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POLITICAL.

From the Salem Gazette.
MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.
LETTER X.

To the People of the United States.
There has lately been published an excellent little pamphlet entitled "The Road to Peace, Commerce, Wealth and Happiness, adapted to the understanding of every man who can read: and if the advice of the "Old Farmer," who wrote it, were followed in other states, as it has been in Massachusetts, in the late elections, those great blessings would soon be restored.

The object of the "Old Farmer" was to convince his brethren and all others by whose labors government is supported, of past errors in the choice of rulers, whose measures have ruined our commerce, diminished our wealth, and rendered us unhappy; and who, finally, have exchanged our peace for the calamities and miseries of war. They have only, then, to correct those errors, and choose rulers of the opposite character, to reverse the scene—to escape from those evils, and recover the blessings of peace, commerce, wealth and happiness.

With the same great objects exclusively in view, I have stated facts which my public situations brought within my notice; and with the right equally pertaining to every other citizen, I have freely expressed my sentiments of public men and public measures: believing an exposure of the former not less essential to a reformation of abuses, than the just censure of their measures. An eminent writer remarks—"Measures and not men" is the common cant of affected moderation;—a base, counterfeit language, fabricated by knaves and made current among fools. Such gentle censure is not fitted to the present degenerate state of society. What does it avail to expose the absurd contrivance or pernicious tendency of measures, if the man, who advises or executes, shall be suffered not only to escape with impunity, but even to preserve his power, and insult us with the favor of his sovereign?" Junius wrote in England. In the United States, the People are the source of power—the sovereign, by whom ministers, public servants, are appointed; and they have the power and favor of a sovereign been equally perverted and abused. To prove this to my fellow-citizens has been the object of the statements and plain observations I have at any time presented to their notice, respecting men as well as measures. For in a republican elective government, where the people choose their chief ministers, a knowledge of the candidates is essential to a wise and prudent choice; and if they prove unfaithful, an exposure of their public character and conduct is essential to the correction of their abuses, by stripping them of power, and substituting faithful men to administer the government. On this point, I add one more address; and the subject is, "The sinister means by which demagogues, the great preachers to patriotism, arrive at power in a free state.

Among the means of preserving public power in the present hands, the partisans of our national rulers are continually reproaching those citizens who question their wisdom, virtue or patriotism: And if the investigation of their measures show them to be destitute of all those qualities, then such enquirers after truth are denounced as the friends and advocates of Britain; as taking the part of the enemies of our country. God forbid that I should ever do this, in thought, word, or deed. On the contrary, in every part of my life, I have been opposed to the enemies of my country. The greatest of those enemies are the men who have directed and controuled the policy of the U. S. since Mr. Jefferson's evil hour, became their presi-

dent; & especially from the year 1806, when the seeds of mischief, previously sown, had visibly vegetated, and have since yielded annual crops, more or less abundant, of evils and calamities, and finally produced an unnecessary and unjust war—a war by which Great Britain has become an unwilling enemy—compelled to be such by our own rulers. The latter, and the French government, jointly and severally, I have long considered as the only real enemies of the United States; and therefore according to the measure of my knowledge of public affairs, I have so aimed to represent them to my fellow citizens; that both might be deprived of power and influence in this country; when, and when only, the sufferings we have long been sustaining and the heaviest of all calamities which we now feel, will have an end.

The Road to Power in a Free State.

It an artful villain slip from the pocket of an individual his watch or his purse—or palm upon him money or notes ingeniously counterfeited—all men make common cause with the sufferer, to find and bring to punishment the thief and the cheat. But crafty politicians, under false but plausible pretensions of love and devotion to a whole people, may steal their affections, and then despoil them, not of their property only, but of their rights and liberties: and the citizens who detect and expose the public cheat, instead of being hailed as the people's friends, are often reviled and treated as their worst enemies. Various causes contribute to produce this seemingly strange result. The petty cheat stands alone, or has but a small band of associates; & all are the refuse of mankind.—The public cheat—the politician—who, veiling his real character, has, by systematic hypocrisy, acquired popularity, sets out with the advantage of education, perhaps of wealth, and of reputation; in a word, with all the attributes of a gentleman, and in the garb of patriotism. With these habiliments, in this dress, he employs numerous agents; some of them honest, but deceived by his fair outside, industriously exhibit the same to the view of their friends & neighbors; others, corrupt, and willing to receive, in hand or in promise, the wages of iniquity, frame and propagate lies and slanders against the upright citizens who stand in their patron's way: and thus he advances to the object of his ambition.

Whether by such means Mr. Jefferson rose to power—and with him his numerous adherents in all parts of the United States—those who have had a knowledge of public affairs for three and twenty years past, will be able to decide. They will recollect the opposition to the federal plan of administering the government begun soon after Mr. Jefferson took a seat in the cabinet as secretary of state; and the establishment of the National Gazette, in 1791 or 1792, under his patronage, and edited by a clerk in his office, who received a salary from the public treasury, as translator of the French language; while much, I believe the greater part, of his duty, was performed by another clerk to whom Mr. Jefferson himself would sometimes lend a hand, that the worthy editor might not be withdrawn from his "useful labours," in undermining the administration of Washington. This editor, if I mistake not, has long been receiving his reward as loan officer for South Carolina—They will also recollect the Aurora, in which paper slanders of Washington and the federal administration were so frequent or rather so constant than an Aurora without them, I have heard it remarked, was considered as a phenomenon. The yellow fever took off its first editor prior to Mr. Jefferson's presidency. The public rewards of the succeeding editor are well known: first, for some years, the lucrative place of printer and stationer to one or both houses of Congress: the second, the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment conferred by Jefferson: the third, the office of the adjutant general, recently, by the appointment of Mr. Madison. No one will forget the atro-

cious libels on Washington and Adams, in the book entitled "The Prospect before us," written by Callender under the immediate patronage and pay of Mr. Jefferson; of which we have the evidence under his own hand, in his letters to Callender. For these libels Callender was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be fined and imprisoned. Mr. Jefferson, soon afterwards coming to the Presidency, pardoned the culprit, and ordered the fine, which the Marshal had collected, to be restored to him! Another democratic printer who had libelled a respectable federalist in Connecticut, of which the libeller was convicted in a court of justice, and punished, was (like the Aurora editor) selected for a military office, and appointed a captain of dragoons.

Most of the states in the Union, if not all, had newspapers vending the same drugs, to poison the minds of the people; with what success, the Nation too well knows, in the ascent of Jefferson and then of Madison to the chair of state, and by the evils brought on our country under their administrations.

Certain it is, that Mr. Jefferson, acquiring with the presidency, an extensive patronage, used it to reward his zealous adherents, who had promoted his election; removing from office faithful men, the greater part of whom had been selected by Washington, in numerous cases to reward them for their revolutionary services, particularly in the army. A general removal, however, of all the federal officers, at one stroke, would at that time, have shocked even democracy itself: Mr. Jefferson, therefore, turned them out by degrees; and in a few, a very few instances, impatient as he was to provide for his followers, left Death, more exorable, more forbearing, to make room for them.

In this way, Mr. Jefferson obtained a host of flatterers, eulogists, and advocates, spread over all parts of the U. S. and interested to exaggerate his merits where he simply performed his duty, and to extenuate or conceal, to excuse or justify, his faults and evil deeds. And to extend his sphere of influence, apostasy from correct principles was sure of a reward. Thus public offices have operated as bribes, to secure the devotion of fellow-labourers in the work of deception, and to make proselytes of others whose virtue was not firm enough to resist the temptation. And the same arts and devices to retain, as originally to acquire power, being diligently practised, the public delusion has been continued; and the eyes and ears of multitudes remain shut against conviction. Yet it is their interest to know the truth; and many pens and voices have been employed to display and proclaim it—and not wholly in vain. Others are to be made sensible of their errors by suffering; and happy will it be for them and the country, if sufferings, severe sufferings, lead them to inquire "what is the cause, who is the author of them?"—Were the question put to me, I should answer in the words of an intelligent and experienced democratic senator of the U. S. just at the close of Mr. Jefferson's eight years administration—"Mr. Jefferson has been the cause of all the calamities which afflict our country." This declaration was made to me in the senate chamber.

Here an honest citizen, in the simplicity of his heart, would ask—"And did that senator, with this knowledge and avowal, remain a democrat, and continue, for a series of years, to support that very administration which has produced these calamities?"—Yes, and thereby maintained his own popularity at home!

I have formerly published an observation of this kind—That the misrepresentations, false notions, and unfounded prejudices, successfully propagated to subvert the federal administration, had been so strongly inculcated and impressed on the majority of the people, that they were not now to be contradicted and eradicated by their leaders, who could not attempt it without hazarding their popularity, and consequently the loss of their offices or public stations; therefore

the delusion remained, and continued to be cherished, although at the expense of the best interests, and at the hazard of the safety and liberty of our country—as, for the same cause, its peace has since been sacrificed. Take, for an illustration, a recent example of a zealous warman in the last congress. The fact is stated in a letter now before me from another member highly respectable for his discernment and integrity. His letter, dated Feb. 11, 1812, contains the following passage: "I then entered into some conversation with — on the smallness of the object which we should calculate to obtain even by a successful war with G. Britain, and upon the very equivocal proofs which we had of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. He assented: but added, "the government is got into a deplorable situation—how can they be extricated?" and (says he) had I been a member of Congress, with the views of our foreign relations which I have now, I should have cut off my right hand sooner than have voted for those measures which have brought us into our present situation."—But his popularity depended on his supporting the system of measures he thus forcibly condemned; and therefore he did support them. The same war-member, early in the late session of congress, accosted another member in this manner—"You must not take it amiss, if in the course of the session I abuse you in a speech in the house: for, next to Pickering, you are the most obnoxious to the republicans, of any man in the U. S. and having a competitor for a seat in congress, in my district, I shall abuse you abominably, to satisfy my constituents that I am a zealous republican!" Here we have the concurring testimony of another democratic member of congress, that the "deplorable situation" of the government and the country, was produced by the system of measures formed by Jefferson (for congress almost implicitly adopted his plans) and persevered in by his successor Madison, in the management of our foreign relations:—that is, chiefly of our affairs with G. Britain and France. Of the general prosperity of the U. S. when Mr. Jefferson entered on his presidency, we have his own public testimony—that they were then "in the full tide of successful experiment;" Now we unfortunately know, they are at dead low water.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
April 16, 1813.
From the U. S. Gazette.

We cannot sufficiently express our contempt of that species of popular cant, that represents certain questions to be above party consideration. What is a party consideration? It is a question involving our rights and interests; the welfare of our families for centuries to come. Every tie that binds man to the earth which he inhabits, is decidedly a party consideration. The man who is dead to questions of this nature, is a monster; and so far from being elevated above human nature, sinks incomparably below that of a brute. If the brightest angel of Heaven should become incarnate, and in times like these belong to no party, he would be unworthy of assuming the character of a man. But these men, who boast that they can emancipate themselves from the obligations of all human virtue, and be utterly insensible to the question whether their countrymen are to become freemen or slaves, whether their wives and families shall repose in safety or not, whether the laws shall rule or a tyrant instead of them, these are the men who boast superiority or virtue. They are men beneath the notice of gentlemen of honour, who can break their plighted faith and confidence to the party to whom they profess to belong. As a shameless apology they represent that the life of Washington passed away in attempting to establish a system of policy beneath the notice of virtue so towering as theirs. They declare that they are above the obligations of honour, and have arrived

at such a soaring pitch of moral sublimity, that they can utter falsehoods without injury, and break their faith without an impeachment of their virtue. It is a species of moral felony, and the same in turpitude and audacity, as if a criminal indicted for theft should declare that the law prohibiting the exercise of his nimble fingers in his neighbours pocket, was beneath the notice and regard of such felonious virtue as his own.

We were told by the war party at the time we commenced hostilities, that the war would not affect our valuable coasting trade, nor our foreign commerce except with G. Britain and her dependencies; a contrary opinion was treated with contempt; and considered as an evidence of a criminal partiality for the British nation by the political empiricks who now unfortunately direct the destinies of this country. We now see and experience a total annihilation of both our coasting trade, and foreign commerce, except so much as our enemy for his own convenience, and that of his allies, permits us to carry on! We are reduced to this degrading and humiliating situation without the satisfaction of being able to make even a struggle for our relief. The almost unexampled gallantry of our little navy, neither has, nor can afford our commerce any aid, and has been of no other use, than to show us that if the advice of Washington had been pursued, we might have given security to our commerce, on the ocean, and not now have been idly contending for it, by making war upon the Indians, and the inoffensive inhabitants of the Canadas—the destruction of the former, and the conquest of the latter, will contribute nothing to the security of either our coasting or foreign trade, nor add one cent to the value of our articles of exportation. The whole system of our operations, is as absurd and ridiculous, as to search for whales in the Allegany mountains, and for elephants in the Atlantic ocean.

[Penn. Farmer]

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles. ALSO GROCERIES, Ironmongery and Stationary. All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. 2 tf.
May 6.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shows his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward. FREDERICK MACKUBIN.
March 11.

NOTICE.

The assessors of Anne Arundel county, will particularly take notice that the board of commissioners request their separate returns on the 17th inst. that being the day adjourned to, to receive their returns—They will also recollect the fine annexed to delinquents. BELT.
By order, H. G. Munroe.

2X Com.

Mail Stages to Baltimore
Commenced on Monday last, the 8th instant to run daily, by setting out from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and vice versa. The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither pains nor expense has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of giving general satisfaction.
Fare and allowance of baggage as before, all baggage at the risk of the owner.
JOHN GADSBY,
N. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
April 29.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomac and Chesapeake Navigation Lottery, second drawing.
1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
1 do. 1,000
1 do. 500
1 do. 100
Besides the following Stationary Prizes:
1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
1 do. 1,000
1 do. 500
1 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class, besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize.
Present price of tickets \$9.
TICKETS & SHARES
Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN,
Book-seller, Georgetown.
I have sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.
All orders for tickets particularly tendered to. Prizes Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets.—All lottery information gratis.

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the coming season, at Westbury on Westover, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a year to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares.—Pasture gratis—but not to be answerable for escapes.
William Pritchard, manager.
April 1.

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN,
Who understands plain cooking and sewing—one from the country would be preferred.—Such an one that can be well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a place by applying at this office.
April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, se.

In application to me the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and also stated in his petition that he is indebted for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, on the third Monday of September next, notice to his creditors to appear before county court of said county on the said Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, 1813. hundred and thirteen.
Richard H. Harwood.
April 29.

Anne-Arundel County, se.

In application to me, the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHEATON, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, 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 in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and also stated in his petition that he is indebted for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Wheaton be discharged from imprisonment, and by a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before county court of said county, on the third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Wheaton should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1813.
Richard H. Harwood.