

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1814.

No 38.]

Fifty Dollars Reward
Will be given to any person that will give information who shot my Cow in the street on Tuesday night last, so that the villain be prosecuted to execution.
C. Jackson.
October 6.

Will be Sold,
At the residence of the subscriber, on Terring Creek, on Thursday the 20th inst. his Personal Property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day.
John Simmons.
October 6.

24 NOTICE
The creditors of John Simmons are requested to meet him at Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, on Tuesday the 18th instant, for the purpose of making some arrangements as to his personal property, otherwise it will be sold as stated above.
October 6.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
September 13, 1814.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of said Bank for six months, ending the first and payable on or after Monday the third of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
By order, Jon. Pinkney, Cashr.
Sept. 29.

Anne Arundel County, Aug. 29, 1814.
I certify, that James Davis brought before me a bay HORSE about 14 hands high, and 7 years old, has no perceptible mark or brand, except that the near fore hoof is white, and the hair is also white half way up the foot lock, as a trespasser within his mother's enclosures.
Win. Stuart.
The owner of the above horse is desired to prove his property, and take him away, agreeable to law.
Ann Davis.

Notice to Overseers.
The subscriber is in want of an Overseer, for the ensuing year—One that can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, industry, and management, may find an advantageous situation by application to the subscriber, on the north side of Severn.
Frederick Mackubin.
September 22.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 20th day of October, at the Glebe, on the north side of Severn, late the residence of Philip H. Watts, all the Personal Property of Philip H. Watts, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—cash for all sums under ten dollars, over ten dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the payment of the same. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.
George Watts, Admr.
September 29.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip H. Watts, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
George Watts, Admr.
September 29.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Owings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August 1814.
Hannah Owings, Admr.

**A LIST OF THE
American NAVY,
WITH
STEEL'S LIST OF THE
British NAVY.**
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,
and at this Office.
—Price 12 1/2 Cents.—
Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.
April 7.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
[Concluded from our last.]
From the Trenton Federalist.

ADDRESS
Of the Convention of the Friends of Peace, to the Free Electors of New-Jersey.
Such extraordinary acts of government too, have proceeded from the very men who affected to condemn them as anti-republican and despotic. These novelties consist in secret legislation, hiding from the people the opinions and conduct of their agents—Closed doors and concealment, have become habitual, and continue from day to-day. The American people at this moment are kept in ignorance on points of vital importance to their interests and honour.
In presidential recommendations, adopted by the legislature, in cases calling for the most mature reflection and inquiry, without either. All investigation, even of facts, refused, thereby putting the greatest national rights on the issue of executive veracity or his infallible judgment, remarkable perhaps for neither. Most of the monstrous and pernicious plans which have sunk the country to its present condition, came to the representatives of the people, not for discussion but adoption.
In preventing free debate, whereby the representatives of the people, opposed to the measures of administration, under an arbitrary rule of the majority, have been deprived of their essential rights, and the rights of the people to the opinions and services of their representatives violated.
In repressing the right and freedom of petition against grievances. The people's remonstrances and requests being ordered to lie on the table, or contemptuously thrown aside to a distant day.
In the invention of permanent systems of embargo, non-importation, and non-intercourse, by land or water, even along our own coasts—Perseveringly followed up for near the term of two presidencies—Systems first introduced by the tyrant of France, and to him useful in promoting his grand scheme of universal conquest, but to America novel and destructive to the last degree—Systems calculated to bear down and impoverish the commercial states, to depress our own products and raise the price of foreign—to extinguish national revenue, ships and sailors rights, to encourage smuggling and immoral evasion and breach of the laws—Systems of legislation, in short, fatal to industry and the productive arts of life, and beyond all question more injurious to these states than war itself; inasmuch as the suffering fell wholly on ourselves—other nations looking on unharmed by these infatuated acts of self-destruction, rejoicing to see this fine and prosperous country, which aimed death at them, falling the victim of its own wrath and folly.
With respect to the public resources and wealth they have been annihilated.
The men in power who professed economy, have far exceeded not only the preceding administrations in expenditure, but any which ever before squandered the substance of a patient and confiding people.
Before this war, they had received not less than two hundred millions of dollars into the treasury; all this (except about 30 millions paid on the old debt) was spent or squandered without strengthening the nation, or adding a single important item to the stock of American securities.
Not even a frigate was added to the federal navy, but officers and salaries were continually multiplied. Fifteen millions paid for useless territory and to fill the coffers of Bonaparte.
Vast sums expended in fruitless or injurious embassies, and on diplomatic favourites.

The navy, army and civil list expenses were enormous and yet inefficient.
Untold thousands were drawn from the treasury in projects useless and disreputable to the nation.
In building, equipping and maintaining gun-boats.
In secret service monies.
In torpedo experiments, and in paying English impostors for the purpose of calumniating American patriots.
In short, the expenditures of peace were little less than those which might have supported a successful war.
In our foreign relations, the same infatuated policy prevailed. The usurper and tyrant was countenanced, obeyed, and all his projects admired.
France, Jacobin France, was courted and aided, whilst she insulted and plundered us, and her enormities as much as possible concealed.
England was threatened and irritated, treaties with her rejected, her ambassadors deceived and sent away, and every means adopted to create and keep alive resentment, and prepare for her destruction by a long sought war, when the propitious moment should arrive.
Spain, fighting against the tyrant for her liberties, caused no sympathy; Spain that fought for American liberty, possessed not even their good wishes. On the contrary, they wished success to her destroyer. They denied her bread, refused her ambassador, and in her distress seized upon her territories, & countenanced the invasion of her provinces, placed as they were under the safeguard of American faith and honour.
With Tripoli, Algiers and the Indian tribes, there has scarcely been a cessation from wars, tribute and expense.
The invasion of the Indian country and burning their towns in 1810, lighted up the vengeance, and bro't upon our frontier all the horrors of the united savage tribes.
Thus did the administration conduct with foreign governments, getting deeper into European quarrels. They exhausted and wasted the resources of our country, in contemptible schemes for starving colonists, or raising insurrections among European manufacturers. In passing laws continued to make them keep the peace, or go to war with us; thus entangling ourselves in nets of destruction made by our own hands.
This race in the road to ruin seemed nearly run—but one enemy yet remained; and finally, after exhausting the national resources in twelve years of prodigal wastefulness, wearing out the national spirit, creating disunion of the states and general disaffection to their schemes of misrule, without preparation, and scarcely with a real pretext, they declared war against G. Britain.
Fellow-citizens, we have not language to depict the sense we entertain of this death-blow to the best hopes and interests of our beloved country.
How can those in the state or general government, who so rashly plunged their country into war, unprepared, and against an enemy so powerful, answer to God or to the people for the dreadful consequences. Surely they should no longer be trusted by their fellow men.
This war, as was most certain it must, in such hands, under such circumstances, and on such grounds, has progressed in shame, loss and disappointment. It has been conducted with a folly and profligate wastefulness of the people's blood and money, in so short a time unexampled in the annals of the world.
What do we all bear witness to, but
A feeble, divided and dismayed cabinet.
Useless armies employed on the lakes and devouring the land.
Military commanders without skill sacrificing brave men, captured, defeated or disgraced at every point, throwing the blame on the administration, and the administration on them!
An exhausted if not a bankrupt treasury.

A destroyed commerce and agriculture.
A captured or blocked up navy.
Our coasting vessels and trade demolished on two thousand miles of seaboard.
Immense loans—government receiving eighty five dollars, and pledging the people to pay one hundred to the lender!
Multiplied and increasing taxation on all the necessaries of life, the excise system most inequitably bearing on the poor.
Double duties, war prices, the exportation of specie, and no export of our own products, growing discontent, and we fear a dissolving confederacy.
A desperate administration who refuse peace, and are shedding the blood and spending the substance of Americans, on questions about the rights of English sailors and emigrants.
A people impoverished, distracted with apprehensions, exposed to fire and sword, torn from their homes and bleeding at every point on a circumference of five thousand miles.
A stupendous system of public frauds and delinquency among contractors, army agents, and the host of retainers upon government.
Yet, not a single national object secured!

Is not all this the fruit of two years war and present to our senses? And is G. B. humbled? Is Canada taken, after the loss of ten thousand men and one hundred millions of dollars, with all the other more dreadful mischiefs of this war; or are not we baffled and dishonored by the misconduct of the men who govern and command? By those men who are calling on us even yet, to support them and their measures! Have we established sailor's rights, or any right—or has it ever been made known what we are fighting for? On the contrary, are we not now merely scrambling for our lives and presidencies, and in the wonderful providence of God, left alone on the theatre of the world, abandoned of every nation, and contending with, or rather trusting to the mercy and magnanimity of the nation we attacked, invaded, and meant, with the aid of the tyrant, to destroy.
Fellow Citizens, we cease this catalogue of public woes—of so many dreadful evils brought on us by men who were to amend and improve our condition—men who scorned the safe and prosperous policy of Washington and his friends; and promised to the people that they should be without war, taxes, navies, armies, public debts, loans and numerous officers of government. Instead of which, they have done nothing else but create and increase all these evils.
We cease to speak of this long course of downward and destructive mis-government. But shall we interpose no remedy? Are such men and measures longer to be upheld? Surely it is time to think of a remedy; and what other presents itself, what other ought we to take, but to make a general and thorough change.
All governments, at times, are forced to change the men in administration, or perish by their faults and continuance.
What causes of complaints to be compared with those we have enumerated, induced us to raise these men in power who complained and promised so much? and to put those out of power who under WASHINGTON had made us great & prosperous?
It is full time for a people who have so patiently endured such evils and desire at length to escape from them, to put their affairs in other hands. Let us fellow-citizens, endeavour to get back to peace and to the Washington policy.
Even should a forced peace, on paper, be announced, let us take care to maintain and improve it by placing in every department of the general and state governments the friends of peace.
The men in power have forfeited all confidence. They found us in peace and prosperity—their course was foretold—they have involved us in disunion, lost rights and poverty.
Should this direful contest unhappily be continued, can this nation

longer trust her honor, safety and existence in such feeble hands? Our greatest enemies could not have devised plans more injurious to American interests.
Whether we have war or peace let us restore to our councils the experience, the wisdom, and the policy, which raised our nation to such exalted greatness.
We beseech you, fellow-citizens, to lay aside mere party attachments and look at the state of the country. Reflect that such continued and great evils could not have come on us but by the most egregious folly and misrule. Indeed the path of wisdom and security seemed plain. Let a thorough change be made: fear not that it can be worse for us.—The friends of Washington & peace will not betray or desert their country. Give them the means of directing and aiding it, by your suffrages, and they will not disappoint your hopes.
This convention addresses itself to the People of New-Jersey.—These ruinous measures, and this hateful, most unnecessary and wasteful war, cannot be laid to the account of the people: we know on the contrary that they are dissatisfied, injured, and desire to be relieved from so many present sufferings and expected dangers. These measures and this war, and all these miseries, flow from a weak, intemperate administration; from men in office, upheld by delusions and promises, and whose interests and obligations combine to encourage & maintain plans and principles which have proved, as was foretold, the bane of public prosperity.
It is our duty to be plain. We repeat our unfeigned belief that there must be an entire removal of visionary men & the friends of this war, in every state and department of legislation, before the blessings of peace and good government can be restored. The remedy is in our own hands. Let us all firmly resolve (however we must endure the existing evils with fortitude and patience) that the freedom of suffrage shall finally re-establish the friends of peace and the policy of WASHINGTON.
Signed by order of the convention,
WILLIAM COKE, President.
F. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 11.
The following message was yesterday sent to both houses of congress, by the president of the U. States. The sentiments it excited in both houses were purely national, and almost unanimous.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.
I lay before congress communications just received from the plenipotentiaries of the U. S. charged with negotiating peace with Great Britain; shewing the conditions on which alone that government is willing to put an end to the war.
The instructions to those plenipotentiaries, disclosing the grounds on which they were authorised to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, will be the subject of another communication.
JAMES MADISON.
Washington, Oct. 10, 1814.
DOCUMENTS.
Copy of a letter from Messieurs Adams, Byard, Clay and Russell, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated Ghent, 12th Aug. 1814.
Sir—We have the honour to inform you that the British commissioners, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, esq. and William Adams, esq. arrived in this city on Saturday evening, the 6th inst. The day after their arrival, Mr. Baker, their Secretary, called upon us to give us notice of the fact, and to propose a meeting, at a certain hour, on the ensuing day. The piece having been agreed upon, we accordingly met at 1 o'clock, on Monday, the 8th inst.
We enclose, herewith, a copy of the full powers exhibited by the British commissioners at that conference; which was opened on their part by an expression of the sincere and earnest desire of their government, that the negotiation might result in a solid peace honourable to both parties. They, at the same time declared, that no events which had occurred since the first proposal

for this negotiation, had altered the pacific disposition of their government, or varied its views as to the terms upon which it was willing to conclude the peace.
We answered, that we heard these declarations with great satisfaction, and that our government had acceded to the proposal of negotiation with the most sincere desire to put an end to the differences which divided the two countries, and to lay upon just and liberal grounds the foundation of a peace, which, securing the rights and interests of both nations, should unite them by lasting bonds of amity.
The British commissioners then stated the following subjects, as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions would be likely to turn, and on which they were instructed—
1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and in connexion with it, the claim of his Britannic Majesty to the allegiances of all the native subjects of Great-Britain.
We understood them to intimate, that the British government did not propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so prominent a place in the disputes between the two countries, it necessarily attracted notice, and was considered as a subject which would come under discussion.
2. The Indian allies of G. Britain to be included in the pacification, and a definite boundary to be settled for their territory.
The British commissioners stated that an arrangement upon this point was *sine qua non*; that they were not authorised to conclude a treaty of peace which did not embrace the Indians, as allies of his Britannic Majesty; and that the establishment of a definite boundary of Indian territory was necessary to secure a permanent peace, not only with the Indians, but also between the U. States and Great-Britain.
3. A revision of the boundary line between the U. States and the adjacent British colonies.
With respect to this point, they expressly disclaimed any intention, on the part of their government, to acquire an increase of territory, & represented the proposed revision as intended merely for the purpose of preventing uncertainty and dispute.
After having stated these three points as subjects of discussion, the British commissioners added, that before they desired any answer from us, they felt it incumbent upon them to declare, that the British government did not deny the right of the Americans to the fisheries generally, or in the open seas, but that the privilege formerly granted by treaty to the U. States, of fishing within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and of landing and drying fish on the shores of the British territories would not be renewed without an equivalent.
The extent of what was considered by them as waters peculiarly British was not stated. From the manner in which they brought this subject into view, they seemed to wish us to understand they were not anxious it should be discussed, and that they had only intended to give us notice that these privileges had ceased to exist, and would not be again granted without an equivalent, nor unless we thought proper to provide expressly in the treaty of peace for their renewal.
The British commissioners having stated, that these were all the subjects which they intended to bring forward or to suggest, requested to be informed, whether we were instructed to enter into negotiation on these several points? and, whether there was any amongst these which we thought it unnecessary to bring into the negotiation? and they desired us to state, on our part, such other subjects as we might intend to propose for discussion in the course of the negotiation. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, in order to afford us the opportunity of consultation among ourselves, before we gave an answer.
In the course of the evening of the same day, we received your letters of the 25th & 27th of June.

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