

her hand who think that we are engaged in a righteous war, that peace can save the country, who are tired of doing militia duty, and do not like to be loaded with taxes for the prosecution of such a war, while their troops are rotting on their hands, and they are utterly unable to pay taxes, will vote for peace-men. We shall therefore know on which side a majority of the people are.

It would be strange if any man who is against the war should yet vote for war-men, and thereby furnish an excuse for the continuance of the war, because, as every body knows, the war will be continued as long as the people vote for its friends.

A SINGLE MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

In justification of the war in which we are now engaged, and which is continued for the sole purpose of exempting foreign seamen from the claims of their country, it is alleged that we are bound to afford them protection, and not to protect them would be a flagrant breach of duty. Without entering into any inquiry with respect to the correctness of this doctrine, it may be affirmed, without danger of contradiction, that government is under at least as strong obligations to protect native born citizens, and have no right to protect the foreigner at the expense of the rights and security of the native. Now all will admit, that protection has not been afforded to the native citizens, and the officers of government have told us that so long as we are at war with a nation so decidedly superior to us as Great Britain, so long will it be out of the power of Mr. Madison to afford protection to our citizens. This being the case, might not the pretended claim of foreign seamen to our protection, be abandoned, for the sake of the clear, undisputed, and universally acknowledged rights of natives; or shall we go on with this war, and submit to the loss of our property, in the vain expectation, by a continuance of hostilities, of protecting a set of runaways, who come here merely for employment, who feel no attachment to the country, and who will leave the country and enter again into the service of England, whenever that service is found more lucrative than any which can be had in America.

The following communication to the editors of the Federal Republican shows what detestable falsehoods, what mean devices, are made use of in Cecil county, to poison the minds of the people against the Governor of the state. Instead of any neglect of duty on the part of his Excellency, such has been his devotedness to the interests of his fellow-citizens, and the many arduous duties the difficulties of the times have imposed on him, that he has won the esteem and approbation of many of his political opponents, who are governed in their decisions by candour. No man could have displayed a greater degree of patriotism, as far as personal services would go, than he has done on all occasions, whenever the enemy has been in our neighbourhood. His conduct needs, however, no panegyric from us, but we wish to caution those of our fellow-citizens who are easily misled by misrepresentations, to beware of the falsehoods that are fabricated against him.

From the Federal Republican.

CÆCIL COUNTY.

The war hawks of Cecil County have been surprisingly active in their fall in electioneering; endeavouring by every species of intrigue and calumny to shake the firmness and political balance of the peace party, and they are sanguine in their expectations of success, as they are servile in their means of obtaining it. They make no hesitation in stooping to every artifice however degrading & ungenerous, to undermine the power and influence of the federalists, which he it said to the honor of the county, shewed itself so predominant last year, and beyond doubt will do this. Their hopes of success are grounded on a speech made by one of their most influential characters in the district of Elkton, together with misrepresentations

of the general and council, which are as true as they are artful, as contumacious as their authors, and as ungenerous as they are spurious.

Their meetings have generally been held in some remote corner of a village and collected by sending written invitations to those they considered so dead to the silent admonitions of conscience and shame, and so careless of their dignity and respect as to attend. Notwithstanding all these precautions, their places of rendezvous have been discovered by the friends of peace, and their proceedings have met with that approbation and ridicule they so richly merited. To avoid which in future they intend to assemble at the midnight hour, in some deserted mansion or perhaps in the impervious recesses of some forest or swamp, when the rest of the creation are bound in the slumbers of Morpheus, with their centinels and pickets, to avoid all fear of detection, there to brood over their machinations, and recite the goodness and power of the grand Emperor and his partizans in this country, with none but the surrounding woods and doleful howls to witness. I leave the reader to judge for himself, what must be the intentions of meetings like these removed from the habitations of man to the woods and swamps, the haunts of savage wild beasts for concealment. Does not this wear in its aspect conviction and a sense of shame and guilt? If they have nothing but the interest of the country at heart, why do they not hold their meetings in open day, and give general notice and thereby afford the federalists a chance, not only of hearing but refuting their assertions; but guilt loves darkness rather than light.— Their views are to cram the ignorant with falsehoods and misrepresentations, when there is none to detect or refute.

It is impossible to speak of their conduct in their midnight meetings.— Their guards and pickets were so true to their posts, as to prevent all intrusion, and I must content myself with speaking of one held in day in which Jeremiah Causden officiated as spokesman. I scorn to delineate the private character of any man, but will shew a few of his assertions as a specimen of his political. He made no hesitation in telling the people the governor was striving to withhold the money due for militia services as long as possible, with a desire of rendering the war unpopular, and that he appointed Mr. Meredith, at Easton, as receiver of militia accounts only with a view of occasioning delay. Was ever misrepresentation so plainly delineated upon any assertion? Every one who ever read a newspaper must know, that no such power is vested in the governor, and that it is a necessary precaution used by the legislature. He told them there was \$1,000,000 appropriated to defray the expenses of Elkton exclusively, and that he ought to have deposited it in the bank, and suffered the pay-master of the regiment to have expended what he saw fit, and to have sent the remainder, together with the accounts, to the governor again, and then they would have got their money without any trouble or delay.

Again—He stated in glaring coardestern and approbation of many of his political opponents, who are governed in their decisions by candour. No man could have displayed a greater degree of patriotism, as far as personal services would go, than he has done on all occasions, whenever the enemy has been in our neighbourhood. His conduct needs, however, no panegyric from us, but we wish to caution those of our fellow-citizens who are easily misled by misrepresentations, to beware of the falsehoods that are fabricated against him.

But we have every reason to believe, that these misrepresentations will detect themselves, and that the peace party will have so great a majority this year as to bear down all opposition for the future. The gentleman need not think to impose upon the people of Cecil county by his insinuations against the governor and council; nor by asserting in the federalists a partiality to Great-Britain, or an undue hatred to France. There is too much good sense in these honest people to be led astray by him, or the puppets of French influence. They have not yet so degenerated from that patriotism and virtue, that once animated a Franklin, a Hamilton, and a Washington. Cecil, Sept. 3, 1813.

From the Federal Gazette.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

MONTAGNE, in one of his essays, observes, that "we should judge of people's actions by their intentions." However beneficial this opinion may be, or however justly the maxim

may apply in moral society, I am not prepared to say; but were it held sound doctrine in the political or legislative world, then indeed might Hull, Spight, and Porter, be accounted among the most illustrious of generals, and Mr. Madison and his colleagues, the most immaculate of statesmen.

But as I am induced to believe the good people of these states will concur with me in the observation, that however intentions may amuse the feelings, yet it is actions alone which demand the attention and arrests the judgment; for it is evident, had the government of the U. States but performed actions and reserved their designs, we, the people, should not have had to lament the disgrace that has befallen our arms, nor would they have reaped such eternal fame by the brilliancy of their intentions.

But, my countrymen, it is time to awake from the lethargy into which we have sunk; every art is now practising; falsehood and calumny is disseminated to inflame your passions; and nothing however daring, will be left unattempted to procure support for the tottering fabric of administrative power. Demagogues are daily obtruding their false, but dangerous assertions, with a view to entrap the unwary—but when detected and the veil torn away, we shall then behold them and their opinions in their true and native deformity. For instance, two millions and a half of Americans professing and acting under the same principles which conducted you to independence in 1776, are denounced in 1813, as traitors to their country for presuming to think for themselves, or rather in not thinking and acting as they are directed by those in power.

I will not insult your feelings by asking if you believe such assertions, but I call your attention to the monstrous depravity that could utter such a calumny against the patriotism of the nation.

Republicans of Maryland—I appeal not to your passions, but to your understandings—I beseech you, for your own sakes, to open your eyes to the effects of the war. Already have we a treasury without a dollar, and an expenditure exceeding four millions a month. Continue to support the present administration, and the result must inevitably be poverty oppression and disgrace.

Ask yourselves what has been their fatal policy—you will find they declared war without preparation—that they have deprived us of our commerce, and ruined the merchant by asserting his rights—they have led our citizens into Canada to fight for the liberties of the seas, and have deprived us of the navigation of our own rivers and bays—they have rendered the agricultural pursuits of the farmer nugatory, for his produce is little better than blank paper in his possession—marauding parties of the enemy drive off the cattle from our shores, whilst yourselves at the point of the bayonet are taken from your homes and families to repel the incursions of a foe whose course is as various as the inhabitants of the element on which he floats.

The time, I trust, is fast approaching when Maryland will show to her sister states that she is regenerated, and no longer under the domination of turbulent and factious foreigners.

Your virtue shall defeat the machinations of French influence; for never forget, my countrymen, that Buonaparte has thundered in the ears of the men who now hold your liberties in their hands, that "we are a nation without honour, without energy, or just political views." Let me ask you, if the meanest born American had heard the assertion, would he not indignantly have felled the tyrant to the earth? The blood mingles in your cheeks while you reply in the affirmative. What then will future ages think, if you permit men to have your suffrages who have already disgraced the nation by acquiescing in the most outrageous of insults, and tamely submitting to the decrees of the French Emperor without a remonstrance.

PUBLICOLA.

From the Federal Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

An attack, ridiculous as unfounded, has been made by the Editors of the American, upon the conduct of the House of Delegates at the late session. The charge rests upon the rejection of the bill for building twenty barges, and contains as many absurdities as could possibly have been comprised in so short a paragraph. Are the editors of the A-

merican so ignorant, as not to know that the general government declared war, and that the constitution of the U. S. in that event requires that the general government should afford protection and the means of defence to the component parts of the confederation? If they did know this, is it candid or liberal in them, to censure the state authorities for not doing that which it was the duty of the general government to do? It certainly is not. That the constitution of the U. States, not only expects that the several states shall be protected in time of war, and the expenses of such protection defrayed by the general government, but that it imposes that protection as a duty on the administration, no man can doubt, who is capable of reading and has ever examined the constitution. Then upon what possible principle can the House of Delegates be censured for not volunteering their services—for not relieving the administration from the performance of its constitutional duties—in short for not expending the public money upon objects that belong exclusively to the general government. In truth the House of Delegates acted correctly by leaving the subject in the hands of those to whom the constitution of the country had confided it. If the House of Delegates had passed the bill, the American would have had some cause to complain; and I believe would at once have come out and charged the house with an improper, not to say an unconstitutional expenditure of public money. Let us to use a common maxim place the saddle on the right horse. If any of the constituted authorities of the country are censurable for our defenceless situation, and that they are, I appeal to the experience of those who have witnessed the smoking ruins of Havre-de-Grace and of Frederick-Town, those who administer the general government are the persons. They had the power of placing the country in a state of defence—the constitution makes it their duty to do so—yet regardless of that power and in defiance of that duty, they have precipitated us into a ruinous expensive and unnecessary war, and then left us entirely at the mercy of the enemy. If 20 barges, as the American ridiculously enough to be sure, supposes would have been sufficient for our protection, what censure does not the administration deserve for withholding so small a force? How can Mr. Madison and his advisers answer to their consciences—their country and their God—for such a disregard or neglect of duty—for such a niggardly and criminal parsimony? They cannot answer to either for the misery they have brought upon us, but must stand condemned either as weak, or as profligate politicians.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.

Our volunteers have some of them returned from Fort George, their occupations being of such a nature as to render it difficult to be absent from their homes any considerable length of time. A few of the Indians have also returned, but in case their services are wanted they will be prompt to take the field. Our Indians have certainly acquired the reputation of being good soldiers; their conduct is not marked by that savage barbarity which we have experienced from those of the enemy.

The British army occupy nearly the same ground as mentioned in our last.

General Wilkinson was in Utica on Wednesday last, and will probably this day arrive at Fort George.

Between 30 and 40 Light Dragoons stationed in this village, passed down on Sunday to join the army.

Our readers will perceive that in the extracts of letters from Sackett's Harbor, it is stated that the schr. Growler, on Lake Ontario, was sunk by the fire of the enemy, but which we suspect, however, is incorrect, for the British fleet has been seen from Ft. George since the action, with two additional sail.

In our paper some time since, we stated that Mr. N. D. Keep, one of Maj. Chapin's volunteers, was taken asleep near Lundy's Lane; but we were misinformed—the fact was Mr. Keep was sick, when taken, and unable to make his escape.

NORFOLK, Sept. 3.

THE ENEMY.

Thursday, Sept. 2.—This morning at half past 7, the enemy's shipping in Iyphaven Bay, consisting of thirty one sail, (18 ships, the remainder brigs and schooners) were under a press of sail and standing up the bay.—Five ships, the headmost of

which was adm. Cockburn's, were some distance advanced, and appeared to be making for Hampton Roads. Admiral Warren, who led the van of the remainder of the fleet, made signals to those ahead, when they tacked about and the whole stood down again. At half past 10 they were all at anchor off the Light House. The squadron must have received a reinforcement very recently as we believe it has at no time been so numerous, particularly in ships. We may hourly expect some important movement on the part of the enemy. One thing may, we think, be safely relied on, that he will make no serious attempt on this place, with his present military force.

Friday 3.—Last evening the enemy remained at anchor, having made no movement since the preceding report. From an intelligent gentleman who came up in the evening, we learn, that the whole force (including the Plantagenet, Dotterell and the tender in co. with them) amounts to THIRTY-SIX SAIL, viz. five 74's, 11 frigates, two transports, nine brigs and 10 schooners, the two admirals lay below the rest of the squadron. Two frigates went to sea yesterday morning.

Of the enemy we have no tidings this morning.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on Saturday the eighteenth day of September,

A SMALL PLANTATION, supposed to contain one hundred and seventy acres, lying on the left side of the Road from Nottingham to Magruder's Ferry, about four miles from either place. The improvements are, a small Dwelling-House, Kitchen, and a large Tobacco-House, all in tolerable repair. The Land is of good quality, and has plenty of Wood and Timber to support it; is well watered, and considered very healthy. The Terms of Sale will be easy and accommodating; they will be made known on the day.

I will also sell, on the first day of January next,

A SMALL PARCEL OF LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about half a mile below Mount Pleasant Ferry, and adjoining the lands of Mr. McEney. The Sale for the above property will commence at twelve o'clock on the premises. To the purchasers of the property all the right of John Waring, deceased, will be conveyed by HENRY WARING, 1w. Sept. 9th, 1813.

Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel County, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly of Maryland.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. September 9th, 1813.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Deserted from my company, since arriving at Annapolis, William Toms, who marched with me from Frederick county; it is supposed that he has returned home; he took with him his uniform, rifle, and accoutrements. Also Jacob Ringer, Conrad Ringer, and Adam Koogle, who were warned in agreeably to law to march to Annapolis, but absented themselves. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for each Deserter to any person who will deliver them to the subscriber.

DANIEL MARKER, Commanding a Rifle Company from Frederick County. Sept. 9, 1813.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Yoe, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of August, 1813.

Robert Yoe, Executor.

NOTICE.

All persons who have business in the Chancery Office will address their letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Upper Annapolis, Prince-George's county.

JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald and Plain Dealer, and Easton Monitor, will give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and send in their bills to the subscriber for payment.

August 19, 1813. J. P. H.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, (returnable to April term last,) and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, (at my office in Annapolis,) on Monday the 13th of September inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.

A Tract of Land

Called "Williams' Cochwaine," lying and being in Elk-Ridge Hundred, adjoining Judge Harwood's farm, and containing 200 acres of land, more or less. The above is taken as the property of the late Patrick McGill, and will be sold to satisfy debts due to Richard Hopkins and wife, and Philip Hammond; for the use of Dr. Richard Hopkins. Terms of sale—Cash.

SOLOMON GROVES, Sheriff A. A. County. September 2. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Waring, late of Prince-George's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment. Henry Waring, Executor. Sept. 2. 4w.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Denton Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and according to law, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to Sarah H. Hammond, Adm'r. Sept. 2. 3w.

A Cook Wanted.

A person residing in Baltimore wants to purchase a Negro Woman of good disposition, industrious and honest, who has been accustomed to cooking—Any one having such a servant for sale, who would be willing to let her be on trial for a month, will be informed by a purchaser by applying to the editor. September 2. 4w.

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN. Aged about 35; she is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer! Inquire at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. September 2.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL, Washington County, July 15th, 1813. 5 tf.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billous Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury). Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder. To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being here inserted.