

POET'S CORNER.

From the Christian Observer.

ON HEBREWS, IV. 15.

When gathering clouds around I view
And days are dark and friends are few,
On him I lean who not in vain,
Experienced every human pain;

THE ADDRESS OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE

In the County Hunterdon New-Jersey.

The friends of peace of the county of Hunterdon, assembled at Flemington on the lawful day of nomination, for the purpose of consulting and agreeing upon a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election,

The evils of a ruinous war are now experienced by our once happy land. The melancholy forebodings of the wise and good, which so generally impressed the minds of the people of New-Jersey, without regard to former political distinctions,

No single advantage has yet arisen from a state of hostility. The country is suffering under a general stagnation of trade. Foreign goods, by long habit, become the necessities and comforts of life, have risen to double their former prices,

The experiment of war has now been tried—and all that was promised by its advocates has utterly failed. Army after army has been defeated or cut off; and the repeated attempts to over run and conquer the feeble and thinly peopled provinces of Canada, have proved abortive.

This war to achieve, as was pretended, the "Liberty of the Seas," has driven our vessels from the ocean—the quarrel about "Stilior's Rights," has sent our suffering seamen, by thousands to British prisons; deprived tens of thousands of their accustomed means of livelihood, and left thousands to beg or to starve.

Who can paint the sufferings, who describe the afflictions engendered by war, the ravages of the sword, or the pestilence and disease that ever follow in its train. The widows and the orphans! Who can bind up their wounds, who supply the places of their protectors and fathers?

Among the many instances which might be adduced to justify this assertion, the appropriation of 14,000 dollars for the purchase of new furniture for the household of the Presidential palace, in addition to the proceeds of the sales of the old furniture, and to his salary of 25,000 dollars a year, at this embarrassing period of taxation and distress, is a remarkable proof.

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they bow with submission. But they will continue to exercise their rights of freemen and free citizens; to examine the conduct of public men, and judge of the propriety and usefulness of public measures. These privileges they inherit from their fathers; they are their birth right; and the blood and toil, and treasure of the revolution, sacrificed to ensure and perpetuate them, was a price too high to suffer them to be yielded to those who inculcate the slavish doctrine of "passive obedience and nonresistance."

Against the arbitrary arrests of their fellow-citizens, by the military—against the tyranny of standing armies—the invasion of private rights, the violation of domestic security, which have been wantonly and unconstitutionally exercised, under cover of military authority, since the commencement of the war, this meeting does most solemnly protest. In these measures they perceive the openings to despotic power, & the prelude to the destruction of the freedom of the people and the happiness of their country.

Added to the catalogue of suffering, privations and distresses—the loss of lives and of property, a monstrous national debt is already accumulated and increasing beyond example. The expenses of the war are enormous—and waste and prodigality have gone hand-in-hand with disgrace and defeat.

Burdensome exactions, the certain attendants of war, are now to be levied upon the people in the forms of a house and land tax, a stamp tax, a salt tax, a shop tax, a carriage tax, a sugar tax, and an auction tax—and these burthens are levied when the people through the evils of war, are rendered less able to bear or support them. The weight of debt and taxes is accumulating and bearing down the people—and generations to come must feel the evils and pressure of this great calamity.

From this depth of embarrassment and perplexity, the prospect of peace but faintly gleams. The means of coercion upon the enemy are futile and vain. The infatuated managers at Washington have twice rejected the offer of a truce since they rashly declared this war; and now, when fear hath come upon them, Britain in her turn appears to mock at their calamity. Having failed in her first efforts to obtain a reconciliation, she seems to regard with equal eye our enmity and friendship; she sees our wide spread commerce rivalling her own, swept from the ocean, and the expanse of the watery world surrendered to her sole dominion. To this fatal result has the blind policy of the advocates of war reduced their once flourishing and happy country.

The causes of war, if any such did exist, have long since been done away. The orders in council, as soon as the French repealing decree was made known, were rescinded. This Britain had promised and this she performed—but neither this manifestation of a disposition for peace, nor the permission granted to our citizens to bring home in safety their immense property in England, had any effect to soften the hearts of administration or to lead them to corresponding dispositions for peace.

The occasional injuries from impressment, which are now made the pretext for continuing the war, England has again declared her willingness to redress; and has redressed. Her ambassador at Washington, in one of his last letters before war was declared, spontaneously offered to restore every American sailor in the British navy the moment they were pointed out. On the subject of impressment the most extravagant and false statements are published for the purpose of justifying the war and exciting the people to revenge. It is also deserving of remark, that in those parts of the country where impressment, if it did exist to the extent pretended, would be the most sensibly felt, the war, for such a cause, is decidedly disapproved and earnestly opposed; while the states of the south and west, who have neither ships nor sailors make impressment the theme of their unceasing clamours for war and bloodshed.

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The friends of peace see no just nor adequate cause for this war. They see no prospect of its accomplishing the objects for which it is pretendedly waged; and were even these points to be attained by it, which, however, there is scarcely any probability, still the cost would exceed ten thousand times their value to the country, when obtained. The war is a war, not of self-defence but of foreign invasion—carrying its evils and its ravages among the people of the Canadas who have done us no injury; who have given us no offence—Against such a war conscience and duty compel the friends of peace most solemnly to protest; while the great interests of their country, interwoven with their own, second the dictates of morality and religion, and urge them to every lawful exertion to stop the further effusion of human blood.

The voice of New-Jersey, both in the general and state government, has been pronounced in favour of peace. Peace can yet be obtained on honourable and advantageous terms, if but sought in the spirit of peace. Whatever interested men may say—those who fatten upon the blood and calamities of their own country; those who grow rich by the jobs and contracts and offices of war—Peace may and can be restored, if the people, true to themselves and their country, steadfastly discountenance war and its abettors.

The friends of peace of the county of Hunterdon, solemnly impressed with the awful situation of their country, are anxious to bury all former differences of opinions. In this spirit they have selected their candidates without reference to former distinctions of party, and they cordially and earnestly invite the liberal and honest of all classes and descriptions to unite with them in one more effort to save their country.

Let us fellow-citizens, unite as brethren to do away these party bickerings; these illiberal persecutions, which have so long distracted the commonwealth, and which have finally led to that great calamity which now overspreads as a thick cloud the hopes and prosperity of our country. Even those who may believe that this war was necessary, must now at least be convinced that the men who have brought it upon us are utterly incompetent and unfit to carry it on. If persisted in, they will assuredly ruin their country, as they have already covered it with shame and disgrace. There is no hope for the nation, but in a speedy termination of the war, and there is no prospect that this will be accomplished, but by the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, AUDIBLY, REPEATEDLY AND FIRMLY pronounced in their elections, that they are THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

DAVID BISHOP, Chairman. BENJ. SMITH, Secretary.

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NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for a large and commodious main road, to run from Magruder's Tavern, in Prince-George's county, through the said county and Anne-Arundel county, the most convenient and direct route to a ferry on Patuxent river, called and known by the name of Craggs' or Hammond's Ferry, thence from the said Magruder's Tavern, through Prince-George's county, the most convenient and direct route, to intersect a new road (not long since laid out through the said counties from the city of Annapolis to the Federal City) not far from the South East corner of Archibald Van-Horn, Esquire's, farm, whereon he now lives, and from thence to run with the said Annapolis road to the line of the District of Columbia.

On Monday the 20th September a seconded from the service of the subscriber, an apprentice lad, aged 20 years on the 15th of August last past, named John C. Richards, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, dark eyes and hair, which curls on his temples, wide mouth, and thick nose, when speaking hastily has a small impediment in his speech, when dressed in his clothing unknown, as he had a variety. Any person apprehending said apprentice, and bringing him to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by.

WILLIAM COE. N.B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said apprentice.

W. C. 3w. 2 September 30.

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Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON. Sensible of the liberal encouragement which he has received since his commencement of the above businesses in this city, returns unfeigned thanks to his patrons, who he hopes will continue their favours.

N. B. Orders from the country punctually attended to, and all work executed with neatness and dispatch. 3w. 2 Sept. 23, 1813.

NOTICE. CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE. September 20, 1813. The stockholders of this Institution, will please take notice that the second instalment of five DOLLARS, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board, J. STERETT, Cash'r. 2 Sept. 30.

Farmers Bank of Mary'd. 20th September, 1813. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Stock of said Bank, for six months, ending the first of October next, to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By his Excellency Levin Winder, esq. Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, on the night of the twenty-sixth day of August last, the Barn of Sebastian Graff, esq. of Frederick county, was burnt down, and there is reason to believe that some evil-disposed person set fire to the same: And whereas it is of importance that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such daring outrages should be brought to punishment—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. LEV. WINDER. NISIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

To be published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Frederick-Town Herald, and Plain Dealer. Sept. 23, 1813.

A. A. County, to wit: I hereby certify, that William Cowdon, a free man of colour, living opposite the paper mill on the Fredericktown turnpike road, brought before the subscriber, a justice of the peace, as a stray, a ROAN MARE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, trots and canters. Given under my hand this tenth day of September, 1813. William P. Mathews.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3w. 3 Sept. 23.

Notice is hereby given, That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne-Arundel county. 8w. 3 September 17.

NOTICE. I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on my plantation in South River Neck, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders, without any favour or affection. RICHARD BATTEE. 3w. 3 Sept. 16th, 1813.

NOTICE. There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of this state for a road, to commence at a landing occupied by the Messieurs Boones, on a creek called Deep Creek, that makes out of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel county, and to run from the said landing, along on the same tract of a large cart road, now used by the said Boones, and others, until it intersects the public main road, at the back of the Messieurs Boones peach orchard, that leads from Broad Neck up through the neighbourhood of Magothy river.

W. C. 3w. 3 Sept. 16.

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards—\$2 00 Bound.

The Report Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

Daily Federal Republican At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives. By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantages situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the same and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished; and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the success of the most of them. They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied—If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in its house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Current Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discolouring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, require every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information derived from some other than the pure source now relied on. It is to be presumed that patronage to mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from Salubria, near Edgar's-Town, Washington county, Md. on the 14th inst a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 7 or 7 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 20 and 21 years of age and was raised in the neighbourhood of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who secures him in any goal in the State, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STUBBS. Washington County, 2 July 15th, 1813.

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[VOL. LXXI.]

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From the Boston Gazette. LETTER III. To the People of the United States.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The facts detailed in my second letter, some of which had been communicated to the editors of the Federal Republican in the beginning of February, abundantly justify Mr. Hanson's statement in the House of Representatives, during the last session of congress, that the mediation of Russia had been refused to the president many weeks before the close of their winter session (which was on the 3d of March) and had been rejected.

To disprove the correctness of Mr. Hanson's statement, Mr. Grundy on the 27th of July, said he would give to the house information on the subject from the highest authority, the Secretary of State itself, Mr. Monroe, a memorandum in whose hand writing, he said he held in his hand; and which he had substantially as follows:

On the 26th of Feb. 1813, Mr. Daschkoff asked an interview with Mr. Monroe, without expressing the object. In a few days afterwards, (here Mr. Grundy taking his ground from the memorandum) said he was the 1st, 2d, 3d or 4th of March an interview took place in which Mr. Daschkoff proposed the mediation of Russia to effect a peace between the U. S. and G. Britain.

Mr. Monroe communicated the offer to the president, who consulted the members of the administration, and they advised its acceptance. This being decided, Mr. Daschkoff was informed that the president would accept the mediation of his government. In consequence thereof, Mr. Daschkoff on the 8th of March, made a written offer of the mediation, which was accepted in writing on the 11th.

Mr. Goldsborough then rising, observed that a previous offer of the mediation had been made to the president himself. The next day Mr. Daschkoff stated to the house, that he was authorized by the president to say, that he had never received any offer of the Russian mediation except that through Mr. Monroe, directly by the information communicated by Mr. Grundy.

Here it will be proper to introduce a resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. King, on the 2d of June. That the President of the U. S. be requested to cause to be made before the senate copies of the communications from the Emperor of Russia, offering his mediation to bring about a peace between the U. S. and G. B. together with copies of the answers to such communications, and noticing the dates at which the same were respectively received and answered?—The next day the resolution was taken into consideration and negatived.

On this occasion of the senate I must remark, when it is proposed to call on the president for information which secret reasons he would find it convenient to communicate, any way to save him from the embarrassment is, to prevent the call, by negativing the resolution. And I believe it has rarely if ever happened during the last twelve years, that such a negative could not be obtained. I now ask why the president should have been unwilling to give the senate, his constitutional right of advice on the subject of the Russian mediation, proposed to be called for by Mr. King's resolution? Would it have appeared that the Emperor had not made the offer without securing the sanction of the senate? But that Mr. Daschkoff had offered it gratuitously, without the sanction of the Emperor? Would Mr. Madison have accepted the offer without securing the sanction of the senate? Would he have made it? Just as he made the arrangement with Mr. Grundy, without demanding his powers of instructions for entering into it?

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