

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH

In the House of Representatives, on the  
bill to repeal the Embargo, &c.

Mr. Webster of N. H. next took the floor—He was happy, he said, that it had fallen to his lot to be present at the office they were now about to perform, of reading the funeral obsequies of the restrictive system. He rejoiced in moderation, he felt a temperate exultation, that this system, which he conceived pernicious as to ourselves, and imbecile as to foreign nations, was about to be consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets. He congratulated his friends who had predicted this end, that they had lived to see its existence terminated, &c. He went on to speak figuratively of the restrictive system, which he said, was something like a system of faith to be acted, not to be deliberated on; it seemed to have been believed to be essential to our political salvation, and any departure from it as leading certainly to political perdition—and he did not believe any Saint in the Calendar ever had a set of followers less disposed to troublesome enquiry, than the followers of this restrictive system. The authors of this system however had well understood its object; the opposers of it also understood it—and that it had failed to effect its object, the late message of the president sufficiently proved. The character of the system, like that of many other things, would not be very well known or generally understood until it was destroyed. It was now passing off with general execration; its true features would now be distinctly seen, its true character correctly understood. The opponents of this system had always told its friends that it was not a system of policy truly American. The house had now been told this was a system of measures connected with the affairs of Europe which should fluctuate and rise and fall with the politics of that country. This had been frequently said by its opponents, but never before acknowledged by its friends. On what ground was the system now proposed to be given up but this—that the state of things created by the predominance of French power on the continent of Europe has ceased, and the system which depended on it ought to cease also? That, in fact, no effect could be expected from it but by its co-operation with the views of France. Mr. W. said he should not now go into a view of the coincidences which might be traced, or take this occasion to show that the first embargo was laid at the commencement of the continental system in Europe. From the nature of things, however, the measure could have no effect but from such coincidence. How was it to operate on Britain? By denying to her a market for her manufactures. To what amount, so to speak, did we refuse a market to her manufactures? In this point of view, he said, we consumed about a twelfth of her product, or one sixth of her export, though the amount had been estimated much lower. Could it be supposed, that by refusing to purchase this small amount of her whole manufactures, we could compel her to comply with our terms? It could not be supposed that we could, whilst we at the same time deprived our own citizens of the market for the whole of their surplus produce. The truth however was now acknowledged; the system had been introduced as a system of co-operation with France. [Mr. Calhoun here asked what the gentleman meant by co-operation? In one sense, he himself had not used it, and now defined its application.] Mr. Webster said he did not allude to the gentleman's speech particularly, but to say that the effect to be produced by the restrictive system was from its pressure operating at the same time and in the same manner with

circumstances in Europe. That was what he called co-operation, viz. the denial of our market to England operating with and depending for its success on the French policy, prevailing in Europe. Now Mr. W. said, he objected to a system of policy depending on the fluctuation of affairs on the continent of Europe. Let us ask, said he, if the people of this country, from the first introduction of this system to this moment, have been apprized of this circumstance. On the contrary, how much angry declamation had been heretofore caused by the assertion of that fact! The people had been taught to believe that the enemy would be made to feel the system by the operation of its mere pressure. Yet the house was now told it was to be abandoned because the state of things which was to render it effectual against the enemy had ceased to exist. The great error of and objection to this system was, that it had a tendency to make the politics of this country dependent on those of Europe, to make us fluctuate with the current of its affairs. The same reason which was now urged for the taking it off, would prevail to cause its re-enactment if the allies should be driven beyond the Rhine, Prussia and Germany reduced to terms, and the forces of Russia be again driven into her 'frightful climate'—these reasons may perhaps be urged for re-enacting a system which it is now thought proper to abandon. Thus it was that until this habit of connecting our politics with the affairs of Europe should be abandoned, we should not be an independent people. By the sudden fall of this system thousands would necessarily be ruined, as others were in its commencement. There was nothing so objectionable in a commercial country, as the habit of frequent and violent changes of policy. It was however a fact too notorious, that there was a class of men in this country, to whom violent change was acceptable; men who looked upon whatever was uncommon to be wise or great. There was therefore no calculating on the course of the government—there was not a time for the last two years, when any person could calculate on the permanence of its policy for a moment beyond the present.—What made it worse, was, that the true standard by which the politics of the government had been managed had never been told to the people. On the contrary, they had been led to believe, by the friends and supporters of the administration, that the politics of Europe had nothing to do with our measures, and the standard by which others adjudged them was declared to be unjust and unfounded. Who could have imagined that the restrictive system would have been abandoned so suddenly? If the people had been told it would be abandoned when the power of France was crushed, they would have understood it and acted accordingly. Mr. W. referred to the president's message of Dec. last; to the bill which passed this house for more effectually enforcing the non-importation act by introducing a novel principle into our laws, and departing from all established rules of law; to the bill which came from the senate, and was now before this house, for prohibiting the importation of any article which might have come from English possessions; to the recent decision against Paul Cyffee's bill, and against the transportation by water of lime for the use of his household constituents, lest they should violate the embargo—to show how rigidly this system had been upheld until the very moment that the message came into the house recommending its repeal. He adverted also to the legislative address now on the table approving of the measure, and to those which though in existence had not been presented, having arrived a little too late. A government subject to such sudden changes was not competent to manage the affairs of a great nation. There were many other very important considerations connected with this change in our policy. The people had been told that this system had a great tendency to promote infant manufactures, and it did nothing else but induce the ha-

bit of providing for our wants by our own means, it would be a blessing. How often had this consideration been enforced! And yet those who understood the system did not hesitate to tell the people that the moment the policy of the government required it, the manufactures would be sacrificed with a little hesitation as the merchants had been; that the same unsparing hand would prostrate both—that the manufacturers as well as merchants would be suffered to fall without remorse and without regret. Something had indeed been said in the message in regard to double duties, which were to guard the manufacturers from loss. Mr. W. said he admonished every man in the nation not to be taken in by this intimation.—The double duties would not be continued—he did not say they ought; but, if not, they ought not to be held out as likely to be continued. The proper measure would doubtless be a regular tariff of duties, and not rashly to double the duties on all articles, on coffee, tea, and other necessaries, in order to encourage the manufacture of woollens, &c. The moment the purpose of affording revenue no longer required them, the double duties would be abolished, he repeated. What was the duty of a government in respect to its policy? That it should be regular, not variable. With respect to manufacturers Mr. W. thought it necessary to speak with some precision. He was an enemy to rearing manufactures or any other interest in a hot bed; he would not legislate too rashly in relation to them. All manufactures compatible with the interest of the country ought to be fostered; but for one he never wished to see a Sheffield or a Birmingham in this country. He spoke of the evils of extensive manufactories, &c. and too populous towns. He wished to let the different pursuits of society take their own course, and not to give excessive bounties or preferences to one over another. The true spirit of the constitution did not confer the power on government to change the habits of whole sections of the country, but to grant protection to all sections of it to pursue their own avocations, which ought to be encouraged but not forced. He hoped on this, as on other points, to see the government returning to an honourable and correct course. At the abandonment of the embargo he rejoiced; and should rejoice still further when the government should pursue a permanent system, announce its policy to the people, pursue measures on its own strength, and not subject us to the power and will of foreign nations. This being but a brief sketch, embraces the substance of Mr. Webster's remarks.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.

By the Steam Boat.

By the steam-Boat Car of Neptune, Capt. Roorbach, arrived yesterday from Albany, we received the Albany Register Extra, of Friday last, containing the following:

From the Middlebury Columbian Patriot, April 6, 1814.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

At a late hour last evening, we were politely favoured with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Plattsburg, to his friend in this town, dated Friday morning, April 1. Its great length renders it impossible for us to give any thing more than a hasty summary of its contents.

The important facts communicated are, that our army advanced into Odletown on the 30th ult. with a view of attacking the enemy at La Cole Mill; that having proceeded about two and a half miles, it was found they had mistaken the road to Montreal for that of the mill; that on wheeling to regain the road they had missed, they were attacked by a picket of 30 regulars & 100 militia, who were sheltered in a barn. They were soon dispersed by the fire of a piece of light artillery, with the loss of 1 taken prisoner and 3 deserted. Our loss was 20 killed and wounded; among the latter, Ensign Parker through the

breast—Majors Bernard and Totten had their horses shot under them.

The army proceeded by a cross road to La Cole Mill, where they arrived between 3 and 4 P. M. with the light artillery and one 12 pounder; the 18's being prevented coming up by the badness of the roads. The 12 pounder was opened upon the Mill, which sheltered the enemy, with some little effect; they made a sally to take it but with loss. Captain M'Pherson commanded the piece and was wounded through the neck and hip; the latter supposed to be mortal. After his fall, Lt. Sheldon of the heavy artillery, took command of the piece. He fought till every man about him was either killed, wounded or driven away, when he loaded and fired the piece himself discharging it (the match being gone) with the flash of a musket. He was soon supported by infantry. The attack continued till after sunset, when no impression being made on the mill, a retreat was ordered to Odletown. The heavy artillery arrived at Champlain that night.

Our loss is computed at 100 to 150 killed and wounded. No officer was killed. The wounded are Captain M'Pherson, Lts. Larabee & Green, of the artillery, ensign Parker of the infantry, and ensign Carr of the rifle corps.

The writer of the letter of which the foregoing is a brief summary, says he was an eye-witness of the facts therein stated.

[We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Plattsburg in whom we have great confidence, to his friend in this city, (Albany) dated April 4, which says the skirmish alluded to above, took place on the 29th and 30th, and that our loss was between 70 and 80 killed and wounded besides a few missing.]

BURLINGTON, APRIL 4.

Commodore McDonough is building some heavy vessels at Vergennes; and if, as is feared, he cannot get them ready before the first of May, the British will have ample time to come out, do much damage, if not block him up.

MONTREAL, March 26.

On Monday evening last, General M'Comb, with about 800 American troops, took possession of the village at St. Armand—they have also brought on seven or eight pieces of cannon, and it is supposed, intend to fortify and garrison the place.—A great number of the inhabitants have left the place, the general has issued a proclamation inviting them to return, promising them protection of persons and property.

We understand that a respectable force has marched to St. Armand, under the command of Maj. General Sir Sidney Beckwith, to attack the American brigades, under General M'Comb, who are posted at Philipsburg, 1000 strong. From the recent depredations committed by the Americans on our frontier, in violation of the laws of war, this government is again at full liberty to retaliate; and the public will be disappointed if vengeance be not speedily taken on the unprincipled foe.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE NEAR DETROIT.

Adjutant general's Office, Quebec, 18th March, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His excellency, the commander of the forces, has received from lieutenant gen. Drummond, the report of capt. Stewart of the Royal Scots, of an affair which took place between the detachment under the orders of that officer, and a body of the enemy, on the 4th inst. at Longwood, in advance of Delaware town.

Capt. Stewart reports, that receiving a report late on the night of the 3d inst. from capt. Caldwell, that a party of the enemy had been seen in Longwood, he directed the flank companies of the Royal Scots and the light company of the 89th regt. under the immediate command of capt. Basden, 89th regiment, to march at day break to the support of capt. Caldwell; and that at 5 o'clock in the evening the enemy was discovered, in very superior force, on a commanding eminence,

strongly entrenched with log breast-works—this post was instantly attacked in the most gallant manner by the flank companies in front, while captain Caldwell's company of rangers, and a detachment of the loyal Kent militia, made a flank movement to the right, and a small band of Indians to the left, with the view of gaining the rear of their position; and after repeated efforts to dislodge the enemy, in an arduous and spirited contest of an hour and an half duration, which terminated with the day light, the troops were reluctantly withdrawn, having suffered severely, principally in officers.

The enemy has since abandoned his position in Longwood. List of the killed, wounded and missing.

Royal Scots light company—1 captain, 9 rank and file killed—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 31 rank and file wounded—1 bugler missing.

89th light company—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file killed—1 capt. 1 sergeant, and 7 rank and file wounded—volunteer Pigot, wounded and taken prisoner.

Loyal Kent volunteers—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 5 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers killed & wounded.

Capt. D. Johnston, royal Scots, and lieutenant P. Grane, 89th regt. killed. Capt. Basden, 89th regt. and lieutenant A. Macdonald, royal Scots, wounded.

Com. Barclay, late of the Erie fleet, was at Montreal in good health. It will be recollected he has lost both arms.

General Winder had returned to Quebec, and it was said, had effected nothing favorable to prisoners.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have resolved that the proclamation of Gen. Rottenburg, declaring Martial law, was an arbitrary and unconstitutional measure, tending to destroy the law of the Province.

A Montreal paper says, it is not expected the British naval force will be superior to the American on Lake Ontario, the ensuing summer.

Four British retaliation prisoners who escaped from the U. S. arrived at Quebec.

From the Northern Frontier.

A gentleman from Burlington, which place he left on Monday last, reports that Col. Clark, had advanced into the enemy's country as far as South River, within 6 miles of Isle-aux-Noix, captured the enemy's advanced guard, &c. After which he returned to Missisquoi Bay, where he was reinforced, (his whole force said to consist of 2000 men) and left that place on the 26th ult. for the Stone Mills. About five miles from that place, attacked the picket guard, drove and pursued them to the Mills, where, on the 30th he attacked the enemy's troops stationed there (consisting of about five hundred men) when after a severe contest, he was compelled to retreat with the loss of 40 killed, 30 missing, and 100 wounded, and left the British in possession of the Mills.

Further Particulars.

We understand that our troops, while attacking the Stone Mills, were much annoyed by a gun boat; that a piece of artillery was brought up to be directed against her; that about sixty of the British rushed from the Mills and got possession of our piece, that while a grenadier was spiking it, Col. Forsyth approached with a party to recover it, when an American officer at the moment of attacking the grenadier, was ball probably fired from the gun boat; that col. F. recovered the piece, and then retreated with the party; that of the sixty British who sallied from the Mills, all but eleven were either killed or wounded; that the Americans brought away 27 sleigh loads of killed and wounded, and left 7 killed. Some hours after this affair, a brisk firing was again heard in the direction of Missisquoi Bay; & it is probable the British followed out troops.

## Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased, passed at December session 1813.

The subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 28th of April next, at 11 o'clock, in the town of Lower Marlborough, one lot in said Town, containing three acres of land. The improvements consist of a commodious frame dwelling house, with a large dry cellar, calculated to accommodate a family of servants, and for culinary purposes; a small framed house, used as a medical shop, and several out houses; The whole property under good enclosure. Also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, containing 95 acres, more or less, within four miles of the above lot, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Levin W. Ballard; the greater part of this land is in a state of cultivation, the soil susceptible of being highly improved by the use of clover and plaster, and particularly well adapted to produce good crops of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wood to support the place, and is contiguous to water carriage and a good market. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms are—the purchaser must give bond, with two securities, to be approved of by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, in six months from the day of sale.

Richard Grahame, Trustee.  
March 17, 1814. 6w.

## Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS,

February 16, 1814.  
The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters.

By order,  
Jonathan Pinkney, Cashr.  
120Ap.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 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.

W. STULL,  
Washington County, W.  
July 15th, 1813. 5

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

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Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.  
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.  
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.  
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

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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.

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—Price, 12 1/2 Cents.—