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From the Fed. Gazette.
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
WASHINGTON, March 1.

To give you an adequate description of Col. Pickering's Speech on the loan bill, would require the talents of an orator and painter combined. Imagine to yourself a venerable hoary headed patriot, who carries upon his brow the stamp of three score years and ten—one, the pith and marrow of whose life has been spent in the service of his country—one whom Washington delighted to honor—who sat in council with our great political father, and deliberated with him upon the fittest measures to prolong the existence and promote the prosperity of our infant Republic; imagine to yourself such a man lifting up his warning voice as it were, in the grave against the disastrous measures and destructive policy of the present administration, and you will have some faint idea of the effect produced by Col. Pickering's speech. It certainly has not failed to produce conviction, but I fear an angel from heaven could not produce conversion.—It is truly melancholy and disgusting to see such a man as Colonel Pickering, in whom we see Athenian virtue and Roman patriotism combined, whose character is invulnerable to the envenomed shafts of calumny, contending in vain against the promoters of the ruin of our commerce and country. How deep rooted must be the infatuation of the people, who write under the quackery of such empirics and still continue their confidence in opposition to the warning voice of such men as Col. Pickering, who conducted our affairs in our days of prosperity & who predicted the consequences of a change of men and measures.

From the Democratic Press.

The Post Master General's defence of his appointment of Michael Leib.

General Post Office, Feb. 1814.
JOHN TODD, Esq.

My Dear friend,
I reached this city on new-year's, after a fever which defied physicians, and was overcome by the strength of my constitution only. There is every reason to hope for a perfect restoration of my health; an event which I know would be particularly pleasing to you, whom I rank among my friends. Since that period I have received from Harrisburg, three papers subscribed by the officers of your government, and by the members of your legislature, and among others I find your name, recommending for Post Master in the city of Philadelphia, Richard Bache, Esq. Of this gentleman's ability, integrity, and capacity to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily, I have not the least doubt. He was recommended generally by your members of Congress, and by the highly respectable citizens, our comptroller and your district attorney. I have passed him and appointed the Hon. Michael Leib to that office, and as I entertain the highest respect for your members of congress, for your legislature, and the officers of government, and for the other gentlemen referred to, I feel it my duty to explain my conduct; to this end I give you the following historic view and statement of facts and reasons. On the 4th of January, I received news of the death of Mr. Patton, together with the several applications for the office, expressive of a wish that I would delay the appointment until a fair opportunity would be given for the candidates to make good their pretensions. On the morning of the 5th, Mr. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, presented me the recommendation of your members of congress, and to him I remarked that I would give it a respectful consideration; that several citizens had applied to (for) the office and wished time. That I was too feeble to visit my office, or to

transact business, and as it had been my practice on important offices, I should confer with the executive, to give him an opportunity to express his opinion, if he so pleased. On the evening of the same day, some of the old standard republicans of the senate and house, named to me Dr. Leib for the office; to them I gave the same reply—on this day also, were received sundry recommendations, which I do not deem it either necessary or proper to mention, as the persons in whose favour they were, might be unwilling to be introduced in the dispute. On the morning of the 6th, Mr. Roberts expressed an opinion in favour of Mr. Bache, and against Dr. Leib, whose appointment he thought would be displeasing. In the course of this day I was enabled to pay respects to the president, and suggest to him that when I felt able I wished to consult him in relation to that office.

The evening of the same day Mr. Laock and Mr. Wilson called on me. The former expressed his entire disapprobation of Dr. Leib, in strong terms. Other gentlemen were present, and in the course of conversation I was told plainly that if I did not accord with the recommendation or remonstrance, I had better resign, for that I would undoubtedly be dismissed the next day. Though this was not said by Mr. Laock it was apparent he was of the same opinion, and he responded to a sentiment altogether similar. I said nothing, but I felt, and recollected that while I was struggling to support the principles of the republican party, these gentlemen were not known on the theatre of public action. The same threat has been openly made by Mr. Laock at a boarding house. The next morning Mr. Ingersoll moved his resolution or enquiry into the expediency of taking from the post-master general his powers of appointment, and adding them to those already possessed by the president, which was adopted, and from which has originated a bill since withdrawn. The speech preceding this resolution you must have seen, and neither its object nor its half concealed denunciation can be doubted. An interview with the president was had on this subject, in which the pretensions of all the candidates were justly stated. With his accustomed delicacy, he declined interloping or designating, but from the tenor of his conversation, I inferred whom he would appoint, if a vacancy had been in another branch of government, and I retired with a mind prepared to act, provided disposition was made of Ingersoll's bill. Although I carefully secreted from all, the selection I had made, at the first opportunity I informed Mr. Roberts I was ready to act as soon as that bill was disposed of, and that I felt it improper to act, especially in favour of the gentleman recommended by Mr. Ingersoll, during its pendency. He acknowledged that my situation was rendered peculiarly delicate—expressed his regret at the existence of the bill, and said he would endeavour to have it brought forward and decided. The second day after this interview, Mr. Ingersoll called on me, urged the pretensions of Mr. Bache, and pressed me to make an appointment. He was informed of my difficulty, and replied, that the more important public business would not allow a speedy decision on his bill, and that he should take his own time to bring it forward.—Judge whether I felt.—It appeared necessary for an officer, who had served his country with fidelity and usefulness, to show that he possessed firmness and independence. During my hesitation, I received sundry remonstrances from those republicans, who have stood conspicuous before the nation ever since 1798, remonstrating against the proceedings here, and many recommendations in favour of Dr. Leib.

On the 5th of this month, not content with this bill, Mr. Ingersoll moved eight resolutions relating to the post-office department, and accompanied by a speech, which you will see in the Intelligencer. To appoint Mr. Bache was to assume the appearance of acting under the mandates of a viceroy, and to furnish

apparent evidence of a fear to encounter investigation. The honour of the department, and my personal honour demanded it, and I acted in such a manner as will evince to the nation that I cannot be controlled by denunciation or fear of investigation. Let the members of the various branches of your government say whether the state of the case did not render the conduct necessary. I am anxious to avoid political conflicts, and at this crisis all classes of republicans should become re-united; but in case this appointment should produce heat & irritation at Harrisburg, I pray you to give publicity to this communication, in such way and manner as you may think best.

You know I am your friend,
—GIDEON GRANGER.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.
LETTER FROM MR. DEXTER.

To the Electors of Massachusetts.

THE delicate propriety established by usage in our country, forbids that a man, standing as a candidate for office, should address the electors. If the subscriber had consented to being placed in that situation, this rule would bind him to silence.— Though he answered while at home, that he was not a candidate for office, republican newspapers in the vicinity of the seat of government, where he now is, have published an opposite statement.

This singular state of things seems to require an explanation. In performing this duty, he may dissent from some favorite doctrines & measures of men of high influence & respectability in both the political parties that now divide the country— Candid men will not attribute this to any indirect or unworthy motives; the others, when their intellectual optics are stimulated by passion, or darkened by prejudice, will see some mischievous purpose in a mere attempt to be understood in his own conduct, and to explain his objections to that of others.

Hopless indeed would be an effort to acquire influence by pursuing a course offensive to the leaders of both parties that convulse the nation. Such active spirits have both power and inclination to diminish any man in public estimation who opposes the projects of their ambition, while the native *vis inertia* of real patriotism prevents support from those quiet citizens who agree with him in opinion.

The principal subjects, on which politicians at present divide, are the system of restriction on our commerce, and the war with Great Britain. On the former, the writer differs radically from the party called republican & he chooses they should know it. At the same time he is utterly unable to reconcile some of the leading measures of Federalists, as to the latter, with the fundamental principles of civil society, and the indispensable duty of every citizen in all countries, but especially in the American Republic, to hold sacred the union of his country.—It is this opinion, probably, that has produced the singular fact his being nominated for the first office in the Commonwealth by a political party TO WHICH HE DOES NOT BELONG.

The objections against the restrictive system which have governed his decision on it, shall be briefly stated, without stopping to offer arguments to prove them. He believes,

- 1st. That it overleaps the bounds of constitutional power.
- 2dly. That it is impossible to execute it.
- 3dly. That the attempt to do so corrupts us, by destroying the correct habits of our merchants, and rendering perjury familiar.
- 4thly. That it would be ineffectual to coerce foreign nations, if executed.
- 5thly. That it is unjust and oppressive to the commercial part of the community, as it destroys invaluable interests which the government is bound to protect.
- 6thly. That it completely sacrifices our only considerable source of revenue, and reduces us to depend on a meagre supply from internal

taxation, or to accumulate an enormous public debt by loans procured on hard terms, which government has no funds adequate to reimburse.

7thly. That it aims a fatal blow at our unexampled progress in wealth and general improvement. If these objections be well founded, none will deny that they are sufficient. The proof of them would be too elaborate for the present occasion. A wise policy would not have resorted to an untried theory, so ruinous and inadequate, for redress of the serious aggressions we have suffered from the belligerent powers of Europe, in full view of the success which had crowned more magnanimous efforts. WASHINGTON, by making firm and temperate remonstrance against the first unequivocal important violation of our national rights, induced G. Britain to make compensation; and during the administration of ADAMS the pride of France was humbled by an appeal to arms.

This is the only mode which the experience of nations points out to guard against injury and insult accumulating by submission, until the patient suffering country be annihilated or enslaved.

On the other hand, when the government were "kicked into a war," the writer did not feel himself at liberty to practice indiscriminate opposition, to paralyze the public energy by degrading the resources and magnanimity of our country, and exaggerating those of Britain, to justify the public enemy in measures that admitted of no excuse, and thus diminished the chance for a speedy and honorable peace and endanger the Union of the States. It is a fundamental law of every civil society, that when a question is settled by the constituted authority, every individual is bound to respect the decision. The momentous question, whether war was just and necessary, has been thus settled. Peace can only be restored by a treaty to which G. Britain shall assent, and reasonable terms are not to be obtained from her by proving to the world that we are unable or unwilling to maintain our rights by the sword. The privilege of every citizen to examine the conduct of rulers is unquestionable tho' in speaking to his country he may be overheard by her enemies. But this right, like every other, may be abused. What good effect is to be expected from creating division when engaged in war with a powerful nation that has not yet explicitly shown that she is willing to agree to reasonable terms of Peace? Why make publications and speeches to prove that we are absolved from allegiance to the national government, and hint that an attempt to divide the empire might be justified? But the writer goes further, he has never doubted that the British orders in council, when actually enforced, were a flagrant violation of our rights and national honor, and consequently a just cause of declaring war. As to the best time of performing this painful duty, and the best manner of conducting the war, he has differed from the government, not surely their competent to decide on these points, and private opinion, tho' it may be decently expressed, is bound to submit. On such occasions, regret for the refractory principle in our nature, which scatters through nations the misery, crimes and desolation of war, will rend the bosom of the benevolent man; but if he be also magnanimous and just, this will not tempt him to violate his duty, or repine at the arrangement of Heaven. The history of civil society proves that it is a terrible necessity and man must submit to his destiny. Still greater evils are produced by pusillanimous shrinking from conformity to the mysterious law of his present condition.

The ferocious contest that would be the effect of attempting to skulk from participation of the burthen of war, by severing the Union, would not be the greatest calamity. Yet fierce would be the conflict of enraged partisans, embittered by personal animosity and rivalry, organized under different governments, about equal in number, and viewing each other as traitors.

In Massachusetts, during the revolutionary war, an overwhelming majority sided with opposition, and prevented mutual havoc, but in other parts of the Country, where parties were more nearly equal, neighbors often shot each other in their houses, or instantly hanged their prisoners. Divided as New England now is, such would probably be its warfare. Interminable hostility between neighboring rival nations, would be the consequence of accomplishing such a secession.— Foreign factions would convulse each of them; for a weak State can no more maintain its rights against powerful nations without foreign support, than a feeble man can defend himself among giants without laws to protect him. The question would ever be, which powerful nation shall be our ally? G. Britain and France would each have a strong faction, but patriotism would be unknown. The energy of the State would be exhausted in choosing its master. This slavery would be aggravated by despotism at home, for constant wars would require great armies and resistless power in rulers, and these have ever been fatal to liberty.

If the question be asked, what is to be done when we conscientiously believe that a ruinous course of measures is pursued by our national rulers, and the dearest rights and interests of a great part of the Union disregarded and sacrificed, the answer is, examine the conduct and expose the errors of government without preaching sedition. Give liberal support to their measures when right, that you may be credited when you show that they are wrong. Indiscriminate opposition raises no presumption against them, but it demonstrates that the minority are in fault. Truth is powerful & will command success, but error naturally tends to destruction. In every system, perfect enough to be capable of continued existence, a *vis medicatrix* exists that will restore it: not prevented by improper management. Quackery may prolong disease, and even destroy the political as well as the natural body.— It is not difficult to point to the intrinsic principle of convalescence in our body politic; and to show that the redemption of New-England is not only possible, but probable. The natural shape and division of political party would be very different from that which now exists.— The eastern and southern Atlantic States are made for each other. A man and woman might as reasonably quarrel on account of the differences in their formation. New-England would soon be restored from nihilism in the political system, if improper expedients for sudden relief were abandoned. Something may be done to accelerate its progress; but reproach and invective aggravate the raging of passion, and confirm prejudices which are already inveterate. Magnanimous moderation, candid discussion, and experience of the evil consequences of utopian projects, would do much to convince a majority of the community, that commerce is entitled to protection; that it is too valuable to the public to be sacrificed; that it is contradictory and unreasonable for the government to render great expenditures necessary by a declaration of war, and at the same time *dry up the only production source of revenue*; to ask for a loan of twenty-five millions, and at the same moment destroy the confidence of the commercial parts of the country, where only capital stock exists; to lay taxes sufficient to produce popular odium, but the product of which will be inadequate to relieve the public necessity; and to prosecute, at an enormous expence, a useless and hopeless invasion, without men or money, or credit, and with a disgusted people. The resources and energy of a powerful nation ought not to be wasted in the wilderness, but thrown on the element where our wrongs were inflicted, and our brave countrymen have already repeatedly triumphed. They are adequate to teaching our enemies to imitate the justice of Jupiter, while they affect to scatter his thunderbolts.

SAMUEL DEXTER.
Washington, Feb. 14, 1814.

For Sale
A TRACT OF LAND
Called "Simpson's Reputation" situated on the head of Sassafras river formerly occupied by Mr. Lee Green, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 100 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will not doubt view the premises. If not sold at private sale before the 1st April next, it will go that day be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION. Terms will be made accommodating.—For further particulars apply to
NICHOLS J. WATKINS,
Jan 15, 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given
That the subscriber intend to petition the Judges of Calvert County Court, at their next session, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto."
WILLIAM B. SEWELL,
Feb. 3.

PROPOSALS
For publishing in the City of Baltimore,
A NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED, THE
Baltimore Correspondent,
AND
Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics
DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.
The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails. It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The Baltimore Correspondent." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprize the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

TERMS.
"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year. Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.
January 12, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rowland. He is a stout able fellow, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, wavy hair, very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarters, Fingalt. His clothing when he was off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swan down under jacket much worn, white flannel country cloth trousers, a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master, he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk-Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick jail; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said negro, and delivers him to me, or catches him in any jail so that I get through with him, shall receive the above reward. All shall receive the above reward. I will follow after his party.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN,
Anne Arundel county,
January 8, 1814.