wise, very plain and obvious to them, which others, not influenced by the same partiality can, through the medium of cool judgment, detect to be weak, unjust and dangerous. I subscribe a true appellation to what I write, and claim as disinterested a feeling for my country and countrymen as those whose opinions and assertions I not only doubt, but conscientiously believe to be untrue in fact—rash calumnies upon those at whom they are levelled—unjust to their motives, their actions and their feelings.

Nothing surely can be more fatal to the harmony of any country, nothing more certain to effect the destruction of ours, than spreading opinions which go directly to destroy the people's confidence in the government, and in each other, by persuading them that the first is wicked enough to betray, and the last weak enough to be imposed upon to forfeit every principle dear to freemen, and that too for so poor an occasion as is now asserted. Not for apprehension of danger, (the coward's plea)—not for hope of reward—nor yet for a desire for our own happiness—what then is hid to have imposed upon the nation? An enlightened community, where discussion has no judicial restraints—where all are free to read, to judge, to act for themselves; and where none can be ignorant that the dominion of any foreign power would be pernicious to America? Can it indeed be believed that we are blind to the long catalogue of injuries heaped upon us by France—France who can have nothing inviting to offer to Americans but civility, and instead of that has offered nothing but insult and aggression—whose history we are all sufficiently familiar with to remember the trait of human miseries that have followed her blood-stained footsteps in every land contaminated by her presence. But we are not only presumed to be insensible to all this, we are to grow even infatuated with the chains of the tyrant—not because he has power to impose them, but because we are so daftly as to love chains so much rather than freedom, that we are to court and supplicate at the footstool of the tyrant, and even hasten into war and desolation in his cause, not that he courts, but because he robs and then laughs at us! Why is all this to be believed of us? If indeed the people are to be supposed so mad, and their constitutional representatives so base and foolish, it would become indispensable for the "well born" the "enlightened few," to guard them from their own worst enemies themselves. When detected in such a state of stupidity, they will have forfeited all pretensions to the common sense indispensable to self-government. It appears to me that the idea that the councils of the nation are subject to France—the people contaminated by French influence, and its seeds settled in the vitals of the republic," is not only "so much to be lamented," so mortifying to every sensibility, but is in itself so wonderfully unaccountable, that if it were not for the constant cant of certain men equally impeached with a contrary bias, it would be deservedly hooted at as altogether incredible. So far from palliating the enormities of France, or justifying the ambition of the ruling despot, it is well and right to detail his wrongs abroad, and furnish the tremendous account of his crimes, that no man may doubt the necessity which is likely very shortly to force America to the means of honest redress. Let an impartial man recur to the instructions given by "the councils of the nation" to Mr. Barlow, respecting the position he is to assume, the justice he is to claim, and the conditions that are prescribed as indispensable to accommodation, and he will do no less than approve them.

On the subject of commerce generally he is instructed (July 26th, 1811, by Mr. Monroe) "To see that nothing has been or shall be omitted on the part of France, which the U. S. have a right to expect." On the

subject of the internal restraints imposed by the ports of France upon the colonial trade through America, he is instructed to inform them that "the least that ought to be expected to follow would be such countervailing restrictions on the French commerce as must destroy the value of the intercourse between the two countries." And for the sequestration and detention of our vessels under this pretext "it is evident that for every injury sustained the parties are entitled to reparation"—Of the direct trade in our own products "it is indispensable that it be free, that all American citizens engaged in it be placed on the same footing, and with this view, that the system of carrying it on by licences granted by French agents be immediately annulled. You will make it distinctly understood by the French government, that the U. S. cannot submit to this system"—and an intimation shall be given that if the French consuls her still disregard the president's injunctions to discontinue the practice, their exequators should be discontinued. Of the seizures under the Bayonne decree he is instructed that "as the pretext under which these vessels were taken, is no justification of the act, you will claim an indemnity to our citizens for every species of injury arising from it." "The Rambouillet decree was a still more unjustifiable aggression on the rights of the U. S. and invasion of the property of their citizens, and in respecting its pretext and complexion instructs him "to make it distinctly known to the French government that the claims to a just reparation for these spoils cannot be relinquished, and that a delay in making it will produce very high dissatisfaction with the government and the people of these States." Respecting the influence France has exerted to the injury of the U. S. in all the countries to which her power has extended he is instructed to claim indemnity, and for all the injuries committed by persons acting under the authority of the government of France "of these the most distinguished and least justifiable are the burning of the vessels of our citizens at sea" he is directed to claim reparation of their government; and generalizing the policy to be expected of France in future, it is remarked that "She must indemnify us for past injuries and open her ports to our commerce on a fair and liberal scale." Such were the instructions with which Mr. Barlow sailed a year ago to France.—But this is not all—in the additional instructions dated the 21st Nov. last, it is expressly stipulated that a mere repeal of the French decrees will not be sufficient to satisfy America, "an active prohibitory policy must be adopted by the United States on the principles of those decrees." "The trade by licences must be abolished. I cannot too strongly express the purpose of the president (after all that has passed) that it should still be adhered to."

And in advertent to the probability of our merchant vessels being permitted to arm for defence he observes "the object will be to enable them to support their rights against all who attempt to violate them. This confidence ought to be a strong additional motive to France to inhibit her privateers from interfering with American vessels" and then repeats again "the United States will maintain their rights equally against all nations who violate them."

Such is the true amount of the submission which the "councils of the nation" have directed Mr. Barlow to pay to France—such are the positions assumed by our government towards that country—such the conditions that the government and the party and people who confide in the government are determined not only to assert in discussion, but if not promptly fulfilled, will maintain by all the energies of the nation, as they have decided to do with her great rival in iniquity—the British.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
AND A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.
(To be continued.)
No. II.
To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
From the time man emerged from his pastoral state, and discovered the weakness and imperfection of his nature, the greater became the necessity of organizing a body politic or social compact. The object being thereby that the whole should protect all its parts, and that every part should pay obedience in the will of the whole, or, in other words, that the community should guard the rights of each individual member, in his liberty and property. The end of all government being the promotion of happiness, mankind became interested in the plan of Liberty the light of life! the sun of human kind. And in every government, more particularly one possessing the mild and benign features of a republic, where the oppressed and distressed of all countries find an asylum, its republican form is maintained only by certain individuals obtaining an ascendancy in a factious way.— Men who are in the language of Washington "Perhaps at war with all governments," exhibiting mutiny and corruption among the people. Such men are unfit to share any part in the administration of state; it is to men of entirely different principles, that we Ameri-