

ives from the nation a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, did not one cent or half cent of which, did he lend to the government, in all his difficulties. And all the supporters of this man abuse the federalists because they did not contribute more than they did to carry on the war?

A PLAIN MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Piney Woods, Aug. 21, 1815.

I have forebore murmuring, till forbearance is no longer a virtue; and I am silently submitting to the cruel laws which Mr. Madison has imposed upon the country, might be construed into an approval. I have determined, boldly and openly to manifest my disapprobation of them; for they are such that no national man would advocate, unless he was dependent upon Mr. Madison for office, or was in the habit of doing profitable work for him, which appears to be much the case with all those printers who heap praise upon the administration of the general government, for they all have the publishing of the laws of the United States, which by-the-by brings them to small sum of money in the course of the year—and what man is there who would be so ungrateful as to refuse a little praise to the hand which fed him? Indeed, sir, was I situated like these printers, I should be very apt to praise him, and his friends too. But, sir, it is just the contrary with me. For instead of assisting me these hard times to support my family, the collectors of his taxes take from me the small profits of my industry intended for that purpose. Now, only the other day, on returning to the house from the field after a hard morning's work, I was met at my own door by one of his tax-gatherers, who immediately put into my hand an account; well, having no money by me, I requested he would call in a day or two; he looked quite serious at this, and angrily told me he could not think of doing so, he had called once before and I was not at home, it would occasion him a long ride, and if the money was not immediately paid to him, I must expect to pay it to another officer, with the costs of prosecution. I thought this hard, but recollecting Dolly had a little fruit and egg-money by her, which she had been saving to purchase a new gown, and some little nick nacks against the arrival of her old aunt, who we daily expected on a visit to us, I was obliged to have recourse to her, who on hearing me repeat the collector's conversation, directly burst into tears, and gave me all her small savings, and kept nothing to provide for the entertainment of her aunt. But, sir, this is not the most mortifying—Dolly, who had heretofore paid for the education of our eldest son, finding from the frequent visits of the taxgatherer of Mr. Madison, that her purse would not support it, we have been compelled to take him away from school, and bind him out to a trade, young as he is; for really it is as much as I can do to scuffle along with my wife, and other children, and make both ends meet, the times are so hard, and every thing bears such a high price. Now, sir, these things disturbed my mind a good deal, and I determined upon spending a Saturday evening with an old neighbour of mine, for the purpose of opening my mind to him, and requesting him to acquaint me how all these evils were brought upon the country. Accordingly, on the Saturday evening following, I visited him, and after unfolding my mind to him, and conversing with him a-while, asked him what made such a great change in the price of living in our country, and what caused the heavy taxes with which we were so troubled. He told me that these were some of the evils of the late war, which the printer of the paper I used to borrow, said was waged for "free trade and sailor's rights," and to compel the British to give up the

6,257

impression, that any country they would not impress more than they wanted them. This nation that all this cry about "free trade and sailor's rights," was intended to deceive the people for it had ever seemed, strange to me that the democrats should be friendly to the sailors, when they always manifested a strong hostility to the navy.

In looking over the file of papers (which I observed had no State laws in them) I could find nothing in praise of Mr. Madison but every now and then some telling him of his faults and errors, and particularly one which said he gave the impression

50,000

dollars to one John Henry, an Englishman, to make known some of the English against this country before the late war, when many widows and orphans were left in the field or labored when Henry did so, it appeared he knew amounted to nothing. On reading this, sir, the thought immediately struck me, that if Mr. Madison had saved this

50,000

dollars, and applied it towards paying the taxes of the poor, who are so much oppressed, he would have been doing much better than to it to a foreigner to carry out of the country.

In another paper there was an account of a democratic legislator some years back, giving to the collector of the state

1,600

dollars (besides his established salary) for a book, which every body can read and no body understand. Now, sir, these things began to open my eyes, and before my old friend had returned, I came to the conclusion that the democrats had been extravagant and wasteful with public money, both of the State and United States, and that their red to England had caused the ruin which it is plain brought upon the country the long string of taxes and foreign incendiaries immediately assailed his character. Some of them we have seen in the confidence of their successors, fattening on the treasury of a nation whose founder they sought every opportunity to eliminate, and this I must acknowledge has appeared to me a grievous evil. We have had the mortification of seeing an insurgent at the head of our treasury department, and appointed to negotiate a treaty with peace. We have also, to my regret, seen characters who escaped from the vengeance of violated justice in Europe, fleeing to this country for an asylum, commencing a system of slander against our institutions, and those who purport their life's blood to establish them, and then taken into the confidence of government. These things have thought, and have no doubt that many of you thought should not be so because they are wrong. When Mr. Adams came into power, the times were potent, for we were threatened by war with the very nation that had just before been our ally, and he was compelled to request the aid of congress for means necessary to defend ourselves against aggression. Our revenue was then falling; and to give much efficacy to his preparations as possible, he was compelled to recommend taxation—raise an army, and increase the navy. This was done through the advice of Washington, and his particular friends, and he was immediately accused by renegade editors, of making some mighty scheme by which he was to place himself on a throne, and ride over the necks of the people. These things are known to most of our fellow citizens, otherwise they would be advanced with more hesitation than they now are. I have also lived to see a nature degraded to a shocking and appalling degree in the revolution of France, and the agents of that blood-thirsty government advocated in their unlawful designs upon the liberties of our country by some of our citizens, who, since the days of our great and good Washington, have had direction of the helm of government. We all know, my countrymen, and it never can be too deeply riveted in your memories, that the embargo and restrictions on commerce, which were so high raised in the country

was the effect of an unjustifiable connexion with the usurper of the French throne. We were bound by motives of lively gratitude to advocate the cause of Louis 16th, because he was our ally and friend during the gloomy period of the revolution; but I could never see what friendship we owed his murderers, or him who planted himself in his seat. Yet was he hailed as the greatest of human kind, and we now have the melancholy reflection, that he was the principal cause of our nation's calamities, and the author of our late war with the British. I did hope, that while he was extending his conquests, and carrying his arms to the north of Europe, that no aid would be furnished him by our government—but we very well know that our war was declared just about the same time, no doubt with a view to distract the force that was designed to operate against him: Of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, declared by our administration against Great-Britain for the protection of free trade and sailor's rights, too much cannot be said, for it was declared before any of the preparations were made, attended with almost innumerable disasters, and concluded without effecting any other object for which it was declared than increasing the president's patronage by the numerous appointments he had it in his power to make. I recollect perfectly well, and so no doubt do many of my friends to whom I am now addressing myself, the extravagant clamour made by some of our citizens, who now call themselves democratic republicans, against taxes, armies, and a navy, during the administration of Mr. Adams, and we now find they are in love with all, particularly with taxes. It is also known that democrats are at this time hard at work to make Mr. Monroe the next president, but I wish they would recollect that he wrote a book, and came within an ace of disclosing to the public, a great many state secrets, until his mouth was closed, and his book stopped, by a good fat office. He may be in heart a very good sort of a man, yet when we have so many, qualified at least as well as himself for that situation, and seeing it is the determination of what is called the Virginia dynasty to keep the success on in that state, I hope he will be opposed by every orator and paragraphist in the country. I hope my fellow-citizens in Maryland have felt so great a sufficiency of suffering during the reign of democracy, that they will not feel any longer disposed to encourage those who come before them with the words of liberty and republicanism on their lips, and advocate the great destroyer of both, *Amurion Bonaparte*? I do not expect to live many years longer, and I could wish to see, before I died, something like the golden days of Washington again visit our country, and his friends, and the real friends of this country, once more placed at the head of our affairs. I never could yet see for a man who calls himself a democrat, because I know he is an admirer and follower of the doctrines of Jefferson and Madison, which would ruin any country if persisted in; therefore, my advice to you is, that you vote at the ensuing election for the federal tickets throughout the state.

SENEX.

For the Maryland Gazette.

When called on to vote for members to the next session of our legislature, I never shall be able to forget, my countrymen, the difference between those who voted for war and taxes, and those who uniformly opposed them. I have seen the country flourish under the mild influence of what is called Federalism, and have also seen it tarnished under the reign of what is denominated democracy. Having been a strict observer of occurrences as they have taken place, for thirty years past; and having witnessed to my sorrow, the notions which have at times been acted on by the present ruling party—I feel no hesitation in assuring you that the federal ticket will receive my support. It will have my aid because I know those gentlemen whose names are placed on it to be orthodox in their political faith, strict followers of the principles which led our country to independence, and raised her character in the estimation of every civilized nation. I have no opinion of men who will set out in a war

without preparation in the first place, for objects which they find themselves compelled to abandon, and after fighting two or three years, leave us exactly where we began, except embarrassed in our circumstances, encumbered with a large national debt, and bound down by a load of grievous burdens in the shape of taxes. Our revenue was in the first instance dried up by restrictions on commerce, as it is to add to the calamities of war; and so many tricky democrats have since worked themselves into the confidence of Mr. Madison, that they seem to be running off with what is in the national coffers as far as they can lay hands on it. As for my part I cannot see any thing in the conduct of democrats which, politically considered, entitles them to my confidence. If they support such men as Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and their principles, I can assure them they will never get a vote from me. I would not, upon any consideration, hurt the persons or estates of the gentlemen who compose the democratic ticket, yet I am resolved to oppose their action, with all my might, and advise my neighbors to do so too, because I have never been pleased with them as politicians, and because they advocated a system of restrictions on the prosperity of our country, and a ded in precipitating us into a war for free trade and sailor's rights, which were abandoned in the treaty made by our five commissioners at Ghent. Another serious objection I have against them is, that they are the friends and avowed admirers of Madison, who gave John Henry fifty thousand dollars out of the national treasury, just to fabricate a few lies against a portion of our fellow-citizens, whose character for patriotism is unquestionable, and whose enterprise has excited the admiration of the world. If you want, therefore, my neighbors, friends and countrymen, such men in your legislature as will do you the most credit, and most justice, give your votes to the federal tickets.

Let Hood, Worthington, Hopkins and Maxcey, be your choice, and I'll be bound for it you will be honorably represented, for they are men whom I have known for a length of time, and there are none who, I think, would fill the same number of seats in the representative hall better. You unquestionably feel the same interest that I do in the election, and I hope you will not fail, (let the weather be what it may) on the first Monday in October next, to shew the people generally, that you do not think, because a man is called a federalist, that he is necessarily a tory or enemy to his country; that you admire the principles of Washington, and that you are determined to support men who do not profess and act up to them.

A PLAIN FARMER.

Anne-Arundel County,
August 20, 1815.

For the Maryland Gazette.

What a deal of good, has from time to time, been made about what is called the universal suffrage bill. Democrats claim great merit for this act, as if they had been the first to propose it, or in truth had not many of them given to it the most decided opposition. But what was this bill? It was to permit the poor man to vote say they, and they hoped, to vote for themselves. But if they were such friends to the poor, let them answer why, when they were giving them greater rights, they did not allow them the right of holding office: O no, they were perfectly willing to let the poor put them in office, but did not chuse that the poor should stand any chance of holding any office themselves. The constitution said that no man shall be a member of the legislature, or sheriff, &c. unless he possessed property real and personal to a certain amount. This property qualification the democrats had no wish to abolish, and suffered it to remain, until Mr. J. H. Thomas, of Frederick, and Mr. Herbert, of Prince-George's, procured an alteration of it. For all those rights and privileges then the poor are in truth indebted to the federalists. They proposed both of the laws; and yet the democrats would have us to believe, that they alone procured the alterations of the constitution, and that they alone are the friends of the poor. What a bominable falsehood and deception!

A POOR MAN.

Washington, Aug. 22.
THE VICTORY IN THE MEDITERRANAN.
Copy of a letter from the American Consul at Alicante, to the Secretary of State, dated August 21.

Sir,
I have the honour to inform you, that, by a letter this moment received from my vice-consul, Nicholas Briale, at Carthage, I learn that the first division of our squadron, under Com. Decatur, had appeared off that port, and sent in an Algerine frigate of 44 guns and 500 men, captured off Cape de Gat, after a short engagement, during which the commander of the Algerine was killed. Our loss consisted of four men. The commodore had sent in a schooner for refreshment, and other necessaries, with which she immediately sailed for the fleet. The prize must perform ten days quarantine, I shall set off within two hours for that place in order to make further provision for the fleet, if necessary, and tender every other service in my power—from thence I shall have the honor of addressing you, and advise what further may occur.
With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
BERT MONTGOMERY,
Hon. Secretary of State.

At the late Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years.
President, Dr. Ennalls Martin
Treasurer, Dr. James Smith
Secretary, Dr. John Arnest
Examiners for the Western Shore of Maryland.
Drs. Alexander Hall
Baker Gibson
Donaldson M'Dowel
DeBotts
Examiners for the Eastern Shore, Dr. Martin Thomas
Anderson Aug
Moore
Orators.
Dr. Watkins for the Western and Dr. Anderson for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Censors.

Anne-Arundel County	Drs. Pinkney	Ridgely
Baltimore County	Mace	Marsh
Cecil County	Grimm	Miller
Montgomery County	Wilson	Howard
Frederick-Town	Balkoll	Beer
St. Mary's County	Tabbs	Rozch
Kent County	Scars	Brown
Calvert County	Ireland	Dare
Charles County	Wood	Jamieson
Talbot County	Moore	Denny
Somerset County	King	Jones
Hagerstown	Jackson	Wyvill
Prince-George's	Dorsey	Beans
Frederick County	Heals	Hilary
Queen Anne County	Downes	Storges
Harford County	Archer	Sappington
Caroline County	Stephen	Kene
Washington County	Funky	Hammill
Worcester County	Fusitt	Selly

City of Baltimore.
1st Ward Dr. Jameson
5th Ward Dr. Dillen
2d do M'Dowell
6th do Taylor
3d do Hall
7th do Page
4th do Wright
8th do Lawrence
August 18.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber being desirous of settling up his business immediately, offers for sale the whole of his
Stock of Goods,
now remaining on hand, at reduced prices for cash. Those who may be disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Joseph Evans,
Annapolis, Aug. 24, 1815.

A Meeting

of the Friends of Peace, order, and good government, will be held on Tuesday the 29th inst. at one o'clock, at Samuel Gardner's Spring, mouth of Forked Creek, south side of Magothy river, about half a mile below the old ferry on said river. All the candidates are particularly invited to attend.
August 24.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Martin Deale, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to bring them in legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Robert Franklin, Adm'r.
Aug. 21.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 12th day of September next, all the personal estate of Martin Deale, deceased, consisting of one Negro Girl, one Yoke of Oxen, some Sheep, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—all sums above 20 dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security and all sums under 20 dollars, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Robert Franklin, Adm'r.
Aug. 21.

WANTED.
An interest of \$1200 or \$1400 in the City Tavern. A letter addressed to A. B. and lodged in the Post Office will be attended to.
August 25.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday in September next for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers.
By order,
Henry S. Harwood, Clk.
C. T. A. C.
Aug. 24.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will offer to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 31st day of August next, if fair if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted.

One Tract of Land

Called Plantasco, containing 100 acres, and also part of a tract of land called The Addition to Timber Ridge, containing 100 acres; both tracts lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, and adjoining each other, situated on the stage road leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, about six miles below Cragg's Ferry, being the real estate of Samuel Yealdhall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. This land is of a soil well adapted to the cultivation of Indian Corn and Rice, and lays in a fine healthy neighborhood, and from its vicinity to the city of Baltimore the produce of the farm can at all times be transported to a good market, with small expense. As this land is so generally known, it is deemed unnecessary to give a more minute description, as persons who may be disposed to purchase can view the premises before or on the day of sale, by applying to Elijah Yealdhall, or Frederick Yealdhall, on the premises. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.
Elijah Steward, Trustee.
August 21, 1815.

The Subscriber

Will offer at Public Sale the 12th of September next, a valuable farm, containing 100 acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, 4 miles from South River, 12 miles from Annapolis, 25 from Baltimore, and 22 from the city, in a very healthy neighborhood. There is a sufficiency of wood land and meadow, and the land well adapted to clover and plaster, as also tobacco and all kinds of grain. There is two apple orchards and a great variety of fruit. A further description would be unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will be shewn the land by the subscriber, living on the land. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
John Corman, Sr.
Aug. 17.

Public Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias issued by Augustine Gaimbrill, esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, and to me directed, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in Annapolis, named Jem, taken by the property of John H. Brown, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Wm. D. Hammond, Joseph Evans for self and administrator of Wm. McCauley, terms cash.
John Knighton, Deut. Shff.
August 3, 1815.

Just Published,

And for Sale, at this Office,
THE
PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MARYLAND.
Passed at the last Session of the Legislature.
Price—50 Cents.
June 8.