

course of a few months, bearing  
their encomiums on the...  
We have understood, from  
quarters, that the country is  
undated with democratic handbills.  
Indeed we had an opportunity  
selves of seeing a few of them.  
and were not a little surprised  
the party should have been so  
dicious as to attempt, by  
means, to prop up their cause.  
The falsehoods are so glaring  
clumsily fabricated, they must  
necessarily defeat the object  
they were intended to support.  
We see that nearly the same  
runs through the whole of the  
accusing the federalists with a  
sire of prostrating the nation,  
the footstool of foreign power  
and sapping the foundation of  
republican institutions. If  
be any federalists of this charac-  
ter, we are wholly unacquainted  
with them, for those we have seen  
uniformly laboured to support  
character of the nation, and in-  
creased the happiness and prosper-  
ity of their fellow citizens. What  
recalled on to defend the country  
during Madison's war, they did  
like some democrats, withhold  
services, but exposed themselves  
the field, and turned out, on all oc-  
casions, with great alacrity. They  
did not look much like a war  
sell the country, or to yield  
up to a foreign yoke. The charge  
of British influence has often  
made against federalists, but  
were never able to discover an  
instance where it was substantiated,  
and of their being bribed by  
British gold, but could never  
the name of any individual whose  
hands had been polluted with it.  
Federalists are also accused of  
justifying the outrages of the  
British, while on our coast, of  
pillaging, and every other  
which is a charge as groundless  
it is base and contemptible.  
fact, the charges exhibited in the  
handbills, as well as in the  
ocratic newspapers, are so stale  
void of truth, that they have  
all power of making an unfavor-  
able impression on the public  
ing. No part of their political  
conduct have they reason to be  
ashamed of, none which deserve  
reprehension; their conduct has  
been what the conduct of fed-  
eralists, and every other political  
should be, true to their country.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
The authors and approvers of the  
war used to be warm friends to  
liberty and the people. Of late, how-  
ever, they seem to have changed  
their tone. Since it has been dis-  
covered that the loaves and fishes  
they have entirely forgotten their  
former jealousy of men in power.  
Now they must have all the power  
which they chuse to claim, and are  
to be supported in every possible  
usurpation of authority. An army  
is wanted to be sent into Canada,  
and our great Secretary Monroe,  
proposes a conscription, or in  
other words to drag the people from  
their homes and families, and con-  
vert them into soldiers, to be butch-  
ered in Canada. He is told that  
this is unconstitutional, and his  
yelpers answer, that it is necessa-  
ry, for that all other expedients for  
raising an army have failed. So  
then the constitution must be vio-  
lated, and the freemen of the nation  
enslaved, whenever Col. Monroe  
chuses to deem it expedient? Will  
the good people of this country  
soon forget this daring attempt to  
make slaves of them? Will the poor  
forget it? For after all the poor  
only would have felt it in all its  
severity. The rich could have hire  
substitutes, but the poor man would  
not have been able, and must there-  
fore have become a soldier himself.  
Yet these gentry are very fond of  
the people, that is of their votes,  
and when an election is coming on,  
how they will talk! But then let us  
remember, that all not gold  
which glisters. Those who approve  
of attempts to make a slave of me,  
are not my friends, although they  
may say so when they have occasion  
for my vote; those people my friends  
who have loaded me with taxes from  
the very crown of my head to the bot-  
tom of my feet! Away with such  
friends.  
AARON.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
Much is said about the council  
of war, and the order for the pay and  
allowance of the commander in chief.  
This has been answered, first that  
the law clearly entitled him to them,  
and as it was passed by demo-  
crats, and the council could not re-  
call it, democrats ought not to com-  
plain. 2d. That the subject was  
discussed in the house of dele-  
gates, and there by all parties it  
was determined, that the governor  
was entitled to the pay which he  
received. To this it is said, first,  
the senate did not agree to this  
bill, and therefore it was not  
going upon the executive. Yes,  
did the senate express their dis-  
satisfaction? They knew that such  
a resolve was passed by the other  
branch; that as the deliberate opi-  
on of the popular branch of the  
legislature, it would be respected,  
yet they chose to be silent. &  
their silence gave consent. But  
other answer to this is, that the  
consent of the senate was not neces-  
sary, that the house of delegates  
alone, without asking the senate,  
had a right to pass the governor's  
roll, and every other pay roll.  
The constitution says, (article  
3, the house of delegates shall  
"examine and pass all accounts  
of the state relating either to the  
revenue, or appoint auditors to state  
and adjust the same." Now, as the  
constitution has not associated the  
senate with the other branch, in  
the exercise of this power, why  
did those "most potent grave-  
diggers and reverend seigniors," have  
been consulted? But then it is said,  
that some of those who had thought  
of the payment of this money right  
before the pay roll was passed, found  
afterwards that it was wrong,  
and if they once thought it right,  
how infamous the attempt by them  
to criminate the executive for act-  
ing in strict conformity to the opin-  
ion of which those men themselves once  
determined?

MILITARY MAN.  
For the Maryland Gazette.  
I hear a mighty to do about the  
allowance to the governor. Some  
democrats say it was wrong,  
and others say it was right. I shall  
not say about it, but my part, all I shall  
say is, that it was either right or  
wrong; and what then?  
If it is right there is no more to  
be said; if it was wrong it only goes  
to prove that the honorable mem-  
bers of our council could not do  
right, and how many times has  
this happened to our democratic  
council and democratic judges.  
They are well paid for their judg-  
ments, and their judgments are re-  
garded almost as many of them as  
given, and yet we hear nothing  
said. The council are appointed  
to examine all pay-rolls, but  
cent is allowed them for it, and  
because it is supposed they have  
no error in judgment what a fuss  
about it? Why this diffidence?  
Why should this decision of  
the council be so much talked of  
as the erroneous judgments of  
courts escape notice! Demo-  
crats are well paid for deciding  
yet decide wrong, and nothing  
said. Federalists who are paid  
nothing for their services if they  
decide wrong once in a thousand  
times, are to be most shamefully  
punished. This is what shall an in-  
famous piece of business take it as  
it will.

To the Printer of the Maryland Gazette.  
Sir,  
I am one of those who have been  
voting for sometime with the demo-  
crats, without having any very par-  
ticular reason for voting with them,  
except that I voted so in 1800, and  
have been told that I must con-  
tinue to vote so, or I shall no longer  
be a patriot, as they say. I have  
accordingly always voted for the  
democrats, and those who voted for  
war and war taxes were true  
friends to the country, and men of  
integrity, and men of virtue; and  
being a plain sort of a somebody,  
I have seen long hand bills, in  
which they say, that the federalists  
are among other curious things,  
said, that the federalists are now  
to bribe the democrats. Now, I  
coming, as it pretends to come  
from a democrat, greatly surprises  
me. What are patriots afraid that  
democrats will be bribed? If so,  
should we trouble our heads about  
the matter? For if the federalists  
can bribe democrats, may they  
bribe our candidates after they  
are elected? It is easier to  
bribe four men than the whole party,  
and so after all our pains to  
elect democrats, when we had  
it would be found that we had  
elected four democrats to be  
into federalists. Or is it easier  
to bribe a common man than an  
assemblyman? Surely these

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which glisters. Those who approve  
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for my vote; those people my friends  
who have loaded me with taxes from  
the very crown of my head to the bot-  
tom of my feet! Away with such  
friends.  
AARON.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
Now and then we meet with  
some little Jackanapes who will  
prate and prattle about British in-  
fluence and insist that Britain has  
friends in this country. When we  
consider the quarter from which  
this comes, it is not at all to be  
wondered at. It smells French all  
over, and was the language which  
the blood-thirsty and ferocious French  
tyrants sent into every country  
which they intended to conquer  
and enslave. Every man who  
stood forth in support of the lib-  
erties and independence of his  
country and urged his country-  
men to die rather than to wear  
the chains of France, was immedi-  
ately a British partizan, bought  
with British gold. The history of  
Switzerland, as well as of the other  
free states of Europe, display the  
truth of this observation. There,  
those who were accused of being  
the partizans of England, perished  
gallantly contending for national  
rights and independence, while  
their accusers, the patriots, were  
found in the ranks of the enemy,  
basely submitting to their country's  
ruin, in the hope of being reward-  
ed for their ardent and ignominious  
submission. If we are to believe  
the puny whippers who talk thus,  
Britain has spent in this  
country more gold than she had,  
and yet have possessed enough to  
bribe to an equal extent in every  
other country. If so, how does it  
happen that those who talk so fur-  
iously about British gold never had  
a chance of handling any part of  
it? Or must we believe that they  
are too pure and immaculate to  
take pay?  
A. S.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
I am tired, heartily tired, of fine  
words and promises. I have been  
cheated long enough, and am deter-  
mined to be cheated no longer.  
Why did we turn to John Adams?  
one of the charges against him was  
that he had raised an army of a few  
thousand men; and now the very  
men who brought this charge, keep  
up an army of ten thousand men in  
time of peace. Another charge  
against him was, that he had in-  
creased the national debt, and the  
very men who talked to us about  
the debt have added to it upwards  
of one hundred millions in the  
course of two or three years.  
Again, we were told that old  
Adams was unfit to be President,  
because he had laid a land tax,  
and that if the democrats got into  
power we should hear no more about  
land taxes, or stamp taxes, or still  
taxes, but we should have free  
taxes and tax payers. And so  
we believed all this, and went and  
elected the men, who gave us all

these fine promises, and what next?  
Why the men who were loud  
against all these taxes, as when  
they are in power lay the whole of  
them upon us, and in addition there-  
to a number of other taxes. They  
have taxed all the necessaries of  
life, Sugar, Coffee, and Salt, they  
have taxed Manufactories, and in-  
deed almost every thing that they  
could lay their hands on. Oh how  
shamefully we have been deceived,  
and fooled! and yet it is expected  
that the very men who have been  
fooling us so long can continue to  
fool us. When we were forced in-  
to the war, in order to reconcile us  
to it—we were told, that we were  
to have none of it here, because  
the English are not come here—  
they were afraid of us, the war was  
to be all of it in Canada, and a  
most glorious one too, for we were  
to conquer the whole country.  
Now what are we to think of those  
people who told us such abominable  
falsehoods? Why they say we  
ought to think them the very cle-  
verest fellows in the nation, and  
the only men whom the people  
ought to believe; and if the people,  
after all the experience they have  
had, will be fools enough to con-  
tinue to believe them, we then let  
them. Then again we were told,  
that if the war was grievous the  
peace was to be glorious, for we  
were to gain every thing for which  
we went to war, and the very men  
who told us all this make a peace  
by which we gain nothing at all.  
—Yet we are to believe every  
thing that these people tell us—  
Furthermore it was said, that  
although the treaty did not secure  
us against impressment, yet the  
British would never again impress  
any of our seamen; and already we  
learn, that these English have be-  
gun to impress our seamen. Now,  
I have set down, a vast many things  
in which we have been most strange-  
ly deceived by the democrats, and  
I might mention a great many other  
things, but let me ask, what one  
thing have they told us that has  
proved to be true? What one prom-  
ise have they made us in order to  
get our votes which they have  
not disregarded an entirely forgot-  
ten after the election is over?  
These matters we can recollect and  
think of as well as the most learn-  
ed man in the nation; and these  
matters alone are enough to con-  
vince any plain, honest, well mean-  
ing man, that he ought no longer  
to give his vote for the approvers of  
war, and taxes. But then if any  
of the people will be fools enough  
to vote for those men, after all the  
promises which they have made  
and broken, just let them do so, and  
repent of it after it is done.  
A FARMER.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
Some people may wonder how it  
happens, that while such enormous  
burthens and taxes are imposed upon  
the people, particular newspapers  
in the country should approve of  
every thing that is done by admin-  
istration, and at all times be ready  
to abuse every person who dares to  
find fault with the doings of our  
great men. The printers of the  
laws of the United States, will al-  
low no man to oppose the admin-  
istration, without calling him traitor,  
tory, monarchist, aristocrat and  
British partizan! When attempts  
are made in congress to violate the  
constitution it is all right, say they.  
When our secretary of war propos-  
es to make slaves of our citizens, it  
is warmly applauded by them. When  
the enemy took possession of a part  
of Massachusetts, how ready they  
were to abuse gov. Strong, although  
after paying the taxes imposed by  
congress, the people of that state  
were not able to raise any more  
money; and although too was the  
duty of Mr. Madison to protect  
each state against invasion. When  
the British marched to Washington,  
our president at the first sight of  
them, ran away, and abandoned the  
place to pillage and destruction, and  
yet no fault was to be found with  
him; nay, some of these printers of  
the laws of the United States as-  
sured us, that "our chief magistrate  
never shone forth with more lustre,"  
and that "all parties united  
in praise of him." How does this  
happen? How is it that these  
printers who print the laws of the  
United States can find nothing in  
the conduct of the President to  
censure, nothing to applaud in  
those who oppose him? Those  
whom this question happens to  
puzzle, have nothing to do but  
turn to the "Act making appropri-  
ations for the support of Govern-  
ment," and they will find at once a  
satisfactory solution of it. They

will find there an appropriation of  
**12,870 dollars,**  
out of which these patriotic print-  
ers, of the laws of the United  
States are paid for their support of  
government, and rewarded for their  
patriotism.  
While thus fed and rewarded,  
they will continue to lie for the ad-  
ministration, but let the powers  
that be only resolve to pay them  
no more, and how speedily would  
they change their notes. Will any  
of one of these printers of the  
United States Laws be so good as  
to tell us how much of this sum he  
receives just for publishing his  
newspaper?  
WRITER.  
To the Judges of Election.  
Whereas a doubt has arisen re-  
specting the existing laws of quali-  
fication for voters in the State of  
Maryland.  
Be it known, that the Constitu-  
tion of this state, requiring a voter  
to reside 12 months in any county,  
or the cities of Baltimore and An-  
napolis, has been repealed by an act  
of assembly, passed at Nov. session  
1803, chapter 83, and confirmed at  
Nov. session 1810, chapter 33.  
According to the laws now in  
force, every free white male citizen  
of this state, above 21 years of age,  
and no other, having resided twelve  
months within this state, and six  
months in the county, or city of  
Baltimore and Annapolis next pre-  
ceding the election at which he of-  
fers to vote, shall have a right of  
suffrage.  
DIED.  
On Wednesday, the 30th day of  
Aug. at Doan, on the south side of  
South River, Lieut. Commandant  
John M. Gardiner, of the United  
States Navy.  
Washington, Sept. 2.  
Copy of a letter from Commodore  
Decatur to the Secretary of the  
Navy (received via Norfolk) dated  
U. S. Ship Guerriere,  
Off Gibraltar, June 15, 1815.  
Sir,  
I have the honour to inform  
you of our arrival off this place on  
the 15th, after a passage of 25 days,  
having previously communicated  
with Cadix and Tangiers. The  
Spitfire, Torch and Firefly, separa-  
ted from the squadron during a gale  
of wind on the 26th ult. and the  
Ontario on the 31st.  
I am happy to find they have  
with the exception of the Firefly,  
all arrived; the latter vessel I fear  
may have lost her spars, and have  
returned to the United States. From  
all the information I can collect, I  
feel assured, that the Algerines  
have returned into the Mediterran-  
ean. The vessels that had separated  
from us, are now joining, and I shall  
proceed in search of the enemy  
forthwith.  
I have the honour to be,  
Very respectfully, &c.  
STEPHEN DECATUR.  
Extract of a letter from Com-  
Stephen Decatur to the secretary  
of the navy, received via Nor-  
folk, dated  
U. S. Ship Guerriere,  
Off Carthage, June 19, 1815.  
"I have the honour to inform  
you, that on the 17th inst. off Cape  
de Gatt, the squadron fell in with  
and captured, an Algerine frigate  
of 46 guns, and between 4 and 500  
men, commanded by Rais Ham-  
mada, who bore the title of admiral;  
she struck her flag after a running  
fight of 25 minutes.  
"The admiral was killed at the  
commencement of the action. Af-  
ter the Guerriere (who from her  
favorable position, was enabled to  
bring the enemy to close action)  
had fired two broadsides, the en-  
emy, with the exception of a few  
musketeers, ran below. The Guer-  
riere had four men wounded by  
musket shot, which is the only in-  
jury done by the enemy in this  
affair.  
"We have 406 prisoners inclu-  
ding the wounded.—The prisoners  
state that about thirty were killed  
and thrown aboard.  
"Their squadron is said to be  
cruising in our vicinity; five days  
ago they were off this place, unless  
I obtain some further intelligence  
of them by to-morrow, I shall pro-  
ceed to the port of Algiers, in the  
hopes to intercept their return—  
For the present, I have determined  
to send the prize into Cartha-  
gena."

Washington City, Sept. 5.  
**TREATY WITH ALGIERS!**  
We understand that despatches  
have been received from commo-  
dore Decatur, announcing the pleas-  
ing intelligence of his having, on  
the part of the United States, con-  
cluded a treaty of peace with the  
dey of Algiers. With the condi-  
tions of the treaty, of course we  
are unacquainted; but we learn,  
generally, that they are such as  
commodore Decatur thought proper  
to dictate.  
Copy of a letter from Commodore  
Decatur, to the Secretary of the  
Navy, dated  
U. S. Ship Guerriere,  
Off Cape Palos, June 20th, 1815.  
Sir,  
I have the honour to inform you,  
that on the 19th inst. off Cape Pa-  
los, the squadron under my com-  
mand, captured an Algerine brig of  
22 guns, and 180 men, after a  
chase of 3 hours. She ran into  
shoal water, where I did not think  
it advisable to follow with our  
large ships, but dispatched the E-  
pervier, Spark, Torch and Spitfire,  
to whom she surrendered after a  
short resistance. Twenty-three  
men were found dead on board. We  
received from her 80 prisoners, the  
residue of her crew having left her  
in boats. Many of them must have  
been killed by the fire of our ves-  
sels, and one of the boats was sunk.  
None of our vessels sustained any  
damage, nor was there a man killed  
or wounded. This brig is larger  
than the Epervier, was built in Al-  
giers 5 years ago, by a Spanish con-  
structor, the same who built the  
frigate captured on the 17th inst.  
and is perfectly sound.  
I have the honour to be,  
Very respectfully, &c.  
STEPHEN DECATUR.

The Commercial Treaty, or con-  
vention lately concluded between  
our Ministers and those of Great  
Britain, has been forwarded from  
New York by Mr. Cutts, who ar-  
rived here in the Steam-Boat yester-  
day afternoon, and proceeded in  
the stage this morning to Washing-  
ton. As the Treaty must be laid  
before the Senate, and receive the  
assent of 2 thirds of the attending  
members before it can be ratified  
by the President; it will not be  
published until the meeting of that  
body.  
Fed. Gaz.

New-London, Aug. 29.  
Arrived brig Fame, Billings, 16  
days from the Saints. Sailed from  
Guadaloupe on the 9th inst. having  
been embargoed 3 days in conse-  
quence of an attack made on that  
Island on the 8th. Capt. B. saw the  
battle. The British were repulsed  
with great slaughter.  
Another attack was expected to  
be made on the 12th. The French  
forces fought to desperation, and  
were said to consist of only 700  
troops of the line, besides citizens  
or militia. The English were sup-  
posed to be about 6000.

This is to give notice,  
That the subscribers of Calvert county  
hath obtained from the orphans  
court of Calvert county, in Maryland,  
letters of administration on the personal  
estate of Richard Hance, of John,  
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 subscribers, on Thursday the  
12th day of October next, at Prince-  
Frederick-Town, in said county, to  
take their dividend as far as assets in  
hand; those that do not, may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all bene-  
fit of said estate. Given under our  
hands this 29th day of August, 1815.  
John Rhodes, Admr's.  
Sarah Rhodes, Admr's.

20 Cents Reward.  
Ranaway from the subscriber, early  
in July last, two apprentices to the  
Shoe-Making Business, to wit: James  
Burton, between 19 and 20 years of  
age; and Joseph Wayson, about 15  
years of age. A reward of Twenty  
Cents will be given any person who  
will apprehend and deliver the above  
apprentices to me, in the city of An-  
napolis, or Ten Cents for either, but no  
expenses paid. All persons are fore-  
warned harbouring or employing said  
boys.  
Walter Cross.  
September 7. 3w.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons having claims against  
the estate of Martin Deane, late of  
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are  
hereby notified to bring them in legal-  
ly authenticated, and all persons in-  
debted to the said estate are requested  
to make immediate payment.  
Robert Franklin, Admr.  
Aug. 24.