MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

The worthy Editor of the Maryland Republican not the *Printer*, but a certain puritanical wretch, who affects to be "righteous over-much," has undertaken to give the lie direct to a publication in our last, relative to the dagger-business, or the drunken frolic which took place at Brewer's tavern. This same *Jerry Sneak* can fawn and flatter, and profess a most utter detestation of all systems of political persecution, because he finds it his interest to make such professions; he can rely upon scruples of conscience as an excuse, when called upon to make a solemn attestation of the truth, and yet can lie most lustily. It becomes necessary that the people should know who edits the Maryland Republican—It is one, whether a little niggle wiggle, a *Shaw*-anese, a Wyandot, or a Kickapoo, we know not; but this we know, he is a man who ought to be kicked out of decent company. He may associate with his savage brethren, and find himself in his element, but never let him think like the mole, that he is diving deep when he barely skims the surface.

It will not be believed abroad, because the thing is almost incredible, though not the less true, that the author of the editorial article in the last Maryland Republican, is, so far as demure deportment and overstrained scruples can impose on the public, a perfect saint; "but he can sinner and saint it" He asserts that the dagger dropped from the pocket of Mr. Price, and that too in the presence of three respectable witnesses; if they are respectable let him name them, and it shall be shewn what respect they are entitled to. But the subject is in some measure departed from—as we proposed to throw some light upon the character and person of the real editor. Peter Pindar has said, and with good reason too,

"That the genius form'd for grubs and flies,
"Can't tell what's doing every moment in the skies,"

So it is with our friend *Lunardi*, the *Watch*-man, who, believing himself to be an universal genius, has given up the honest business of regulating *time-pieces*, for the more *honourable* one of regulating constitutions, & has abandoned the tides and the phases of the moon to govern the tides of popular opinion, and to regulate the phases of political aspects. A philosopher run mad is a melancholy object, but a fool on stilts is contemptible.

Extract of a letter from Talbot county.

"We have commenced our electioneering campaign. I think, notwithstanding our defeat last fall, that we stand an equal chance with our opponents for the next election. There is no change in the county against us, and I am certain that we have gained considerably in several of the districts."

COMMUNICATED.

It is said that at the next Electorial Election in Annapolis, the learned Mayor's Court will be required to decide upon some cases of pedigree, which will be submitted to them, for the mere purpose of wantonly insulting the feelings of certain individuals. If this should be the case, let our adversaries remember the cant saying of a low character in a play we have read, it is to this amount—"Let every one take care of his toes, as the Jack-Ass said when he was dancing among the chickens." If we get at this sort of fun, many of our opponents must practice another saying of the same character in the play, "Damme, I'm off, as the fly said when he hopp'd out of the Mustard Pot."

JUSTICE.

"Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee"—Vauntingly exclaimed a writer in the Maryland Republican. This is a commandment of God. O! let us not test some people in Annapolis—"If you honour them yourselves," would a christian divine say, teaching his humble flock, "how can you suffer ************ Another is, "Thou shalt not commit Adultery."—There is another—"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Again, it is written, "Neither shalt thou go up by steps unto mine altar that thy nakedness be not discovered thereon." "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, foot for foot," "Burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe."

TAKE CARE.

For the Maryland Gazette.

In looking over a late democratic news-paper, which was put into my hands, my attention was drawn to "a republican meeting," said to have taken place in the city of Annapolis some short time since. At this meeting it appears, that a number of resolves, evidently the production of some miserable fool, who did not know how to express his meaning, were adopted. We are told in them of the people's right to assemble and deliberate. After all this, it is said to be very dangerous to let people remove from one place to another, as if the right of every man to change his residence, and to take up his abode even in the city of Annapolis, was not as unquestionable a right as any other whatever. More than this, we are told how horrid a thing it is to give people extraordinary wages, &c. Now, having looked over these resolutions, some of which contain truths which no body disputes, and which every body understands, and some of them nonsense, which no human being, not even the author of them, can explain, I was induced to see who were the distinguished men at this meeting, and among them I behold the chancellor of Maryland, who, it is said, is to or the city elector, if indeed the people will elect him. It is the chancellor then, among others, who complains of the removal of people to Annapolis, and of the offer of extraordinary wages. Now, I would beg leave Mr Editor, to inquire of this gentleman, through your paper what induced him to remove to Annapolis? I well remember that in the year 1800 this gentleman lived in Annapolis, and talked as it seems he can talk now, about the freedom of election, and that no man ought, for any consideration, to give up the right of suffrage, and yet when an office was offered a few months afterwards, he could for the sake of that office leave the state, give up his inestimable right of suffrage, and remove to the District of Columbia, where he had no more rights than a turkey hen. But it seems people are not only forbidden to remove to the city of Annapolis, unless they are good democrats, and will vote for the chancellor, but it is a most flagitious crime in them to accept of "extraordinary wages." And are there in your town, any description of people who receive more "extraordinary wages, wages more disproportionate to their occupations or services, than the chancellor himself? Or could these words have been introduced into the resolves by some malicious body as a slap at his honour? It is, I presume, as degrading to a chancellor, as to a mechanic, to receive wages disproportioned to his services. The resolves next tell us something about the necessity of preserving the morals of the public. This, to be sure, no body can dispute. Let it be remembered however, that all men ought to preach as they practise, and before they prate about morals, they should be quite sure that they are themselves exemplary for their morality—And so I suppose that the chancellor is a very moral man.

The people too are told by this meeting, of which the said chancellor is chairman, to "guard by all lawful means against corruption"—Now this is right too, corruption every where is to be abhorred—It should be guarded against at our elections, in our councils, and every where. But it appears to me, that a chancellor would be as well employed in preventing the impossibility of its introduction into his court, as in making a bluster about it at a town meeting.

Lamentable indeed must be the state of things when a high judicial officer can, without censure, leave the duties, and lay aside the dignity of his office, to become the chairman of a meeting, which is to publish such resolves as these which I have just been reading.

And so it seems, Mr. Printer, that a considerable number of men from adjacent counties, have "suddenly and in droves" removed to your place. And if so, and as it would appear from these resolves they are all federalists, what is to become of the seat in the electoral body to which the poor chancellor was elected at a meeting in your town not many weeks since.

A COUNTRYMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

For the last two or three years we have heard a great deal said, & a great deal of noise made about "the Allegany fraud," as it has been called. This thing has never been fully understood. Most people think, there was no fraud in the business, but the whole of it is a democratic lie—Not so. There was a most horrid fraud attempted to be practised. Persons who resided in some of the remote western states, and others who had not the least colour of a right to vote in the county, were brought to the polls, and it was contrived to get their ballots into the box. In this way a federal district was made to give a democratic majority. The poll being illegally kept, was rejected, not only upon principle, but in strict conformity to democratic decisions. Will any body pretend to deny that this district is federal? It has been uniformly so when the election was fairly held. In 1814 a very large federal majority was obtained, but then it was said that many of the republicans had gone to fight the enemy, and last year they were at home. I have a statement of the poll for 1815 before me. The lowest federal candidate had 96 votes, the highest democratic candidate had only 53 votes.

Something has been said about the rejection of the poll in one of the districts in Prince-George's last year, and it has been so confidently asserted, by democrats, that some federalists have been induced to believe, that if this poll had not been rejected the democratic candidates in Prince-George's would have been entitled to their seats. Now be it known, that the poll thus rejected, gave to every federal candidate a majority over every democrat—The only effect of receiving it would have been to increase the federal majority.

MOSES.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Some days since an invitation was given to those of our citizens "who felt interested in preserving the freedom and purity of the elective franchise," to assemble, and accordingly an assembly, such as it was, did take place. These people were of course great friends to the freedom of election, and the independence of opinion. It happens that in perhaps no part of the union, (Baltimore not excepted) has there been discovered a more intolerant, and persecuting spirit than in the city of Annapolis. No man who had to depend for a livelihood upon his own labour and exertions could expect to be employed by a considerable proportion of his republican brethren if he chanced to think and vote not exactly as they did. In consequence it was a prevalent opinion, that in Annapolis a poor man could not afford to be a federalist, because the federalists would not confine their patronage to federalists, and the democrats would employ none others but democrats. Numerous instances might be given of this persecuting temper among the democrats. For the present, one single case will be mentioned.

A few years since it was determined to establish in this place a school, to be conducted upon Lancaster's plan, and principally for the education of the poor children of the city. A majority of the managers were federal, and it happened that there were two applicants for the appointment of teacher, one of them a democrat, & the other a federalist—the democrat was preferred. As the funds of the society were not sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the school, it was resolved to assist them by taking *pay* scholars. Accordingly a number of children, both of federalists and democrats, went, and all were satisfied with the capacity and character of the teacher, *as long as he remained a democrat.* Happening, however, to think that he had suffered too much by the war, and its authors, to give them any longer his support, Mr. Bassford, unfortunately for himself, determined, in 1814, to vote for Mr. Herbert as a member of Congress. For this act a number of his scholars were immediately taken from his school, the funds were so much diminished by it that the school could not be continued; Mr. Bassford was oblige to leave the place in order to escape persecution, and find employment elsewhere; and 70 or 80 poor children, who were receiving their education gratis, were turned loose, and all this because Mr. Bassford would not vote for war and Dr. Kent. What friends to the poor, and the right of suffrage! But then none of the people who attended the meeting in Annapolis could have been concerned in this persecution of Mr. Bassford—They feel "interested in preserving the freedom and purity of the elective franchise." None of them surely could have been guilty of such conduct. It may be; tho' that some of them were, and possibly too, some of them whose children were at the same time getting their education *gratis* at this very school.

A CITIZEN.

PUBLIC BATHS.

A plan has been proposed for the erection of Public Baths in this city. An institution of this kind promises to prove so beneficial, not only in contributing to the preservation of the health of the inhabitants, but promoting the prosperity of the town, that it is earnestly hoped it will not be suffered to fail for the want of public patronage. The following are the outlines of the plan. It estimates the expense at 3,000 dollars, to be divided into 30 shares of 100 dollars each, payable by regular instalments—should the expense not be so great as is estimated, no more instalments shall be called for than may be necessary for the erection of the building—A board of directors to be appointed by the stockholders to manage the affairs of the company, who shall make a dividend every six months—The baths to be erected on the river on the plan of the Harrisburg Baths—two of which to be warm baths and a sufficient number to be appropriated exclusively to the use of ladies. That an institution of this kind would induce many strangers to vist our city during the warm months, there can be but little doubt. Of the beneficial effects of public baths, the following extract on the subject from the travels of the celebrated Dr. Clarke is deemed sufficiently conclusive:

"Eminent physicians have endeavoured to draw the attention of the English government to the importance of public baths, and of countenancing their use by every aid of example and encouragement. While we wonder at their prevalence among all the eastern and northern nations, may we not lament that they are so little used in our own country? We might, perhaps, find reason to allow, that erysipelas, surfeit, rheumatism, colds, and a hundred other evils, particularly all sorts of cutaneous and nervous disorders, might be alleviated, if not prevented, by a proper attention to bathing. The inhabitants of countries in which the bath is constantly used, anxiously seek it in full confidence of getting rid of all such complaints; and they are rarely disappointed. I may add my testimony to theirs, having, not only upon the occasion which gave rise to these remarks, but in cases of obstructed perspiration much more alarming, during my travels, experienced their good effect. I hardly know any act of benevolence more essential to the comfort of the community, than that of establishing public baths in all our cities & towns. The lives of many might be saved by them. In England they are considered only as articles of luxury; yet throughout the vast empire of Russia, through all Finland, Lapland, Sweden, and Norway, there is no cottage so poor, no hut so destitute, but it possesses its vapour bath; in which all its inhabitants every Saturday at least, & every day in cases of sickness, experience comfort and salubrity. Lady Mary Wortly Montague, in spite of all the prejudices which prevailed in England against inoculation, introduced it from Turkey. If another person of equal influence would endeavour to establish throughout Great Britain the use of warm and vapour baths, the inconveniences of our climate would be done away. Perhaps at some future period they may become general, and statues may perpetuate the memory of the patriot, the statesman, or the sovereign, to whom society will be indebted for their institution. When we are told, that the illustrious Bacon lamented in vain the disuse of baths among the Europeans, we have little reason to indulge in expectation. At the same time, an additional testimony to the salutary effects affording longevity and vigorous health to a people otherwise liable to mortal diseases from a rigorous climate and unwholesome diet, may contribute to their establishment. Among the ancients, baths were public edifices, under the immediate inspection of the government. They were considered as institutions which owed their origin to absolute necessity, as well as to decency and cleanliness. Under her emperours, Rome had near a thousand such buildings; which, besides their utility, were regarded as master-pieces of architectural skill and sumptuous decoration.

The Plan may be seen at Caton's Tavern.

From the People's Monitor, March 30.

"BLUE LIGHTS"

As I was casting my eyes on Tuesday last over that vehicle of venom, that reservoir of the sweepings of the gutters of democracy, the Star of Easton, my attention was arrested by the two cabalistical words "Blue Lights"—Blue Lights, says I to myself—surely as the lights burn blue, some ghost from the grave must have made his bow before the blanched visage of the editor, rising, perhaps, from the ocean the night he swoke in the storm and fancied himself on the bog of the Dismal Swamp in Virginia with those fiery exhalations, called Jack-O'Lanthorns, hovering at a distance to seduce him to his ruin. But as I read on, I found the marvellous tale of an unlombed ghost, the hurried effusions of a frightened fancy; but in their place, I found a anathema of denunciation, the bitterness of invective, the vile slang and the mobbish spirit, I found the horrid sentence of outlawry, the dreadful doom of proscription against those individuals, who have lately moved to Annapolis, because as is stated to vote for a federal elector of the Senate of Maryland. In the language of the writer they should be "spurned and detested as vipers or mad dogs by all who meet them"—The curse of a Hindoo communication should rest on the devoted heads and the miserable desolation of a Hindoo outcast be their portion. Such should be their fate and for what—for exercising those rights guarranteed to them by nature and the Constitution, by moving from one place to another and giving their votes for whom they please.

This writer would not even ensure the boys "who treat them as they do in Annapolis whenever they show their heads, with all the insults the streets afford." Does not the writer recollect that the boys commenced the Mob in Baltimore and does he wish those sanguinary and atrocious scenes again re-acted? I have understood from most respectable authority, that the democrats commenced this system of moving voters in Kent—and I think the conclusion is pretty evident that they do not blame the federalists for having done what they did, but for having done it better than themselves.

CURTIUS.

To the Editor.

SIR—I have seen an attempt at animadversion, in the Star, on a Memorial said to have been presented by Richard Raynal Keene, (a Spanish citizen,) to the Spanish Government, and will thank you to insert the following.—

I read in the Star a few days ago (that echo of the subaltern printers of the state) a very patriotic sentence of condemnation, passed upon a man who has for nine years been a resident of some of the Spanish Provinces. This valorous denunciation comporting very well with the accustom'd spirit of that paper, bring irresistibly to mind, the *bold* figure of the Ass kicking at the dead Lion. Partaking in the strong points of his character, of the more prominent features of that animal, the poor drone who conducts this vehicle is generally understood to be least, wanting in courage, when the object of his displeasure is at a distance. The nature and particular object of the memorial I do not understand, for I have not seen it; but if in its presentment to the Spanish government, treason has been committed I strongly suspect it to be the first case that has occurr'd, of treason against the United States, committed by a citizen of a foreign government, resident in a foreign state.—True, Mr. Keene is a native of Maryland, but I have never before learned that this nativity binds him to perpetual allegiance. But so says the Star; and so it must be. Is it then that the Buonapartean spirit of giving law to the universe still prevails? Or is it that our late glorious war waged *avowedly against*, has since terminated in a recognition of the principle of *non-expatriation*, difficulties such as these men, much less stupid than the Editor of the Star are capable of creating—But who is to wipe them away.

Solomon Southwick says, "Federalism, like Satan, is chained down for at least a thousand years." If Solomon and his friends will let federalism go free until the binding of Satan, we are willing to take the risk of it thereafter. Our misfortune is, that Satan is abroad, feeding his aid in forging chains for federalism.

It was an exclamation of Mr. Jefferson on occasion of some unexpected success of federalism in an election in this state. "The devil has broke loose in Massachusetts." Solomon Southwick may yet find to his sorrow that neither Satan nor federalism, are so fast chained as he now imagines them to be.

[*Hesperian.*]

From the New-York Courier.

"There is something Rotten in the State of Denmark."

Our taxes are high enough, oppressive enough, every body knows, every body feels. If you walk, the soles of your feet are taxed, unless indeed you go barefooted. If you ride you sit on taxes, unless you ride on a bare backed animal, or in a cart which has no iron in its construction—From head to foot, outside and inside, we are taxed to the "utmost term of the burthen," enough to make the sinews of toil to stiffen, and "the mouth of labour" to gape with weariness and anger. If we would think of it a little, with an eye to our own good, instead of giving ourselves up, like fools and dupes, as I am afraid too many of us do, for party leaders to make profit of, we should be a little least inclined to wonder how it has been brought about, that we, who turned the federalists out, for laying upon us a few light taxes, were kept in such good humour with those who absolutely load us down as if we were mere beasts of burden, mere pack-horses, belonging, carters and harness to these unsparing task-masters; and that we submit so quietly, simply, because we find that they have got the *bit in our teeth*, and the *reins in their hands.* Taxes upon taxes—every thing taxed! And what have we got for it? If it be not too old fashioned a question, what have we got for it?—why nothing—nothing at all? Yes—"Glory"—I had forgotten that—Aye, Glory—moonshine. Our generals have in two or three instances, got glory. And that glory has justified our being saddled with a standing army in time of peace, of ten thousand men! And all this done by the men whom we put in office, because federalists taxed us a little.

But perhaps the taxes are laid on so thick and so heavy, to enable our rulers to pay the expenses of acquiring all this dear Glory. If we will have this said glory—why we must needs expect to pay for it. If we choose to purchase moonshine we are bound to pay the price. Pray then, why are they not paid for? Why is United States' stock below par? Why are treasury notes below par? Why with all these taxes shovelled into the treasury, why is government credit below par? Why of less value than even the notes of banks, which it is impossible to get pay for? Your treasury secretary makes estimates. I put have every thing taxed, says he—so much on this—so much on that—and so much on the other—and so through the whole alphabet—and then I can pay for all the glory we got in the war! But what is the fact? he dont pay for it: for he did, his notes and his stock would no more be below par than those of good merchants—they would certainly be as good "bank notes." There's something rotten in this business. All the money he pay, don't go the right way, or he should be able at least to pay the interest, I should guess, of the sinking debt."

What do you think Mr. Editor?

JONATHAN.

[I think, Jonathan, that as long as you suffer leeches to be stuck to your body, you must expect to be bled.

Editor.]

From the Aurora.

MEMORABILIA.

In the last year of the presidency of James Madison, and at the first session of the 14th congress, 40th year of independence, there were under discussion in the congress of the United States—

A scheme of enormous speculation in banking:

which the public revenue was proposed to be invested, for 20 years, in the hands of a corporation of persons unknown; but of which the principal, though unseen, agent was a money dealer of Hamburg:

a broken merchant of Philadelphia:
an ex-secretary of treasury, and diplomatist:
and a secretary of the treasury in occupancy

A measure, whereby the representatives and senators in congress, under the pretext of "*altering the mode*," double the amount of their compensation;

though the constitution prohibits any senator or representative from holding any civil office, the emoluments of which have been increased during his period of service,

though the nation is much embarrassed in its pecuniary concerns: