

who were tied to us by acts of friendly intercourse and neighborhood. What, though, were shown to the authors of these evils, 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 av—To such politicians, principle, feeling, piety, 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 take the property of the hostile nation, that the dependencies and colonies being subjects their property was liable. But there was another relation, 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 reciprocation of friendly and tender offices—they even intermarried with each other. As enemies they had been so, they were in fact till friends there was nothing to fear from 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 triumph must have a pigmy spirit indeed! No 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 and the late election. The British people were willing to take ground with America on principles, but when they saw that we were at the first opportunity to carry the war among their harmless colonists, sympathizing them on the side of the latter, as 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 this 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 soil
Set off to the world, nor in bread rumour lies,
But lives and spreads aloft to those pure eyes
And perfect witness of all judging Jure,
When he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of such a fame as this be my country's pride.*

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 idleness, come to be disbanded, and 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 consequences 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 abhors it—that we have done our utmost to drive the guilty authors of it from their seats—that our hands are not embroiled 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 bouf

will fly differently, those who come here and with their families live at sack upon the east of the treasury; toad eaters, who live on elemosynary, ill purchased courtesy, upon the palace; swallow great men's spittles, and get judgments, and wonder at the fine lights, and fine rooms, and fine companies; and most of all wonder how they themselves got there; these creatures will tell you no; that such as I describe are not the sentiments of the people of New-England. But I say, "look at the elections! In Massachusetts an individual against whom there was no objection but being friendly to the cabinet and its system, was put out in favour of a man of another stamp. Sir, I have conversed upon the question with men of all ranks, conditions and parties in Massachusetts: men hanging over the plough, and on the spade; the seventy, thirty, sixty acre men, and their tenants have uniformly been to the same effect. They have asked simply, "What is the inducement? Is it for land? We have enough, don't you? There is none there. New states? We have more than is good for us. Territory? If territory, there must be a standing army to keep it; and there must be another standing army here to watch that. These are judicious, honest, patriotic, sober men, who if it were requisite, and their souls of duty went along with the war, would stand the standard of their country at the point of a horn; but heard yours with the same indifference they would a Jew's harp or a banjo; because they were disgusted with the mode of carrying on the war." The conclusion of Mr. Q. then on this point was, that the invasion of Canada was cruel, it brought fire and sword among an innocent, unoffending people; wanton, because it could produce no imaginable good; needless, as to this country, because it commenced a system, which when once begun, can never be closed, and the army of invasion will be the conquerors of home; and wicked, because it is perverting the blessings and beneficence of God to the ruin of his low creatures.

On the 2d point, viz. as the measure was a mean of terminating the war: Mr. Q. said, that this was grounded on the expectation that it would operate on G. B. as it would. As to the feasibility of conquest, he said he would say nothing further than that he admitted we had the means; but if Great Britain law that it was a threat we meant to execute, and was sure that the conquest of Canada could be effected: just in proportion to the force of that, in that proportion was there the less chance of her coming to an accommodation. Young politicians in that house, with the pin feathers yet in their heads, and the mill sticking upon them; perfectly pledged, though they had cackled on the floor of congress, who form such extravagant and ignorant opinions of a very proud nation, a nation the last of all in the world to be intimidated, should be informed that the only way above all others the history of England most incontrovertibly established, is that the way sacrifices the present to the future, and that the always meets danger half way; and that the yields nothing to menaces. This was the basis of her power and greatness. This, how little so ever known upon the floor of congress, was well known by our cabinet, and as well made use of to their purposes; and that ground the present measure, like the track on Canada, was not to make peace, but to enforce war. Mr. Q. said he meant to judge truly, but it was his privilege and duty, as a public man, to expose the bad principles of the cabinet. In this case the principle and the practice was that there was an attempt to negotiate which was not preceded by some subtlety to prevent its success—and looking at their reasons it was this: The way that party threw out their opponents and got into power, was by associating them with political prejudices in favour of Great Britain. In circulating those prejudices lay the whole strength of the administration. For this reason they never will let any topic connected with that subject be fairly weighed, and opposing antipathies against Britain to bear opposition; circulating those antipathies and keeping them alive, being the whole object of their policy; for this the treaty of 1804 was rejected; for this the treaty of 1807 was rejected; for this the embargo was rejected; and for this the treasury was liquidated \$2,000,000 dollars to Henry, in order to aid executive at the eve of an election, and before his own election to the chief magistracy by circulating that infamous calumny. These British antipathies were to the cabinet and his friends what Peter's loaf in the case of the Tub, was to his beef, mutton, veal, pudding, tarts, and custards. From the rejection of the treaty of 1804 the American cabinet conceived previous to the negotiation to adopt some plan to prevent success. It recommended the noninterference merely to preclude negotiation; the consequence was, that G. Britain would not proceed till it was suspended; a treaty then had recourse to embargo; then came the argument with Erskine, in order to gain parity for the new president, without asking the young man whether he had talents for the purpose. But there was much worse and provoking outrage practiced to inflame G. Britain, an insult performed to the British king; an insult such as

gentlemen do not bear from each other; no less than an assertion that the British monarch did not know what was his own honour as well as Mr. Madison truly; and this Mr. Smith, the secretary of state, honestly avowed afterwards was put in by Mr. Madison himself, and put in with the sole view to keep irritation alive.

If there was any thing to which man could be solemnly pledged, the President was pledged, both as a magistrate and a gentleman, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed on the 1st Nov. 1810—On that assertion of his, the renewed hostility to Great Britain was founded; and yet behold! when that hostility was commenced, Napoleon declared that the conditions he stipulated being complied with by that hostility, then, for the first time, and not till then, viz. in March 1811, the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed. Mr. Madison said in his message, that in the repeal there was something very objectionable. It was time for him to say and to think so, when the French Emperor therein gave him the lie direct. As soon as the American cabinet found that there was a mistake, they ought to have met Great Britain half way in an accommodation. If they had a real wish for peace, they would have done so, and agreed to a cessation of hostilities, instead of which, when the Governor of Canada proposed an armistice, he sent the whole force of the army against that country, and did every thing to involve the country in ruin, havoc and desolation. This disclosed a disposition out of the ordinary course of inhumanity, and if it were not lamentable to be treated with levity, might be compared to the disposition ascribed to the giant in the children's old play—
Fee, faw, fum,
I smell the blood of a British man,
He live, or he be dead,
I will have some.

Unanimity had been spoken of—If by union was meant concert in the conquest of Canada, he for one would never unite—it would be treachery to his country. If one dollar was the offering, he would have upon him the guilt of it. But if government would limit the army, stop this bill and its threats, they should have his support. He knew there were those who were ready to open upon him with the old stale cry of British connection. It was not egotism to speak of what belonged to his country. It would ill become a man whose family had been two centuries settled in the state, and whose interest, connections and affections were exclusively American, to shrink from his duty for the yelpings of those blood hound mongrels who were kept in pay to hunt down all who opposed the court—a pack of mangy hounds of recent importations—their backs still red with the stripes of European castigation, and their necks marked with the check collar—
"No, (exclaimed Mr. Q.) may Heaven so deal with me as I am faithful to my country, and may a just judgement fall on me if I fail to bring to the public tribunal, those who are bringing that country to ruin." Of the men who compose the American cabinet, Mr. Q. said he knew but little, and that little did not make him ambitious to know more—out duty obliged him to look into the construction of it—Doing so he found that the destinies of the country had for twelve years been exclusively wielded by three individuals, two Virginians & one foreigner. Out of 23 years of our government's existence, Virginians had for 24 been presidents—to perpetuate that power in the state was the object—James the 1st was a long time ago as secure of being appointed for a second four years as the prince regent of England to the throne of his father; and by a similar plan of intrigue the succession is already fixed on for James the second.

With his election the bill before the house was connected. Mr. Q. would show that the bill was not what it pretended to be, but something else. There was a great army to be raised by a great loan. It was natural then to inquire to whom that army was to be commanded? The answer distinctly was, by the man who was destined for the next Presidency. If personal considerations governed him, Mr. Q. said, this was not the time to develop his machinations; but it was his duty to show how we were moving on by degrees to standing army despotism. From documents he read he showed that the firm laid plan of the cabinet of THREE was, to place one of themselves in the command of the army. And he appealed to every honest man in the house, whether they could match from history the pace of our late managers, or whether such a rapid progress of ambition had ever been developed, as in this free republic, a cabinet of only three men, raising an army of 55,000 men, and placing one of themselves at the head of it.

For what he had said, Mr. Q. said, he would be responsible to his fate and constituents. If they were content to be subject to men they knew nothing about, he had not to accuse himself of want of effort to save them. If by the machinations of ambitious wicked men, his children should become slaves, and be yoked with a negro to the carriage of some southern despot, they should at least have the consolation to say—"our father is guilt-less."

New mode of Privateering.
The following facts are communicated in a letter just received from Charleston, S. C.
"The privateer R—, arrived here a few days since with 250,000 specie which they said they had taken out of a prize, and great were the rejoicings on the occasion. But alas! the rejoicings were of short duration. The Captain and all the crew are now in prison on a charge of piracy and murder. It is alleged that they boarded a Spanish ship, killed part of her crew, and plundered her of all her specie, amounting to the sum above mentioned." [N. York Et. Post.]

JONATHAN HUTTON,
SENSEFUL of the liberal encouragement which he has received since his commencement of
Coach Making
In this city, returns unfeigned thanks to his patrons, who he hopes will continue their favours. At the same time wishes to inform them, that having employed a person brought up to the
Harness Making
Business, he intends carrying on the same in all its various branches.
N. B. A convenient, light RIDING GIG, for sale or hire
Annapolis, Corn-Hill Street, }
January 21, 1813. } eow3

Public Sale:
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale, at his dwelling house, on Friday the 29th inst. a part of the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, deceased, consisting of Sheep, Oxen, Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture of every description, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
Samuel Maccubbin,
Executor with will annexed.
January 21

Negroes for Sale.
At 11 o'clock on Monday the 8th of February, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, I will expose to Public Sale, at the dwelling house of John Smith, in the Swamp of West River, Anne Arundel county,
A FAMILY OF NEGROES
Of the very best dispositions, the mother, between 35 and 40 years of age a very able hand with an axe, a spade, or a plow, or at domestic work; her daughter about 17; three sons, handsome boys, 7, 8 and 9 years old, and a child at the breast. They are to be sold for cash, to satisfy a debt due from said Smith to the heirs of John Galloway, guaranteed by the subscriber. The purchaser will be required to give his bond that they shall not be sold out of this state, or district of Columbia, for five years subsequent to the sale.
John C. Weems.
West River, Jan. 21, 1813.

In Council,
January 18th, 1813.
By a resolve of the Legislature, at its last session, the executive as requested to have printed, on the most reasonable terms, all the testimony taken before the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, relative to the late mobs and riots in the city of Baltimore.
The Executive will receive proposals for publishing said testimony, in pamphlet form. The proposals must state on what terms the work will be undertaken, and by what time the work can be completed.
By order,
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.
ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of GEORGE W. PARKER, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George W. Parker be discharged from imprisonment, and by giving a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the fourth Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George W. Parker should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1813.
Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.
ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM BARNES, of said county, praying for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news papers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1812.
Richard Ridgely.

For Sale
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Thirty Blue Cloth Jackets,
Thirty pair Pantaloons,
Thirty pair Shoes,
Thirty pair Stockings,
And Thirty Cotton Shirts.
JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, Jan. 21, 1813.

State of Maryland, sc.
On application, by petition, of Samuel Maccubbin, executor of the last will and testament of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette.
John Gassaway Reg. Wills
for A. A. county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Rawlings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.
Samuel Maccubbin,
Executor with will annexed.

State of Maryland, sc.
ON application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in the claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.
John Gassaway Reg. Wills
for A. A. County

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1813.
Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.
6w.

Sarah Ann Waters,
Has just received at her shop in Church-street, Annapolis, a few dozen well selected Baltimore made Ladies dress and undress
Shoes and Slippers,
With a few Rand Morocco and Calf ditto. All of which she will dispose of on the most reduced Baltimore retail prices
Livery Stables.
THE subscriber having his Stables in good order for the reception of Horses respectfully solicits the favours of the Public. The utmost attention will be paid to horses entrusted to his care.
NEHEMIAH HOLLAND.
He is likewise prepared to carry express to any part of the state at the shortest notice, with despatch. N. H.

To the Voters
Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.
GENTLEMEN,
Having become a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the next Electoral period, have thought proper to give this early notice of my intention to do so. On this occasion I earnestly solicit the support of my fellow-citizens: Should my efforts be crowned with success, it would be the object of my care to discharge the duties that would devolve on me with justice and humanity.
REZIN SPURRIER.
Annapolis, October 8, 1812. 3m.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forewarned from hunting either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on the lands belonging to John P. Meekins, John Linthicum, and Joshua Linthicum, in South River Neck, now in the possession of Joshua Linthicum, as they will be dealt with according to law.
Dec 24. Joshua Linthicum.
3w.

For Sale,
A LIGHT AND FAITHFUL BUILT
Travelling GIG,
With PLATED HARNESS—both equally good as new. Inquire of the Printer.
December 31.

Wanted
TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR,
A NEGRO WOMAN,
who understands House Work, for which a liberal price, will be given. Inquire at this Office.