

**For the Maryland Gazette.**  
On Monday next, my fellow citizens, you will once more have an opportunity of exercising the right of freemen, in electing four men to represent you in the popular branch of the Legislature. Eight candidates have been proposed to you, and from this number you are to select those four whom you think best qualified, at this important period, to promote the welfare and interest of the state. Four of these persons, viz: Messrs. Sellman, Hall, Bell, and T. B. Dorsey, are the avowed friends and supporters of the men who declared the war, which we are now engaged, and who still continue it, although so manifestly injurious to your best interests. They, as supporters of the war, are of course in favour of all the taxes which have been or may be laid for carrying it on; of all the loans which have been proposed; of all the treasury notes which have been issued—These sums, amounting in all to many millions of dollars, must in a few months be paid out of your pockets; and notwithstanding the price of all kinds of produce is so low as scarcely to pay for the trouble and expence of carrying it to market, you must, out of the little money to be raised, be ready to pay the swarms of assessors and tax-gatherers who soon will hover around your houses—you must satisfy them or be sent to gaol. The candidates whom I have just mentioned are the friends and advocates of war-measures, and tax-gatherers; and if they are elected to the Assembly, will use all their exertions to promote a continuance of the war, and keep the men who declared the war in their places. If you my good friends, wish for a continuance of hard times, militia duty, and war measures, vote for these men, they will do all in their power to make the present state of things last for years. But if on the contrary, you are anxious to see the country respected, commerce flourishing, produce high, taxes low, groceries and clothing for yourselves and families cheap, do not, I pray you, give them your votes—they will never gain these things for you. But go to the polls and vote for men who are friends of peace and commerce, and of a navy to protect that commerce, and secure your seamen from impressment; and who will do every thing that can be done in order to restore you to all those advantages you formerly enjoyed. This will show Mr. Madison that you want peace, and that you are not willing that your families should perish for runaway English sailors, who have no regard or attachment for our country than they had for their own. Go to the polls and vote for those men who are careful of your interest, and honour, and who do not wish to see British seamen keeping true to American sailors out of employment. Vote for the men who are in favour of "Peace, free trade, and American sailors rights." These men, my fellow-citizens, are  
BENJAMIN ALLEN,  
HORATIO RIDOUT,  
MAJ. CHARLES S. RIDGELY,  
and DR. ARCHIBALD DORSEY.  
I will give them my vote, and get as many of my neighbours as I can to do the same. "Go you and do likewise," if you wish for the prosperity and happiness of your country.

**A SEVERN FARMER.**

**For the Maryland Gazette.**

**LOOK AT IT FAIRLY.**

People of Anne-Arundel County, when war was declared, it was said we had a right to select our enemies; grant this—If we had selected Britain of our own accord, the argument would be entitled to some weight; but after telling both beligerents that we would not select any enemy, unless one of them would do us justice, and after having leased our measures on the premises of France, was it honourable, was it consistent, to yield to her views, after a full knowledge of her attempt to trick us from our neutral attitude? when the step was to be attended not only with an immense loss of blood and treasure, but the loss of an extensive and profitable commerce, without the prospect of an equivalent in a fair one with France? When France failed on her part, we should have convinced her; and the world, that were neither to be driven nor tricked from our neutrality by an insidious and maneuvering policy. The President in his war message, said France had authorized the capture of our vessels, and committed other

outrages on our vessels and citizens, and that no indemnification had been provided, but on account of unclosed discussions with her, he recommended war with England, and to wait the result of the negotiation with France. Look at it fairly.—France urges us to go to war with England, and declares war for us—we refuse to comply—tell her, and the world; that it would be dishonourable to yield to her views, unless she will first do us justice, and respect our rights. To accomplish her purpose, she promises to do it; we proceed on the promise, but before we take the final step, we discover that it was an artifice, a pretence, and then, with our eyes open, we submit to every thing she requires notwithstanding all the fuss and noise about honour. The cause now for keeping up the war is the impressment of seamen; this has awakened the sensibility of the nation.

**Look at it fairly.**

The difficulty between the two governments, on this point, appears rather a matter of form than substance. Many British seamen have been employed in our service, who have entered voluntarily; many of our seamen are in the service of G. Britain, who have been impressed from our merchant vessels. The employment of British seamen in our service, is the pretext for impressing from our vessels. Great-Britain considers her seamen her property, the staff and shield of her empire; denies the right of exportation; and once a subject always a subject, is a maxim with both the English and French governments, and indeed with the whole civilized world. To discuss this principle is unnecessary, unless we are determined to keep up the war for the protection of British seamen employed in our merchant service; and know it to be the opinion of the wisest and best men I have ever conversed with, that sound policy dictated the exclusive employment of native seamen in all our foreign commerce. Great-Britain never did claim the right to impress American seamen; on the contrary she disclaims any such pretensions, but insists on the right to take her own seamen within her jurisdiction and from merchant vessels on the high seas, where all nations have a common jurisdiction. In the exercise of this right, owing to the similarity of languages, features and manners, she has improper conduct of officers, &c. &c. many of our seamen have been impressed; and I readily grant, with all reasonable men, it is an evil which requires a remedy. In 1805, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney were specially instructed to negotiate on the subject of impressment with the British government, then under the administration of Mr. Fox, and his friends; better disposed towards this country than any ministry since the peace of eighty-three; our ministers pressed a relinquishment of the right of search for seamen, the British ministry objected, that it was a right which the government had so often asserted, and from which they could not recede, without assuming a responsibility which ministry would be willing to meet; that they would waive the principles, and give immediate orders to stop the practice, and enter into an arrangement that would for ever put it at rest, and produce a final continuance of impressment, and prevent the employment of British men in our service. After much discussion, the subject was arranged to the satisfaction of our ministers, terms which they said were "highly desirable and advantageous to the United States;" and recommended an arrangement to the acceptance of the administration. Look at it fairly. Was there not in this indeed a fair proposition to settle a difference? was not this an offer that ought to have been accepted and at least to have prevented war? but it would not do, the administration was determined on rupture with England, and a compromise with France; for there is every reason to believe, that if the arrangement had been accepted by government, and executed with energy and good faith on both sides, it would in practice have very effectuated the objects of both parties. A few days more will elapse about the election of representatives—by electing peace-men, we will discover to the general government that a war, waged upon grounds of the present, is not compatible with the genius of our constitution, and best interests. Will you elect men who blindly sever in a war, when an "honourable peace" can be obtained, re-

member you have been admonished of all its calamities and coming distresses.

**A FARMER.**

COMMUNICATED.

Two more splendid victories have been obtained by our navy, commanded by distinguished federalists. How does it happen that these victories, as they are called, behave so much more honourably than their foul accusers? All the honour which has been gained since the war commenced has been gained by federalists—All our disasters have been caused by Democratic generals. Who will say that democrat Dearborn, is a greater man than federal Decatur? That the democratic General Hull is entitled to as much praise as the federal Commodore Hull? or who will compare Chandler, Lewis, Berstler, Smythe, &c. &c. to Bainbridge, Perry, Morris, Lawrence, Burrows, Allen, &c. &c.

**FEDERAL.**

**What has the War cost, and what will it cost?**

The government, though a Republican one, and though we were told that Republics should have no secrets, has neglected to lay before the people the actual expenses of the war. If any of us had leased a farm on half profits, we should be very much dissatisfied with our tenant who only demanded a large sum to carry on the farm for next year, and yet refused to let us know how much money it cost the last. We have some rule, however, by which to judge.—The war has been carried on but little more than one year, and we have seen three loans authorized, one of eleven millions, one of sixteen millions, and one of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying it on, besides the new Paper Money, which instead of New Emissions they chose to call Treasury Notes, to an amount of ten millions more. Although the greater part of this money has been expended, yet we hear of Soldiers and Sailors, Contractors and Furnishers, that yet remain unpaid. I am afraid we shall find a great debt yet behind.

As to future expenses, Mr. Cheves, who was chairman of the committee of ways and means in Congress last winter, stated in his report the annual expenses of the war at Forty Millions—at this rate the war will cost us in five years two hundred millions, which is seventy millions more than it cost to achieve or procure our Independence—a pretty heavy debt indeed for the privilege of protecting British Seamen from their own sovereign!! This, I am afraid, will fall far short of the real truth of the matter—for I have been told, and that by an officer of the government, who has had a pretty good opportunity of knowing, that the annual expense of the war would be a great deal more than forty millions.

My brother farmers, you do not see any of this New Paper Money, because it is circulated only among the merchants, but you will have to redeem it at last. It is the Land which finally pays all the public burdens.

**Now—what have been the fruits of this war, and what will be its fruits?**

A farmer naturally inquires about the Crops—If he finds his land always producing bad crops, he calls it bad—If he finds a mode of cultivation always injurious and unproductive, he changes it for another. Shall we act on an opposite principal in our political concerns? We were told that we should conquer Canada in three months; we were only to move and they would retire; we were to take possession of it as we would reap a crop of wheat or oats. For my part I was one of those who did say, even if we did reap it as with a sickle, that it would produce any thing but tares, and chaff, and straw.

But what has been my surprize and mortification to find, that after losing so many men by the sword and capture, that we have gained or taken only a few places comparatively insignificant, and have lost a whole province, the Michigan Territory.

As to what will ultimately be the fruits of this war is only known to God. We have now seen a whole summer wasted away in lame and feeble attempts of our army to wrest from the hands of the British this territory of Canada. In some places along our seaboard we have seen the inhabitants fleeing from their homes, without any protection, except a few militia, being offered them; their houses have been prostrated, their property destroyed, without possessing the power to de-

feult against the rapacious attacks of the enemy. What therefore will be the fruits of this war, should it continue, of which there is every probability, is hard to say, for I can predict as little for the future as the past.

**Who suffers by the War?**

Every honest and industrious citizen in the community, who depends upon his farm, his trade, his store, his vessel, or his labour, for the support of himself and family. If he is a farmer, he must dispose of his surplus at a reduced price, and at the same time pay nearly double for every article of importation he purchases. If he is a mechanic, finds little or no employment. The merchants, and those in trade, are in a manner thrown out of business, for commerce is annihilated. In addition to this, an enormous debt is imposed upon the country; vexatious & burdensome Taxes will be levied upon all classes; what is still worse, many valuable citizens have fallen a sacrifice to the sword and the pestilence, and many more must follow, in consequence of the war which has been so foolishly and wantonly waged. All these calamities are brought upon us for the purpose of protecting foreigners on board American merchant vessels, and gratifying a spirit of hatred and ambition in Rulers and French Partizans.

**Who profits by the War?**

Those who voted for it; because many of them got appointed to fat offices; and those who are tired of the dull pursuits of private life, such as those who instead of attending their farms, stores or trades, get commissions in the army, & receive from 40 to 200 dollars per month—this is much better than to earn a living by the sweat of the brow. Then there is a host of commissaries and contractors, who pocket their thousands a year, in consequence of the war, to say nothing of a hungry swarm of expectants, who are huzzaing for the war, in hopes of being appointed Assessors and Collectors of the Land Tax, Stamp Tax, Shop Tax, and twenty other such like ticklers for the people's purses.

**From the Federal Republican.**

**TURREAU'S LETTER.**

From Frederick-town we have just received the following statement of facts. They were to be read yesterday at a meeting of the people, at which Mr. Pinkney, the attorney-general of the U. S. was to make an address; and the challenge was to be given to him, by a gentleman of the highest character and standing, that if he, Mr. Pinkney, would give a written denial of them, the proof would be produced in 48 hours.

It may be concluded, by their being the subject of the first and only extra publication we have made in the place of our present establishment, that we attach the utmost respect to the statement, as we solemnly assure the public whether Mr. Pinkney hazards to put it to the proof as pledged, or whether he declines, that the proof is undeniable and conclusive. We think we may ask emphatically, which is more base and dishonest, the tame acquiescence in these insults from the French minister, or the foul denials and misrepresentations which have teemed from the executive and its dependent minions, in every shape, and we leave it to the public decision.

It will be seen, that this statement literally corresponds with our counter statement, in answer to the letter of Mr. Graham.

**THE REAL FACTS.**

"Turreau's letter was received & translated by Mr. Graham; that when read by the President he experienced so much awe of the American feeling, as to express considerable resentment; that a gentleman in Baltimore was written to, desiring him to call upon Turreau and induce him to take the letter back, WHICH HE POSITIVELY REFUSED; that upon this refusal Mr. Gallatin went to Baltimore, waited upon the French minister, and tried to induce him to recall the letter, but Mr. TURREAU SAID HE HAD CONSIDERED THE SUBJECT WELL, BEFORE WRITING IT, AND SINCE, AND THAT HE COULD NOT AGREE TO RECEIVE THE LETTER BACK. Mr. Gallatin returned to Washington, and Mr. Turreau was invited to Washington, on by the Secretary of State; BUT HE TOOK NO NOTICE OF THE INVITATION—that some after, Mr. De Cabre, the Secretary of Legation, came to Washington, & then declared to one of the ministers, that the letter had been well considered by the whole Legation, that it was enrolled in the archives of the legation,

copy sent to his government, and that it could not be taken back—that the letter remained in the office of state until after Mr. Jackson's dismissal when the same De Cabre called and took away the letter, without any objection."

**NAVAL VICTORY.**

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 19.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that the U. States Brig of War ARGUS is in the Offing, with the British Sloop of War BARBADOES, her prize, in company, taken after a desperate engagement of FIFTEEN MINUTES, carried by boarding. Captain Allen of the Argus has just come up, and we have conversed with a midshipman, who states, that she was taken off Halifax, but it was deemed expedient to proceed to this place for the purpose of escaping the British blockading squadron. He also states, that the captain (R. P. Davies) of the Barbadoes was killed, and the vessel was commanded the most part of the action by 1st lieutenant Savage. British loss 97 killed and wounded. American loss 12 do. do.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 21.

**THE ENEMY.**

In the early part of yesterday, a Frigate, a Brig, and two Tenders, weighed anchor and stood up the Bay. At the same time a Snip and two Brigs got under way and went to sea. The force in Lynhaven Bay this morning is one 74, one Brig, two Schooners and a small Tender.

**From Monday's American.**

A gentleman who arrived last evening in the stage from Philadelphia, informs, that the Pilot has arrived at N. York from France, bringing later advices than those received by the Gramscot—that the armistice had been broken off—that hostilities had recommenced, and that Austria had joined France

**NOTICE.**

**CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,**  
September 20, 1813.

The stockholders of this Institution, will please take notice that the second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board,  
J. STERETT, Cash'r.  
Sept. 30.

**10 Dollars Reward.**

On Monday the 20th September absconded from the service of the subscriber, an apprentice lad, aged 20 years on the 13th of August last past, named John C. Richards, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, dark eyes and hair which curls on his temples, wide mouth, and thick nose, when speaking hastily has a small impediment in his speech, makes a tolerable genteel appearance when dressed; his clothing unknown, as he had a variety. Any person apprehending said apprentice, and bringing him to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

**WILLIAM COE.**

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said apprentice.  
W. C.  
September 30. 3w.

**NOTICE.**

There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for a large and commodious main road, to run from Magruder's Tavern, in Prince-George's county, through the said county and Anne-Arundel county, the most convenient and direct route to a ferry on Patuxent river, called and known by the name of Craggs' or Hammond's Ferry; thence from the said Magruder's Tavern, through Prince George's county, the most convenient and direct route, to intersect a new road (not long since laid out through the said counties from the city of Annapolis to the Federal City) not far from the South East corner of Archibald Van-Horn, Esquire's farm, whereon he now lives, and from thence to run with the said Annapolis road to the line of the District of Columbia.

Sept. 30. J. B. Fowler.

**Coach & Harness Making.**

**JONATHAN HUTTON.**

Sensible of the liberal encouragement which he has received since his commencement of the above businesses in this city, returns unfeigned thanks to his patrons, who he hopes will continue their favours. N. B. Orders from the country punctually attended to, and all work executed with neatness and dispatch. Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, 2  
Sept. 23, 1813. 3w.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland.**

20th September, 1813.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 6 per cent on the Stock of said-Bank, for six months, ending the first and payable on or after Monday the fourth of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, 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, Cashier.

By his Excellency Levin Winder, esq. Governor of Maryland,

**A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas, on the night of the twenty-sixth day of August last, the Barn of Sebastian Graf, esq. of Frederick county, was burnt down, and there is reason to believe that some evil-disposed person set fire to the same: And whereas it is of importance that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such daring outrages should be brought to punishment—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.  
LEVIN WINDER.

By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

To be published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Frederick-Town Herald, and Plain Dealer.  
Sept. 23, 1813.

**A. A. County, to wit:**

I hereby certify, that William Cowdon, a free man of colour, living opposite the paper mill on the Fredericktown turnpike road, brought before the subscriber, a justice of the peace, as a Stray, a ROAN MARE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, trots and canters. Given under my hand this tenth day of September, 1813.  
William P. Mathews.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

William & Cowdon.

Sept. 23. 2 mark 3w\*

**Notice is hereby given,**

That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne-Arundel county.  
September 17. 2 8w.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

Deserted from my company, since arriving at Annapolis, William Toms, who marched with me from Frederick county; it is supposed that he has returned home he took with him his uniform, rifle, and accoutrements. Also Jacob Ringer, Conrad Ringer, and Adam Koogle, who were warned in agreeably to law to march to Annapolis, but absented themselves. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for each Deserter to any person who will deliver them to the subscriber.

**DANIEL MARKER,**

Commanding a Rifle Company from Frederick County.  
Sept. 9, 1813. 3w.

**A Cook Wanted.**

A person residing in Baltimore wants to purchase a Negro Woman of good disposition, industrious and honest, who has been accustomed to cooking—Any one having such a servant for sale, who would be willing to let her be on trial for a month, will be informed of a purchaser by applying to the editor.  
September 2. 4w.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscriber hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Waring, late of Prince-George's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.  
Henry Waring, Executor.

**This is to give notice,**

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphan Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Vos, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of August, 1813.  
Robert Vos, Executor.