

reduction which are employed, to induce our sailors and our soldiers to desert, but has it done all that it ought to have done to prevent it? and that extreme facility with which when they wish it (au besoin) men drawn off from their country and their sovereign are naturalized does it accord with the incontestable right of governments to recover even without DEMANDING THEM* their subjects whom artifice or force has drawn off from their service; and France, sir, has it not given on this subject as on many others, an example of the reciprocal respect which governments owe to each other, and which they observe in Europe even in the midst of the horrors of war? and have I not already warned the executive council to put an end to these abuses? Have I not warned them that the indemnity due for the loss of the French ship the Impetuous, burnt by the enemy within a cable's length of your coast, ought to be decreed, (statuee) and paid without delay—and the subterfuges (permet me to use the expression, I know no other to convey my idea) and the subterfuges I say, which have been employed to delay, (a journey) that indemnity, have made of that act of violence on the part of our enemies, a direct offence of the U. States against France. What more could you do, what more could you leave undone, sir, if you had a treaty of alliance with our enemies?

You will find it convenient, sir, that I abridge the enumeration of all the subjects of complaint, which the federal government has given to France, since my residence in the United States, and that I refer to my correspondence with the department of state.

I confine myself here to calling the attention, and the attention the most serious of the executive council, to another grievance of the most serious kind—I know not what could more sensibly offend (offenser) the French Empire.

I commence, sir, by agreeing that no government has a right to interfere with the particular or municipal laws of other countries, because it is supposed with reason that every government will so far respect itself as to circumscribe the effect of these local institutions and to stop the licentiousness which the feebleness of laws always gives birth to, and the digressions (les ecarts) of which may offend foreign powers. Can one suppose that it was easy to avoid the just reproaches of sovereigns for offences of this kind where the weakness (la vice) of the institutions, and the want of action or of power in the depositaries of political authority, render useless a trial of the means of repression?—You have foreseen, sir, that I am about to address you, on the INDEMNITY LIBERTY OF SAYING EVERY THING, OF WRITING EVERY THING AND OF PRINTING EVERY THING.

I am very far from believing that the excesses of your press have occupied for an instant the thoughts of the Emperor King, my master, but as it respects this subject, (a set regard) I am here as the organ of the whole French Empire, and, if I do not see without pain, the ravages (ravages) which the delirium of the insensate writers, occasions amongst yourselves you will judge that I do not bear without indignation, all that people permit themselves to say or to write against France, her institutions, and the SACRED PERSON OF HER AUGUST REPRESENTATIVE.

You will see, sir, that on this subject, as on all others, the redress of grievances is an indispensable pre-requisite to the formation of a new treaty between the two powers.

It was sufficiently painful to me to address you (entretenir) on the complaints of France against the United States, without laying them open to you in the form of an official note. I have thought that a simple letter, the tone of which would approach nearer to that of our conferences, would produce the same effect with you sir, whose liberal principles and loyal character are known to me. I have thought that you would be afflicted as I am, at the obstacles (intraves) which the preceding administration has been able to place in the way of a hearty reconciliation (a un rapprochement plus intime) between our governments, and which their mutual interest renders more necessary than ever.

* This is a justification of the attack of the Chesapeake, and the whole passage supports the pretension to consider as null the naturalization of foreign seamen.

I have thought also, that I could even on a subject so serious, (grave) and without deviating from or with propriety (sans blamer les convenances) adopt a mode of communication more analogous to the conformity of our views and our efforts to maintain harmony between France & the U. S. and have found here too the satisfaction of being able to offer to your sentiments a new tribute of respect.

Receive, sir, the homage of my high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1813.

PEACE CANDIDATES.

ANNE ARUNDEL.
BENJAMIN ALLEIN,
HORATIO RIDOUT,
DR. ARCHIBALD DORSEY,
M. J. CHARLES S. RIDGELY.

TALBOT.
Ed. N. Hambleton, Jabez Caldwell,
James Seth, Alexander Hands.

CAROLINE.
William Potter, John Young,
Richard Hughlett, William McDonald

WORCESTER.
E. K. Wilson, R. J. H. Handy,
Th. N. Williams, Littleton Quinton.

CECIL.
William Lusby, Samuel Hogg,
John R. Evans, Robert Evans.

KENT.
Jervis Spencer, Joseph Brown, Ath.
Frederic Boyer, Bedingfield Hands

DORCHESTER.
John Stewart, Richard Tootell,
Benj. W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith.

QUEEN ANNE'S.
Samuel Betts, Gibson Emory,
James Massey, Charles Hobbes.

ALLEGANY.
William Hilleary, George McCulloh,
George Robinson, Beal Howard.

FREDERICK.
John Thomas, Joshua Delaplane,
John H. Thomas, John Grahame.

WASHINGTON.
William Fitzhugh, George Brent,
Col. Wm. Vanlear, Robt. Hughes.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Follow-Citizens.

I do declare myself a Candidate, at the ensuing Election, to represent this County in the House of Delegates.

To prevent misrepresentations, I take the liberty to state, that I am an advocate for an honourable peace, but until it can be obtained, I wish the war to be carried on with spirit and with energy
Chas. Sterett Ridgely.
Oaklands, 6th Sept. 1813.

Whether it be the policy of this country to give extraordinary encouragement to the emigration of foreigners, is a subject which has at different times occupied the attention, and employed the pens, of able politicians. Some have thought, that increasing our population in this way would be attended with many beneficial consequences to the country, while others have as strenuously maintained a contrary opinion. Before the country was divided by political schisms, and each party was known by a particular denomination, this was considered a subject of no small importance. Every one, therefore, who felt himself particularly interested in the fate of this new republican government, which had been just established, occupied some portion of his attention upon the means best calculated to obtain the object which had cost the country so much blood and treasure. Among the earliest of these writers after the revolution, was Mr. Jefferson, and had he continued to express the same sentiments which are contained in his Notes on Virginia, he might have been at this time less popular with that class of people. While foreigners comply with our laws they should be entitled to all the benefits to be derived from them; yet many of our ablest statesmen have believed, that our naturalization laws were greatly defective, and founded in part in a wrong policy. The reasons for such an opinion may be as well collected from the extract we have taken from the Notes on Virginia as any where, for this was written before the author's mind had been warped and biased by the violence of party. The same sentiments which are contained in this extract, have at different times and on

different occasions been expressed by influential federalists, and nothing has ever kindled a more furious hatred against them, among this exotic class of citizens. National legislation could not be better employed than in making provisions against the too free admission of foreigners to all the privileges of citizenship; yet the rules should not be so rigid as to discourage, in any considerable degree, their emigration. There might be other restraints than those which now exist, which would be salutary to the interests of this government, yet it would be too unpopular, at this time, for our wise men to meddle with. As most of the foreigners now in this country are attached to the reigning party, and among the warmest of its supporters, we cannot help thinking that these sentiments of Mr. Jefferson will be read with some degree of interest. The query which he has raised will admit of much discussion both pro and con, and as the federalists have generally been treated with great liberality by emigrants for taking the negative of the question, we should be glad to see what effect the following remarks of our philosophical author will have on their minds.

"The present desire of America is to produce rapid population by a great importation of foreigners as possible. But is this founded in good policy? The advantage proposed is the multiplication of numbers. Now let us suppose for example only, that in this state, we could double our numbers in one year by the importation of foreigners; and this is a greater accession than the most sanguine advocate for emigration has a right to expect. Then I say, beginning with a double stock, we shall attain any given degree of population only 27 years and three months sooner than if we proceed on our single stock. If we propose four millions and a half as a competent population for this state, we should be 54 1/2 years attaining it, could we at once double our numbers; and 81 3/4 years, if we rely on natural propagation."

I have taken the term of four millions and a half of inhabitants for example sake only. Yet I am persuaded it is a greater number than the country spoken of, considering how much invaluable land it contains, can clothe and feed without a material change in the quality of their diet. But are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society to harmonize as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles. Ours perhaps are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural right and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies. Yet, from such, we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. These principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, & render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience, during the present contest, for a verification of these conjectures. But, if they be not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience 27 years and 3 months longer, for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable? Suppose 20 millions of republican Americans thrown all of a sudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners to our present numbers would produce a similar effect here."

These were the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, and as they were not written under the influence of party feelings, but were the offspring of cool deliberation, they are entitled to attention.

Yesterday morning embarked from this place for French-Town, between five and six hundred U. S. troops, under the command of Col. Pickens, destined for the northern frontier.

After what has been so repeatedly said about Major Ridgely's having declined an election as a Representative to the next General Assembly, the notice which is this day published from him, must be highly gratifying to his friends. The sentiments contained therein are in exact accordance with the feelings of every federalist, every true republican, in the country. No true American wishes to see his country degraded by a dishonourable treaty of peace; and after an experiment, if it be found that no other can be obtained, every citizen, of whatever political denomination he may be, should cry amen to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Our war-hawks, like other wise and patriotic men, will sometimes run into strange inconsistencies. Among the reasons assigned for the declaration of hostilities, it was urged, that it was the wish of a great majority of the people, and the wishes of the majority ought to be gratified. This last is admitted to be true, and the question is, are the majority in favour of the war?

Again, it is said, that while the question was under consideration, every man had a right to advocate or condemn it, according to his own opinion of the propriety or folly of it. But as soon as war was declared, no man had a right to oppose it in thought, word or deed. Now if this be all true, it necessarily follows, that the war, disastrous as it has hitherto proved and will continue to prove, is never to have an end. Because, according to the notion of these people, it is to be carried on as long as the people approve of it; and it is to be approved of by the people as long as it is carried on.

Very different, and as I humbly conceive much more correct, is the doctrine of the friends of peace. They do not claim the privilege of opposing the war by force, or of refusing obedience to any law for prosecuting the war while it remains in force. If they are taxed, however improper the purpose for which the tax is laid, they will pay their proportion of it. But they claim a right to investigate the motives of the makers of that, as well as of every other law, and to express their frank and honest opinions upon this as well as upon every other subject.

They will not loan their money to prosecute a war which, in their consciences, they believe to be unnecessary and ruinous; but they admit it to be the right, and consider it the duty of the war-hawks, the men who have pledged their lives and fortunes in support of the war, to loan their money. They will not themselves enlist into the army, but they do not say that those who think differently from them, with respect to the policy of the war, should also refuse the bounty money; nay, they are at a loss to imagine, how men who consider this to be a war in defence of some of our dearest rights, and that it is the solemn duty of every real American to give to it all the support in his power, can yet refuse to fall into the ranks, when men are so much wanted, and money cannot procure them.

The friends of peace say that every man should act according to the convictions of his own judgment, and that those who approve of the war ought to make every sacrifice in support of it. The war-hawks, on the other hand, seem to think, that every man should act contrary to his own convictions; and tell us, that peace-men should fight all the battles, and advance all the money, while they, the approvers of the war, and the very men who have plunged us into it; shew no great willingness to contribute either money or personal services.

The war-men tell us, that the war ought to be continued, because congress has declared it. The friends of peace say, it ought to be concluded if the people are opposed to it; and whether the majority be for or against the war, can only be determined by the elections.

Those who approve of the war will vote for men like themselves, and nobody can blame them. Those on the

other hand who think that we are engaged in a ruinous war, that nothing but peace can save the country, who are tired of doing militia duty, and do not like to be loaded with taxes for the prosecution of such a war, while their crops are rotting on their hands, and they are utterly unable to pay taxes, will vote for peace-men. We shall then know on which side a majority of the people are.

It would be strange if any man who is against the war should yet vote for war-men, and thereby furnish an excuse for the continuance of the war, because, as every body knows, the war will be continued as long as the people vote for its friends.

A SINGLEMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

In justification of the war in which we are now engaged, and which is continued for the sole purpose of exempting foreign seamen from the claims of their country, it is alleged that we are bound to afford them protection, and not to protect them would be a flagrant breach of duty. Without entering into any inquiry with respect to the correctness of this doctrine, it may be affirmed, without danger of contradiction, that government is under at least as strong obligations to protect native born citizens, and have no right to protect the foreigner at the expense of the rights and security of the native. Now all will admit, that protection has not been afforded to the native citizens, and the officers of government have told us that so long as we are at war with a nation so decidedly superior to us as sea, as England, so long will it be cut of the power of Mr. Madison to afford protection to our citizens. This being the case, might not the pretended claim of foreign seamen to our protection, be abandoned, for the sake of the clear, undisputed, and universally acknowledged rights of natives; or shall we go on with this war, and submit to the loss of our property, in the vain expectation, by a continuance of hostilities, of protecting a set of runaways, who cease here merely for employment, who feel no attachment to the country, and who will leave the country and enter again into the service of England, whenever that service is found more lucrative than any which can be had in America.

The following communication to the editors of the Federal Republican, shews what detestable falsehoods, what mean devices, are made use of in Cecil county, to poison the minds of the people against the Governor of the state. Instead of any neglect of duty on the part of his Excellency, such has been his devotedness to the interests of his fellow-citizens, and the many arduous duties the difficulties of the times have imposed on him, that he has won the esteem and approbation of many of his political opponents, who are governed in their decisions by candour. No man could have displayed a greater degree of patriotism, as far as personal services would go, than he has done on all occasions, whenever the enemy has been our neighbourhood. His conduct needs, however, no panegyric from us, but we wish to caution those of our fellow-citizens who are easily misled by misrepresentations, to beware of the falsehoods that are fabricated against him.

From the Federal Republican.

CECIL COUNTY.

The war hawks of Cecil County have been surprisingly active in their fall in electioneering; endeavouring by every species of intrigue and dissimulation to shake the firmness and political stability of the peace party, and they are sanguine in their expectations of success in obtaining it. They make no hesitation in stooping to every artifice however degrading and ungenerous, to determine the power and influence of the federalists, which he it said to the honor of the county, shewed itself so predominant last year, and beyond doubt will do it this. Their hopes of success are grounded on a speech made by one of their most influential characters in the district of Elkton, together with misrepresentations

From the Federal Gazette.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

MONTAIGNE, in one of his essays, observes, that "we should judge of people's actions by their intentions, however beneficial this opinion may be, or however justly the maxim

of a governor and council, which are not as they are artful, as contemned as their authors, and as ungenerous as they are spurious. Their meetings have generally been held in some remote corner of a village and collected by sending written invitations to those they considered so dead to the silent admonitions of conscience and shame, and so careless of their dignity and respect as to attend. Notwithstanding all these precautions, their places of rendezvous have been discovered by the friends of peace, and their proceedings have met with that approbrium and ridicule they so richly merited. To avoid which in future they intend to assemble at the midnight hour, in some deserted mansion or perhaps in the impervious recesses of some forest or swamp, when the rest of the creation are bound in the slumbers of Morpheus, with their centinels and pickets, to avoid all fear of detection, and to recite the goodness and power of the grand Emperor and his partizans in this country, with none but the surrounding woods and doleful howls to witness. I leave the reader to judge for himself, what must be the intentions of meetings like these removed from the habitations of man to the woods and swamps, the haunts of savage wild beasts for concealment. Does not this wear in its aspect conviction and a sense of shame and guilt? If they have nothing but the interest of the country at heart, why do they not hold their meetings in open day, and give general notice and thereby afford the federalists a chance, not only of hearing but refuting their assertions; but guilt loves darkness rather than light.—Their views are to cram the ignorant with falsehoods and misrepresentations, when there is none to detect or refute.

It is impossible to speak of their conduct in their midnight meetings. Their guards and pickets were so near to their posts, as to prevent all intrusion, and I must content myself with speaking of one held in day in which Jeremiah Causden officiated as spokesman. I scorn to delineate the private character of any man, but will shew a few of his assertions as a specimen of his political. He made no hesitation in telling the people the governor was striving to withhold the money due for militia services as long as possible with a desire of rendering the war unpopular, and that he appointed Mr. Meredith, at Easton, as a resistor of militia accounts only with a view of occasioning delay. Was ever misrepresentation so plainly depicted upon any assertion? Every man who ever read a newspaper must know, that no such power is vested in the governor, and that it is a necessary precaution used by the legislature. He told them there was \$1,000 dollars appropriated to defray the expences of Elkton exclusively, and that he ought to have deposited it in the bank, and suffered the pay-master of the regiment to have expended what he saw fit, and to have sent the remainder, together with the accounts, to the governor again, and then they would have got their money without any trouble or delay.

Again—He stated in glaring colors the hatred which he said the federalists had always manifested towards France and their pretended ardority to England; and moreover stated, that they were willing at any time to plunge themselves into a war with France without cause, and with reluctance entered the lists with Great Britain.

But we have every reason to believe, that these misrepresentations will detect themselves, and that the peace party will have so great a majority this year as to bear down all opposition for the future. The gentleman need not think to impose upon the people of Cecil county by his insinuations against the governor and council; nor by asserting in the federalists a partiality to Great-Britain, or an undue hatred to France. There is too much good sense in these honest people to be led astray by him, or the puppets of French influence. They have not yet so degenerated from that patriotism and virtue, that once animated Franklin, a Hamilton, and a Washington.

Cecil, Sept. 3, 1813.

From the Federal Gazette.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

MONTAIGNE, in one of his essays, observes, that "we should judge of people's actions by their intentions, however beneficial this opinion may be, or however justly the maxim