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From the *United States Gazette*.
**ADDRESS OF THE NEW-JERSEY
CONVENTION.**

We published in our Gazette of yesterday the address of the convention of the friends of peace in the state of New-Jersey.

We earnestly recommend this address to the attention, the consideration, and reconsideration 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 pours rays in the strongest colours the character of the WASHINGTON policy; the effects of that policy; the happiness which would have attended a continuance of it; the artifices 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 eventuated. 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 weakness and deplorable misrule unfolded by a view of the present legislative executive conduct!"—let him review "the mass of political intrigue, 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 wilfully blind or obstinately wicked.

This address deserves consideration, not only from its internal 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, considerate, and solemn declaration of the wisest, the 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 are now past forever—of men, some of whom fought with WASHINGTON in the field—others of whom aided him in council—in the times when Hamilton, and Jay, and Knox, and Ames, and Elsworth, and Pickering, and Pinckney, and their associates directed the concerns of the nation. For the truth and justice of the statements in this declaration, their honor 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 *Trenton Federalist*.

ADDRESS

Of the Convention of the Friends of Peace, to the Free Electors of New-Jersey.

Fellow-citizens,
The actual calamities brought on our country, by evil counsels, and the dangers which surround it, seem to have arrived at an extremity demanding the immediate interposition of the people. The capacity, virtue, and policy of the two parties, have had a fair trial; the people have only to compare the past with the present, in order to decide between them. Professions and pretensions are easily set up, and often lead nations as well as individuals to dishonour and ruin.

The federal republicans of these states appeal to facts, conscious of the ardor and attachment to the constitution and liberties of their country, established by their own heads and councils. Professions & testings made no part of their plea to public confidence. We rest on abused principles and measures,

by these let the Washington policy be decided. Under the federal administration of Washington and his successor, a period of but 12 years, the people of these states, from imbecility and impoverishment, rose to a height of prosperity, with a rapidity 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, aiming destruction at the vital interests of the commercial and Atlantic states; the prosperity of one was that of all. Justice prevailed, both public and private. The fountains of national prosperity were laid open. Navigation, commerce and the interests they comprehended—those of the husbandman, the merchant, the shipowner, 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 clamours 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 risk the mighty blessings in possession on the chances of war, nor plunge his country into untried 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 progressing, smiling prospect of general and individual happiness.

Not only did riches, honestly acquired in the arts of peace and industry flow in upon the citizen, whatever his calling or profession, but the public treasury was made to overflow. Never did any men in office (notwithstanding the calumnies of the time) establish more truly and firmly the foundations of public wealth, & provide the means of public justice. The credit and honour of the nation were untarnished 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 stations. The men who presided in our councils, state and federal, pursued a safe, straight and honest policy. They sought not wars to gratify their passions, or the purse and the blood of their fellow-citizens, as the means for their continuance in power. Their measures 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 REPUBLICANS of the United States.

Let the reflecting and candid citizen compare that period with the 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 arts, delusions and incapacity, by which American citizens have been stripped of their prosperity, and reduced to all the extremities 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 war prices, by increased taxes, and view the prospect before them. Had the last twelve years, like the first, been devoted to a peaceful policy, and to the attainment of those immense benefits which our

neutrality afforded while all the world besides were in arms. If knowing the dangers of war, where power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, defenceless as we were, and exposed at every point—if, whilst we protested against aggressions 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, cultivating and increasing population, national wealth, and national happiness and union—if our new rulers had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady paths of justice, and exhibiting themselves in the light of practical statesmen and patriots, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had cultivated the interest and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength & maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, healed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been satisfied with the honour of securing 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 hour 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 boundaries, so dispersed 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, no such views, feeling or wisdom actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very condition on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and this indeed is the only promise which fatally for the country, they have kept.

It were useless now to review the acts of calumny and delusive pretences which placed those men in power, who for the last fourteen years have mis-ruled these states; and it were endless to bring before the American people all those enormities of abused trust, of ignorance, rash councils, party violence, and lust for office, which have at length laid national and individual prosperity in fearful ruins. The recollections of the people of this and of every state must supply the particulars of that long, unbroken 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 spared 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 specious innovations and promises of visionary reform.

The American people may hereafter set a greater value on tried friends, on practical wisdom, and on substantial liberty and prosperity. It is now made evident to us all, 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 paltry objects of party influence and official emolument. They have ended as was foretold, in the viola-

tion of all sound principles of American government and policy, and in the actual destruction of every great national interest. Navigation, trade, revenue, increasing wealth, union, 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 most-devouring war, is entailed on the land. The whole bent and employment of those in power for fourteen years, has been to engage men's minds in hopes and fears, from useless and pernicious projects of legislation and politics. Instead of preserving what had been secured, and augmenting the national securities and means in a plain, honest, and undeviating course of public rectitude and wisdom, they have kept the country in one continued state of suffering and commotion, the more effectually to justify their absurd, selfish and ambitious designs.

There seems to have been no fundamental right of the American people—no 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 professing and promising to preserve and secure those interests 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 in almost every article. The facts are notorious.

Military law has been established to enforce revenue laws.

Private property has been wrested from its peaceable 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 without 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 time of peace, & this merely to overawe freedom of opinion.

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

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 presidents 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 effect subjecting men's lives, liberty and property, to judges dependent on party and not on their "good behaviour" or rectitude in office.

A whole article of the constitution, and one independent branch of the government has been annihilated, setting 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 confederacy, a pernicious aristocracy of states and persons, has been created. This has been effected,

By making *new states* in that quarter of their influence, favorable to a southern domination and Virginia dynasty.

By employing immense sums taken from the treasury, in the purchase of an useless foreign country, and converting it into states for the same 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 mode of choosing the president and vice president, by which the larger states are enabled to control the smaller, and make traffic of these important offices.

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

By proscribing men for their opinions, and banishing from trust and employment, the friends of Washington and his policy, thereby depriving the nation of the counsels 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 weak but rash advisers.

By conferring high offices on strangers, 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, a scene of weakness and deplorable misrule unfolds 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 busy 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 vain boasting, and inflammatory speeches—in imbecile threatening against one foreign government, and abject submissions, and even aid to another, more insolently a *wrong doer*.

By all this the 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 persevered in, 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, Prince-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 no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house by ex-counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, day of groceries, also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and a below; a paved garden, and yard; an old building out of repair, with rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to
Wm. Brodgen, Esq.
18, 23, 1814.

A BATTEAU.

With Eighteen Empty Bags, ready to go ashore at any plantation on Broad-Creek, Kent Island, about five days past. The owner may have his property, by paying charges, on application to
R. J. JONES,
Bridgetown, near Church Hill, Queen-Anne's County.

August 29.