

turns out on examination to be both of the positive and negative kind. The positive electricity was occasioned by the thunders of our navy; the negative was occasioned by the proclamation victories of Gen. Braggadocio. He co-operated with Hull, Jones and Decatur in bringing about a recurrence to federal measures by his negative triumphs.

He fairly told us that his laurels were un-gathered, and now the whole nation echoes the same sentiment. Thus between the positive triumphs of Hull, Decatur and Jones, and the negative triumphs of Gen. Bragg, we are in hopes that the nation will return to a better mode of thinking and acting.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1813.

#### FIRE.

On Wednesday night the 13th inst. the Stable and Corn-House of Mr. Frederick Mackubin, on the north side of Severn, were entirely consumed, supposed by design. Ten Horses were burnt in the stable, and about one hundred and fifty barrels of corn in the corn-house. A Negro Woman has been committed to Jail in this City on suspicion of being the perpetrator of this diabolical act.

From the speeches of several members of Congress, we should naturally be led to suppose that the whole host of democrats had combined against Mr. Quincy. While he generously offers himself a victim to prevent the ruin of his country, and pours the folly of the leading characteristics of the administration, they are aiming all the thunderbolts of their malignity at him. Knowing that he is principled against duelling, every opportunity is sought to insult him. These he seldom ever notices, but passes them over in silent contempt, as objects too unworthy his notice, considering the interests of his country, and the happiness of his fellow-citizens, as alone sufficient to engage his attention. He has ever been uniform in opposing whatever he conscientiously believed would militate against either the honour or happiness of his country; and his speeches will be read long after the scurrilous abuse of his opponents shall have been forgotten. His voice was raised against the embargo, together with all the restrictions upon commerce, which spread a gloom over the country, and impoverished thousands of our industrious countrymen, as it now is against the war, with all its concomitant evils. Not long since Mr. Williams, who is so fertile in imagination, and fond of drawing to his assistance the "red artillery of heaven," attacked this devoted patriot in a strain of rhodomontade that would have better suited a riotous assemblage of infernals than a legislative body. Lately Mr. Speaker Clay, who for some time has been whetting his appetite for revenge, descended from the dignity of a legislator, and commenced a furious onset with a vocabulary of abusive epithets, that "caps the climax." Yet all this does not shake the firmness of the statesman, whose political conduct is shielded by virtue, and whose private life is an example to the christian.

#### For the Maryland Gazette.

A man, when he enters into a state of society, is supposed to sacrifice or give up to the community some portion of natural rights, to acquire protection and security for the remainder; and it is expected, of him to render his assistance in the adoption of those laws, by which his conduct thereafter is to be regulated. Nature has formed him a social intelligent being, and endowed him with those ennobling attributes of the mind, which qualify him for the discharge of those duties that may devolve upon him in his progress through life. Consequently he is altogether inexcusable if he suffer his talents to lie dormant, or pervert them, when employed, to the worst of purposes, as is the case with some men, who instead of affording examples of rectitude for the imitation of the unlettered though upright individual, exhibit in their own uncomely demeanours specimens of turpitude.

I must here remark, that too much regard cannot be paid to the formation of the morals of the illiterate, for when they once become so iniquitous as to break the laws at defiance, nothing but coercion is the result. If the people be depraved, the government cannot be otherwise than corrupt. It is a trite adage, that "The tree is known by its fruit." In like manner can we distinguish the government by the people. When the latter are disposed to pursue the dictates of a malevolent disposition, there are scarcely any bounds to their rapacity. They are like a fire brand which threatens immediate destruction to every thing that may be exposed to its ravages.

As soon as the populace assume to themselves the uncontrolled power of preventing persons exercising their lawful avocations, we may, without hesitation, pronounce that government weak which is incapable of restraining such an usurpation of dominion.

A mob is the most pernicious weed that can be permitted to flourish in a land of liberty. It is the deadly poison upon a free

government, and fixes barrenness on all within its pestilential vapour. It is a world of sinful continents, and being the growth of various climes, when once it gathers its hoard of collected vengeance, destroys like the prowling lion of the desert, its harmless unresisting victim. It diffuses throughout the body politic, the most noxious pestilence, and hurls, as with the besom of desolation, whatever comes within its vortex. The vulture, conscience, may gnaw its liver, but like that of Tityus it will grow again, if not torn out.

Already have we experienced the direful calamities incidental to the ferocious violence of an exterminating rabble. To prevent their future attempts to interrupt a citizen in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights, by the destruction of his property the protecting hand of government should be raised. For what security is there to the property of an individual if the mobility are to govern.

The liberty of the press, that glorious privilege of freemen, has been violently assailed. It, however, manfully sustained the reiterated shocks of those who were desirous of prostrating it. To attempt the destruction of it by resorting to murder and assassination, is an indelible stigma upon the reputation of those who encouraged the mob to proceed to such abominable outrages. The conduct of the Spartan Band can only be obnoxious in the eyes of disconcerted demagogues. Every man has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public—to prohibit this is to subvert the freedom of the press—but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous or illegal, he must abide the consequences of his own temerity. The liberty of the press is a blessing to any country where that liberty is not abused; but better is it to be without its benefits, than to be cursed with its licentiousness. For when it degenerates into the latter, the press is in a deplorable condition indeed. Nothing of an inflammatory nature should be permitted to issue from it, for we should be studious to avoid the promulgating of what may have a tendency to create civil broils or disturbances in a state.

#### JUNIUS.

#### MR. QUINCY'S SPEECH

On the bill for the augmentation of the army.

[Reported for the United States Gazette.]

Mr. QUINCY said that he had some opinions upon the bill, which he wished to offer in full, though he should fail, he feared, from the want of health. The bill, he observed, proposed to augment the army by 20,000 men. This extension, if granted, would raise the army to 55,000. It had been stated on that floor by the committee of foreign relations, that the existing military establishment would answer all the purposes of internal national service, and that this new army of 20,000 men, was intended for the invasion of Canada. As this was the avowed purpose of the bill, he would bring it into distinct considerations. The invasion and conquest of Canada as it was desirable in itself, and as it might be made conducive to the attainment of peace. He directed himself to his political friends and to his political opponents (for there were men on both sides who so fully disbelieved that this was the object, and flattered their good hearts that it was a mere threat thrown out to aid negotiation) and he bid them beware how they acted upon that erroneous imagination. Who ever conceived that the measure was projected as a means of peace, or for any thing but an invasion of Canada, or that the war would not be continued, was grossly deceived. He warned his political opponents, who, though with upright views, submit to the dictates of the cabinet, to recollect what their past experience must have shown them. That no proposition which was likely to be obnoxious to public censure—no dose which was likely to create nausea, or to sour the popularity of the government, ever was administered by them, but some under operator was employed to suggest that there was some other object in it than the true one, and to assure those whose fancies turned at it, that it was not what they thought it. Of this sort was the assurance given on the introduction of the embargo law, which was intended to operate inimically to G. Britain; but its advocates came there and urged that it was merely intended to save the essential resources of the country. And in like manner the incipient steps to this war were glossed over by an assurance that Mr. Foster had instructions which would enable administration to settle all differences with him. And the vast military establishments desired are said to be only a grand scheme of pacification.

His political friends too, Mr. Q. appealed to in a warning voice. Too apt to rely on their own wisdom, they maintained that it could not be; it was impossible administration could meditate the taking of Canada. Where were the men? where was the money? The eastern states would be disgusted; common sense and common prudence forbid it; and therefore, no project was left to be expected. But that was the very reason, he said, why he thought it more likely to be suggested and adopted by the cabinet; and paradoxical and anomalous as it might seem, the reason why it was more likely to succeed too.

Out of twenty illustrations, to which he could resort, he would select only two upon

the subject. When the war came under consideration, no one believed that it was really a war for the conquest of Canada, or that our cabinet could seriously contemplate a war against Great Britain any more than they could against China. A nation in the enjoyment of more than thirty years peace, to encounter one in the full prosecution of a war already of twenty years duration. A nation without resources; without an army; without a navy; without military force, science, habits or discipline, to go to war with the most rich and powerful nation upon earth, which, without raising one additional soldier or sailor, or equipping one additional ship, could carry havoc and desolation over our shore and into our cities. Even now many were pretty nearly in the same condition of mind as the gentleman of Pennsylvania, who insisted that the existence of a declaration of war was all a federal falsehood—plagued with common sense and prudence, they could not believe the invasion of Canada possible, or that whatever hostile intention we might have to Great Britain, we could deliberately go to wreck it on a race of inoffensive colonists with whom the people of our nation was on terms of friendly intercourse, in the habit of mutual interchange of acts of neighborhood—connecting themselves by marriage with each other, with so many inducements of head and of heart to avoid hostilities. It could not be believed. It could not be imagined, that exclusive of these considerations we could think of going with a raw undisciplined militia against a country defended by at least twelve thousand regular veteran troops besides its militia; and to march into it, inviting treason by proclamation, in a quarter too, where such a system could be retorted upon us with the most terrible effect, seemed to be beyond the range of possibility. It never enters into their heads that all this was connected with the choice of electors for the next president, and that the invasion of Canada was only another mode of carrying on the election. But now all was revealed. Now it was clear as day, proved to demonstration that the country may be disgraced, and yet the cabinet honoured—that the country may be ruined, yet those who hold its destinies be happy.

Mr. Q. here reverted to an expression of his, viz. that paradoxical as it might appear, a measure was the more likely to succeed for being contradictory to common sense and common prudence. He said that there was something in flagrant audacity more likely to accomplish certain purposes than either strength or genius—and he who regardless of shame and took what never was thought of before, or before undertaken, was most likely to accomplish it. The project now in the contemplation of the government he thought of this kind, and quite likely to succeed. It was feasible—an army of 50,000 men might be obtained, he did believe. Money might and would be got by loan—and then such an army having a proper leader, animated by a conviction of its own strength, and of the danger of flinching, would not fail to get what they demanded, if not by the votes of this house, by the bayonet. Mr. Quincy therefore warned them to see the business as it really was, a scheme of invasion which, as the French Emperor once said about ships and colonies—So his friends in the American cabinet—

Here he was called to order by a member.

The Speaker spoke, but we know not what specifically was said by him, or by the member who called Mr. Quincy to order—we imagined at the time it related to taking down Mr. Quincy's words from that gentleman's reply, in which he said he was desirous to be responsible for every word he said, and then repeated them; insisting that it was right to call nations at peace with us, and indeed all as one as in alliance our friends. He spoke of their public relations—he had a right to do so, and therefore he would say what he had before attempted to say; "a scheme of invasion, of which as the French Emperor said about ships and colonies, so his friends, the American cabinet, may say of Canada, that they were entering into a scope of policy." "I will tell gentlemen (continued Mr. Q.) that no government ever yet was injured by false invasions. The sting of sarcasm, and the strength of satire consist in the truth of the remarks."

Considering then the object of the bill to be what it was called, a mean for taking Canada, Mr. Q. said he would view it in three distinct points.

1st. The invasion on its own merits.

2d. As a mean for the attainment of peace.

3d. As a mean for the advancement of the local views of the continent.

As to the first point, he said, he was not uttering his own opinion only, but the confirmed sentiments of the people in his portion of the Union, that THE INVASION OF CANADA WAS CRUEL, WANTON, SENSELESS AND WICKED. He was not, as might be understood by gentlemen, one of those new politicians recently produced, who worshipped in the temples where Condorcet was priest, and Machiavel was god, who considered that the end justified the means—that the least possible good to oneself was a sufficient cause for doing great evil to others—or could believe that for the offences of a people three thousand miles distant we were justified in visiting with fire and sword an innocent, unoffending people

who were tied to us by acts of friendly intercourse and neighborhood. What, though the invasion of Canada would produce a good effect on the conduct of the British cabinet—that there was no plunder to invade no glory to be obtained. It would not avail such politicians, principle, feeling, justice, were nothing—revenge was everything.

Mr. Q. said that he knew of no legitimate basis of political, but the moral duties spring from which to draw conclusions, respecting either but from the nature of things and the relations existing among them. would be said that the war gave a right to take the property of the hostile nation, and that the dependencies and colonies being sojects their property was liable. But there were other relations, he said, which deserved attention. The relations which nature had established between the U. S. and those colonies—Antecedent to this war, there subsisted between Canada and the U. States an intercourse of the most amicable and interesting nature. The people on both sides of the Lawrence were but as one family, though living separately, in the constant reciprocity of friendly and tender offices—they even intermarried with each other. As enemies they had been so, (they were in fact till the Seven millions of people had nothing to apprehend from not half a million. Plunder was not to be had there—and glory!—Surely there could be no glory! Seven millions conquering 500,000. A giant crushing a pigmy. The giant who could glory in such a triumph must have a pigmy spirit indeed! No war was this all. It could not in any material degree affect Great Britain to our advantage on the contrary, the invasion, so far from having a favorable, had a most insupportable effect. It was the invasion of Canada that gave new strength to the British ministers at the late election. The British people were willing to take ground with America on principles, but when they saw that we graded at the first opportunity to carry the war among their harmless colonists, sympathizing them on the side of the latter, and produced an effect upon their temper, such as might be expected. But all these considerations were lost upon our cabinet. Ever before the war was declared, our army was marched against the Canadians. And it was not owing to our government, or their advocates in that house, that at the moment Mr. Q. was speaking, the bones of the Canadians were not mixed with the ashes of their habitations. "Since the invasions of the buccaners (said Mr. Q.) there is nothing in history like the war. The disgrace of our armies is celestial glory compared to the disgrace reflected on our country by this invasion: Yet it is called a war for glory! Glory! Yes, such glory as that of the tyger when it tears the bowels from the lamb, filling the wilderness with its savage roars. The glory of Zengis Khan without his greatness. The glory of Buonaparte." Far from me and mine, and far from my country (continued Mr. Q.) be such glory.

*Fame is no plant of mortal soil,  
Nor in the glistening foil  
Set off to the world, nor in broad rumor lies,  
But lives and spreads aloft to those pure skies  
And perfect witness of all judging Jove,  
When he pronounces lastly on each deed,  
Of such a fame as this be my country's meed.*

Mr. Quincy said, that not only all the duties, so far as they have relation to that people, but those we owe ourselves, our fellow-citizens, and our constitution, suggest that we are the very last people on the face of the earth that should call together, and embody the vagabonds of the country, and put them under that dangerous class of men "the choice spirits." Did the house learn nothing from history. Did it not tell them with manifest proofs thick set through its pages, that armies when placed under such men, when they come to know their strength, and to understand the power men derive from acting in concert, and feeling the comforts of a life of useless indolence, come to be disordered, and so to sink into insignificance, will never consult old spinners, and weavers, the plodding creatures of thought and labour and principle, but will take counsel from their leader, what they shall next do. "Remember," said Mr. Q. "remember, I warn you, he who plants the American standard on the walls of Quebec, plants it for himself, and will parcel it out into dukedoms and seignories and counties, to his followers. When I contemplate the character and consequence of the measure, it is a solace to me under my regrets that my section of the Union has no hand in it—that it abhors and chews it—that we have done our utmost to drive the guilty authors of it from their seats—that our hands are not embred in blood—and that the souls sent to their untimely reckoning by the recent measures have not to accuse or bear witness against us before the judgment seat of heaven." This way of thinking, Mr. Q. said, was not peculiar to him, but was the opinion of all the moral sense and of nine tenths of the intelligence of the section from which he came. Some who are here, said he, from that quarter; some of the household troops who lounge for what they can pick up about the government benches

will differ, those who with their families live at the hall of the treasury; to do so elementary, ill purchased the palace; swallow great me Get judgments, and wonder at all wonder how they them these creatures will tell you no I describe are not the sentiments of New-England. But I the elections! In Massachusetts against whom there was no being friendly to the cabinet, was put out in favour of another stamp. Sir, I have the question with men of all ages and parties in Massachusetts over the plough, and on the twenty, thirty, fifty acre men, have uniformly been to them have asked simply, "Why are you for? Is it for land? We have more than is good for you? If territory, there must be some way to keep it; and there must be some way here to watch the judicious, honest, patriotic who if it were requisite, and duty went along with the standard of their country; but the same indifference they would a banjo; because they would with the mode of carrying on the conclusion of Mr. Q. then was, that the invasion of Canada brought fire and sword among the unoffending people; war could produce no imaginary benefits, as to this country, because a system, which when can never be closed, and the will be the conquerors of the world, because it is perverting and beneficence of God to the low creatures.

On the 23d point, viz. as the mean of terminating the war, that this was grounded on that it would operate on G. B. As to the feasibility of would say nothing further than that we had the means; but Britain law that it was a threat, and was sure that the Canada could be effected; just was the sure of that, in that there the less chance of he accommodation. Young p but the shell sticking upon their side, though they had ca of congress, who form such ignorant opinions of a very nation; the last of all in the imitated, should be informed, which above all others the his and most incontrovertibly establish ways, sacrifices the present that the always meets danger hal that the yields nothing to men the basis of her power and this, how little he ever known u of congress, was well known u and well made use of to the that ground the present measur on Canada, was not to s to enforce war. Mr. Q. said judge truly, but it was his p duty, as a public man, to ex principles of the cabinet. In the principle and the practice was the attempt to negotiate which v led by some subtlety to prevent and looking at their reasons in the way that party threw out their got into power, was by affo with political prejudices in favour Britain. In circulating these p the whole strength of the ad the reason they never will le proceed with that subject be fair ming antipathies against Briti opposition; circulating these keeping them alive, being the of their policy; for this th 1804 was rejected; for this th 1807 was rejected; for this th 1807; and for this the treasury w 50,000 dollars to Henry, in c executive at the eve of an el to secure his own election to the tacy by circulating that infam These British antipathies w and his friends what the tale of the Tub, was to l real, pudding, tarts, and cust From the rejection of the treat American cabinet's contrived p negotiation to adopt some plan success. It recommended the use merely to preclude negoti sequence was, that G. Britain need till it was suspended, a t had, and that treaty was reject had recourse to embargo; the agement with Erskine, in ord unity for the new president asking the young man what details for the purpose. But which worse and provoking out to inflame G. Britain, zu to the British king; an in