

inconsistency characterized by many of our inflammations, since the declaration should feel no small degree of their evident want of opposition they have laws of the state. When necessary for a call on the complaints ring from every against the governor that make it; but no sooner does of the state seem to re- portion of every citizen to against the deprivations of and retaliating enemy, green themselves behind the military system, and re- the orders of their officers. a resistance is confined to that party we will not pro- because we have not had of knowing; but as far as an opportunity of informa- on this point, the opposi- tions, if not altogether, pro- that quarter. In Charles counties, which are al- tively federal, the militia out with an alacrity highly, but in some of the dem- of this, as also one in county, they have refused obedience whatever to the section too, in Frederick hear of an officer high in who was very clamorous for all his influence to per- militia not to yield obedien- of our chief magistrats. ce this merits the severest n; and if there still re- tute in the law, we hope ters will be made to feel and offended majesty.— having aided in plunging to the very verge of ruin, y of our blustering patriots from the contest, and leaving to be fought by those who they in producing the war, from our intention to cast on the whole democratic there are many of them duct has been manly and yet every instance of that has come to our know- proceeded from that quarter. courted a situation which they to encounter. They see m- of their state devastated by arms bro't upon us, yet refus- arms to check their incur- fume and fret that the Go- not embody the militia, and to obey his orders when a or on them. They think, or lieve him responsible for the of every part of the state, the bounden duty of the government to afford the means Not even the New-En- morns, who stand pre- emier patriotism and fidelity to- ry, have been more slander- eratic "slang-changers," governor of this state, and yet their brethren have had the acknowledge, that no man e watched more attentively interests of the state than he or is better qualified, in times for the situation which he that more then is necessary? stitution or laws of the state him no power over the mil- certainly can exercise none; as he has been provided with the legislature, they have tributed to advantage. We no calls upon the militia that necessary, made by him, and idly squandered. Federalists ously opposed the war, as far as candid expression of opinion but never have refused their the exigencies of the times to require it. Rather than country rified of its honour, oned into submission by any foreign or domestic, they or out their blood, and yield lives, in its defence. Good t to do the same, and some would—but from recent occur- might calculate upon many themselves behind any excuse, ally, whenever an opportu- d present itself. Are these "justice patriots," the "exclu- sive of their country," God help us, if we are reduced to sity of relying on such patri- ch friends. They have preci- pation into difficulties, now put their shoulders to the and endeavour to extricate her them; let them show to the et they can act as well as talk. their patriotism and courage dissipated at the approach of

think that there is a split in democracy, which can wither the arm of any foe, however terrible, and scatter his legions, however numerous; but if they would attend a little to passing events, they would find themselves egregiously mistaken. This Col. Hodgkin, it is said, kept the enemy at bay last year, with a handful of militia, and probably would have done so this, but he was compelled to give up his command in consequence of ill treatment.— Now let us see wherein this democratic colonel Hodgkin was so badly used. During the last summer he called into service only a small portion of his regiment, and took command of it, in person, and then sent in his account to the executive for payment.— Considering that the law had made no provision for paying an officer who had not his command in service, they very properly rejected the account. As well might a general of division take command of a regiment, and then expect to receive pay agreeable to his rank, as a colonel who detaches two or three companies from his regiment, and assumes upon himself the command. We are wholly unacquainted with the military talents of either Col. Hodgkin, or Col. Taney, who has succeeded him, but are certain if the former could be induced to resign from the circumstance above-mentioned, that a very good exchange has been made.

A writer in a late National Intelligencer, who signs himself "Veritas," in attempting to shew that the executive of Maryland have in some recent instances been neglectful of their duty, has disclosed his ignorance not only of the constitution of the United States, but of the constitution and laws of this state, and the exertion which has been made by our chief magistrats for the protection of the state against the incursions of the enemy. In addition to this, he has exhibited himself a slave to the worst of passions. Little attention is due to the effusions of a mind thus trammeled by ignorance and stupidity; but least the assertions Veritas has made in his communication should gain ground among a description of our citizens who have but slight opportunities of making themselves acquainted with political subjects, we have thought proper to refute them, by the exhibition of some undeniable facts. When the general government has so often refused that aid to the individual states which they were justified by the constitution of the union in demanding, it could hardly be expected, that governor Winder, or any other governor of a sovereign and independent state, would assemble the military force under his command, and march to the district of Columbia, as a body guard to the president, when he has been authorized by congress to make a requisition of one hundred thousand militia, and raise an army of sixty-five thousand men. Yet this "silent observer of passing events in the District of Columbia," seems to think that if the enemy should cut his way through the country to the seat of government, gov. Winder would be responsible for the consequences; and that neither president Madison, nor his prime minister of war, Armstrong, could be possibly brought in for a share of the blame. In estimating the physical strength of the three lower counties of this state, St. Mary's, Charles, and Calvert, he has included boys, who are not subject to military duty by any law known in any section of the United States. By so doing he has run up their numbers to nearly one hundred more than the number of men subject to bear arms.

Because the general government has refused to Maryland that protection which she had a right to demand, curses are to be heaped on the head of our commander-in-chief, who has done far more than duty even required of him in making arrangements for our defence. With as much apparent certainty as Euclid proceeds step by step to demonstrate a geometrical problem, does this writer pretend to show, that one half of the effective militia of Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's, (from 16 to 45 years of age) might have checked the predatory incursions of the British, had they been properly organized by Gov. Winder. Does he know that the militia of these counties have been supplied with the necessary arms and equipments by the executive of the state, and that officers, even of inferior grade, have the authority of calling them into service, whenever it may be deemed necessary without waiting the orders of the commander in chief? Whatever force could be collected in those counties has been embodied; besides they have received assistance from other quarters; yet the enemy, possessing the means of moving with so much greater facility than our own troops, it is impossible that they should be met in time to prevent the ravage and depredation they are disposed to make. If he means to insinuate that the governor has made no effort to preserve the property of individuals situated on the shores of the Bay, and on the borders of the rivers which empty into it, he must labour under an egregious mistake, or intend to propagate opinions which he knows destitute of any foundation in truth. A requisition has been made for the whole of Gen. Stuart's brigade, the whole of Gen. West's brigade, the whole of Col. Taney's reg't five hundred men from Gen. Barrick's brig five hun-

drilled into from Gen. Ringgold's brigade, the whole of Col. Hood's regiment, Major Higgin's and Major Maynard's battalions, besides a detachment of horse, and a company of riflemen from Frederick—yet we are told, in the most positive manner, that no exertions have been made by the governor to embody the militia. Had the president of the United States shown an equal readiness to comply with the duties imposed on him by the constitution and laws of this great commonwealth, so many families would not now have to deplore the ruin of their fortunes, and the afflictions which they now suffer.

"Nothing can be more idle, (says he) than that Barney's flotilla invited the aggressions of the adversary," because, when it was not in existence, he committed depredations at Havre de Grace, Frederick-town and Kent, but it is as evident to every one as that two and two make four, that this flotilla was the cause of all the sufferings which our fellow-citizens in the above-mentioned counties have been made to feel. The want of arms has never yet been made a complaint against the executive, for the appropriations made for this purpose have been expended, and the militia of Maryland at this time are perhaps, as well furnished in that respect as most states in the union. In addition to the force already stated, 2000 men have been ordered into service by Major General Smith, and any one who will take the pains of reading his late address to his officers, will there find no complaint for the want of arms, and yet Gov. Winder is an unpardonable "culprit" for having thus left the state unprepared. When the enemy were destroying the property of individuals along the banks of the Patuxent, several companies of militia from Anne-Arundel were sent to their assistance, yet governor Winder is responsible for all the damage which was there sustained. One circumstance somewhat peculiar in its nature, deserves to be known, because it will show what may be expected from those who had an agency in producing the present state of things. When a battalion, almost exclusively democrats, from Montgomery county, were ordered to march on the same service, they wholly refused, urging as a reason that the law had no power to compel them—"Every negro, (says he) that is in every house that is burnt by the enemy, is regarded by this class of politicians, (meaning those who opposed the war at its commencement because they thought it unnecessary) as an argument against our rulers."—That it is a good argument, no one of candour will pretend to deny, when the motives which led to the war and the conduct of administration to the individual states since, are fully weighed and considered. When they had troops at their disposal they have been refused, notwithstanding the earnest solicitation of men of great consequence in the state. Every application of this sort appears to have been treated with studied indifference, which has impressed on the public mind a belief, that they are "in a great degree superfluous," and that every state must look out for the means of its own defence that wishes to maintain its independence and sovereignty, without trusting to the national resources for relief.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
People, who can remember what happened 11 or 15 years ago, would do well now to remember the charges which were then made against federalists, and how they were induced to turn them out of office, in order to put in democrats. The catalogue of federal sins at that time may be easily given.—The loan, heavy taxes, a standing army, a navy, war, the alien and sedition laws, and a wish to impose upon the country a monarchy, were the charges made against federalists; and on those subjects how eloquently and learnedly could our liberty-loving democrats descant. Will they say now, that it was right to turn men out of office because they borrowed money, laid heavy taxes, raised a standing army, built a few frigates, and shewed a disposition to go to war? If so, then surely the men, who after clamouring so much against these measures, adopted them themselves, must be equally undeserving of public confidence and favour. Federal men were enemies to the country, because they borrowed five millions of money, and of course contracted five millions of debt, and this money, be it remembered, was borrowed to enable the government to afford protection to the nation & to its trade. That protection was afforded, and the people were thereby enabled to send what they had to spare to the best markets. It was dreadful in former days, to lay a whiskey tax, a carriage tax, a stamp tax, and a land tax.—These taxes were laid in order to raise funds for putting the country in a proper state of defence, and building a navy to protect our merchantmen. The consequence was, that the people obtained the highest price for every

thing they had to sell. Men can afford to pay taxes, to get rich; they are in no danger of having their property sold off at a song when the high price of all produce enables them to pay light taxes. But the federalists were dreadful creatures because they run the nation five millions in debt, and laid taxes; and the people were told that if they would elect democrats there would be no taxes or loans; and accordingly they did elect democrats. Are there no taxes now? Yes, much heavier than ever a federal administration ventured to lay—and much heavier than the people would ever have been burthened with if federal men had continued in power. Are there no loans? Do the democrats borrow no money? They have now been three years running the nation into debt, and this year, in place of borrowing five millions, have got to borrow twenty-five millions, if they can get it. But then, perhaps, the people are to benefit by all this? The money is well laid out—protection is afforded to the whole country—and in consequence every man remains undisturbed and at ease. Moreover, it might be supposed, after all the promises of democrats, that the people, in return for the taxes which they pay, get the highest prices for the articles which they have to sell.— Let the people determine this. They are burthened with an immense debt, and are to pay heavy taxes, if they please willingly, and if not by force; will the most furious democrat in the country inform us how the people are benefited by all these grievous burthens? The federalists too, being a terrible set of people, raised a few regiments of soldiers, and for this, if for nothing else, they had forfeited all claim to the people's confidence. What a dreadful thing a standing army of a few hundred men used in those days to be thought. The people's liberties were in danger, though that army was commanded by Washington. But now we can have a standing army of any size, and not the least danger is to be apprehended, because we have provided such excellent commanders for it.

But the federalists were the friends of monarchy.—And how did this appear? Because they had a standing army & a navy, & laid taxes, and borrowed money. Well, if this proved that federal men loved a monarchy, what an abundance of evidence we now have that democrats are monarchists. But old John Adams wrote a book in praise of the British constitution, and he was a federalist, and therefore all federalists were like him; but old John Adams, the author of that book, is now a democrat, and therefore we have proof that democrats can write books in praise of the British constitution. The sedition law was deemed a grievous burthen.—It said that no man should be punished for telling the truth, nor even for telling a lie if it was not a wilful and malicious one; and therefore it was condemned by those who did not like the truth. Leave the punishment of libellers to the state courts, said Mr. Jefferson, and accordingly those who abused him were to be tried, and some of them were tried, in the state courts. In many of the states the truth could not be given in evidence upon a prosecution for a libel. A printer is as liable to be punished for speaking the truth as a falsehood.—This sort of law suited Jefferson and the democrats, but it was not altogether to the taste of federalists. Next there was the alien law—How cruel, that men who had fled from tyranny and sought an asylum in this country, should be at the mercy of the president, and should be liable to be ordered from their homes at any time to gratify his whims or resentments. Well, let the democrats abuse the alien law as much as they please; in federal times it remained a dead letter. But how often has our Mr. Madison enforced the alien law? How many foreigners has he ordered to leave the sea-board, and to go into the interior. With respect to the crime of building a navy, or of going to war, it may be sufficient to say, let the people remember what the democrats once said to them upon these subjects, and then remember how they have acted since they have wriggled themselves into power. Let the democrats tell of any one measure condemned by them, when they were out of power, and which has not been adopted by them since they got the reins of government into their own hands. Let them read their old electioneering hand-bills, and remember the promises they made to the people—let them remember how they acted, and blush.

From the Boston Palladium of July 22.  
We have been informed, that the press of the paper at Montreal was stopped on Saturday last, at noon, for the purpose of inserting some important news, just then received, but of the nature of the intelligence nothing is known. A gentleman from Vermont was told the above by a person from Montreal.

Definitive treaty between England and France.

Foreign Office, June 2 1814.  
Mr. Planta arrived at this Office late last night from Paris, with the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty, signed at Paris on the 30th ult. by Viscount Castlereagh, the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. and Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles William Stuart, K. B. Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty; and by the Prince de Benevento, Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

NEW-YORK, JULY 22.

By an intelligent passenger who came in the steam-boat Paragon which arrived this forenoon from Albany, we learn that on Thursday last, 300 riflemen, in open boats under convoy of two brigs, left the Harbour to join Gen. Brown, but on Saturday night the two brigs returned, being driven back into the Harbour, by a gale of wind, after landing the men on Stony Island, or Stony Creek, at which place on Monday morning, a violent cannonading was heard, and no doubt existed that the British had made an attack upon them, and with too great a force to leave room for hopes. A gentleman direct from Montreal who came in the Paragon, states that immediately on its being made known at that place, that Gen. Brown had made a descent upon Upper Canada, 3000 men were embarked for that quarter, which embarkation he saw with his own eyes, and before this time they must have reached the point of their destination. Gen. Izard had sent all his heavy baggage to White-Hall within about 65 miles of Albany.

BOSTON, JULY 19.—The public has been for several days past anxiously awaiting the arrival of every eastern stage, that it might bring some confirmation of the story of an armistice which lately reached us from Eastport. In the midst of this expectation we learn the news of the capture of Eastport itself by the enemy. The following account is from the Coffee House Books of yesterday, and so far as we are able to judge of the authenticity of the sources from which it is derived, we conceive it to be entitled to credit.

EASTPORT TAKEN.

Extract of a letter from Buckstown, dated, 14th inst.  
"I have this moment received news that Eastport was taken the 11th inst. at 6 P. M. without resistance. The English are expected to move along the coast westward."

CONFIRMATION.

A gentleman arrived in town last night from the Eastward, who has communicated to us the following information. That on Monday last, about 5 o'clock P. M. he was in the ferry boat passing from Lubeck to Eastport; that when within one mile of the harbour of Eastport he discovered 7 sail of armed vessels, (6 ships and a brig, 2 frigates, the remainder smaller vessels) just anchoring, some of them abreast of Eastport, and some off Indian Islands; that after handing their sails, a barge bearing a white flag was despatched from one of the frigates to shore, which went alongside the wharf near the custom-house; that about half an hour after the barge returned, and the flag was struck at the fort; that after 15 barges full of men were sent from the ships to the shore, and soon after landing the British flag was hoisted at the fort; that not a single gun was fired on either side, and it appeared the place was surrendered without any resistance; that the ferry-boat then returned to Lubeck, and during his stay there, nor any information had been received from Eastport, although the distance is only about two miles; that he saw at Jonesborough, on Tuesday afternoon two soldiers, who informed him they with six others, had made their escape from Eastport; that the officer who landed from the barge bearing a white flag, demanded of the commanding officer of the fort its surrender; that he answered, when he surrendered; he would strike the flag; that about

half past 5 P. M. the flag was struck, when they immediately took to their heels and made their escape.

Married.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Nims, Mr. Jonathan Hutton to Miss Eliza Fluitt.

Treasury Office, Annapolis, July 26, 1814.

\$150,000 wanted on Loan

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a resolution at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following to wit:

MAY SESSION, 1813.  
Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof, Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorized and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution

BE IT KNOWN, That the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore will receive on loan, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole \$150,000, upon the terms and conditions specified in the said resolution.

B. HARWOOD.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bartgis's Republican, and Frederick-Town Herald, at Frederick-town; are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at M. Coy's tavern, on Thursday, the 3th August, if fair, or if not, the next fair day thereafter, THE following tracts of land, situate on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county. The First Discovery, containing 254 acres, and The Resurvey on the Grecian Siege, containing 229 1/2 acres. These lands are distant but a few miles from Baltimore on the new turnpike road to George-Town, and from the quality of the adjacent farms, it is thought would be suited to clover and plaiater. Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from time of sale, in six, twelve & eighteen months, and on payment of same shall receive a deed from the subscriber.

Henry M. Murray, Trustee.  
July 28, 1814 t.s.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, are hereby notified, that unless payment of their respective accounts be made prior to the 20th day of August next, process will thereafter issue without discrimination.

W. Alexander,  
Treasurer of the Corporation.  
Annapolis, July 28, 1814.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorized to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Washington. This land is rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

SABINEI, MAYNARD, Att'y.  
in fact for John Murray.  
July 19, 1814