

on their narrow-minded partial policy, and raise his voice against it. It ought to show, at every election, that he never will trust any man in office that shows the least disposition to do the country of its dearest interests, and his language should be, Peace, Commerce and Prosperity—but no WAR.

**Dem. O!** that we could have the good old Washington back and placed at the head of our government, our affairs would be conducted in quite a different way from what they now are. He was opposed to Adams, his successor, because he declared war, and ran the country to great expense, but in changing him for Jefferson and Madison, I begin to see was hopping out of the frying pan into the fire.

**Fed.** Better late than never—I rejoice to find this change in you, and that we agree so very well in our opinions respecting the men now at the head of our government; I hope every honest man will soon make the same confession, and I am convinced he must if he is not obstinately blind.

**For the Maryland Gazette.**  
**CAPTAIN LAWRENCE.**

The name of this gallant officer has been too recently before the public to be forgotten, nor can it be remembered by the lovers of worth without emotions of respect and admiration against the author of so detestable a design, as the one made known a few months since, of superseding him in rank in the promotion of Lieutenant Morris, whereby his just operation of seniority would have been suspended, and this distinguished officer driven by ingratitude from a service to which he has ever been an honor. Nothing more fully illustrates the injustice of such a principle of promotion as would have been established had the intention alluded to been executed, than this last glorious achievement, this deed of valour, which in the language of Capt. Lawrence's remonstrance, demonstrates, "that every opportunity presents every man will be emulous of enrolling his name among the worthies of his country—that as opportunities do not depend on himself, he should not be injured in a point so sacred to the honour of an officer, as his rank."

This fifth naval victory, while it manifests to the world the merit of Capt. Lawrence, and his claim for high personal qualifications to the commission lately bestowed on him, also affords useful instruction to the present head of the navy department. It will exhibit to him in a strong point of view, the irreparable injury a meritorious officer sustains, in having another advanced above him, whose superior pretensions arise only from the good fortune of having been aloft at the commencement of the war.

Captain Lawrence is among the few patriots who have devoted their best days to their country's service. He entered the navy when quite a youth in '78. Since which period he has been actively engaged, without respite, in the various duties which have been assigned the valiant few. During our turbulence with France, he commenced his career in the West Indies, where as a midshipman, he was distinguished by promise—At the siege of Tripoli, he won the warm admiration of Preble. Since his return from the Mediterranean, to the present date, he has participated in all the toils of a sailor's life, assured of a reward when the goodly season of harvest should offer. These expectations have been fully realized, in as brilliant an affair as has ever occurred between vessels of the same force, and leaves us to say of it, "the last in date, not least in glory."

**MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.**  
**LETTER III.**  
**To the People of the United States.**  
**WAR LOANS.**

I am now to enquire, to what degree of pecuniary credit the present government of the U. S. is entitled. A retrospective view of the character and conduct of the ruling party will enable every man to settle this question to his own satisfaction.

From the well known opposition of Mr. Jefferson's party to the funding system, introduced and established in the beginning of Washington's administration—from the jealousy and envy entertained by their chiefs and the hatred of his followers, towards the great and upright minister (Hamilton) who framed and reported that system to Congress—from their resistance to the passage, and in principal leader, to the execution of the laws for raising a revenue by internal taxes, in aid of the duties laid on goods imported from abroad—a resistance in the whisky insurrection, which cost the U. States upwards of a million of dollars to repress and subdue, and from their unceasing reproaches, echoed and re-echoed by their partisans throughout the U. States—and the hatred

wherewith excited against those citizens to whom the largest portion of the public debt was due—many reflecting men were apprehensive of such changes in the management of the finances (or public revenues) as would put in jeopardy the payment of the domestic debt. Mr. Jefferson seems to have been aware of these apprehensions: And as no man knew better how, by fair professions to soothe the suspicions—he introduced this subject in his inaugural speech, on the 4th March, 1800, when (the greatest calamity which has befallen our country) he entered on the office of the president of the U. S. In that speech he made a declaration of his political creed, or what he called "the essential principles of our government." Among these were—"economy in the public expense, that labour may be lightly burdened;"—"the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith;"—"and an encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid."

How he encouraged commerce, we all too well know, by his non-importation—embargo—and non-intercourse laws. I call them his, because I know that without his recommendation and influence they would never have been enacted. Legislators were ready to rely implicitly on his opinion and recommendations—though these were sparingly given officially. The reasons he assigned for the embargo, I have long demonstrated to be frivolous; and on the documents he himself produced, I now pronounce those reasons hypocritical and false. The tendency, and to a deplorable extent, the effect of the embargo, was to cause some thousands of our merchant vessels to be hauled up to rot, and tens of thousands of our seamen and mechanics and labourers, depending on commerce, to be thrown out of employment; to say nothing of the fall in value of all sorts of property, and the general stagnation of business.

As to Mr. Jefferson's "economy in the public expense," a highly distinguished member of congress from Virginia, in a late speech, thus concisely describes it. In "the last four years of that (Jefferson's) administration, it rose to sixteen millions; rivaling the whole expenses of Adams's administration—amounting to as much as the sum expended by the man justly called the father of his country, Washington, in eight years, during which he maintained the character of his country abroad, her privileges inviolate, her rights and independence entire, and her honour pure, spotless and sacred—besides carrying on an expensive Indian war."—Yet during those 4 years the U. S. were at peace with all the world.

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith." Yet among the first acts of his administration, he recommended the repeal of the internal taxes: and they were repealed. Of these, the revenue arising from duties on stills, and spirits distilled in the United States, (with the duties on spirits and other goods imported) stood pledged for the redemption of the public debt. Thus the public faith for which Mr. Jefferson affected a "sacred" regard was sported with at the outset; and the ability of collisions with other nations, and war, might (as at the present time) be essentially abridged, or annihilated. But it was by the opposition to internal taxes that the party acquired a large portion of the popularity which at length bro't them into power.—Mr. Jefferson in his letter of Oct. 6, 1799, to his friend Callender (the wretch, an emigrant from Britain, whom he was then paying for writing a book in which Washington was vilified, and which Adams atrociously libelled—Mr. Adams being then Mr. Jefferson's competitor for the next presidency)—"I thank you for the proof you enclosed me; such papers cannot fail to produce the best effect; they inform the thinking part of the nation; and these again support the taxgatherers as their enemies; they excite their hatred against the federal administration, under which the internal taxes were laid; and would induce them to vote for bringing into power and place the pretending to superior or exclusive patriotism, with Jefferson at their head. And what are some of the consequences (besides the violation of the public faith) of this repeal of the internal taxes? A reckless and enormous loan, which if repeated, so burthen our country with a perpetual debt—"

mission of paper money by millions—and a palpable violation of the public faith, by anticipating and intercepting the revenues long since pledged for the payment of the debts of our revolution. Those revenues arising from duties on imported goods, owing to the restrictions on commerce and the war, will not now be equal in amount to the paper money called treasury notes, or exchequer bills, already issued and authorized to be emitted; but which bills are receivable at the custom houses, in the payment of duties, instead of money, of which therefore none will remain to pay the interest, and gradually discharge the principal of the old debts; for which, under the federal administration, ample funds were provided by a succession of laws made for the redemption of the public debt. In one passed March 3, 1795; is the following solemn declaration: "And the faith of the U. States is hereby pledged, that the monies or funds aforesaid, shall inviolable remain, and be appropriated and vested, as aforesaid, to be applied to the said reimbursements and redemption, in manner aforesaid, until the same shall be fully and completely effected."

What an ample fund for the redemption of the public debt, the internal duties which Mr. Jefferson caused to be abolished, would have yielded, some judgment may be formed from what lately passed in the house of representatives of the U. S. Mr. McKim (a democratic member from Baltimore) suggested the expediency of imposing a duty on spirituous liquors distilled within the U. S. much the greatest part of which is whiskey. By his calculation, such a duty of only 25 cents a gallon (which is less than half paid by the farmers, mechanics, sailors, and labourers on and near the seaboard, on all imported rum and spirits they consume) would yield six millions of dollars, annually. But Mr. McKim's proposition was rejected; the house would not even suffer it to be taken into consideration; and Mr. McKim, a member from Kentucky, explicitly gave his opinion—"that his constituents would not pay such a tax!" And yet those Kentuckians and other western men, have been burning with zeal for beginning and persevering in this "disastorous and disgraceful war!" And while such men bear rule, and the northern and eastern states patiently bear all the burthens, the war will be continued and the commercial states be impoverished, by the draining away of their money to fill the pockets of its authors and abettors. For myself, as a member of the national legislature, having deliberately considered the subject, I explicitly declare, that I do not hold myself under any obligation to give my vote to redeem the paper money called exchequer bills, issued and authorized by the secretary of the treasury, or the loans of millions on millions which he is now attempting to effect, to continue this unnecessary and iniquitous war.

**TIMOTHY PICKERING.**  
March 10, 1813.

**LETTER IV.**  
*Continuance of the Inquiry—To what degree of credit the present Government of the U. States is entitled.*

When in the golden days of Washington the debts incurred by the war for our independence were funded—when means were provided as a sure foundation for paying them—the principal reliance of himself and his upright associates in the government was placed on the revenues arising from the duties, or taxes, laid on goods imported from foreign countries; and these with the duties on vessels, called tonnage duties, were appropriated and pledged to all the public creditors, at home and abroad, to insure the payment of their respective dues. But this pledging of the public faith obviously implied an obligation to preserve these essential sources of revenue. The faith of the U. States was as really pledged to cherish and protect commerce and navigation, from which the pledged revenue was to arise, as when raised and collected, to apply the same in the honest discharge of the public debt.

If a private citizen, by his diligence and industry, and the prudent management of his affairs, acquires property, he will at the same time obtain a fund of credit, on which he may borrow money, or contract debts corresponding with his usual course of business. But after thus establishing his credit, if he continues to borrow, and to contract debts, and then abandoning his good habits, becomes negligent and careless in business, runs into wasteful schemes of expense, and thus renders him-

self unable to satisfy his creditors—his reputation is destroyed, and his new character is that of a spendthrift, a prodigal, a cheat. Governments are capable of misconduct equally reprehensible.

Without any regard to the rights and interest of the very numerous classes of citizens engaged in commerce and navigation, and in various extensive employments therewith directly connected—without any respect for agriculture, of which (seven years before, when it suited his purpose to flatter and soothe the people) Mr. Jefferson said "commerce was the handmaid"—he recommended his embargo; pretending that it was designed "to keep in safety those essential resources, our vessels, our seamen & merchandize;" while its ultimate tendency, and to a pernicious degree its positive effect were, as every man of common sense and information well knows, the destruction of our vessels, the loss of our seamen, and the ruin of our merchants. The law imposing this deceitful measure, was unlimited in its duration; and unquestionably intended by its author to be commensurate with the war between France and Great Britain; and if so confined, the revenues arising from commerce failing, the interest as well as the principal of the public debt would have necessarily remained unpaid.—That this evil was prevented, and the embargo shortened in its duration, was owing, not to Mr. Jefferson's regard to the interests and safety of the United States, or to their good faith, on which the revenues from commerce and navigation stood pledged for the payment of that debt; but to the decided opposition of the northern and eastern states to that perfidious act.

The other acts of non-intercourse and non-importation which followed the embargo, had the same pernicious tendency, and essentially diminished the public revenue, so as to render the borrowing of some millions of dollars indispensable, in the two first years of Mr. Madison's presidency, to keep in motion the wheels of government.

In all the oppressive and ruinous measures, prior to his own presidency, we have had certain assurances of Mr. Madison's cordial co-operation. And we know that the same system has since been pursued by him, until, at length, the public revenues have become altogether inadequate to the numerous demands upon them. Under this pressure to save the government from bankruptcy, the enormous loans, and issues of paper money, are proposed; without a provision of any funds to secure the payment of principal or interest. At the same time, Mr. Madison, in an angry message, recommended two measures calculated to destroy the little remnant of trade and commercial revenue which his non-importation act and war had left.—These were, a prohibition of any trade by special licences—and of all exports in foreign bottoms.—These measures adopted in the house of representatives, were indeed arrested in the Senate. However, as was above suggested, the revenues expected from the little commerce which remains, will be inconsiderable, and wholly unequal to the public calls for money. Rulers who can thus sport with the funds, for the preservation & just application of which to discharge the public debts, the faith of the U. S. stood pledged, have forfeited all title to confidence and credit. The same unhallowed views, the same passions which have hurried them on thus far, will, if they can be gratified, urge them along in the same fatal course, until the U. States are plunged into a depth of debt from which they will never rise.

Notwithstanding the ostentatious display of economical arrangements, and of reductions of the public debt—reductions effected by the funds provided by his predecessors, and which from the increase of our population and commerce, had been rapidly advancing—yet the third year only of Mr. Jefferson's first presidency had elapsed, when an addition of two and a half per cent. was made to the duties on a great mass of imported goods. The additional duty has produced about a million of dollars yearly; and under the name of "The Mediterranean Fund," was pledged to be applied "solely to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary Powers." And the legislative pledge was given, that "the said additional duty should cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the president of the U. States of a treaty of peace with the agency of Tripoli"—with which we were then at war. Such

a treaty of peace was so ratified in April 1805; yet that additional duty did not cease; on the contrary it has been continued, year by year to this day; and appears to have been applied to the ordinary purposes of the government. I am aware that it is in the discretion of Congress to add to the duties and taxes laid for the support of the National Government, in all its branches of expenditure; but I have noticed this Mediterranean Fund to show the artifice and plausible pretences under which the Jeffersonian-Madisonian administration can make promises—and with what facility they can be disregarded.

**TIMOTHY PICKERING.**  
March 19, 1813.

**TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.**  
[A respectable friend has handed to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, for publication, the following Letter of Thanks from the surviving officers of the late British brig of war Peacock, to Captain Lawrence, of the Hornet.—It furnishes another instance that "Love mercy, and delight to save."]  
*New York, 27th March, 1813.*

We, the surviving officers of H. B. M. late brig Peacock, beg leave to return you our grateful acknowledgments for the kind attention and hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on board the U. S. sloop Hornet. So much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation in which we were placed when received on board of the sloop you command, that we cannot better express our feelings than by saying "We ceased to consider ourselves prisoners;" and every thing that friendship could dictate was adopted by you and the officers of the Hornet, to remedy the inconvenience we would otherwise have experienced from the unavoidable loss of the whole of our property and clothes by the sudden sinking of the Peacock.

Permit us then Sir, impressed as we are with a grateful sense of your kindness, for ourselves and the other officers and ships company, to return you and the officers of the Hornet our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged if you will communicate to them in our name; and believe us to remain with a high sense of the kind offices you have rendered us.

Your very humble servants,  
F. A. Wright, 1st Lieut.  
C. Lambert, 2d do.  
Edward Lott, Master.  
J. Whittaker, Surgeon.  
F. Donnithorne Unwin, Purser.  
James Lawrence, Esq.  
Commander U. S. sloop Hornet.

We learn (by report) that Albert Gallatin Esq. is to go on a mission to Russia, but for what purpose we have not understood.

[*Spirit of '76.*]

It is said that Cols. Pike, Covington, Isard, Cass, Winder and M'Arthur, are to be the six brigadier generals, authorised to be appointed during the recess—by an act of the last session.

Adjutant Gen. Cushing has been appointed brigadier general in the place of brigadier general Gansevort, deceased, and will shortly take the field.

[*Alex. Herald.*]

The following gentlemen belonging to Maryland received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania, having previously passed their respective examination, and defended the theses attached to their names, viz.

Alexander L. Griffith, on Intermittent Fever.  
James Middleton, on Eupatorium Perfoliatum.  
Benjamin Say Janney, on Consumption.  
Caleb M. Jones, on Measles.  
William Sloan, on Preservative Principle.  
Richard Matriot, on Dropsy.

**St. James's Parish,**  
IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.  
Having become vacant by the death of their late Rector, notice is hereby given, that the vestry are desirous of engaging a minister in said parish.

By order of the Vestry,  
*William H. Hall.*  
April 1, 1813.

**Wanted to hire,**  
A NEGRO WOMAN.  
Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred.—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry will bear a place by applying at the office of the Editor of the *Frederick News*, on Monday, March 16, 1813.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the well known TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of public patronage.

*BEZIN B. BARDWIN.*  
Annapolis, March 16, 1813.

**For Sale, by Auction,**  
On Saturday the 24th April, at 10 o'clock, at the house of the late Mr. Frances Campbell, next door to Mrs. Tucks boarding house, Some articles of household furniture. And immediately after three lots of ground in the City of Washington, Number 21 in square 6657 Thirty feet No. 3 in square 6665 front & 125 No. 2 in square 6541 deep each, situated in valuable parts of the city and rapidly increasing in importance.

Immediately after will be sold the lot of ground and tenement on Severn river, formerly occupied by Mrs. Campbell, and adjoining the present residence of Dr. Ghieslin, in this city, containing about one acre of ground, and having besides the dwelling two small brick buildings fronting the street—This property is beautifully situated for a private residence, if repaired.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.  
Annapolis, 8th April, 1813.

**List of Letters**  
*Remaining in the Post-Office, April 1st, 1813.*

John Brewer, Edmund Brice, John Barkman, Philip Clayton, Alexander Cumming, Jonathan Cramer, Jeremiah Cook, James Ellison, Joseph Evans, Capt. Glenn, (schooner Benj. Franklin), Joseph Gooding, John Griffin, Thomas Green, Elizabeth Hall, John Haynie, (ship Neptune) Steven Hill, Philip Hammon Hopkins, Robert Hayes, Samuel Harris, (schooner Dash), Joshua C. Higgins, Joseph Henry, (Fort Madison), Stephen Johnson, John Jacobs, Mary Jarvis, Hon. Willis, (Kitty, Absolute Knight, Michael Kennedy, Peter Lucas, (on board the schooner Whig), Joseph W. Lewis, (of the ship Commodore Preble), Stephen Lee, Lieut. George Murdoch, Samuel Murray, Henry Manser, (ship Fair Ellen), Land Officer, John Price (Fort Madison), To the Captain of the Spanish ship Concepcion, Jesse C. Palmer, James R. Reid, (Fort Severn), Capt. I. W. Rollo, (ship Neptune), Cant. Jos. Skidmore, (schooner Mentor), Michael Stinemetz, (barracks), Daniel Smith, (on board the schr. Leabone), James Smith, (mate of the brig Calypso), Michael Stinemetz, Susannah Sellman, near Annapolis, Thos. Smith, near Annapolis, Andrew Slicer, Wm. Thompson, Capt. Enoch Turley, (on board schr. Water-Witch), William H. Tingy, Eliza Tidings, John Updike (on board the Pilot boat schr. Susan, 2), Joseph White, Michael H. Welch (3), Philip Whitwright, William Watkins, Annapolis.

Thos. Bicknell, Cephas W. Benson, Julia Burgess, Able Crandle West-river, John S. Camden, R. Conner, Thomas Churle, Maria Harwood, Aryminty Jackson, Richard Kerby, Dr. Polidoro Oxyley, (Magothy), Joseph N. Ross, James Shack, Galloway Watkins, West-river, Rebecca Watkins, Anne Arundel County.

Those persons indebted for postage are requested to call at the Post-Office and pay their accounts, as it is found inconvenient to wait for trifles which in the aggregate would be very useful.

**JOHN MUNROE, P. M.**  
Annapolis, April 8.

**THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE**  
March 26, 1813.

PURSUANT to the act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held at their Banking House on the first Monday in June next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. for six directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election of Directors all ballots are to be directed to the Treasurer and lodged at the Bank before the day of Election.

By order of the commissioners  
**J. STERETT,**  
Treasurer to the Commissioners.

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders. "All Stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of Directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and count in the election. No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation."

None but a stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the state.

No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank.

March 8, 1813.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the well known TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of public patronage.

*BEZIN B. BARDWIN.*  
Annapolis, March 16, 1813.