

Anne-Arundel County
 Court, April Term, 1814.
 On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of *Larkin Hammond*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

Anne-Arundel County
 Court, April Term, 1814.
 On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of *Larkin Hammond*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eight hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Larkin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefor ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test. *Wm. S. Green, Ck.*
12 X A. A. County Court.

Anne-Arundel County
 Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of *James Hammond*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eight hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefor ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. *Wm. S. Green, Ck.*
12 X A. A. County Court.

which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mill, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants-houses, a black-smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications. *JNO. JAS. BROOKS*
 St. Leonard's, 2
 May 18th, 1814. *12*

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,
 WITH
STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.
 For Sale at *GRONK'S SHAW'S Store,* and at this Office.
 —Price 12 1/2 Cents.—

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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

ADDRESS OF THE NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

We published in our Gazette yesterday the address of the convention of the friends of peace in the State of New Jersey. We earnestly recommended this address to the attention of the consideration, and re-consideration of every friend to his country, of whatever party. It is one of the ablest state papers which has for a length of time come under the public notice. It is calm—it is plain—it is energetic—it is true—it portrays in the strongest colors the character of the Washington policy; the effects of that policy; the happiness which would have attended a continuance of it; the artifice by which it was subverted; the rival policy of Jefferson and Madison; the means by which it has been supported; and the dreadful result in which it has terminated. Let any man dispassionately read this address, let him remember the wide extended and substantial happiness enjoyed by the American people, flowing from the policy of Washington; and those whom he loved and honoured with his confidence; let him contrast with it the scene of wretchedness and deplorable miseries, unnumbered by a view of the present legislative and executive conduct; let him review the mass of political intrigues, imbecility and corruption, by which this change has been effected—let him do this, and if he does not exclaim in the language of the address, *Give us back PEACE, and the honest policy of WASHINGTON!* it must be because he is willfully blind or obstinately wicked.

This address deserves consideration, not only from its interest, excellence and worth, but from the character of the men who issue it. It is not the production of a newspaper editor, however respectable; it is not the effusion of an anonymous essayist; it is not the harangue of a town meeting declaimer; it is the sober, considered, and solemn declaration of the wisest, ablest, and the best men of one of the most pure and virtuous states in the Union; of men selected from every county in the state, selected on account of their wisdom and their patriotism—of men who were honoured with the confidence of the people in those happier days, which saw our patriots foremost in the field; others of whom aided him in council; the times when Hamilton, and Jay, and Knox, and Ames, and Ellsworth, and Pickens, and Pinkney, and their associates directed the concerns of the nation.

For the truth and justice of the statements in this declaration, their honesty and integrity is pledged. Such an address from such men is worthy of all attention; of all confidence. Fellow-citizens, read it, and profit by it.

From the *Triumph Federalist*.
ADDRESS
 Of the Convention of the Friends of Peace, to the Free Citizens of Annapolis.

Fellow-citizens, of your rank; by those of the Washington policy be decided. Under the federal administration of Washington, and his successor, a period of but 19 years, the people of these states, from indolence and impoverishment, rose to a height of prosperity, with a rapidly unexampled in the history of nations—a fact not controverted by any enlightened citizen. The American name and character were held in honour abroad, strength and union protected and cemented the confederacy; no spirit of hostility or envious feeling was then fostered by the men in office, sowing destruction on the vital interests of the commercial and Atlantic states; the prosperity of one was that of all; justice prevailed both public and private. The fountain of national prosperity were laid open. Navigation, commerce and the interests they comprehended, those of the husbandman, the merchant, the ship-owner, and the public revenue, all rose to a sudden unrivalled perfection. Peace, maintained with all the world, though shaken by revolutions and the tempests of human crimes and passions, Washington and his council could not be seduced or driven from the safe haven of neutral and impartial justice. We all remember the late clamour raised in his time against England, by the French or war party in the U. States, but he resisted them, and saved his country. He would not that the mighty blessings in power, that on the shores of war, for plunge his country into untold scenes of horror and certain evils on questionable points of maritime controversy—far less, without preparation and under circumstances rendering failure and dishonour inevitable. In that period, the whole face of society exhibited one promising, smiling prospect of general and individual happiness.

Not only did riches, honestly acquired in the arts of peace and industry flow, in upon the citizens, whatever his calling or profession, but the public treasury was made to overflow. Never did any men in office (notwithstanding the calumnies and under circumstances rendering failure and dishonour inevitable) provide the means of public justice. The credit and honour of the nation were maintained, and every where respected. The great departments of government, executive, legislative and judicial, were filled and directed by native Americans, possessing the knowledge of their nations. The men who presided in our councils, state and federal, pursued a safe, straight and honest policy. They sought not, as we see, to gratify their passions, or the passions and the blood of their fellow-citizens, as the means for their continuance in power. Their interests and their objects were purely American. They struck out no visionary theories; were influenced by no rash and vindictive passions, but proceeded on the sure grounds of practical wisdom and prudent legislation. In a word, who does not remember with pride (and regret that it is past) the wide extended and substantial happiness enjoyed by the American people, flowing from the policy of Washington; those whom he loved and honoured with his confidence—the FEDERAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Let us reflecting on our present situation, remember that period with present—the councils and policy which then prevailed—the men who then possessed the confidence and protected the interests of the people, and the measures and success of their administrations. Let the comparison be made, and who but must deeply deplore the rife delusions and incapacity, by which American citizens have been stripped of their property, and reduced to all the calamities which now overwhelm our country.

Let the people of New Jersey, in particular, who have no interest in this war, estimate their losses by the interdiction of the coasting trade, by the price, by increased taxes, and the uncertainty of the future, before they have the satisfaction to say, like the great benevolent and peaceful patriot, and to the attainment of those immense benefits which our

neutrality afforded while all the world battled were in arms. A knowing the dangers of war, when power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, he senses as we were, add exposed at every point, what we protested against aggression and violations on supposed rights, not endangering our country, nor essentially checking the career of national greatness, we had prepared to assert them by steadily persevering for a course of years in laying the foundations for their support, citizenship, and increasing population, national wealth and national happiness and union; of our new empire had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady path of justice, and exhibiting firmness in the light of practical statements and actions, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had collected the interests and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength and maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, headed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been distinguished with the honor of assuring and strengthening the nation, by pursuing a cautious and honest neutrality, giving no offence to contending powers by indirect aid, irritating, partialities, and setting up pretensions in the face of their distress; if, in short, they had pursued the policy which was bequeathed to them when they came into power, and augmented the mighty stock of national prosperity received at the hands of the federalists, whom they traduced; what might now have been the envied condition of America? The human mind, had such men and councils prevailed, could with difficulty estimate her progress in wealth in population, in the means and possession of revenue, in national strength, and in permanent and immovable foundations of national glory and individual happiness.

These states, with such immense resources, so diversified a population, so rich but so exposed a territory and commerce, required many years of peace, before war could be safe or honorable; but to the shame and misery of our country, do such views, feeling or wisdom, actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very conditions on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and thus indeed is the only promise, which fails for the country, they have kept.

I were useless now to review the acts of clamour and delusive promises, which placed those men in power, who for the last fourteen years have misruled these states, and it were useless to bring before the American people all those enormities of almost trait, of ingratitude, trait, councils, party violence, and loss of office, which have so length laid national and individual property in fearful ruins. The recollections of the people of the end of every state must supply the particulars of that long, atrocious series of misrule and abuse of official authority, which has reduced them to this deplorable condition. This convention can only present an outline, and most willingly would they be traced from a retrospect, so painful and disgusting were it not for the hope of some good from the recital. It may conduce to a change of the present authors of so many evils, and serve in future to warn our country, if once again restored to its lost blessings, from yielding to species innovations and promises of visionary reform.

The American people may hereafter see a greater value on tried wisdom, on practical wisdom, and on substantial liberty and property, if it is now made evident to trial, and to the world, that the reforms which were promised have consisted in dangerous and extravagant innovations, in pernicious experiments, and in multiplying offices and grasping at the public funds of party influence and official emolument. They have ended as was foretold, in the words

of all sound principles of American government and policy, and in the actual destruction of every great national interest. Navigation, trade, revenue, increasing wealth, upon public character, constitutional principles, and all the solid acquisitions which lie at the foundation of permanent national strength and independence have, well nigh disappeared. To fill up the measure of our calamities, an odious, hopeless, and misadventuring war, as entailed on the land. The whole bene and employment of those in power for fourteen years, has been to engage men's minds in hopes and fears, from useless and petulant projects of legislation and politics. Instead of preserving what had been secured, and suggesting the national securities and means in a plain, honest, and unobscuring course of public reforms and wisdom, they have kept the country in one continued state of suffering and commotion; the more especially to justify their absurd, selfish and ambitious designs.

There seems to have been no fundamental right of the American people, or national interest, which in this short-term has not been violated or sacrificed, and this by the men who obtained and have kept power by protesting and promising to preserve and secure their integrity, and rights more effectually than their predecessors.

In their hands, the constitution of the United States, once so venerated and always so necessary to the liberties of the people, has been broken to almost every article. The facts are notorious.

Military law has been established to enforce revenue laws.

Private property has been wrested from its peaceful possessor, without legal process, by the military under executive orders.

Innocent citizens seized by military force, have been torn from their homes, transported to the seat of government, and discharged with out accusation, or redress for ruined characters or fortunes.

Commissions lawfully issued and completed, have been illegally withheld from the citizens appointed by the preceding president, only because partisans were to be gratified.

The habeas corpus act, the only practicable security against tyrannical abuse of personal liberty, has been suspended in times of peace, in this merely to overawe freedom of opinion.

Judicial questions, frequently on the revenue laws, often most penal in their nature, have been determined by acts of the executive, contrary to their legal purport and obligation on the situation.

The independence of the judges has been taken away by the legislature, on the recommendation of the executive. The office of judge is made dependent on the will of the president and party majorities, against the express terms of the Constitution, declaring they shall hold their office during good behaviour. Thus by a single stroke of usurpation, making one independent department of the government, subject to the will of the other; and in each subjecting men's lives, liberty and property, to judge dependent on party and not on their good behaviour, or records of acts.

A whole article of the constitution, on one independent branch of the government has been annihilated, leaving a precedent and productive of consequences fatal to the rights and liberties of the people, as secured by themselves.

To perpetuate the political ascendancy, and in violation of the principles and interests of the constitution, a pernicious antipathy of states and persons, has been created. This has been effected.

By making men's eyes in that direction of their influence, favorable to a southern domination and Virginia dynasty.

By employing immensities taken from the treasury, in the purchase of an useless foreign country, and converting it into a vast and unproductive waste, for the purpose of multiplying official dependents, and giving preponderance to Virginia and the southern states, in the national legislature and councils.

By changing the constitution, in the face of choosing the president and vice president, of which the larger states are enabled to control the smaller, and make terms of their important offices.

By the monstrous usurpation of nominating a president and vice president at the seat of government in the vortex of intrigues, and under the smiles and patronage of the candidate proposed, instead of leaving the nomination to a free and unbiassed people.

By prescribing men for their opinions, and banishing from trust and employment, the friends of Washington and his policy, thereby depriving the nation of the counsel and support of its wisest and best citizens, and alienating men's minds from the love of each other and their common country.

By multiplying offices and salaries, and appointing officers civil and military, without experience or knowledge, remarkable chiefly for party violence and incapacity, consequently more dependent on the will and opinions of the president, and his near and distant advisers.

By conferring high offices of trust, upon persons possessing no attachment but to the party which upholds them, and by these instruments, strengthening themselves in office at the risk of exposing the people to the intrigues, ignorance and passions of foreign agents—men who it must be evident cannot love our country, nor care for or understand its interests.

And finally, by violating the freedom of speech and opinions, overawing elections, and introducing terror and military despotism.

Taking a view of legislative and executive conduct, scenes of wretchedness and deplorable misrule unfold itself. The American freeman who reviews all this mass of political intrigue, imbecility and corruption, may well exclaim, *Give us back peace, and the honest policy of Washington!* Year after year has passed away in bust and officious mischief—in holding out false hopes—in ambiguous, presidential messages—in feigned negotiations—in multifarious projects, and in contradictory and futile resolutions—in easy boasting, and hollowatory speeches—in labelling, threatening against foreign governments, and abject submission and even aid to another, more insolently a wrong done.

By all these means public mind was kept distracted, and the great purposes of steady, useful government, overlooked or abandoned. The substantial interests and prosperity of the nation literally and shamefully sacrificed.

Novelties, most inconsistent with our ancient habits, and most injurious to American rights and interests, have been introduced, and preserved, to the almost entire subversion of the forms of American policy.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Private Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a Lot in Queen Anne's Parish, George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern, and perhaps a village in the state can be found at which a decent tavern may be raised.

On the lot, there is a large room, with a counter, shelves, necessary for the business of a quantity of dry goods, groceries, and a very dry house, with a room above, where a horse, a pained garden, and an old building out of repair, with rooms below, and two above, for 10 years, suited as a tavern, and may be known by application to

Wm. D. DAVENPORT
 August 21.

BATTLE

With English Lamps, the battle is shown as a plantation in Broad Church, Kent Island, where the days past. The owner says he has property, by paying attention, on application to

Wm. D. DAVENPORT
 August 21.