

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 season. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantageous 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 late 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 issue 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 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 figure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to a mischievous printer whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

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 Riot and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.
Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

50 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from Salubria, near the City of Washington, on the 14th inst. a negro slave who called 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 generally black, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious state 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 gaol in the District of Columbia, or in any of the States, if taken out of Washington County, O. H. W. STUBBS, Washington County, July 15th, 1813.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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From the Boston Gazette. LETTER VII.

To the People of the United States. Having in the preceding letters given an account of the projected Russian Mediation, and detailed the facts and circumstances which were known (as they must have been to the president) precluded a well grounded expectation of the concurrence of G. Britain in the project; and it being now universally understood that peace is not to be derived through that channel of negotiation, there arises a most interesting inquiry—

When and how shall peace be obtained?

If the interests of the United States had required the declaration of war against G. Britain, then peace might be restored as soon as those interests could be rendered secure. But the actual state of things when war was declared, showed that nothing was more remote from the views of the real authors of the war than the interests of the U. S. I do not consider that body which made the formal declaration of war as its real authors. At a former period the national Legislature, from their overweening confidence in the president, believed and acted upon glaringly false pretences; and in a matter too (the permanent embargo of Dec. 1807.) more deeply wounding the interests of the U. S. than any other act, that of the declaration of war expected; which indeed, if only the completion of the wicked and pernicious system long before commenced, and which has been continued and prosecuted by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. The early and strong attachment of these gentlemen to France (of which it seems they are citizens) manifested in all their acts for a long series of years, combined with their alien and manifest hatred of England, and their views of ambition closely connected with the fostering of those passions among the people whom they were courting to raise them to the supreme executive power, authorized the opinion entertained by our most enlightened patriots, that the war was but the concluding act of a system of measures concerted and prosecuted in such manner as in fact to co-operate with the plans of the French government, essentially to reduce the commercial resources of our country, and to annihilate the power of G. Britain as an independent nation.

If the foregoing observations are just (and I believe they are) we are not to expect peace until it shall suit the interests of the French government—that is, of the Emperor Napoleon; and his ambition being unbounded, he will not voluntarily consent to such a relinquishment of French conquests as the safety and independence of the other European nations render indispensable. Our warthen, is to be continued as long as G. Britain is compelled to fight, and shall be able to maintain the combat, for the preservation of her maritime rights and power, on which her independence rests; provided her rulers can find the means to continue the war, and the people will patiently bear its burthens, and continue to shut their eyes against the rain and slavery which await them.

If the president sincerely desired peace, he would institute a direct negotiation with G. Britain; and, under conditions which he would be utterly inadmissible, because incompatible with the probability, safety and independence of the British Empire, give to his negotiators instructions in which the rights and interests of both countries shall be consulted; for certain these are not irreconcilable. If this head I will only add the sentiment expressed to me by an old friend of Mr. Madison: "I have no objection to this crooked path to peace, if it leads to Russia." I am perfectly satisfied an honourable peace

may yet be obtained from England, if Mr. Madison would make use of proper means, and employ ministers of honour, integrity and truth."

But after so many years experience of their fallacy, it would be folly to trust to executive professions. We must rely, for the return of peace, on the failure of the means of prosecuting the war, and how can the means, that is money, for continuing the war be obtained? Our rulers have avowed that they calculate wholly on loans; and the taxes they have proposed to levy, are contemplated only as the instruments of borrowing, by enabling them to pay the interests of the loans. They cannot expect to borrow money in Europe in its present situation. And the authors and approvers of the war have not funds in any degree commensurate with the public wants. Without the aid of federalists, then; of the men who condemn the war as unjust, unnecessary and ruinous—the many millions requisite for carrying on the war cannot be obtained. Hence it follows that if the war be continued, the blame will rest on those federalists who lend their money to the government for the purpose of carrying it on. The wealthy federalists in general held back when the former loans of eleven millions and sixteen millions were called for; and but for the interference of three men not natives of the country, the sixteen million loan would probably not have been effected. But what will avail or how support their characters for consistency and true patriotism, this original abstaining from the loans, if they purchase of those three foreigners, or other original lenders, the stock (or certificates) received by them for the monies they pay into the treasury? What apology can be offered by those who condemn the war, for lending their money to carry it on? And what well founded hopes can they form that the monies borrowed will ever be reimbursed? They believe the real authors of the war to be destitute of principle, and regardless of the true interests of the country. When such men shall have heaped mountain upon mountain of debt upon the shoulders of the people, and these wince under the unwieldy burthen, can federal money lenders (and all who purchase war-loan certificates become money lenders) expect such rulers to persevere in keeping it on, and in adding to the load of taxes under which the people shall be repressed? Do they expect that for their sakes such rulers will hazard being thrown from their seats, and let the reins of power fall into the hands of their political adversaries? And if this transfer of power should take place, can federal money lenders apply to federal rulers to reimburse the sums furnished to support a war which both have uniformly condemned as unnecessary and ruinous, if not palpably unjust? Let federalists universally withhold their money and the war must soon come to an end. They will then be able to employ their superfluous wealth in useful and laudable pursuits, and avoid the reproach of contributing to the support of such an iniquitous war, and of loading their country with a mountain of debt which, if not at once repaid, will be a source of unextinguishable injustice, for the unextinguishable cause in which it was incurred, will grind the present and the next generation to discharge—and probably lay the foundation of a perpetual public debt.

By withholding their money, federalists will relieve their country not from foreign war alone, but from the kind of civil war; & by compelling the dissolution of the war troops respect their country from the danger of slavery under a military despot. The late civil war of England resulted in the formation of an uncontrolled military power and the re-establishment of monarchy in the person of a general officer—taking the title of Protector to avoid the odium of the name of King. The French revolution in which so many hundred thousand persons perished, for the ostensible purpose of restoring and confirming liberty to the nation, likewise ended in the elevation of a fortunate General to the supreme power—first under the title of Consul, a name popular in the best days of Roman liber-

ty, but which he knew how soon to change for that of King, and this for Emperor.—Cromwell concealed his ambition under the garb of religion; Buonaparte put on the cloak of liberty; and both by the armies under their influence and command, usurped the whole civil and military power in their respective nations. In the actual condition of the U. S. the religious hypocrisy of Cromwell cannot be repeated; but political hypocrisy has been long practised with success.—The names of liberty and Republicanism have been prostituted in this country as the name of Religion was in England, to delude the multitude who zealously raised to power their fair professing deceivers. The true character of these popular leaders has been during a series of years so strongly marked as to be visible to every eye not darkened by the thickest clouds of prejudice. But it was more strikingly displayed upon the declaration of war, when the doctrines of slavery were openly preached by the advocates of the government. Such men would have no scruples in employing the military to silence their political opponents.—And in the progress of a long war an army would be formed subservient to their views until its chief, supported by his troops, would crush both them and their opponents together. At that time you would look in vain to find the unsullied virtue and incorruptible patriotism of Washington, or the disinterested zeal and inflexible integrity of Hamilton.

Some may be disposed to think these apprehensions of impending slavery under a military despot to be visionary; but they do not consider that such is the natural tendency of things in republics rent into divisions, in which one political party does not scruple the use of any means to crush its opponent; they do not consider the real character of those persons who for several years past have governed the United States; and who have uniformly sacrificed the public interests whenever these did not coincide with their selfish and ambitious views.—Can the men who have constantly wished success to the vilest tyrant on earth, to him who has been treading down kingdoms and republics in his way to universal empire, be lovers of liberty?—Can those who felt no sympathy for the Spaniards when the French emperor was fastening his chains upon them, and who regretted their spirit of resistance to his horrible and infamous attempt to rob them of their independence; can such men be solicitous to preserve their own country, the U. States, free and independent? When they had seen the Netherlands, and other considerable portions of the Austrian dominions, with Holland, the states bordering on the Rhine, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Switzerland, and all Italy, either annexed to France, or under the effectual control of her emperor—those men looked forward with pleasure to his conquest of Spain, with all her vast dominions in America: although the same conquest added to the previous unexampled power of France rendered certain the eventual subjugation of the U. States. In like manner they regretted the resistance of Russia, against which the French emperor, last year led the largest army ever assembled in Europe, in confident expectation of subjecting that empire to his power; and the same men mourned over his defeats, the destruction of his armies, and the expulsion of the remnants of those instruments of his ruthless tyranny.—And why did Napoleon commence this war on Russia? Because she was unwilling to persevere, to the ruin of her subjects, in his continental system, which required the exclusion of British products and manufactures and all commercial intercourse with that nation: the same demand which in terms sufficiently intelligible, he made on the United States, and with which, by embargo, and other prohibitions of commerce, and finally by war against Great Britain, we have most submissively and fully complied. And yet the men who have exhibited these irresistible proofs of their strong attachment and obsequiousness to France, affect

to be mightily hurt, forsooth at the least intimation that they are under French influence. It is true that sometimes they will venture to call the French Emperor a tyrant—for which he will forgive them, while they do his will, and while the taking of such liberties with his character may serve to screen them from the reproach of being under his influence, and thus enable them more effectually to promote his interest.

When the really independent citizens of the U. States charge their political opponents with being under French influence, they certainly do not mean, that direct applications are made to all of them by any French agents for their votes and interest in favor of measures promoting the views of France—and that they explicitly yield their assent. It is enough to warrant the charge, that they adopt measures palpably corresponding with French views, and support the authors of them; when those measures are fraught with misery and ruin to the United States. Such was Mr. Jefferson's embargo—in itself a mighty evil, and the parent of the whole brood of measures suspending and restricting our commerce, and finally resulting in war, by which its destruction has been accomplished; that commerce which furnishes direct employment to some hundreds of thousands of our citizens, was the mainspring of agriculture, the essential instrument of national prosperity, and almost the entire source of the public revenues. The subject will be pursued in one more letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

LETTER VIII.

While the territories which now constitute the U. S. were a part of the British empire, an extensive and highly beneficial trade was carried on with the mother country and her other colonies. The revolutionary war put an end to this commercial intercourse. After suffering its calamities for eight years, the return of Peace was hailed with general joy. Although become independent of the parent state, former friendships and long established habits, as well as our wants of her productions and manufactures, prompted to an immediate renewal of our former connexions with "our British brethren;" every generous mind realizing the correct and well expressed sentiment in the declaration of independence (a sentiment which its reputed author and his warm adherents have particularly forgotten) to "hold them as we held the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends." So strong, indeed, was the force of this sentiment, and so interwoven with our obvious interests and national prosperity, that many seemed to have forgotten we had become a separate nation; and consequently that we had no more claim to a general participation in the commerce of the British Empire than any other foreign nation. Congress, however, to whom the conduct of our public affairs were committed, aware of the essential importance of a commercial intercourse with all parts of the British dominions accessible to us before our separation, and desirous of renewing it—but knowing that we could now form no special claims; endeavoured to procure by a treaty of commerce, whatever was attainable. The definite treaty of peace was concluded in Sept. 1783; and early in May 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed a minister plenipotentiary in addition to Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, (who had before been appointed) for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce. Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson went to London to negotiate a treaty of commerce with G. Britain; but nothing was accomplished. By that time it had become manifest, that a sense of common danger having ceased with the war, the several states ceased to pay that respect to the acts of Congress which was essential to the fulfilment of the obligations of the treaty of peace. Congress in fact had no power to execute any stipulation whatever. They could recommend proper measures for the public welfare; and the in-

dividual states could, as they did, either respect or disregard them at their pleasure. The British government, therefore, had abundant reason to refrain from entering into any new treaty whatever with the U. S. until that body (Congress) which had power to negotiate a treaty should be also vested with power to cause its stipulation to be faithfully executed. Such power was not given by the people, until the present constitution was formed. In the meantime, however, an active commerce with the British dominions was restored, and carried on extensively, for the interests of G. Britain as well as of the U. S. required it. And this continued with mutual advantage and good will, until G. Britain became engaged in the war with revolutionary France; when all the passions of the people of the U. S. were enlisted in the cause of our "sister republic;" and with such overweening zeal that we forgot the obligations imposed on us by our condition as a neutral nation. Nothing but the steady and impartial hand of Washington, supported by his weight of character and immense popularity, preserved us from becoming parties to the terrible conflict in which the powers of Europe were and still are engaged, which has already lasted twenty years—and of which we cannot yet calculate the end. It was in this state of the public mind that G. Britain who had too much reason to apprehend our joining and making common cause with France, recommenced the aggressions upon our neutral commerce, in 1793, which excited general indignation—which, had the government been in some other hands, would then have produced a war, but which was appeased by the prudence and wisdom of Washington, in instituting a mission to London—to obtain satisfaction for recent injuries, to terminate all former differences, and to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce. This was happily effected: because Washington sincerely desired a continuance of peace on reasonable and practicable terms, and because Mr. Jay, the negotiator, alike sincere, ably and faithfully executed the great trust committed to him.

This treaty was long and vehemently opposed by the same party which has governed the U. S. for the last 12 years. The French government was also opposed to it. And that party, on every occasion, manifested its hatred to England and attachment to France. The treaty however was ratified and finally carried into execution; and the consequence was, a secure, extensive and most gainful commerce; notwithstanding the piratical depredations authorized by the French government—the government of our dear "sister republic"—by which our merchants were pillaged of property to the value of from 20 to 30 millions of dollars.*

I have given this sketch of the steps taken to form commercial treaties with G. Britain prior to the time when Mr. Jefferson was chosen president, to show the importance of such treaties in the estimation of our rulers, before and subsequent to the forming of the present constitution. And unquestionably the public sentiment, more especially of the vast portion of our citizens directly interested in commerce, correspond with those correct views of our rulers. Hence, Mr. Jay's treaty having expired, it beloved Mr. Jefferson also to give some evidence of a desire to conform to that public sentiment. And therefore he sent ministers to London; instructing them to enter upon negotiations respecting our navigation and commerce. But he took care in the first place to withhold instructions from Mr. King (the minister appointed by Washington) at a time known to be most propitious for making a commercial treaty with G. Britain; and he well knew the vastly greater prospect of success and superior advantages to be expected from a negotiation conducted by Mr. King, than by his immediate successor Mr. Montoie. Mr. King, if furnished with reasonable and practicable instructions, would have made a treaty so useful and beneficial in its

WELCH.