

The Severn Planter, No. 3, (with a variety of other matter) has been crowded out of our columns this week, in consequence of the length of the Executive communications, &c.

The difference between Tories and Patriots.

It may be recollected that some time since the British squadron paid a visit to Sharp's Island, the property of Jacob Gibson, Esquire, one of the leading democrats of Talbot county, and formerly a member of our State Senate. The Admiral paid so honourably, and so generous a price, for the supplies he took from the island, as to extort from Mr. Gibson the warmest eulogiums on his character for politeness and urbanity. It seems the same squadron has since visited Poplar Island, in the possession of Mr. William Sears, a respectable Federalist; the following is a list of the property taken away and destroyed: 86 Sheep, 50 Lambs, 40 Head of Black Cattle, 5 head of do. killed and left on the Island—3 Sows, with pigs, killed, poultry, &c.

Mr. Sears either supposing it incompatible with his duties as a citizen to carry on a traffic with the enemy, or fearing that what was pardonable in a Patriot, might be treason in a Tory, prudently abandoned his island to the mercy of the enemy. On his return he found the following card:

"You foolish Yankees! if you will come we will pay you for every thing. 'His M. Ship San Domingo.' Patriotism is, now a-days, truly of the Cameleon kind."

The Governor's message to the Legislature, with the documents accompanying it, we hope will silence all clamour against him. They are calculated to show, that he neglected nothing within the reach of his limited powers, to insure security to every part of the state against an invasion of the enemy, as well as to relieve his fellow-citizens from that overwhelming tide of expenses which the war, conducted upon its present plan, must necessarily create. As far as the means of protection were placed in his hands, they have been extended, and if some places have suffered from the ravages of the enemy, it was no fault of his. He has repeatedly represented to the general government our exposed situation, and some of his communications remain yet unanswered.

It is not our intention to make any remarks upon the following letter and certificates, but only to state the cause which produced them, leaving it with our readers to make their own comments. It was reported in town, some few days since, that Mr. Golder had made a charge against the Governor, of so serious a nature, that he was in duty bound to notice it, and call on him for an explanation. Mr. Heath being requested by the Governor to call on Mr. Golder, he gave him the following certificate. No. 1. Mr. Heath then called on Doctor Pinkney and Mr. Marriott, before whom it was said the charge was made, and they gave him the certificates, Nos 2 and 3. Mr. Golder then wrote the letter marked No. 9, to Mr. Heath. This is a plain history of the transaction, and may serve as a key to the documents subjoined.

(No. 1.) I hereby certify, that I never did, either directly or indirectly, proclaim or charge His Excellency, Levin Winder, with being a tory and traitor. JNO. GOLDER. May 11, 1813. Test, JONAS PINKNEY.

(No. 2.) I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on Saturday morning the 6th inst. I called at the office of William H. Marriott, Esquire, and that whilst there, Mr. John Golder entered. After some desultory conversation, I asked Mr. Golder what he now thought of the war—his reply was, the same as ever, if the Tories would but remain quiet. He then proceeded to censure the Governor, and called him Tory and Traitor. He farther went on

to say, that he was informed the Governor had declared that he was glad the British Ship, which ran aground on Thomas's Point, had got off, and on that account he ought to be stigmatized to the lowest depths of perdition. Those were his exact words. He further stated, that the Governor was watched; that those who were not for the war, were against them, and that he had six rounds of cartridges, which should be used against internal as well as external enemies. I should not be thus minute, had I not seen a certificate from Mr. Golder, denying that he had ever, directly or indirectly, called the Governor Tory or Traitor. If necessary I am ready to make an affidavit to the truth of my statement.

W. E. PINKNEY. May 13th, 1813. (No. 3.) Thursday morning, May 13, 1813. Having been called upon, and requested by Dr. William E. Pinkney, to certify as to the conversation which passed between him and John Golder, Esquire, in my presence, and at my office, on Saturday, I believe, the 6th inst., and having examined, and attentively perused, the within certificate, I feel no hesitation in declaring, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, and to the truth of which I am ready to make an affidavit, that the said certificate contains in substance the amount of the conversation that did take place between Dr. Pinkney and Mr. Golder. WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT.

In the Gazette of last week we took occasion to notice some scurrilous and abusive language which appeared in the Maryland Republican, and to pronounce the charge, therein published against the Governor of Maryland, to be false. It appears after considerable delay and evasion, the editor gave Lt. John Chauncey, of the U. S. Army, as his author for the charge. We now have it in our power to lay before our readers sundry documents, which are calculated to exhibit the whole business in its proper light. They are submitted (by particular request) without comment or alteration.

(No. 1.) May 9, 1813. SIR, The Maryland Republican of the 6th inst., after noticing that a British Sloop of War, in going down the Bay, ran ashore on Thomas's Point, proceeds to state—"We are informed this morning that the above vessel was got off last evening at full tide. We have it from good authority, that when the Governor was informed of her getting off, he said he was glad of it. Let the people of Maryland reflect on this, and compare the expression with his late conduct. We pledge ourselves to investigate the subject, and if the fact is as stated, he shall be exposed and stigmatized as a tory and traitor to his country."

I now call on you to give up the name of the person on whose authority you have published this false, base, and infamous charge. (Signed) LEVIN WINDER. Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(2.) Annapolis, May 9, 1813. SIR, I have been waiting for a reply to the Governor's note, addressed to you this day. My family has left town for the Vineyard, and I am compelled to follow them immediately. Upon my return I shall expect to find the answer ready, containing the name of the person who has made the false charge against His Excellency. JAMES P. HEATH. Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(No. 3.) Annapolis, May 10, 1813. SIR, Your's of Sunday, in regard to my publication of Saturday last, has been handed me by Mr. James P. Heath. In answer to your demand I have to reply, that my author for what is there stated, was in no manner connected with the publication; but being informed of the circumstances the following morning I felt myself bound as the editor of a public print, to notice it. If your excellency will pledge your honor, that a civil action for slander shall not be commenced against the gentleman, (by which action his evidence cannot be obtained to substantiate the fact, because he will be a party to the suit,) his name shall immediately be given up. The gentleman has this morning left town on business of importance, but he will return, I expect, in the course of three or four days—perhaps sooner. I have however got his deposition in case it should be necessary to make use of it before his arrival.

With respect, Sir, I am yours, &c. JEHU CHANDLER. Levin Winder, Esq., Governor of Maryland. (No. 4.) Annapolis, May 10, 1813. SIR, Your letter of this morning has been received. I again call on you to disclose the name of the person, on whose au-

thority you published the base and infamous calumny in your paper of the 6th inst. (Signed) LEVIN WINDER.

Mr. Jehu Chandler. (No. 5.) Annapolis, May 12, 1813. SIR, I cannot but express my surprise at your not complying with your promise of sending an answer yesterday to the Governor's note of the 10th inst. and must now inform you, that no longer indulgence will be allowed you. The author of that vile charge against his excellency, must be made known immediately, otherwise steps will be taken to compel you to perform that act of justice. JAS. P. HEATH. Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(No. 6.) Annapolis, May 12, 1813. SIR, I received your's of the 10th yesterday. In consequence of your not acceding to my proposition, I must request you to defer the subject until my author returns to this city, that I may have an opportunity of consulting him. I cannot for a moment suppose, that you would take advantage of his absence to urge a disclosure of his name, as I believe he has no particular wish himself that it should not eventually be made known to you. I expect the gentleman in town this day, by one or two o'clock, when I assure you that no time shall be lost on my part, to inform you of it. I should have answered your last note yesterday, but was so busily engaged that I could not possibly attend to it. Yours Sir, respectfully. JEHU CHANDLER. Levin Winder, Esq., Governor of Maryland.

(No. 7.) Annapolis, May 15, 1813. SIR, I am now at liberty to inform you, that it was Lieutenant John Chauncey, of the United States Army, who informed me that you said you were glad the British vessel had got off Thomas's Point. Your's Sir, &c.

JEHU CHANDLER. Levin Winder, Esq., Governor of Maryland. (No. 8.) HON. LEVIN WINDER The assertion which was published in the Maryland Republican was not intended by the author, which was you, Hle. Svt. I merely mentioned it at my lodgings in the presence of two or three; supposing there would be no more of it; but on Saturday 6th inst. I meet the editor of the above mentioned paper; he stop me; and ask; If your Hon. did say what has been asserted; I answered in the affirmative; and past on; a few hours after I was surprised to read it in the paper as he had not consulted me on it; If he had I should certainly denied his request; for this thing of party spirit; or publishing assertions of this kind; and at such a crisis as this; I do hold in abhorrence as much as any other man—I being a young man and a stranger in this place I think it little ungenerous in Mr. Chandler for make use of my name as it were without my consent.

I have read one or two letters from your Hon. accusing me as make a false charge—If I have; my ears must of deceived me; I am so cautious of it; that I have all ready proving it to be a fact—and I think if you would seriously reflect on it (as a persons mind may be treacherous some time especially at such a time as this and with one in power like) you would recollect something of it—at the time you mentioned I conjectured it in this way, and I have not a doubt but what your meaning was such, you had been solicited by several of your citizen to give orders for the militia to repare to destroy the vesle which you refused to do thinking perhaps they might not affect it; and would only serve to erritate our enemies; and perhaps cause the destruction of this place; which consideration; I think very plausible; and I at the time I asserted it gave this as an apology; which I can perduce several to testify.

If you are satisfied with this statement I am perfectly; as I despise above all other things to have any difference with my friends If I may so term them. I am sir your Obt Hle. Svt. JOHN CHAUNCEY. Annapolis 14th May 1813. N B. I will pledge myself that there will be nomore of it in the Maryland If the other side will hold it peace. J. C.

(No. 9.) Friday Morning, May 14, 1813. DEAR SIR, On Saturday last I happened in the office of the Maryland Republican, when in conversation with the Editor, he informed me that the Governor of Maryland had rejoiced that the British brig, that was on ground at Thomas's Point, had got off, by saying, that he was glad of it. I was shocked at the information, because the Governor, notwithstanding my opposite politics, from his late activity in disposing of the militia of the state together with the satisfaction many thinking and intelligent republicans had expressed of his conduct, was then rapidly gaining my confidence as an officer, and esteem as a citizen. Give me leave to assure you, sir, it has been a source of deep regret to me, that party names and violence were ever interloper, and at this time that they have a distinction or even existence at all—I wish all to be republicans and all Federalists: by this union we have nothing to fear from the enemy, without it our all is at hazard. But to proceed—On being thus informed, I necessarily asked the Editor for his author, he said it was a Lieutenant, I think Chauncey, but of the name Chauncey will not be positive, Tho' this officer had heard these words spoken by the Governor, and that he would give a certificate of the fact, before my leaving the office. I came in & on my asking if he had heard that the Governor rejoiced that the brig had got off, he said that he had, and that he believed it. After which I called in Mr. Marriott's office, which is the next door to the Editors, where Dr. Pinkney was, with Mr. Marriott, who was engaged in packing up his books. I at this time felt considerable wormth and irritation at what I had heard about the Governor, and can't correctly say how Dr. P. and myself commenced our conversation about the Governor. He made some remark about the war; I then said, that he who was not now for the war was against it; that internal enemies ought to be, perhaps would be, watched, as well as external. I told Dr. P. what I was informed the Governor had said, and that if he did rejoice at the success of the enemy in any shape, and these words before mentioned were proved on him, I should doubt his patriotism, and should believe him a Tory, perhaps I may have then in my warmth said, 'Tory too; and that, on this proof, he ought to sink into the lowest stigma of disgrace as a politician.' And I have to confess that these impressions continued until midnight of that day, when, on an alarm that the enemy were advancing, I witnessed an active patriotism of the Governor in disposing of to advantage all the citizens then under arms, for he conversed with me at my post, and showed an anxiety to repel every attack that the enemy's squadron could or might then make upon us, which has convinced me that my expressions against him were erroneous, harsh, and too hasty; I then regretted, and am now sorry, that they were used, but trusting his approved acts as Commander in Chief since that day have been as successful in regaining the confidence and esteem of all his soldiers and fellow-citizens as they have been in ensuring mine. I know what I may have said to his prejudice cannot and ought not to injure him in the eyes of his constituents, or the worth of his country. Hoping that this sufficient apology for what I have said, may, through your politeness to me, be made to his Excellency, I am, Sir, Your obedient servt.

JNO. GOLDER. Mr. James P. Heath.

(No. 10.) Lieut. Chauncey, of the United States Army, in a conversation with me this 15th day of May, 1813, said, that the words published in the Maryland Republican to wit: "I am glad of it" (the getting off the British vessel which had been aground below Annapolis) were spoken in the Council Chamber, in the presence of Mr. M'Comas, of Harford county, Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Fowler; that if the Governor did not use these words, his (Chauncey's) ears must have deceived him, or he must have dreamt it—that he went to Harford for the purpose of getting the certificate of Mr. M'Comas to prove the fact, but he (M'Comas) denied having heard the Governor use the words—Lieutenant Chauncey expressed his great regret that it had been made public—He was convinced the Governor had no improper meaning. Lieut. Chauncey refused to commit the above to writing. I hereby certify the foregoing is a true statement of the conversation that passed between Lieut. Chauncey and myself. JAMES P. HEATH.

(No. 11.) In the evening of Friday, the seventh day of May, instant, a Mr. M'Comas, accompanied by an officer, whose name I have since understood was Chauncey, came into the Council Chamber: The former presented a letter from Major Birchhead to the Governor. They remained in the room sometime; and after a long conversation between the Governor and Mr. M'Comas respecting the burning of Havre de Grace, and the landing of the British in Harford county, Mr. M'Comas asked the Governor at what time it would be convenient for him to write to Maj. Birchhead, to which his excellency replied, that he would give him a letter in the morning. Here the conversation ended, during which period not one word to the best of my recollection, was said about the vessel then aground below Annapolis. The Governor soon after went to the window, and after looking in the direction of the vessel, observed, that she appeared to have changed her position. The Governor and myself went immediately above in order to discover whether she was really off, and found it to be the case. Nothing like the words "I am glad of it" fell from the Governor before or after

the departure of Messieurs M'Comas and Chauncey. NINIAN PINKNEY. Annapolis, May 15, 1813. (No. 12.) It is stated that the Governor, upon being told that the British vessel, which some days since, was aground below Annapolis, had got off, observed that he was glad of it, and that this observation was made in my presence—I do hereby certify and declare, that I never heard the Governor use these words, or any words like them. Given under my hand the 15th day of May, 1813. JUBB FOWLER.

COMMUNICATION From the Executive of Maryland to the Legislature.

In Council, Annapolis, May 17, 1813. Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Delegates, SINCE the adjournment of the Legislature, considerable alarms have pervaded the State, in consequence of the appearance of a large naval force within the waters of the Chesapeake, and the wanton destruction of our houses and property by the squadron of the enemy.

We have furnished all the means within our power to repel the invasion of the enemy, and as our resources are too limited to afford complete protection, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to make such further provision as the exigencies of the State, in their opinion, may require. By virtue of the powers with which the officers of the militia are invested, the militia of many of the counties have been called into actual service, and by law are entitled to the same pay and rations as are allowed to troops in the service of the United States. No appropriations have been made to defray the expenses thus incurred. We would recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of authorizing, by law, the organization of volunteer companies of infantry, (a portion of which to be mounted) with the privilege of choosing their own officers: Such a force, it is believed, might be employed with more effect than any other in repelling or preventing any invasion of our shores, or attacks upon the property of our citizens. It would also relieve the ordinary militia, in a great measure, from the hardships and sacrifices to which they are now compelled to submit.

All the swords and pistols which have been purchased by the State have been distributed, and many companies of cavalry yet remain to be supplied. We submit to the Legislature the propriety of ordering the purchase of an additional number, and also a further supply of cannon and muskets. By letters from the Secretary of War, dated March the twentieth and twenty-fourth, the Governor was required to call out five hundred militia, to be stationed at Annapolis—one of the exigencies mentioned in the constitution as which the militia may be called forth having occurred, it was considered the duty of the executive to comply with the requisition, and the necessary orders for that purpose were issued. By another letter from the Secretary of War, dated April sixteenth, a further requisition of two thousand men, to be stationed at Baltimore, was made; orders have been issued in consequence of this requisition; copies of the requisitions are included in the documents communicated.

It being by the constitution the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, we have represented to the Secretary of War, some time since, the exposed and defenceless situation of many parts of Maryland. So much of the correspondence with that officer as has relation to this subject, accompanies this communication. A copy of a letter written by this department to the President of the United States, being in part connected with this subject, is also transmitted; to this letter no answer has been received.

A vacancy in the Senate of the United States having happened during the recess of the Legislature, the executive proceeded, in conformity to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, to make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, and the honorable Robert Henry Goldsborough, of Talbot county, was appointed, and has been commissioned.

Upon the approach of the enemy to the seat of government, it was deemed expedient to order a removal of the public records. The Legislature will take any order that may be thought necessary in relation to them.

We have thought it proper to introduce these subjects to your notice at the commencement of a session which has been directed in consequence of the present alarming state of things. We had hoped that answers from the officers of the General Government, to the communications which we have had the honor to make to them, would have enabled us to have given some assurance of future protection and security. To provide for the common defence was one of the important objects for which the federal constitution was formed. To protect each State against invasion is made the imperative duty of the National Government; and for that purpose every necessary power is delegated to the national authorities. The means of defence reserved to the State Governments are very limited, and their powers, in the conduct of a war, defined. If, however, the General Government should fail to afford adequate security against the violence of the enemy, the law of self-protection, which belongs to communities as well as to individuals, would demand that every effort, which it is in our power to make, should be made for the safety of the State.—But it seems necessarily to follow, that the defence of the union and of the several parts of it has been committed to the General Government, that all expenses incurred in affording protection by the several States, ought to be reimbursed by the United States. It would be proper, therefore, to authorize by law the appointment of officers to keep regular accounts (with the proper vouchers) of the expenses to which the State may be subjected.

We have the honour to be, With much respect, Your obedient servants. LEVIN WINDER. In Council, Annapolis, March 5, 1813. SIR, The attention of the Executive of Maryland has been directed to the defenceless situation of this City.—There are at present very few men at either of the Forts, and in case of attack it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Madison. As it is important to be prepared, in case of a visit from the enemy, we have thought proper to address you upon the subject, and beg to be informed, what force it is contemplated by the General Government to send to this place. We have the honor, &c. LEVIN WINDER. The Honorable John Armstrong. In Council, Annapolis, March 20, 1813. SIR, We had the honor to address you some weeks since upon the subject of the defenceless situation of the Forts at this place, and with a request to be informed what aid was contemplated to be afforded to it by the General Government. We also deem it to be our duty to represent, that other parts of the state are equally defenceless and unprotected, and in many quarters incursions of the enemy, and depredations to a considerable extent, may be made.—In this situation we must repeat our anxiety to be informed, what protection, on any emergency, may be expected from the General Government; what regular forces can be furnished; and in the event of the Militia of the State being called out for its defence, whether the expence will be defrayed by the United States. We have the honor, &c. LEVIN WINDER. The honorable John Armstrong. War Department, March 20, 1812. SIR, The disquietudes prevailing at Annapolis for the security of the City against a naval, or other attack, from the enemy's squadron now on our coast, render it proper to put in requisition a detachment of drafted militia, consisting of four hundred and seventy infantry and thirty cavalry, privates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers; with one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, five Captains, five first Lieutenants, five second Lieutenants, five third Lieutenants, five Ensigns, and one commissioned officer of cavalry. This detachment will rendezvous at Annapolis. The necessary orders for this purpose are requested from your Excellency, who will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my high respect and consideration. JOHN ARMSTRONG. Your Excellency the Gov. of Md. any

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