

When our countrymen were in the dungeons of Barbary, under the lashes of these very men, with Madison at the head, exerting influence against an appropriation for six frigates, when it was with a naval force could support our rights against that practical monster for the United States inflicted on our innocent citizens. A navy was an idle expense, and it was a purchase of friendship, than a thousand dollars in cash to protect our goods. When force was found, employed against France, committed on the sea, offered to the dignity of the tocsin of alarm, and peals through all the presses, and every faction seemed to entertain apprehensions for the liberty of our commonwealth. These things returned by which render odious the federal union; and every act, however necessary in its nature, and by ingenuity into an abuse of the rights of the people, abroad for the purpose of disconcerting against the government. They attacked the passions with the artillery of satire, they were subdued into their public servants were titled to confidence. A nation presented as useless; an army dangerous; and secret congress as the certain road to labouring in this way, the grand object they had their own personal aggrandisement, and that only by poisoning the multitude. "Crowned they who are machining the rights of man, the happiness of nations, may well an impenetrable veil their pretensions; but republics should be free; in republics the functions of the servants of the people solely for their benefit, and enact all national affairs in our name. We do not pretend to say, do not of legislative procedure occasions when secrecy is required; but if it were wrong it would be a fair candidate so still. But as the gift into other hands, and completely turned, and what in the one, we are told of virtue in the other. Scarcely have been supposed hostiles of democracy would be compelled to the adoption of measures which but a short time they professed so heartily. At the same time it was obvious to and intelligent politicians, clamours which were raised intended as bugbears to the people, and that if the magnitude be reduced to a list whatever set of men held the government, must resort to the mode of defence. As on a war without a navy, money, it is all ideal. Experience has long since taught that their fancied impositions on the art of war have together speculative, and that in the ocean that the American ever expect to support of their national character as a maritime foe. They, therefore, to show some symptoms of reason, by making appropriations in increase of our naval establishment. But an army! an army, is a dangerous weapon in the hands of republican governments. At that time of 8000 men active of the most serious contentions, and is placed at the head of an army only that he may train the necks of the people. The arrangements at this day are not with that dread they formerly had, and now an army of 65,000

an army which might have exceeded the army of Cromwell, and greater than that which Caesar passed the Rubicon," can conjure up some of those terrific phantoms which once troubled the imagination of our rulers. Money has likewise lost its charms, and every thing appears to have undergone a strange metamorphosis, since the sign of democracy commenced. We were to be stripped of our birthrights; reduced to the most abject condition, and burdened with all the arbitrary exactions of despotic governments, because the rupture with France had made it necessary for administration to borrow the sum of six millions of dollars. Now, a loan of twenty-seven millions, with the expectation of its increasing from thirty to forty millions annually, during the continuance of the war, does not startle the ministers, or appear to have any effect upon them. Loans may for a time answer the exigencies of the government, but however expects they will prevent the necessity of taxation, should the present system of measures be continued, will render themselves grossly mistaken. We shall then have the catalogue of democratic grievances filled up, and "the sign of terror" once more revived. The army, navy, loans, and taxes, will again come into vogue.—Indeed the prospect is brightening ahead.

A law has lately passed both houses of Congress authorising the President to raise, by loan, the sum of sixteen millions of dollars. Much debate ensued before the passage of the bill in consequence of not fixing the rate per centum. Finally it is left discretionary with the president, and as he is ready in want of money to carry his projects into execution, we certainly need not expect him to be scrupulous about the terms. Those who have money know very well the necessities of the government, and it is not likely they will lend for six, when by asking they can as readily obtain eight per cent.—Therefore, we may expect they will soon return to the old rate of eight per cent, which it will not be forgotten occasioned much clamour during the administration of Adams. But as Madison is a favourite of the people, the clamours of democracy, it is supposed, will in this case entirely cease, for they show a determination of supporting him in all his schemes, whatever may be the expense, or whatever the consequences.

Mr. Gales, the cabinet editor, might as well attempt to prove that black is white, as to convince any rational man that any benefit is to result from the 20,000 men that are to be raised for twelve months. He says, at first we entertained some doubt as to the policy of this act, but explanations which were given in debate were perfectly satisfactory. It is supposed, (says he) that this number will be raised from those states contiguous to the theatre of war; from that class of citizens who would be unwilling to serve for a longer term than one campaign, or one year. If these are the calculations of government it is not concerning their prospects can be very flattering. To maintain the probability of this, however, he assures us, that the army near Lake Erie consists of this class of men.—But why, if the war is so popular as they would fain make us believe did not the respectable labouring young men of the eastern states volunteer for a single campaign the last summer in greater numbers than they appear to have done? Placed at home, by their own firesides, enjoying the fruits of their own labors, expeditions to Canada hardly offer sufficient inducements for them to relinquish these comforts; and the successive failures, and the plans lately adopted by government, instead of encouraging, is only throwing cold water on the ardour of their patriotism. It is evident, to every man of common sense, that a sufficient number cannot be raised to make a successful campaign the ensuing season, when the regular forces already there, added to the number of well disciplined

infantry, and the force to be sent over in the spring, is taken into consideration. But as the administration at this time appears so bewildered in the crooked mazes of their policy; and so much chagrined at the failure of all their schemes for conquest and glory, that no measure is too absurd for their adoption. They look upon Canada as a desirable object, but every circumstance that has yet transpired respecting its invasion, urges the belief that they will ultimately be obliged to adopt the language of the fox when his chops watered for the grapes.

The trial, defence and execution of Lieut. Gamge, an officer in the British navy, must excite the warmest sympathy in every humane bosom, when the circumstances are known which led to his untimely end.—He is described as having been lenient, mild and amiable, but was hurried in a paroxysm of passion, occasioned by the reiterated insults of a person under his command, to spill his blood.—It would appear that if ever there was a case to which the hand of mercy ought to have been extended, his was one—yet mercy gave way to the stern severity of the law.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

It is pretended that the expenses of the last session of the legislature were very much increased by the conduct of the House of Delegates in instituting an inquiry relative to the causes of the recent riots in Baltimore-town; and about this a considerable noise was to have been made, only it was discovered that the expense was much less than some of our very best patriots wished it to be, or than it would have been if the inquiry had been conducted by a democratic committee. Will any good gentleman, who is clever enough at figures, inform us, how much the attempt of the Senate to get a sum of money given to the state printer, just because he had been disappointed in a job upon which he chose to calculate, did cost the state? Another question.—Did not the difference between the two printers' accounts greatly exceed all the so much talked of expense of the inquiry? B.

Some time ago, I noticed in a democratic paper, that one of the late Judges of the Levy Court, who was not named in the first commission, was afterwards appointed by our new Council; and the printer was good enough to advise this gentleman not to accept of the appointment, because, as he seemed to think, the said gentleman was appointed because the other judges could not do the business without him, and by accepting he would, after a manner, disgrace himself. Now it seemed strange to me, that in all Anne-Arundel county there could be found only one man equal to the duties of a levy court judge, and that the Council should have appointed him upon compulsion. Believing not one word of this story, I concluded that the appointment of this one gentleman must have proceeded from a belief in the Council of his worthiness, and not of the unworthiness of all the rest of the good people of the county. When in town I made inquiry who this gentleman was, and what he had done with his commission? I was told, that notwithstanding the printer's opinion of the matter, he had actually accepted, and was doing business in the court.—Now what a surly, ill-conceived sort of a gentleman this gentleman must be not to do as the printer bid him!

**For the Maryland Gazette.**

At the commencement of the last session of the legislature, a member from Dorchester, in obedience to the instructions of his constituents, moved that an inquiry be instituted into the causes of the late riots in Baltimore. After the unceremonious which had been produced in all parts of the state, and among every description of people, by the outrages of the mob, and the disgrace which had been thereby brought upon the state, such an inquiry, even if it had not been demanded by the people, was obviously necessary. To determine what ought to be done in order to prevent a recurrence of similar outrages, it became important to ascertain to what causes it was owing, that the laws were prostrated, and that the guilty could not be brought to punishment. The inquiry took place.—A vast mass of testimony was collected.—The depositions of the mayor, and other democrats, disclosed the causes of the tumult, and truths, unpalatable to many, were brought to light. In the house of delegates, a law was passed to remedy the defects of the law in Baltimore, and to give to the citizen every security which it was in the power of the legislature to afford.—But this law, for reasons not known, was rejected by the senate.

In order to divert the public attention from the testimony about to be published, an outcry was raised about the expense to which the investigation had put the state—so much money, it would cost, and what were the people going to say to that? The most moderate

would not allow the expense to be less than \$10,000; some said \$15,000, some twenty, and some were confident it would be \$30,000. It is, however, ascertained, that the whole cost did not amount to \$800; and one would suppose that this ought to have satisfied the most dissatisfied, more especially so when it is recollected that these are the same patriots, who are now so clamorous about the expenditure of this small sum of money, but a few short months since were equally loud in justifying the president in lavishing \$50,000 upon a watch, for confessing that he was employed sometime since in an endeavour to bring about a separation of the union.

But having talked so much about the expense, it was next thought necessary to persist in the charge, notwithstanding the refutation of it. And how is this to be done? By charging to this inquiry all the expense of a considerable part of the session. To be sure, to common people this may seem somewhat strange—seeing that there was a great deal of business to be done, and which must be done, whether the investigation had taken place or not. But we are told, the senate in a message to the other house, proposed to adjourn on the 18th December.—And what is more usual than for one branch of the legislature to talk about adjourning weeks before even that branch has transacted all the public business? Was the senate ready to adjourn on that day when it arrived? Had they (and remember that that branch had nothing to do with the inquiry and was not delayed for a moment on account of it.) finished the business of the session? A recurrence to the proceedings of the legislature will prove, that on the 18th of December, when it is supposed that the senate must have been ready to adjourn, because the message promised the would be, that body had not acted upon some of the most important laws which were passed during the session. The senate then were not delayed one moment by the inquiry, and yet were not ready to adjourn on the 18th December, or on any other day previously to that on which the adjournment took place; and yet it is thought that we, the people, will be ignorant enough to believe that the length and expense of the session were owing entirely to the house of delegates, and the senate not at all to blame.

But was the last session an expensive one? It cost by some thousands less money than the session of 1811, when the legislature was entirely democratic. Was it a long one? It closed on the 2d of January.

The session in 1811 closed 11th Jan. in 1810 on the 25th Dec. in 1809 8th Jan. in 1808 25th Dec. in 1807 20th Jan. in 1806 5th Jan. in 1805 28th Jan. in 1804 20th Jan. in 1803 7th Jan. in 1802 11th Jan.

So that this very long session has, in truth, been one of the shortest known in Maryland since democracy got the ascendancy. Has the session been unprofitable to the people? During this session the people have been more essentially benefited than by all the democratic legislatures they have ever had. The enormous fees of the register in chancery were reduced; and let it be remembered, that this law, which the Federalists have so frequently attempted, without success, to get passed by former legislatures, would not have passed now if there had not been a federal majority upon joint ballots. An annual fund of upwards of twenty thousand dollars is provided for the support of county schools, at which the children of the poor are to be educated gratis.—(a law similar to this had always been defeated while the legislature was democratic)—Besides these, a number of laws very much desired by the people, and which were almost unanimously agreed to in the house of delegates would have been passed, except that this self same democratic senate negated them. The good people of Maryland have great cause to exult, that in one of the shortest sessions they have had for a long time had, more has been done for the real benefit of the public than was ever done for them. Perhaps, indeed, the session might have closed a few days sooner, if the senate had not been diverted from their duty to the public by business for which the people have no cause to thank them. For at one time we find that body employed in an attempt, by an amendment to the constitution, to enlarge their own powers; and so late as the second day of January they were asserting, in a message, their right to claim of the house of delegates, that the printer be compensated out of the public treasury, because he was not appointed one of the officers of the popular branch. It may be true, indeed, that the journals of a former session will make a larger volume than those of the present; but surely no rational man would argue from that circumstance, that the session was more profitable to the people, or to the state printer. Let the people judge, not by the size of the journals, but by the value of the acts of each session, which of them has rendered the most essential service to the state. Let the admirers of democracy produce any laws of the session of 1811, equal in public benefit to those for reducing the fees of the register in chancery, and for raising a fund for the education of

the poor.—Let them also answer how much has been saved to the state by the employment of a printer whose charges are so much less than those of the state printer, as he is called, whom the democrats were, notwithstanding, so anxious to employ; and how much more would have been saved, if a bill passed by the federalists to have the laws and votes and proceedings published upon terms the most beneficial to the state, had not been opposed and defeated by the democrats. When these queries have been answered, and those acts of the democratic party justified, then some other of the doings of the democratic and federal members may be noticed.

**A SUBSCRIBER.**

**For the Maryland Gazette.**

It was not the intention of Lucius, when he commenced writing for the Maryland Gazette, to enter into a controversy upon any occasion whatever; and although Thimbrus, of mushroom memory, has wantonly attacked him in the Maryland Republican of the 27th inst. he will condescend to reply to him in a few words only, for he considers it time mispent to take notice of so jejune a writer.

It has become a practice with these pigmies in science, who are incapable of rebutting proof in a bold, manly, argumentative style, to have recourse to scurrility, the lowest species of abuse, for the completion of their design.—Of this class, the least successful, and by far the most insignificant, is the redoubtable Thimbrus.

The publication which he has attempted to travestie, has nothing in it the least exceptionable. It simply portrays the deplorable condition of our country, and contains a faithful statement of facts which it is out of the power of so shallow a personage as Thimbrus to controvert. He seems determined to declare himself a simpleton, for he commences his pitiful performance by saying his "thoughts are turned on folly."

Were it not for his surreptitious propensity he would make but a contemptible figure in the Maryland Republican. He has no "sentences to thicken on us" except what he purloins. "His friends" would scarcely "employ" his "intellectual force to avert" a cobweb argument for an atom of thistle-down, which, save his understanding, being the lightest thing in nature, is, in comparison to that, weighty.

There never was a more toothy votary of Harpocrates than the dullard Thimbrus, who, had he been a zealous worshipper of that deity, might, though unjustly, be reputed a man of wit—but, dull-like, he must be the officious publisher of his own ignorance, which is unbounded. "To compassionate stupidity" is to commiserate Thimbrus.

**LUCIUS.**

\* It will be recollected that Thimbrus was nearly a month preparing his piece for the press.

**Economy.**—The old cry of Economy which for a time was the watchword of the administration, seems to have been abolished.—The judges &c. were deprived of their offices, to Economise, in prosperous times; but now that Commerce is destroyed, revenue dried up, and the treasury empty offices are increased in abundance! The Army must have more Officers! Though we have seen those already in commission, says the "Farmer's Cabinet" loitering about the country for want of commands, spending the Public Money, yet there are so many zealous patriots still unprovided for, that Congress are about to add Lieut. Generals to our armies, a major to each regiment, a lieutenant and sergeant to each company. Few or none are willing to become soldiers; or when they have volunteered as such, are unwilling to obey their officers! What a hopeful prospect!

**EXTRACT OF A GENERAL ORDER**  
Published in the Chambersburg Republican at the request of Gen. A. Smyth:  
"Headquarters Cantonment Williamsville, Dec. 28th. 1812.  
By a return of the brigade of gen. Tannehill of Pennsylvania volunteers, it appears that five captains, four lieutenants, eleven ensigns, eighty-three sergeants, eighty-nine corporals, twenty-five musicians and nine hundred and thirty privates, had REVOLTED and DESERTED, leaving for duty only two hundred and sixty-seven privates.  
In consequence thereof, General Tannehill will be pleased to organize the remaining non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates into a battalion, under the command of major Harriet.

**GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.**  
We understand that a general Court Martial will assemble in this city, on the 25th day of February next for the trial of Brigadier General W. Hull, and that the court is to be composed of the following members:—  
President—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton.

**MEMBERS.**—Brig. Gen. Jas. Blount, field, Lieut. Gen. J. P. Boyd, brig. gen. H. Burdick, Col. G. Hazard, Artillery; Col. A. Macomb, do. Col. J. Burg, Cavalry; Col. Simonds, Infantry; Col. J. Kingsberry, do. Col. T. Parker, do. Col. H. Brady, do. Col. W. H. Winder, do. Col. P. P. Schuyler, do.  
**Superintendant.**—Lieut. Col. W. Scott, Artillery; Lt. Col. J. Chrystie, Infantry; Lieut. Col. R. Dennis, do.  
**Judge Advocate.**—A. J. Dallas, esq. We understand that Horace Binney, esq. is to be the counsel for Gen. Hull. [Phil. Aurora.]

**GERMAN PAPERS.**  
*Extract from the Dagblid Allebanda of Nov. 24.*  
"The great Russian army is moving from Jelna to Krasnoy. The Gossacks perform wonders; they not only destroy the columns of infantry, but attack the artillery with the greatest bravery. The French have lost between 30 and 40,000 men in their retreat from Moscow. The whole road is covered with the dead bodies of men and horses, ammunition chests, baggage, gun carriages, in one word, there never has been an example of such a flight in the memory of man. All the valuable articles which had been plundered at Moscow are retaken, upwards of 100 wagons have fallen into the hands of the victors. The French are in want of every thing, and reduced to the necessity of eating horse flesh. Their cavalry no longer exist, and they are daily losing part of the little artillery they have left; fifteen officers of the Italian guards have arrived in our army, and requested to be taken into our service. We are assured that the strength of the whole French army does not exceed 60,000 men.  
"Intelligence received from Count Wittgenstein states, that he is at Orcha. Major General Harpe who was sent forward by Count Wittgenstein, reports, that the head of the French columns had arrived at Smolensk.  
Moscow, Oct. 25.  
"The following was yesterday made public by Major General Stowick.  
"The enemy who is daily put to difficulties, and beaten by our troops was forced to abandon Moscow on the 11th inst. But even in his flight he thought of a diabolical expedient to depress the pious Russian nation with a fresh cause of sorrow, and by means of mines to blow up the Kremlin and the Temple of God. But wonderful is God in his sanctuary. A part of the walls of the Kremlin, and nearly the whole of the building flew into the air or were destroyed by the flames, but the dome and Temple where the relics of the Saints are kept, were preserved undamaged, as a proof of the Lord's mercy towards the Russian Monarch and the Empire.  
"A traveller from Konigsburg states that a Russian army, 30 to 40,000 men strong under Admiral Tchitchagoff, was on its march against that city, after having totally defeated Prince Schwartzemburg, and retaken Warsaw and Grodno.  
"Another report says that the Russians were 10 German miles from Warsaw and marching on Dantzic.—A corps of 10,000 men were organizing at Konigsberg, for the defence of this city.  
"On the 18th, the Russians entered Lyck, a Prussian fortress, not far from Octelsburg."

**SALE.**  
By virtue of two several orders from the court of Chancery, the subscribers will jointly offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.  
THAT part of lot No. 27, in the city of Annapolis, which extends from the house occupied by Mr. Jona. Waters to Mr. Gideon White's store. Four fifths of this property are part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq. and one fifth part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, Esq.  
Trustees of the Samuel Ridout, } part which belongs to Richard T. Lowndes, } to Tasker's heirs.  
John Golden, } Trustee of the part which is owned by Quynn's heirs.  
Feb. 4th, 1813.  
A credit of twelve months will be allowed, on a bond being given by the purchaser with approved security. St.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP IN SHIP.**  
The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs & George Shaw, conducted under the firm of Geo. Childs & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them, and those indebted to them to make payment to  
GEORGE SHAW  
Annapolis, Feb. 4, 1813.