

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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**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 seated among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives. By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish lists for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be seated in the gallery. For some reason 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 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 late and unutilized abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer, that Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through its report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although sales 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 interest 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 weaknesses 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 the 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 Court 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 discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the pure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to such a source, and 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 Salisbury, near the town of Washington county, Md. on the 14th inst. a negro slave named himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the general color 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 by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STUBBS, Washington County, July 15th, 1813.

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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 offered 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, Mr. Monroe, a memorandum in whose hand writing, he said he held in his hand; and which he read 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 cue from the memorandum) said it 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, agreeably to 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 laid before the senate copies of the communications from the Emperor of Russia, offering his mediation for bringing 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 this resolution was taken into consideration and negatived. On this occasion of the senate I must remark, that when it is proposed to call on the president for information which he is secret reasons he would find it inconvenient to communicate, any way to save him from the embarrassment of the resolution. And I believe it has rarely if ever happened during the last twelve years, that such a negative could not be given. I now ask why the president, should have been unwilling to lay before the senate, his constitutional duty of advice on the subject of the communications, relative to the Russian mediation, proposed to be called for by Mr. King's resolution? Would it have appeared that the Emperor had not made an offer, authorized the tender of his mediation? But that Mr. Daschkoff offered it gratuitously, without authority from the Emperor? Would it have appeared that Mr. Madison accepted the offer without seeing Mr. Daschkoff's assurance to make it? Just as he made an arrangement with Mr. Erskine, without demanding his powers of entering into it?

If such an authority from the Emperor existed, it must from its nature have been a plain, candid, instruction to his minister Daschkoff; and the written offer of the latter must have been equally plain and candid as the instruction. For whatever motives to intrigue in this affair might influence the President and his cabinet, the Russian government could have none; and hence no possible fair reason for withholding the communications in question from the senate can be presumed to exist.

From the facts and reasonings which have now been exhibited, I presume the conclusion of every impartial reader must be, that the offer "formally communicated from his imperial majesty, the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation, as the common friend of the U. States and G. Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them," as stated by the president in his message to congress, was merely the offer of the Russian minister Mr. Daschkoff, without any orders or instructions from his government.

But as I am inquiring into the truth of facts affecting to public welfare, and desire to conceal none which can throw any light on this interesting subject, it is proper for me to add, that I have lately been informed that letters received from Mr. John Quincy Adams, our minister in Russia, mentioned that on the 16th of October last, the Emperor Alexander offered his mediation to Lord Cathcart the British minister and to himself. This I am told, was the verbal information lately given by Mr. Adams's mother to a gentleman in Boston.

To this I answer—that it is not only very possible, but for important reasons before suggested, very probable that the emperor of Russia, with the frankness which appears to be a distinguished trait in his character mentioned to Lord Cathcart and Mr. Adams his willingness and the pleasure it would give him, to act the part of a mediator between the U. S. and G. Britain, to bring about a peace; that he might even desire them, to send their respective governments on the subject; and add, that if acceptable to both, he would formally offer his mediation. But that if he would, in the first instance, positively offer his mediation to the U. S. before he should know whether it be acceptable to either, and especially to G. Britain, his great ally in the war against France, is, for the reasons I have before stated, highly improbable, and in my view altogether incredible.

Let it be remembered, that our administration do not pretend there was any other offer of the Russian mediation than that made by Mr. Daschkoff, first verbally to Mr. Monroe, on the 1st, 2d, 3d or 4th of March, and "formally" in writing on the 8th. That it was on this offer on which (for reasons hereafter to be given) the president eagerly seized; and as he says in his message "determined to avoid intermediate delays, incident to the distance of the parties by a definitive provision for the contemplated negotiation," that is, by immediately appointing and sending his ministers Bayard and Gallatin to St. Petersburg, there to join Mr. Adams, "with the requisite powers to conclude a treaty of peace with the persons clothed with like powers on the part of G. Britain;" without knowing whether G. Britain would accept the Russian mediation, or even whether it had been formally offered to her government. And where the president in his message says, that "an offer was formally communicated to him from his imperial majesty, the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation"—however imposing the language, and calculated to induce the mass of readers to think that the offer came directly from the emperor himself—no more is to be understood than that the offer was formally made by the emperor's minister, Mr. Daschkoff, probably influenced thereto in the manner I shall presently mention. The president's strong language in the case furnishes no proof to the contrary. We unfortunately know to the dishonour and misery of our

country, that the president is capable of giving the sanction of his name and of his authority to unfounded representations whether his own or his ministers; and of colouring public transactions in such manner as to deceive those who are willing to be deceived, together with multitudes of others who not possessing the means of discovering the truth, implicitly believe whatever men in such exalted stations officially and roundly assert or artfully display.

In the case of the "arrangement" before mentioned with Erskine, as I have already had occasion to remark, Mr. Madison in a public message to congress, practiced an artifice which a man of honour perfectly understanding the subject as he did, would have disdained to use; I mean his insinuating that Mr. Erskine being a minister plenipotentiary therefore he had authority to negotiate and conclude a special agreement! Mr. Madison knew this was incorrect. Nay, in communicating that "arrangement" to Congress, he actually refers to Mr. Erskine's "provisional instructions" from his government as the authority on which he had agreed to the arrangement! Here I desire it may be particularly notified, that the essential part of Mr. Erskine's instructions, containing the conditions on which alone he was authorized to make the "arrangement," were previously communicated to our administration; and they say, that if it had been known that those were the only ones on which he was authorized to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made.\* Why? Because it was utterly incompatible with those conditions. Nevertheless Mr. Erskine became a party to the arrangement; I should say judging from my knowledge of both parties, wheedled into it by the cunning men with whom he had to negotiate.

Their excuse that Mr. Erskine said and believed he had sufficient authority to conclude the arrangement will not avail them; because as I have before said, Mr. Madison knew it was his duty to demand the evidence of that authority—the instructions in full—seeing Mr. Erskine had no other powers to show. And this duty was the more indispensable after Mr. Madison had seen that the instructions, so far as exhibited, were irreconcilable with the arrangement he desired.

With this Erskine-precedent before our eyes, and without bringing into view the many other instances of artifice practiced for a series of years by which the people of the U. S. have been deceived—it will be easy to understand the intrigue by which the Russian mediation has been got up.

From the evidence I have exhibited, I presume no one will question the correctness of the following statement.

1. That early in January last Dr. Logan recommended to Mr. Daschkoff the Russian minister at Washington, to use his influence with Mr. Madison to restore peace between the U. S. and G. Britain; although Mr. Daschkoff had no instructions to do it from his government. Keeping this in mind.

2. I presume no candid man will find any difficulty in believing the fact next stated; that near the close of that same month January, Mr. Daschkoff did offer to Mr. Madison himself, the interference of the emperor of Russia, as a mediator to effect a peace between the U. S. and G. Britain; telling him at the same time, (as he had told Dr. Logan) that he had no instructions from his government; but would make the offer on his own risk. This very declaration that he had no instructions, might be one reason why, on this first unexpected overture, Mr. Madison waved or rejected the offer; as was stated in the Federal Republican in the beginning of February.

3. Seeing Mr. Daschkoff desirous of bringing about a peace between the U. S. and G. Britain, on the 23th of January, did unquestionably

\* See letter of October 19, from R. Smith Secretary of State, to Mr. Jackson.

offer the Emperor's mediation, although he had no instructions from his government to authorize it, there can be no difficulty in believing him disposed, though still uninstructed to renew that offer two months afterward, on an intimation that of some member or agent of the administration that a renewal of the offer would be acceptable. To this strong presumption add the positive testimony I have exhibited that Mr. Daschkoff himself assured the gentleman, my informant, so late as the 6th of March, that he had not received any instructions to authorize the offer of the mediation—and who can resist the conclusion that the formal offer from the Emperor of Russia of his mediation, as set forth in the president's message to congress was no other than the offer of the Russian minister without any instructions from his government.

4. Bearing in mind that a crafty administration had prevailed on the good nature and facility of Mr. Erskine to agree to an arrangement violating his instructions (and containing besides a palpable insult on his sovereign) what room is there to doubt that the leading members of the same administration, Mr. Madison himself being still the principal, could prevail on Mr. Daschkoff to renew an offer once before made without authority, when that renewed offer could be supported by the plausible appearance of conforming to the Emperor's own views?—Take it for granted, that Mr. John Q. Adams wrote from Russia, that on the 16th of October last, the Emperor expressed to Lord Cathcart and himself, his willingness and desire to become the mediator between Great Britain and the United States (or the Emperor's offer to them could, in the nature of things, amount to no more) and that they should communicate this to their respective governments; & that the same were accordingly communicated; still this would authorize those governments only to answer that the Emperor's mediation would or would not be acceptable. But such an administration as ours would make much more of it when it would promote the accomplishment of their temporary or permanent views. They would say to Mr. Daschkoff, "You have already manifested your good towards the United States, in proposing the mediation of your sovereign to effect a peace between the U. States and G. Britain, although you had no instructions for the purpose. And notwithstanding you are still without instructions, yet you can entertain no doubt that it would be agreeable to the Emperor, corresponding with his generous and benevolent character, to be the means of restoring peace between the two nations to whom he is the common friend.—You are sensible too, how much the interests of your own country will be advanced by the success of this measure, by the export of its productions and manufactures which enter so extensively into the commerce and navigation of the United States, and which we cannot obtain while the war with G. Britain continues. These are reasons which your good sense and patriotism must have led you to entertain. And to these important considerations we can now add that by letters from Mr. Adams it appears, that the Emperor, on the 16th of October, did express to him and Lord Cathcart his desire to become the mediator between the U. States and G. Britain. Knowing now the real wishes of the Emperor on this subject, you can run no risk in fulfilling them. On the contrary, a formal offer of his mediation, which we are ready to accept, will be an evidence of your zeal to promote his views and the interests of his empire. Upon receiving that offer, we will lose no time in appointing ministers to sail immediately to St. Petersburg, to meet those which it must be presumed will be appointed on the part of G. Britain; for no adequate motives exist for her to prefer a continuance of war with the United States, to the terms on which we are willing to close it." And it is "to avoid intermediate delays, incident to the distance of the parties" that we "determine" at once to make "a definite provision for the contemplated negotiation." "Another

very weighty considerations will have occurred to you, that a peace with the United States will liberate all the ships and troops of G. Britain engaged in the American war, and the monies necessary for their maintenance, to be employed in the united efforts of Russia and Great Britain against their common enemy."

After volunteering the mediation of Russia who can doubt, when assailed with such arguments enforced with all the flattering arts of intriguers, that Mr. Daschkoff, though remaining without instructions, might be persuaded to make a formal offer of the Emperor's mediation?

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

### LETTER IV.

#### RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The second question proposed to be examined was, what motives might induce the President to accept the Russian mediation; whether he did or did not know that Mr. Daschkoff had not any instructions from his government to offer it?

About three months before the declaration of the war into which the U. S. were last year wantonly precipitated, congress empowered the President to borrow eleven millions of dollars, to defray any of the expenses authorised by law, and for which appropriations were made during that session. This sum was sufficient to pay but a part of the expenses to be incurred on account of the contemplated war: to provide for which, the loan was in fact designed. This was generally understood; and hence the difficulty with which the loan was effected; for unquestionably the war was deprecated by a great majority of the people of the U. States; and by men of correct information, sober reflection and real patriotism, it was considered as unnecessary unjust and ruinous.

The disasters and disgraces of the war in its first year corresponded with its injustice. And hence greater difficulties were to be apprehended, in obtaining the next loan. This was for sixteen millions of dollars, which, by a law passed just one month before the Russian minister formally, in writing, offered the mediation of his government, the President was authorised to borrow.—Impressed with these increasing difficulties, some lure was necessary to induce subscriptions to this greater loan; and no lure was so likely to succeed as a prospect of peace. It was thought that monied men, thus looking to a speedy termination of the war, under the powerful mediation of Russia, the ally of G. Britain and the friend of the United States, would come forward and fill up the loan. This very prospect, with the assurance of the sincere desire and endeavor of the administration to make peace, was the reason expressly assigned by one of the great money lenders (as I was at the time informed) for his taking a large part of the loan. This lure, too, was gilded by a premium of twelve per cent: that is for every eighty-eight dollars paid into the treasury the lenders received a certificate for one hundred dollars to be finally paid them by the United States, together with a yearly interest of six per cent.

But how would a speedy peace effect the public loans? Such a peace would confine within some practicable limits the war debt: and thence the money lenders would feel more confidence in the promises of government to repay the principal and interest; but an indefinite war, which might last ten, or even twenty years (such as that now existing between France and Great Britain) to be supported, like ours by loans, would so swell the debts as to render its repayment doubtful, and thereby put an end to loans. Hence the importance of holding up a prospect of peace, and the eagerness with which the Russian mediation seems finally to have been entertained by the President.

But if the President really felt a solicitude to make peace, this suggests additional reasons for his embracing the offer of the Russian mediation. Knowing, as he has always