

By a vessel just arrived from Carthage, we are informed that there are already 800 persons in castles and dungeons, including those of the schismatic. One of the Inquisitors, Oeder, a governor of the bishopric, the province being disposed, all the causes impeded, and most of the clergy suspended. There remain very few persons in the city, and the greater part of the houses empty. The captain general has laid a contribution of 800,000 dollars.

Every one advises me to remain here, where the emigrants, as treated by the government, and the inhabitants, with humanity above all praise; but I wait your return to know your opinion of Louisiana, &c.

JUAN DE DOIS AMADOR.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 2.

Federal Republican Tickets. ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.

Dr. William Marshall, Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK

Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney.

The farmers of Maryland are likely soon to reap the whole inconveniences of the late "glorious" war. It would not be too much to say, that thousands of farms must be seized by Mr. Madison's tax-gatherers to pay the paper.

Meanwhile it would astonish the plain honest farmer to go to Washington and witness, with his own eyes, the extraordinary and unaccountable waste and profusion that prevails. He would find that what to him is a season of pressure and want, is contrived to be, of all occurrences, the most propitious to the war-men and their retinue. The unnumbered millions which have been so foolishly wasted, and which will never be half settled up by those who received the money, has enabled petty jobbers to build palaces, to set up glittering equipages, and even to make banks from the hoardings of their plunder, or, what amounts to the same thing, from the fruits of their unconscionable avarice, ripened by the interested connivance of our democratic rulers. No wonder, when the inferior tribe of political pimps and panders have thus increased their store, that their superiors think of putting in for their share also. Accordingly all the heads of departments seem to think double pay nothing more than their due in the general scramble for the people's money, and congress have actually doubled their's by way of setting the good example. Not only are salaries thus shamefully increased, but sinecure offices are multiplied faster than they ever were under the most corrupt government of the Old World. One example may be given from among the crowd, not because it is the worst, but because, as it passed at Washington under the daily observation of all the constituted authorities, it must be considered as having obtained their deliberate and continued approbation. It would scarcely be believed, that to rebuild the capitol and president's house three commissioners have been constantly retained, with high salaries, besides the ordinary superintendent, whose salary (to say the least of it) is amply sufficient for the whole employment, and exclusive of the numerous hosts of engineers, architects, overseers & other idlers, who fatten upon this public misfortune, as in the present times the creatures of the executive do upon all others. It is true, that this enormity, being rather too gross, has lately attracted some notice in congress, but it will most likely happen in the end, as it has so often before, that the influence of the court party will put in, to save its nurslings; and in that case, most assuredly their nest will not be disturbed.

It would not be so grievous to pay the enormous taxes government demands, though so much of them is squandered upon worthless favourites and notorious swindlers, if the currency of the country had not been thrown into such disorder by the desperate management of the treasury. This evil, great as it is, is more than likely to be increased by the creation of what

is called a national bank, designed to swallow up, like a true Mammoth, all the similar institutions, which the wisdom and foresight of the state governments have established for the ease and benefit of the people. For sometime back the state banks have refrained from lending, wisely foreseeing the present workings of the party in power for their own aggrandizement, and for showering down more wealth upon the speculators, with whom they seem to be leagued offensively and defensively. Not only have the state banks long ago ceased loaning, but in order to trim themselves to the storm which threatens them, it is well known they have called in large sums from their debtors. This has made money so scarce, as to bring the feeling of want home to almost all the community. But it will not and cannot end here. The people must be ground still more. They have as yet felt but little of what is in store from the Mammoth Bank project. Its more candid advocates admit that it is to be brought into operation by hostility against the state banks and when the warfare commences they will be forced, however reluctantly, to turn over another new leaf with their debtors.

For the Maryland Gazette. "Standing Armies a dangerous Liberty."

So it is said in the bill of rights of Maryland, and so the people of this country were accustomed to think in former days. But it seems that we have now grown much wiser, or we care less about our liberties than we formerly did. Else why do we suffer such a large standing army, and at such an enormous expense too, to be kept up in this time of profound peace? It would be difficult to tell for what purpose they are kept in any part of the union—but here we have a standing army in the city of Annapolis—Yes, the troops have arrived among us, and more of them too than the government usually chose to keep here in time of war, and when the enemy was off our harbour. Now what possible reason can be assigned for the introduction at this time of troops into Annapolis? Is it because accommodations have been provided for them no where else, and here they are to be found? No, because besides that we have heard of no want of accommodation elsewhere, it is certain that government is not prepared to accommodate them here. Barracks are yet to be erected, and the expense of erecting them is to be incurred by this nation, just that the general government may station some troops in this place to corrupt the morals and plunder the property of our citizens. Now for what purpose is all this expense to be incurred? Why the public money is to be squandered purely for electioneering purposes, and soldiers are to be sent here, not to fight for the country, but it is hoped to vote for the administration. Our great men have been told, that we have for judges of our election men, who will let soldiers vote, if called here, and it so happens that some of these men were enlisted here, and so these few votes, it is expected, will be given to the democratic candidate, and if it does cost the United States some few thousand dollars, what is that to our great men? The people, not they, will pay it. But then, perhaps in all these calculations our great men may be deceived. There is law no enforced. Should the attempt be made, our rulers may find their soldiers in the hands of the civil authority, and amenable to the civil laws, as well as to the rules and regulations of war. And is it possible that these people can imagine, that the citizens of Maryland will ever submit to an interference by the military with their elections? Will they ever agree that men who are bound not to speak a disrespectful word of the president, and who may be punished by a court-martial if they do, shall dare to decide for them who shall make laws by which the freemen of Maryland are bound, but which are not to bind these soldiers?

A CITIZEN.

No. 11.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,

After talking about the legislature and the people of Annapolis, our wise men next proceed to tell us what fault they have to find with the executive. They speak first of "their appointments, many of which have been manifestly improper." Now it is very probable indeed, that some of them have been bad. It is difficult for any body of men to make so many appointments and always to fix upon the best persons. But will these gentry take upon themselves to say, that if we had a democratic executive no improper appointments would then be made? or, that they would not as often ap-

point upon persons, as the present executive? They know too well what sort of appointments were made in democratic times, to say so. Without adverting to other appointments, just let me ask them, if the federalists have chosen as many bad judges as were appointed by the democrats? Yet we do not hear one word said about bad democratic appointments.

Next we are told the old cock and bull story about the pay allowed to governor Winder, and this, a meeting, at which a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States presided, is pleased to speak of as "a pecculation." It is in the first place to be remarked, that every thing which they have said in regard to this matter, is a most shameful misrepresentation. We are told that the governor "took the command of a detachment stationed at the city of Annapolis, for the defence and protection of that place." Now every fool knows, that this is not and could not be true. The governor was called into service by his council, for the express purpose of taking the command of the whole militia of Maryland then on duty. It is known to every citizen of Maryland, that at that time the militia in every county of the state (with the exception of one or two of the upper counties) were called out to defend the different parts of the state. It was required of the governor to take the command of the whole of them, and all who were then drawn to the seat of government must well recollect the trouble which he had in furnishing orders to the officers of the militia, especially in the lower counties. Surely some of the men, who at this meeting attempted to limit his militia to the troops stationed in Annapolis, might have remembered, that they, although at such a distance from the seat of government, were under his command, & frequently received from him orders as commander in chief. He was no doubt the greater part of the time at Annapolis, and this was almost unavoidable. He could not be in every place, and no other place seemed to be in greater need of his services; and moreover, if he had travelled about from place to place, how would it have been possible for the commanding officers in the different counties, to tell in what direction to send the troops, which were constantly in pursuit of him. Again, say the-wise people, "his salary is regulated by law, which emphatically declares that it shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office." Now this is not only untrue, but it is impossible that any member of the meeting (the chairman especially) could have succeeded in 1785, ch. 28 and is in these words, "Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the governor of this state for the time being, shall be entitled to receive at the rate of £1,000 current money for his salary, and the same shall be paid quarterly, out of the annual supplies, until the General Assembly shall provide particular funds for the payment." Now this is every word of the law; & Gabriel Duval, esq. one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S. signs a paper declaring that this law emphatically declares, that the governor's salary shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office!!! It is said also, that according to the constitution, "the governor is ex officio commander of the militia." This is wholly untrue, and I defy any man to show me any article of the constitution, which says so. The constitution does not permit the governor to call out the militia but upon the advice and consent of the council, and without the advice and consent of the council, he cannot command them in person. It is the council who decide when the militia is to be in service, and when to be disbanded; the governor cannot, according to the constitution, take the command of the militia when called out, but upon the advice and consent of the council; and when advised by the council to take the command, he is not bound, but it is optional with himself. This is not only the sound construction of the constitution, but is the interpretation which has been uniformly given to it. In the year 1786, when the whiskey insurrection broke out, governor Lee repaired to the upper counties, and the council then advised and consented to his taking the command, not because they thought he ought to take it, but in order that he might take it if he himself thought proper. He did not take it, although the council advised and consented thereto. Now let any man read the constitution, and say if the resolutions of the committee in regard to this matter do not state what is untrue. We are told further, that "although the law 'emphatically' says, that the salary of the governor shall not be increased or diminished, yet the council did increase it, (the salary of the governor) by adding thereto the sum of \$1,643 60 cents, for doing that which the constitution enjoined upon him, the moment he was qualified as governor, and for which his pay had been already settled at £1000 per annum." The reputation of a judge of the supreme court of the United States (and perhaps some other judges too) stands pledged for the verity of this statement, and it is the truth or falsehood of this statement, which is to prove governor Winder a peccu-

tor, or the judge and his meeting calumniators. We have already seen how emphatically untrue it is, that the law emphatically declares, that the salary of the governor shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office. It is next stated that the council increased the salary of the governor. Now does any body believe this? Does any man believe that judge Duval, or any member of his meeting, could be so stupid as to credit it? The pay-roll disproved it, the order of the council disproved it, the communication made to the legislators disproved it. Again, his pay "for doing that which the constitution enjoined upon him," (meaning for military services) had been already settled at £1000 per annum. Let us now calmly examine if there be any more truth in this, than in the former part of the statement. The law which fixes the salary, (and every word of which I have copied) says not one word about the pay which he is to receive for his military services. It is intended merely to fix the compensation which he is to receive for the civil duties imposed upon him, and which at that time were the only duties which could be required of him. Every body who is old enough, remembers that in 1785, when the governor's salary was fixed, there was no militia to be commanded by the governor, even if he were ex officio commander in chief. If therefore, the plain words of the law did not prove that the legislature at that time was not settling the pay to be allowed the commander in chief for military services, nobody could believe that they were so fools as to be paying the governor quarterly for services which they so well knew he could not be required to perform. According to these wisecracks, no pay can be allowed to the commander in chief, unless he is allowed to receive it, whether any military services are to be rendered or not. A law, which fixes the salary of the governor, must necessarily mean to fix the sum which he is to receive for any military services which he may be required to render. This must be the meaning of this meeting, because the law fixing the salary says not one word about the pay of the commander in chief, or that the salary is given for military services. If so, then the governor must always be allowed full compensation for all the services which may be required of him, whether military or civil, and even although he is performing no military duty, or when military duties are required of him, he must perform them gratis. The £1000, say these people, in defiance of common sense and of the plain words of the law, is intended as a compensation for military as well as civil duties. Now if this be the case, then a part of this salary must have been intended for the performance of military services and if so, whenever no military services are rendered, such part ought not to be received by the governor. Now it is well known, that when one of the gentlemen elected by this meeting as a candidate, was governor, although he performed no military services whatever yet he received the whole salary, and was not unwilling either to get that salary increased. If therefore these people be correct, then this governor too has received more than he was entitled to, because he has received money given to him as commander of the militia, when his council never advised him to take the command, and he certainly never did attempt to take it. During the four years that he was governor, no man would pretend to say that all the duties performed by him were as arduous and fatiguing as those performed by governor Winder in 1813. Yet he received £1000 and is not blamed, while governor Winder for claiming more than £1000 is to be held up to the world as a pecculator. Thus have I shown in a very few words the absurdity of these people's notions, and the incorrectness of their statements. I wish my fellow-citizens would read with care these resolves, examine the constitution and laws, and then they could judge for themselves (even the most unlearned among them) what shameful attempts are made to impose upon them. With respect to this pay-roll of the governor, it is well, as so much noise has been made about it, that it should receive some explanation. Although I do not pretend to understand such matters better than other people, I think I can explain it so that the most ignorant man in the country may understand it, at least as well as judge Duval does the law of treason.

A PLAIN MAN.

Prince-George's county,

April 25, 1815.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Printer,

I was told the other day that we ought now to support and love the administration, because of the good price which the people are getting for their tobacco. Now I do not exactly understand this—is it the administration which has been buying up all the tobacco of the country? We thought here that it was Hodges and Lansdale who were giving such high prices for tobacco. But it seems now, that it is not from these gentlemen, but from our president that we are to get those prices. Then, I suppose, they are buying for Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and not for themselves. Now if this be true, it is but fair that the people should be able to do something to help ruin the planters, and especially the poor people. We can now get tobacco much more cheap than ever before, because but for all this foolishness the tenants and overseers, and others would not have been obliged to sell their tobacco for one and two and three dollars. But even if it be true that Mr. Madison is to give us such fine prices for our tobacco, it is but poor news to those who were obliged to sell in order to keep themselves out of jail. It is in consequence of the silly and wicked measures adopted by our rulers, and obliged to sell their negroes, and some instances their land, in order to get bread for their families. It is true that our rich planters, who could afford to keep their tobacco until market would get fine prices for it. But surely comfort is this to the poor people, who imposing a heavy stamp duty upon the state banks, now acknowledged to be an erroneous proceeding, is a proof that this is a well founded apprehension.

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A PLANTER.

Baltimore, April 26, 1815.

Mr. Green, In the People's Advocate of the 12th April, under the head of Federal Treason, I observe a great deal of railing about the persecutions which the poor democrats have received at the hands of the federal party. Now that comes with a most excellent grace from democracy, whose high Priest Jefferson produced such a lovely practical commentary on his celebrated text, "a few die and none resign." But perhaps you are not at the capital of gets into office it is usurpation; you real full blooded democrats are the only legitimate; they have an exclusive patent right to office; they have a prescriptive right too to put their fingers into the treasury, and if the people should presume to interfere or to restrain them, the hue and cry is raised and the poor soul whose rations are thus stopped, is held up as the victim of federal persecution. I have no doubt, that it will be considered persecution of the worst kind, if the people should shut the doors of the Senate Chamber on the whole body of democratic senators at once, and rob them of their four dollars a day, to which they are fairly entitled for ever, and a day longer; if this would not be persecution, there is no virtue extant. What after having made such pretty acid words some laws for you, after having made such a nice patch work of the state by sewing together Counties and pieces of Counties, the most remote from each other, and devoting their precocious talents to your benefit, after all this I say, to be turned out of service in their dotage, when they are told to shift for themselves, is, I say, persecution with a vengeance. The federalists certainly must be of the Cockney kind, thus to thrust themselves into the warm nest of office, and kick out the old birds of democracy, as well as the unfledged brood, in spite of their piteous cavings for treasury crumbs—Mr. Editor it is a trying sin, and the hardhearted federalists must answer for it to the people.

A PERSECUTED DEMOCRAT.

From the Trenton Federalist.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

On our first page will be found a list of the new salaries lately raised by Congress. These salaries have not been increased quite as much as the members of congress have increased their own pay: yet as the public sentiment seems to follow, or lead, very well, under the new species of economy, no doubt in a year or two more, they may safely be raised again. A leading accusation against the federalists and Gen. Washington, when they administered the government, was that they took extravagant high-pays for their services. The democrats clamoured about to that degree as to excite, with the aid of the whiskey tax and a land tax of about half the amount of that we have just paid, two insurrections in Pennsylvania. Now if it was wrong in federalists to take six dollars a day for their wages as members of Congress, can it be right in the democrats to have 16 or 17 dollars a day for the same services? If it was wrong for a federal secretary of state or of the treasury to receive so much as 4500 dollars a year, can it be right for democratic secretaries in these offices to take 6000 dollars for the like term of service?

From the National Intelligencer.

It is understood, that Mr. Calhoun has delivered in to the House of Representatives a report, that it is expedient to prohibit "at this time," the exportation of specie.

If it is inexpedient to do it "at this time" when will it ever be expedient to prohibit it?

The country is drained of its specie—none of the banks are able to pay a cent for their notes, and are therefore obliged to shut it up in their vaults (the little that remains) or to part with it, while in the execution of their duty, the comforts and necessities of life are threatened in Virginia, a dissolution of the union, and declared that sooner than submit to the laws of the United States, they would put in motion one hundred thousand

In this state of things, a new National Bank is about to go into operation.

of many millions of dollars. How will the country be able to provide for the use of the great and useful national instrument, if the precious coined metals should flow out of the country? We are particularly forbidden, in many of our countries it is systematically prohibited its exportation from the United States at this time? Surely there was a time when it was never was a time when it was never wanted; and consequently, never for our tobacco, it is but poor news to those who were obliged to sell in order to keep themselves out of jail. It is in consequence of the silly and wicked measures adopted by our rulers, and obliged to sell their negroes, and some instances their land, in order to get bread for their families. It is true that our rich planters, who could afford to keep their tobacco until market would get fine prices for it. But surely comfort is this to the poor people, who imposing a heavy stamp duty upon the state banks, now acknowledged to be an erroneous proceeding, is a proof that this is a well founded apprehension.

A MERCHANT.

Duane's Aurora, April 26, 1815.

Who do not know, that this happened at Washington, Kentucky, and on the Potomac river, in the difference between the citizens of Washington, Kentucky, and the citizens of Kentucky, a man who was found on the 25th of April at Washington, Kentucky, a man upon suspicion of robbing the office of the mail, has been committed to the jail.

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