This war, like every other, has afforded opportunities for displaying the good conduct of those who were personally engaged in it; and, we acknowledge with gratitude and pride, the valour and patriotism which our countrymen have shewn upon the ocean and the land—but it is to be remembered that a soldier may acquire glory in the same field where his commander is disgraced; and that a commander may gather laurels while obeying the injudicious orders of a weak administration.

Upon examining the situation of our own state, we shall find its finances dilapidated; a heavy debt incurred; its ordinary expenses greatly increased; and its ordinary revenues diminished—We shall find a spirit of party animosity cherished & encouraged, & made the very foundation to support the power of those in office, we shall find, that they who have most loudly and importunately proclaimed their attachment to the people are ready to violate their rights, whenever it may be necessary to gratify a sordid appetite for the emoluments of office—we remember when they burned the votes of whole counties; and we have recently seen them appoint, in effect, the whole magistracy of the state, by the vote of a man who, they knew, had received from the people no authority whatever.

We beseech you, fellow-citizens, to reflect and examine for yourselves, whether we have advanced any thing in this address unsupported by facts, and if not, whether the warnings of experience and the counsels of reason do not equally shew the necessity of a change in the administration of your affairs.

Being ourselves fully persuaded of that necessity, we respectfully propose to you as a person proper for the office of Governor, the Hon. RUFUS KING—His known moderation, his long and eminent public services, both at home and abroad, his acknowledged talents, and his unsuspected integrity, are pledges, that if elected, he will not be the mere instrument of a party, but the able and important Chief Magistrate of the State. Unconnected with local politics, he has no resentments to gratify, nor partialities to indulge—and we may reasonably hope that his administration will add to the prosperity and reputation of this great and respectable State.

We also recommend to you for the office of Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. GEORGE TIBBITS, whose experience in political affairs has qualified him for that situation, and whose abilities, services & character, are generally known, and justly entitle him to your confidence and support.

We will only add our confident hope that every Elector, by whatever political denomination he may be known, shutting his ears against the malevolent calumnies which too often disgrace our Elections, and resisting every attempt to inflame his passions, or to bind him against his convictions by party engagements, will act according to the dictates of his own cool and deliberate judgment—It is thus only that we can preserve our liberties, render them a blessing—thus only that we can discharge the duties which we owe to our posterity, to our country, and to the great Author of all the privileges we enjoy.

[Signed by all the Federal Republican members of the legislature, and others from different parts of the state, 106 in number.]

From the Daily Advertiser.

Notwithstanding all that has been said relative to our right to a participation in the Fishery in the Bays and Rivers of the British Provinces, granted by the Treaty of 1783, we have never doubted what would be the construction of the British Government of the effect of the late declaration of war, and the silence of the subsequent Treaty of Peace, upon that great. If any doubt ever existed on this subject, it is now completely removed by the following document.

THE FISHERIES.

Sir Richard Keats, and to the British Naval Officers on the Halifax station.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 17, 1815.

As the Treaty of Peace lately concluded with the United States, contains no provisons with respect to the fisheries, which the subjects of the United States enjoyed under the 3d article of the Peace of 1783; his Majesty's Government consider it not unnecessary, that you should be informed as to the extent to which those privileges are affected, by the omission of any stipulation in the present Treaty, of the line of conduct which it is in consequence advisable for you to adopt.

You cannot but be aware, that the 3d article of the treaty of the peace of 1783, containing two distinct stipulations, the one recognizing the rights which the United States had to take fish upon the high seas, and the other granting to the U. States the privilege of fishing within the British jurisdiction, and of using, under certain conditions, the shores and territory of his majesty for purposes connected with the fishery; of these, the former being considered permanent, cannot be altered or affected by any change of the relative situation of the two countries; but the other being a privilege derived from the treaty of 1783 alone, was, as to its duration, necessarily limited to the duration of the treaty itself. On the declaration of war, by the American Government, and the consequent abrogation of the then existing treaties, the U. States forfeited, with respect to the fisheries, those privileges which are purely conventional, (and as they have not been renewed by a stipulation in the present treaty,) the subjects of the United States can have no pretence to any right to fish within the British jurisdiction, or to use the British territory for the purposes connected with the fishery. Such being the view taken of the question of the fisheries as far as relates to the U. States,

I am commanded by his royal highness the Prince Regent to instruct you to abstain most carefully from any interference with the fishery, in which the subjects of the U. States may be engaged, either on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, the Gulph of St. Lawrence, or other places in the Sea. At the same time you will prevent them, except under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned, from using the British territory for purposes connected with the fishing vessel from bays, harbours, rivers, creeks, and inlets of all his majesty's possessions. In case, however, it should have happened that the fishermen of the U. States, through ignorance of the circumstances which affect this question, should previous to your arrival, have already commenced a fishery similar to that carried on by them previous to the late war, and should have occupied the British harbours, and formed establishments on the British territory, which should not be suddenly abandoned without very considerable loss, his royal highness the Prince Regent, willing to give every indulgence to the citizens of the U. States, which is compatible with his majesty's rights, has commanded me to instruct you to abstain from molesting such fishermen or impeding the progress of their fishing during the present year, unless they should, by attempts to carry on a contraband trade, render themselves unworthy protection or indulgence, you will however not fail to communicate to them the tenor of the instructions, which you have received, and the view which his majestys government takes of the question of the fishery, and you will, above all, be careful to explain to them that they are not in any future season to expect a continuance of the same indulgence.

(Signed,) BATHURST.

This year's Expenses for the Standing Army.

Mr. Dallas lately informed the House of Representatives, that of twenty millions estimated as the current expense of the year, nearly FOURTEEN MILLIONS AND A HALF will be swallowed up by the military department.

[*Wil. Gazette.*]

"GLORIOUS WAR."

The following is an extract from the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, presented to Congress, January, 1813, by the celebrated Felix Grundy:

"War having been declared, & the case of impressment being necessarily included as one of the principal causes, it is evident it must be provided for in the pacification. *The omission of it in a treaty of peace* would not leave it on its former ground; it *would in effect be an absolute relinquishment*, an idea at which the feelings of every American must revolt."

It is rather unfortunate, as in the instance before us, that the democrats frequently furnish a rule by which their own conduct is ultimately condemned.

From the National Intelligencer of March 16.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Chamber of the House of Representatives of the United States, March 16, 1816.

At a meeting of the Republican members of Congress assembled this evening pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of recommending to the people of the U. S. suitable persons to be supported at the approaching election, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, one hundred and eighteen members of the Senate and House of Representatives and one Delegate, attended.

Gen. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, was called to the chair, and Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, appointed secretary.

And being so organized,

Mr. Clay submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make, in Caucus, any recommendation to the good people of the U. S. of persons, in the judgment of this meeting, fit and suitable to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

And the question being taken thereon,

It was determined in the negative.

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, then submitted the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the practice of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, by a convention of the Senators and Representatives in congress, is inexpedient and ought not to be continued.

And the question being taken thereon, it was determined in the negative.

The meeting then proceeded to the recommendation:

Upon which it appeared that the Hon. James Monroe, had 65 votes, and the Hon. William H. Crawford, 54 votes, for the office of President.

That his excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York, had 85 votes, and his Excellency Simon Snyder 30 votes, for the office of Vice-President.

And thereupon,

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolutions, which were concurred in without opposition:

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend to the people of the U. States, James Monroe, of Virginia, as a suitable person for the office of President of the U. S. and Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York, as a suitable person for the office of Vice-President of the U. S. for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next.

Resolved, That the chairman & Secretary be appointed to ascertain from the persons above mentioned, whether they are disposed to serve in the offices respectively designated.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the National Intelligencer.

S. SMITH, Chairman.
R. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Washington, March 22.

The Hon. Mr. Bagot, was yesterday presented by the Secretary of State to the President as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the government of Great-Britain to that of the United States.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz, to his brother in Boston, dated January 11.

"The Spanish 90 gun ship San Fernando, in coming down the Straights, under convoy of the Constellation frigate, met with a violent gale and was lost near Algiers. She had on board two lieutenants and 60 men Americans."

[The Americans on board the above ship belonged to the frigate United States, and she sailed in company with the frigate from Port-Mahon for Carthagena, on the 4th of Dec. The next day she lost her mizen-top-mast in a gale, and parted from the frigate. The Americans had taken care of her to oblige the Spanish authorities, and will much regret the casualty which has attended their well meant efforts.]

Capt. Covill, from Gibraltar and Cadiz, informs that the San Fernando, went entirely to pieces soon after she struck. He did not hear that any person perished, and from this circumstance it is probable none did.

Capt. C. left Gibraltar, Dec. 29. A few days before she frigate United States sailed from that place up the Mediterranean. It was supposed Com. Shaw would despatch a vessel to look after the Americans, and would require the release of the Spaniards, who otherwise it was feared, would be retained as prisoners.

A Cure for the Quincy.

Sir,

Should the following be worthy a place in your paper, you will please to publish it, as I have proved the efficacy of it, having been afflicted more or less, for five years with the quincy, and for one year past been entirely relieved of any of its symptoms.

Take rosin, camphor, gum and honey, simmered together, spread it on a flannel cloth, and wear it on the part affected several days. I have never known it to fail.

ELI STEDMAN.

Ratland, (Ohio) Feb. 7.

AN ANAGRAM.

When the Saviour of the world was asked by Pilate, the Roman prefect in Judea—*Quid et Veritas?*—(What is truth?) We are informed by the sacred historian, that he made no answer. Anagramize the question, and you have—*Est vis qui adest*—It is the man before you. How eloquent then that very silence!

Peace is again restored in India. It can at this moment be said, remarks the Editor of the "Centinel," (if the contest in Spanish America is not an exception) that "*wars have ceased from the rivers to the ends of the earth.*"

A young man whose name is Campbell, is now in this city, for the purpose of procuring a patent for a loom of the most singular construction we have yet seen. It does away the necessity of warping; and when once in operation can be kept so for any length of time, that is, a web may be wove of any desired length, as the cloth is rolled in such a manner as it can be cut off at any time without stopping the loom.

The machinery is very simple, & put in operation merely by turning a crank, and requires but a moment's inspection to be fully understood. The warp is taken from bobbins or spools. [*Nat. Int.*]

NOTICE.

I do by these presents, forewarn all persons from cutting or taking from my lands, near the City of Annapolis, *any kind of Wood or Timber* whatsoever, or in trespassing thereon in any other manner; those who trespass after this notice will have the law prosecuted against them by the subscriber.

P. HAMMOND, Sen.
March 28, 1816. 6w.

SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the BRICK HOUSE & LOT in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mrs Susannnah Wyvill. The house is large and commodious, having eight well finished rooms, and a cellar under the whole house, all in good repair. The terms which will be liberal, can be known by application to Robert Welch, of Ben. or Jeremiah Hughes, who are duly authorised to contract for the same. If this property should not be disposed of at private sale on or before Thursday the 18th April, it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

Samuel Trott.
March 28. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel County, the subscribers will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a part of the personal estate of Mary Gaither, deceased, near Snell's bridge, consisting of stock of different kinds; also household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit to be given, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at two o'clock.

John Gaither,
Edward Gaither. } Admrs.
March 28, 1816. 3w.

Take Notice.

The subscriber forwarns all persons from trespassing in any manner on his land, lying in the lower end of A. A county, as he is determined after this Notice to prosecute all offenders.

Lotharis Gary.
March 28. 3w.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES RIDGELY, OF HAMPTON, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, by George A. Smith, Esquire, Sheriff of Caroline County, that John Smith of Levin, who had been sentenced by the court of Caroline County at March Term eighteen hundred and sixteen, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for horse stealing, made his escape from the gaol of Caroline County on the night of the ninth instant. And whereas, it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice; 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 who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Caroline County the said John Smith, of Levin. Given under my hand, & the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-sixth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

C. Ridgely, of Hamp.

By His Excellency's command,
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.
Of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, Herald at Frederick town, and the Easton Monitor.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel County, the subscribers will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Sally Gaither, late of said county, deceased, near Snell's bridge, a part of the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale that all sums under twenty dollars cash to be paid, all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds, with approved security. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

John Gaither,
Edward Gaither. } Ex'tors
March 28, 1816. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery will be disposed of at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises; All The real estate of Nicholas Norman, deceased, lying in the Swamp, near Herring Creek, consisting of three Tracts or Parcels of Land, The land is well timbered As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase would wish to view the land previous to the sale, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

Terms of Sale.

A credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security for the payment of one half of the purchase money in 6 months, & the other half in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

William Norman, Trustee.
March 28.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Smith, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to.

William Smith, Admr.
March 28. 3w.

H. G Munroe,

Has just received, and will sell cheap,

4-4 and 7-8 Coarse and Fine Irish Linens,
5-4 do. do. do. Sheetings,
3 4 & 7 8 do. do. Dowlass,
} Of A. Brown & Son's approved Bleaching.
Linen Cambric,
Long Lawns,
4-4 & 6-4 Plain and Corded Cambric & Book Muslins,
Cotton & Silk Hosiery,
3-4, 6-4, 7-4 & 8-4 Diapers,
Bed Ticking,
Domestic and India Cottons,
Calicoes,
3-4 and 6 4 Dimities,
Men and Women's Gloves assorted,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs, do.
And a variety of other articles in the Dry Good Line.

On hand a good assortment of IRONMONGERY, among which are No. 1, 2, 3, 4 Virginia Broad and Hilling Hoes.

Also,

A general assortment of GROCERIES. Loaf and Lump Sugar at the Baltimore Factory Prices.

March 21. 4w.