

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1814.

No. 53.]

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received an assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
consisting of
American and London Superfine
second and coarse Cloths,
Cassimeres, Velvets and Cord,
Flannels, Mole-skin and Collars,
Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4,
Striped do.,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Russia and Irish sheeting,
Marseilles, Quilts,
3-4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper,
Shirting Cotton,
Irish and German Linen,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn
Hosiery,
Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves,
Ribbons,
White and Coloured Florence,
White Satin,
Together with many other articles in
the Dry Good line.

ALSO
Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries,
All of which is offered for sale on
commodating terms.
LIKEWISE
Soap, Lump, and Piece Sugars,
on Cash, at the Factory Prices.
Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting
with dog or gun on my farm, on the
north side of Severn, or in any manner
trespassing on the same, as I am deter-
mined to put the law in force against
all offenders.
FREDERICK MACKUBIN,
November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a
line of stages from this city to Wash-
ington and George-town, to commence
on the first Monday in November next.
The stage will leave Crawford's Hot-
el in George-town, every Monday and
Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and ar-
rive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M.
Returning—will leave Parker's Tavern,
Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday
and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's
at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to
spare neither pains nor expense in this
establishment, and respectfully solicit
encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with
the usual allowance of baggage. All
baggage at the risk of the owners.
WM. CRAWFORD,
ISAAC PARKER,
Oct. 27, 1813.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Storey
and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—
October 28.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the
United States, for twelve years past,
has on hand and intends keeping a con-
stant supply of

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the preven-
tion and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infalible Aque and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Ith Ointment, warranted to cure
by one application (without Mercury).
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous
disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for
the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion for tetter and
eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard,
for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of
head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe
each article has on the outside wrapper
the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.
The places of sale, may be
had gratis, pamphlets containing cases
of cures, whose length prevents their
being herewith inserted.

To be Rented,

For the ensuing year, either with
without hands and stock, the Farm of
DODEN, lying about three miles from
South River Church, and nearly the
same distance from Queen-Anne. For
terms apply to David or William Ste-
wart, at Mount Stewart, near London
Town.
December 1, 1813.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

SPEECH of the HON. TIMOTHY PITKIN, ON THE EMBARGO, IN SECRET SESSION—DECEMBER, 1813.

Mr. PITKIN said, he was highly
gratified, that his honorable friend
from N. Jersey, had moved to strike
out the first section, for the express
purpose of trying the principle of
the bill.

From the tenor of the president's
message, recommending this mea-
sure, as well as from the bill itself,
he was satisfied that an embargo was
now to be laid to continue during
the present war; and that so far as
it depended on the power of the gov-
ernment, all intercourse was to be
stopped between the U. S. and the
rest of the world, during that period.
As to the duration of the war, it
was beyond the reach of ordinary
calculation. If, as some gentlemen
have declared, both in and out of
this house, peace is not to be made
until the Canadas and Nova Scotia
are conquered and ceded to us by
treaty, the period of the termination
of the war, is far distant indeed.

The embargo is recommended by
the president, as a measure necessary,
in order to prevent all intercourse
with the enemy, not only on our
frontiers and along our coasts, but
also to prevent any indirect trade
with them, by means of neutrals, in
all parts of their dominion; & there-
by distressing them to that degree as
to induce them to make peace.

He had thought, that this new sys-
tem of warfare, by embargo and non-
intercourse had been tried and found
wanting. He well remembered, when
war was in fact declared, it was
stated by its advocates, that the res-
trictive system was to be abandon-
ed.

We are now, however, said Mr.
P. not only to have war, with all
its calamities, but, during the con-
tinuance of it, we are also to super-
add all the evils of an embargo, and
a complete non-intercourse with all
the world.

He begged the committee to con-
sider, in the first place, whether the
effects & operation of this measure
upon the enemy, would be such as
was contemplated; and in the next
place, to reflect upon the effects and
operation of it upon ourselves.

That the enemy in Canada, and a-
long our coast, have been furnished
by our citizens, as well as by neu-
trals, with some articles of provi-
sions, was not to be doubted; but
would it for a moment be believed,
if those supplies could be entirely
prevented, that the armies of the
enemy would be obliged to leave
Canada, or their fleets compelled to
abandon our coasts?

They might not, indeed, have all
the conveniences, but they would
have all the necessities of life. Their
ships have always a large supply of
beef, pork and ship bread, sufficient
for almost any length of time they
might remain here. But if the laws
now in force are sufficient to prevent
these supplies, will an embargo pro-
duce this effect? Mr. P. said, he
would never approve or justify the
conduct of any of our citizens in
trading with the enemy. Those who
are thus guilty, are now punishable;
not only with the loss of their prop-
erty, but are also liable to a fine &
imprisonment. Let the law be en-
forced upon the offenders with the
utmost rigor, but do not punish a
whole community on account of the
criminality of a few individuals.—
You may pass what laws you please,
this intercourse cannot be entirely
prevented. When the temptation,
from a prospect of gain is so great,
(and this temptation will be much
greater from the effects of the em-
bargo itself.) Individuals will always
be found, whose patriotism will be
unable to resist it.

In favor of this measure it is also
urged, that by permitting our provi-
sions and raw materials to depart

from our ports, they find their way
either directly or indirectly to the
ports of the enemy, and that British
manufactures also, through various
channels, find their way into our
ports, by which means the enemy
are in a great measure relieved from
the pressure of the war.

To prevent this, and thereby to
compel the enemy to listen to over-
tures of peace, on our own terms, all
intercourse with any part of the
world is to be prohibited.

It is unfortunate, said Mr. P. that
past experience has not taught us
lessons of political wisdom on this
subject. For many years, England &
America have been the only consid-
erable commercial nations in the
world. With a tonnage almost equal
to that of G. Britain, superior to that
of all the rest of Europe beside, our
merchants when neutral, were almost
without a rival in every market.—
The vessels of the U. S. are driven
from the ocean, and locked up in our
own ports. Great Britain has the
commerce of the world at her com-
mand, with the exception of that of
the U. S. and of those countries un-
der the immediate control of the
emperor of France.—The North of
Europe, by way of the Baltic, is now
open to her. The extensive coun-
tries bordering on this sea, furnish
a market for a large proportion of
her manufactures, and from whence
also she is able to draw large sup-
plies, and whatever opinions may be
formed as to the result of the pres-
ent campaign in the north of Eu-
rope, we may safely calculate that
the "frightful climate" of Russia
will not again soon be encountered
by the French armies. While Rus-
sia, therefore, is open to British
commerce, her manufactures will find
their way, not only into that coun-
try, but into the interior of Europe.

The Mediterranean and the Black
Sea are also open, and from the
countries bordering on these, she can
and does obtain large quantities of
wheat flour. Whatever trade a sea
may have, it is at the command of
the British; and the whole trade of
the East Indies, the East India Is-
lands, and China, are entirely in her
possession and under her controul.
Add to these, the Brazils, the Span-
ish W. Indies, & the whole of Spanish
America. With this extensive com-
mercial range, who can seriously be-
lieve that our embargo, even though
enforced at the point of the bayonet,
can bring such distress upon her
fleets and armies, or upon her W.
India Islands; or can so injure her
manufactures, as that G. Britain will
be compelled to sue for peace? But,
said Mr. P. the effects and operation
of this measure, upon our own coun-
try, and upon our citizens, ought not
to escape our attention. With an em-
bargo, limited in duration to the end
of this war, what in the meantime
is to become of the rest of the surplus
produce of our soil? It must rot up-
on our hands, or our citizens must
be driven to different objects of pur-
suit. There are three great interests
in this country, the agricultural, com-
mercial and manufacturing. Ship in-
terests, instead of being opposed, do
(in fact) mutually support, and are
supported by each other; and it is
the duty of a wise legislature to give
all proper encouragement and pro-
tection to them all. Neither should
be sacrificed to promote the prosper-
ity of the other. Spread, as our citi-
zens are, over an extensive country,
reaching almost from the polar to
the tropical regions—a country dif-
fering materially in soil, in climate,
and in productions; these different
interests, in different sections, have
more or less predominated among
them. Cut off from all intercourse
with the rest of the world, the agri-
cultural, as well as the commercial
interest of our citizens, will, in a
great measure, be sacrificed. What
is to become of the great staples of
our country? The cotton, tobacco
and rice of the south, the wheat and
flour of the middle states, and the
lumber, beef, pork, corn, corn meal,
and, he was about to add, said Mr.
P. the fisheries, but these the war
has already annihilated, of the north
and east. The price of all these, as
well as others, the produce of our
soil, must be greatly reduced, or the
quantity diminished to that of our
own consumption, while, at the same
time, the price of all those articles

for which we are, and must be de-
pendant upon foreign nations, such
as sugar, coffee, teas, &c. &c, which
are now considered as necessities of
life in every family, must be en-
hanced beyond all calculation.

Although the effects of this em-
bargo and non-intercourse will be
felt severely in almost every part of
the U. S. yet, said Mr. P. it must
fall with peculiar hardship on these
states, where a great proportion of
our shipping is owned, and which
have sometimes been called the nav-
igating states. The war, it is true,
has already, in a great measure, de-
stroyed their navigation; and the
embargo now comes in, to complete
the destruction of that part which
the war had left them. In 1810, the
whole tonnage of the U. S. was es-
timated to be 1,424,781, and of this
the New England states and the state
of New York owned 881,840, leaving
for all the other states, but 542,941,
and of this whole tonnage Massachu-
setts alone owned 495,203.

In nearly two hundred years have
the people of Massachusetts, and the
east, been accustomed to obtain a
subsistence for themselves and fam-
ilies by commerce. Situated, as
many of them are, along the sea-coast
on a hard, sterile soil, and in a se-
vere climate, their ships are their
all. Deprived of these, they have
nothing left. Can you expect, said
Mr. P. to change the habits of these
people, or to stop them in those pur-
suits, to which they have been so
long accustomed? As well might
you attempt to change the regular
succession of summer and winter, or
day and night; as well might you
attempt to stop the ebbing and flow-
ing of the sea.

But, said Mr. P. let gentlemen also
seriously reflect upon the effects
this measure must necessarily have
upon the revenue of the country.—
All exportation being prohibited,
importations of course must soon
cease. Indeed the president's mes-
sage recommends what will amount
almost to a total prohibition of im-
ports as well as exports.

Additional direct taxes, and internal
duties to a large amount, are the
only sources of revenue to which we
can resort. The late secretary of the
treasury as well as the committee of
ways and means, have hitherto con-
sidered it as indispensably neces-
sary to raise a sum annually, which
should be sufficient to pay the inter-
est and reimbursement of the public
debt, to defray the ordinary peace
expenses of the government, and also
to pay the interest of the war
loans. The sums necessary for the
two first objects have been estimated
at between 9 and 10 millions of dol-
lars; and the interest of the war
loans, at the close of the present
year, cannot be less than three mil-
lions. The amount of the double du-
ties on imports, was estimated at 5
millions of dollars, the residue was
to be derived from the direct tax, &
from the internal duties imposed dur-
ing the last session of congress, to-
gether with the proceeds of the pub-
lic lands.

To make good the deficiency of
the imports, and to pay the increas-
ing interest of the war loans, an ad-
ditional sum of not less than five
millions of dollars must be raised,
either by direct taxes, or from other
internal resources. How, it may be
asked, can the people of this coun-
try, with little or no market for their
produce, and with the enhanced
prices of all foreign articles, pay an-
nually by internal taxes the enormous
sum of from ten to twelve mil-
lions of dollars?

The president in his message, at
the opening of the present session,
has told us, that "the war is illus-
trating the capacity and the destiny
of the U. States, to be a great,
flourishing, and a powerful nation."

That the U. S. if left to them-
selves, are destined to be great,
flourishing and powerful, few per-
haps will doubt. But, sir, they are
not to become so by embargoes and
non-intercourse. They are not to
become so by a system which goes
to paralyze and destroy the energies
of the nation. They are not to be-
come either great or powerful, by
the exercise of the passive, but by
calling into operation the active vir-
tues of their citizens.

As this war is said to be waged

for free commerce and sailors' rights,
let the merchants employ their ves-
sels in the trade, which is still left
open to them; and let our sailors
fight their way to a market, on that
element where their rights have been
infringed.

A sketch of the observations made
by Mr. KING, of Massachusetts,
in the House of Representatives
of the U. States, against the bill
laying an Embargo, lately passed
by Congress. The majority or
the friends of the administration,
did not enter into the debate; it
was suggested that the principal
object of the minority was to
gain time, as they despaired of
decreasing the bill.

Mr. KING observed, that it was
not his intention or wish to consume
much of the time of the house; that
indeed from the silence of the major-
ity he had a right to conclude, that
the arguments of his friends in the
minority were unanswerable; that
the majority were thereby convinc-
ed of the inexpediency of the mea-
sure, and would abandon it. How-
ever, as this silence is equivocal, and
as I may have drawn too favourable
a conclusion therefrom, I will add
a few observations to those already
advanced by my friends; but I shall
not go over the ground which they
have with such ability occupied;
vain indeed would be the attempt to
add to the general arguments which
they have advanced; mine, therefore,
shall be of a local nature; as to the
probable bearing and effect of this
measure upon that part of our coun-
try with which I am more particu-
larly acquainted.

Since you have stricken from the
bill, as originally reported, the 7th
and 11th sections, which permitted
a limited coasting trade, it has be-
come more harsh in its features, and
in its operation must be infinitely
more oppressive. Pass the bill, sir,
as it now stands, and it will not be
possible for the inhabitants on the
sea-board, in the eastern section of
the union, to subsist for six months.
The interior of that country, may
have, at the last very productive
season, raised sufficient for their
immediate support; but this is not
the case on the sea-board; there
they are in want of articles of the
first necessity. A part of that
country has been recently settled;
other parts are not suitable for cul-
tivation. The inhabitants have al-
ways been accustomed to draw their
principal support from the ocean,
from their fisheries, lumber, and
coasting trade. It is thus they have
been compelled to obtain their week-
ly and monthly supplies. I fear that
gentlemen are not sufficiently ac-
quainted with that part of our coun-
try, and do not realize the calamities
they will by this measure inevi-
tably bring upon it. With our ex-
tended sea coast, our rough, and in
many parts, sterile country, it will
be impossible by land to carry
sufficient supplies into every part of
the district of Maine; the state of
our roads and the face of our coun-
try forbid it. You may with some
facility proceed as far as the Kenne-
bec; there, on the seaboard, you
meet with a natural barrier to land
carriage. Suppose you pass that ri-
ver, and with difficulty proceed to
the Penobscot; you must then trans-
port your wagons thirty miles by
water, or drive them for a long dis-
tance upon the margin of that river,
over a broken and mountainous
country; but if, with all this hazard,
labour and trouble, you pass the
Penobscot; what will you then
encounter? After leaving the vicin-
ity of the river, you meet with
few settlements, a thinly inhabited
country, extensive wildernesses,
with scarcely a track of the human
foot through them. It is impossible,
I repeat it, sir, that you should thus
supply the wants and exigencies of
that part of our country.

But an hon. gentleman from Ken-
tucky, (Mr. Clay) has said, if pro-
visions cannot be transported by land,
a people thus situated, they must go
to the provisions; they must even quit
their country, their farms, and their
endeared fire-sides, and go to a more
hospitable, more favourable climate.
The gentleman from Kentucky
here explained his observations, as

having been confined to the thinly
inhabited country near Mobile; that
it was better that the inhabitants
there should suffer some deprivati-
ons, or even be compelled to leave that
part of the country, than that the
enemy should receive essential sup-
plies through them, or that the ef-
fective operation of an important
measure should be prevented.]

Mr. KING continued. As Mr.
Chairman, a part of the District of
Maine is, and other parts of our coun-
try may be, like Mobile, thinly in-
habited and exposed to the same incon-
veniences in point of situation, the
principle of the gentleman was equal-
ly applicable to the inhabitants of
those parts of our country; and they
fell of course under the same con-
demnation and proscription. At all
events, sir, such must be the opera-
tion of this measure upon them.—

Pass this bill into a law, and enforce
it in all its rigor and horrors, and
they must emigrate or starve. But
indeed, sir, I do not think they will ei-
ther do or suffer either until they shall
have made use of all the means which
God and nature have put into their hands
for redress. I know the people of
Maine well; I was born among
them; I am one of them; and feel
a conscious pride in represent-
ing their interest, their feelings,
and their views. Yes, sir, I will
know their hardy sons; rough as their
climate, unpolished as their country;
treat them as freemen, and they are like
their own ocean in a calms; but oppress
them treat them as slaves and the
tempestuous sea of liberty is not more
violent and unmanageable. What must
you expect from such a people, when
you attempt, with a stroke of a pen
to cut them off from all their accu-
stomed modes of industry and enter-
prise? I suggest not this as a threat;
but as a solemn caution to gentle-
men how they raise a storm, which
it will not be in their power to calm
or direct.

I will remember the slander which
has been industriously propagated
against this people; of want of attach-
ment to the union; of a disregard of
its constitution and laws. But be-
lieve me, sir, if that union ever be
dissolved, it will not be for want of
their attachment to it; but because this
government, the bond of that union, dis-
cards them, and sacrifices their interest
and their happiness—and turns protection
into oppression. They do not desire
their constitution or laws; but they
do in vain look to them, for that protec-
tion in the enjoyment of life, liberty and
property, which they have a right to expect
and demand. Of most of their
external commerce they have been
long time deprived; their ves-
sels, by thousands, are now rotting at
their wharves, their sailors abandon-
ed to misery and want; their fish-
eries, for which they are indebted to God
and their own industry only, are ruined;
and all by the restrictive and war
acts of their rulers; and now
the scanty, the miserable remnant
of their once extensive and flourish-
ing commerce, even their friendly coast-
ing trade, from port to port and state to
state, by which they earn their daily
bread is by this bill to be taken from
them. Under your constitutional right
to regulate commerce, you will de-
stroy all commerce and drive our
seamen into foreign service. Instead
of free trade and sailor's rights, we
have no trade and sailor's wrongs.

Permit me here, sir, as a neces-
sary caution to gentlemen, as a so-
lemn warning to this country, as an
impressive lesson to the American
people, to read a catalogue of these
restrictive, not to say oppressive
laws; I could wish deeply to engrave
them on the hearts of my fellow-ci-
tizens, in perpetual remembrance of
the causes of their suffering.

No. 1.—Feb. 28, 1806, Mr. Jefferson.
"An act to suspend the com-
mercial intercourse between the United
States, and certain parts of the
Island of St. Domingo," to wit:
those parts "not in possession, and un-
der the acknowledged government of
France."
No. 2.—April 18, 1806, Mr. Jefferson.
"An act to prohibit the import-
ation of certain goods, wares and
merchandise," from Great Britain
and her dependencies after the 15th
Nov. then next.
No. 3.—Feb. 24, 1807, Mr. Jefferson.
"An act to continue in force for
a further time an act, entitled, "An