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CONGRESS.

In the debate on Commercial Inter-

course, Mr. King of Massachusetts rose to remark upon Mr. Jackson's opinion to the merchants having traitorously turned their force against the government. Let me, said he, ask the gentleman to turn his attention in this respect to the conduct of a whole state in the South. Let me point his attention to an armory built on the banks of James river, for the express purpose (as avowed by an honorable member from that state) of opposing the government by force of arms.

Mr. Jackson of Virginia, rose in explanation on a point which had been incidentally introduced into debate. He had, when up before, referred to the analogy between the state of things at this day and in 1806, and stated that the merchants then came forward in mass with their memorials, urging Congress to take an attitude of resistance to the policy of the British government, and pledging their co-operation—they had even gone so far as to talk of war, and recommend it as a preference to a submission to the then existing state of things. In referring to them afterwards, they had drawn a distinction between the high minded merchants and those of another description, he had said that the latter had traitorously abandoned the cause of their country and turned their force and power against it—not meaning thereby that they had opposed their government by force of arms, but by that moral force, the co-operation of which is indispensable to carry the government through the war.

Mr. King in that situation of life held the community that the government was taking a wrong course, many would believe them, and they thus subjected from the government a vast portion of its moral power.—They therefore, Mr. Jackson said, had traitorously abandoned the ground on which they had pledged themselves to support the government, and so far from their force and power against it, they should not have risen, however, but to put to rights a statement which he understood to have been made on another point, and to which the gentleman from Massachusetts had just referred—that, about the year 1799-1800, the Armory authorized to be built by the state of Virginia was intended to manufacture arms for the purpose of opposing the constituted authorities of the nation.—Sir, I appeal to your recollection (addressing Mr. Breckenridge, chairman of the committee) for we were then in the legislature of Virginia together, whether the fact was so.

Mr. Randolph of Virginia, asked Mr. Jackson whether he referred, in his observations, to any statement said to have been made by him on this floor—and Mr. Jackson having intimated that he did.—Mr. Randolph asked the opportunity to make an explanation on this point—and he said, he knew not by he did so—for it was full as probable what he said would go forward not in the shape in which his declaration was made on this floor, a second and the third time, as it had done the first. He would re-iterate—and he referred to the report of that institution (the Armory) John Taylor of Carolina, for a correction on this point. The next time, said Mr. R. that I ever came of being a public man by election to a seat on this floor, to which I did succeed, it was committed at Charlotte court-house, and publicly attacked on the ground the gentleman mentioned, by one of a very numerous class of persons who at that time were staunch federalists, and since that time have attacked Jeffersonians, Madisonians, and Monroists, and I have doubt will be victors of May to end of the chapter, one of those who were taken in so many instances to the bosom of the political church to which they have as-

postulated, I was asked, by this person, if I justified the establishment of the armory for the purpose of opposing Mr. Adams's administration. I said, I did, that I could not conceive any case in which the people could not be entrained with arms; and that the use of them, to oppose oppressive measures, was in principle the same, whether those of the administration of Lord North or that of Mr. Adams—that administration, the object of which, I had no doubt then, and I have none now, was to change the constitution of the United States in fact, as it is now changed in substance. If it had continued to preserve in that course of conduct which had given just alarm to the wisest and best men in this country and particularly in Virginia, Mr. R. said he had no doubt it would have terminated in an appeal to arms—and it would have done so on the principles of the revolution of 1688 and to the revolution of 1776, neither one nor the other of which took place on any other principle than resistance, of the encroachments of government on the rights of the people. At that time, and subsequent to it, Mr. R. said, he understood the temper of the Virginia Legislature (without meaning to say better) as well as the gentleman who had just sat down. My declaration was, said Mr. R. that the armory was erected to furnish the people with arms to resist federal usurpation, provided the federal administration had continued in that career of oppression which it had commenced. Those were his words, he said, he had been some how cut off from the main body of his declaration. But he hoped he was not understood to say, that though in time of peace the state of Virginia was prepared to assert the rights of that ancient and venerable commonwealth, which after having hoisted the flag that braved the battle and the breeze, the flag that braved Lord North, was not going to succumb to John Adams—which had been then, and now was, as ready to resist the encroachments of this government, as she was or ever had been to resist the Parliament and Ministry of Great Britain—he hoped he was not understood to intimate that he or that state was disposed to turn the extreme medicine of the constitution into the ordinary diet—he was no abstract politician.—Abstract measures in government, he said, were what decisions on cases *coram non judge* were in a court of law—Make out a case, said he—let me see the patient; if he went to a Taylor to be measured for a coat, he went to a man who would take him as he was, ill-shaped and ill-made-up, not to a man who had but one measure for all statures, and that measure from no living man, but from some fancy of the beau ideal, from the Irish Giant or the Polish Dwarf—he hoped, he said, he had not been understood to say, that, when the enemy was at the door; when his foot was on the soil; when the country was invaded; when Hannibal was knocking at the gates of Rome—No, he never did mean to say, that under these circumstances, the state of Virginia would pitch upon that time to array herself against the general government.—No, he said, she would fight out the war, and settle the quarrel afterwards. Her uniform policy showed that that was the course which she would in such circumstances pursue. With respect to an honorable Assembly, which had been spoken of in this house and out of it, the Hartford Convention, as opposed to the Richmond bayonets, he meant to be on the side not only of the bayonet, but of the Richmond bayonets. Being that question ever before him, as an individual member of this House, or as a man, and he would take the Richmond bayonets, to use a sporting phrase, against the Hartford Convention.

Mr. R. said he meant to deny the right of any state in the union, Rhode-Island, if you will, to assert its rights against the general government, any more than the right of the people of Virginia to assert their rights against their government.—It was a great revolutionary principle, and he was sorry to say it was at work. He had, he said, but one favor to ask of any gentleman on this floor—to take the words

he employed, not a gloss or false interpretation of them—which he was sure the gentleman just up had not the least disposition to do. I do say now, said Mr. R. that if the Federal administration did not halt in the career of usurpation of the liberties of the people and the constitution of the country, the state of Virginia was disposed to stand on her bank of the Potomac and defend that parchment against the bayonets of those who were willing to burn that parchment at the point of the bayonet. But it was not combustible—the conspirators against New-Orleans from above succeeded no better than its assailants from below—instead of burning the parchment, sir, they burnt their own fingers.

Mr. Jackson said he was glad of the explanation the gentleman had given. I am myself, said he; one of the last men in the nation who would quote what comes from newspapers, because misrepresentations occur in them, often accidental and sometimes incidental. But in our domestic, this day, the gentleman from Massachusetts, reciting what I understood to be the amount of my colleague's declaration, asked me whether Virginia did not build an arsenal for the purpose of manufacturing arms expressly to oppose the constituted authorities of the country—from which I understood him to convey the idea that such was the statement that had been made on this floor.

Mr. Randolph explained. He did believe that nothing but the awfulness of the times had induced a majority of the Virginia Assembly at that period to have launched into so expensive an undertaking as the establishment of the Armory.—The fair and alleged use of that institution was to arm the militia.—Who could object to it? Who would say that free men had not a right to arm against John Adams and his provisional army, *frugis consumeris nati*, provided they had gone on in their course of usurpation? When he had made the remarks referred to, it was on an amendment to the constitution going still further to narrow the limits of state rights, &c.

Mr. Jackson said, having a distinct recollection of the circumstances of the case, he should proceed with his statement. In the year 1798, said Mr. J. Gen. Wood was the Governor of Virginia, who had been a general officer during the revolutionary war, but always was, during his life, though standing high in the confidence of the Republican party, an unequivocal federalist, in the usual acceptation of the term. During his administration the Legislature authorized the purchase of arms. About that time, Mr. J. said, that he (quite a boy) had been elected to the Legislature, and then first took sides; for anterior to that time, with the exception of a few distinguished men in congress, and with the exception of the British treaty question, the people were not divided into parties. The Governor had contracted with Swann of Boston, who had delivered at Richmond 4000 stand of arms, at 18 dollars each, the whole costing \$72,000 dollars, annually. These arms had been found worthless on trial, having been purchased in Europe, the refuse of armories and shops there, on speculation. The Legislature, in consequence of that state of the fact, and desiring to provide arms for the state—a measure which had always been a subject of anxiety with general Washington, without reference to the state of the times (if any such views were entertained, Mr. J. said, he was not let into them) had enacted a law authorizing the establishment of an arsenal at Richmond, in order to get good arms, instead of bad. In the next year, 1800, Mr. Monroe succeeded to the chair of the state government—party division was at its crisis. The ferment eventuated in the adoption, by the legislature of Virginia, of the general ticket system, and Mr. Jefferson succeeded to the presidency. The armory had been ever since that day in operation and Mr. J. said he never had, until he had heard the suggestion on this floor this morning, referring to what his colleague had said on a former occasion (in the absence of Mr. J.) heard a single individual intimate a disposition to oppose with

the constituted authority of the government. John Taylor of Carolina, was a popular man, and at the head of the democratic party in the Virginia legislature in the year 1799. But if he, or any other of the friends of the armory, had any such intention as had been referred to, they had concealed it from the majority, and it had not to the knowledge of Mr. J. been avowed by any person. As proof of the disposition of Virginia to acquiesce in the execution of the laws, however oppressive, of the general government, and to resist them only by the constitutional means of election, Mr. J. said he might refer to the fact, that during that period, the sedition law had been carried into execution in the capitol of the state. True it was, that Callender had traduced the founder of the liberties and the father of his country, but his demerit did not change the character of the sedition law, and the same temper of respect for the law would in all human probability, have existed; if the punishment of the sedition law had been inflicted on the first man of the state, instead of the vilest miscreant.

Mr. Randolph apologized for troubling the House again, which he should not have done, had not his name been brought into question by two gentlemen on this occasion. He saw now before him, he said, a son of one of those men, to whom he could, on all occasions, have appealed, who never minced his declarations—never stopped short of the extent to which he was willing to go—never looked one way & rowed another. The times he said, had been awful, at the period referred to. It was certainly true, that John Taylor of Carolina (a name which would live when many, if not all of this assembly were forgotten) was the father of that armory, which (not meaning to impeach the statement of the gentleman over the way, Mr. Jackson) was built, not so much because of the badness of the arms, as because it was proper for the state of Virginia to keep in her possession the means of arming the militia, rather than depend for her supply on contracts which the United States might stop. The persons who were active in the establishment of that armory were long headed and clear sighted men. Mr. R. said, he was afraid some of the arms since made by the armory, were not much better than those supplied by Swann—but that, by the way, John Taylor, Mr. R. said, was the father of the general ticket law of Virginia. He had drawn it, supported it; and had, by Divine permission, made Thomas Jefferson president of the U. States. That law had passed but by five votes.—At the time, said Mr. R. that I was elected to Congress on this very ground of opposition to Mr. Adams, and a disposition to resist by force the progress of his administration in its mad career, Patrick Henry was elected to the Assembly by that part of Charlotte county which then supported the administration—for, so far from knowing nothing of parties, if I were to specify the time in this government at which they had run highest, I should say in 1798-9. I leave you to judge, sir who knew the man, what chance the general ticket law would have stood, had Patrick Henry lived to have taken his seat.—Five votes! Mr. R. exclaimed—Patrick Henry was good for five times five votes doubled in that body. Patrick Henry, said Mr. R. arrayed himself on the side of what he called the constitution—I heard the last speech he made—he told the people they had, against his voice, made over the purse and the sword—he was a practical politician, and knew that where there are given away, very little is retained. He saw and depicted, in clear and vivid colours, the danger of a civil war—it would not do for me to attempt to say what much less how he spoke to the people. I will only say, that when general Washington died, in whom all had confidence, but we did not choose to risk our liberties on his life, the first words that escaped the lips of name not heard by the reporter were, that Alexander Hamilton commander in chief of the American army.—He was of high toned politics—we were afraid of him—we did not

then know that he who was next to Mr. Taylor in the legislature, had in the convention, advocated a system as high as Alex. Hamilton's and, perhaps, a few or two higher. When this thing took place, I had the honour of being charged on the Hustings and in the Court Yard, with being a Frenchman; I had the honor of being thus charged by the same individual, and the same description of persons, who have since done me the honor to charge me with being an Englishman, because I have acted with the same regard to the rights of the people and of the state, in opposing one administration as I had done in opposing their predecessors.

No man in the U. States perhaps, had been more misunderstood, by man more reviled, and that, Mr. R. said, was a bold declaration for him to make, than Alexander Hamilton; unless, perhaps, the venerable member from Massachusetts (Mr. Pickens) of whom, whatever may be said of him, all will allow him to be an honest man. The other day, said Mr. R. when that honorable member was speaking of his own situation, on the compensation question; when his voice faltered and his eyes filled at the mention of his poverty, I thought I would have given the riches of Dives himself for his honorable feeling—when he spoke of his poverty, not that of excess, or of extravagance, but an honest poverty, after a long and laborious service in the highest offices of the government, if the gentleman would take it (said Mr. R.) I would give him what little I have, to have it inscribed on my tomb, as he may on his—Here lies the man who enjoyed the confidence of Washington and the enmity of his successor!

Mr. Pleasants, of Virginia, said, if he recollected the statement of his colleague on a former occasion, which had been referred to to-day, it was now pretty clearly ascertained that the Armory established on the banks of James River was intended to oppose the administration of John Adams, if it went on in its mad career.—Mr. P. said he did not know how that fact had been ascertained. It was a certain fact, that the men who had the principal agency in the establishment of that armory, had most unequivocally disavowed that intention. I was then (said Mr. P.) a young man, ardent and zealous in the cause which I then thought and now think the right cause. I put more confidence then in the gentleman to whom I refer than I would now do in any man. I was a member of the legislature in 1797, the first year an appropriation for arms was made, and in the four following successive years. I perfectly well recollect, in the discussion of the resolutions which made so much noise then, & have since been frequently referred to, John Taylor of Carolina, was expressly charged by gen. Henry Lee, then a member of the house of Delegates, with intending to bring on these measures, and the armory, &c. together, and that the armory was in reality intended to oppose the federal government; that whatever other colour might be put upon it, this was the object. I never shall forget Mr. Taylor's reply; when, as I understood, in direct allusion to Gen. Lee's situation, his former occupation, and supposed circumstances, contrasted with his own situation, he turned to General Lee, and asked, whether he was the man who might be expected to seek redress for present evils in a civil war?—Were his circumstances so desperate, he asked; was he the great military leader who was likely to desire civil commotion, &c. The force of these remarks were felt; for, in addition to the circumstances that the situation was, in an eminent degree, prosperous and happy in private life, I never did believe Mr. Taylor was that kind of man, who would seek redress for political grievances by revolution. Nor do I believe that he ever expected the mules manufactured in that armory to be employed in a civil war. If he had thought so, I do believe he never would have used his influence to have had an appropriation made for that object. If he had done so, he would not have succeeded, had those intentions been avowed. He most emphatically did

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Came to the subscriber's, some time in December last, two stray COWS trespassing on the premises of the subscriber. One a red and white about four or five years old, the other a red cow, about the same age, with stars in the forehead, and white horns the red and white cow has a smaller fork in the left ear, and none in the right ear and a cross (the red cow has an under bit on the left ear, & a cross on the right). The owners are requested to come, prove property, and take them all expenses, and take them away.

2
Feb. 13. 2
Amie Brunel county, to wit
I hereby certify, that John Dives, a free colored man, of said county, informed and satisfied me, that he had fallen up, between the mouth of Magnolia and Sandy Point, a drift, a small Boat or Bateau, about sixteen feet long two and a half wide, and pointed inside. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 7th day of Feb. 1817.

FOR SALE.
About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; with in a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.
Also the FARM on which Mr. J. W. Stewart resided, situated in Turkey Neck, (Caroline County). This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.
On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be sold and conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Lockerman
Feb. 13. 2
NEW STORE.
G. & J. BARBER, & Co.
Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Cutlery Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider, Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.
All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.
N. B. We will purchase or bring Goods for Retail and Corn.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.
It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.
Nicholas Breier, 2
Dennis Claude, 5
January 23.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell by public sale on the premises, on Friday the 21st day of February next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, all that tract or parcel of land called Puddington's Gift, &c. into the property of Charles Stewart, deceased, lying on the south side of Senth river, and on the navigable waters thereof, and adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Stewart, and the Mr. Daniel. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is operated to great advantage, thereon. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, granary, and every other out houses.
A further description is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises before the sale.
The above will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond or notes with such security as the trustee shall approve.
Saml. Harrison, of John Dives County 30.

To be Rented.
For three years, either for a gross sum, or a share, at the option of the tenant, Mr. Kerr's farm on the north side of Severn, opposite to Annapolis. For terms apply to
Henry L. Davis.
January 30.