

PEACE CANDIDATES.

ANNE-ARUNDEL.
BENJAMIN ALLEIN,
HORATIO RIDOUT,
DR. ARCHIBALD DORSEY,
MAJ. CHARLES S. RIDGELY.

TALBOT.
Ed. N. Hambleton, Jabez Caldwell,
John Seth, Alexander Hands.

CAROLINE.
William Potter, John Young,
Richard Hughlett, William McDonald

WORCESTER.
E. K. Wilson, R. J. H. Handy,
Th. N. Williams, Littleton Quinton.

SOMERSET.
Thomas Bayly, Esme M. Waller,
Henry Long, John Cottman.

CRCIL.
William Lobsby, Samuel Hogg,
John R. Evans, Robert Evans.

KENT.
Jervis Spencer, Joseph Brown, Hh.
Frederick Boyer, Bedingfield Hands

DORCHESTER.
John Stewart, Richard Tootell,
Benj. W. Leconte, Edward Griffith.

QUEEN-ANNE'S.
Samuel Betts, Gideon Emory,
James Massey, Charles Hobbes.

ALEGGANY.
William Hillary, George McCulloh,
George Robinson, Deal Howard.

FREDERICK.
John Thomas, Joshua Delaplane,
John H. Thomas, John Grahame.

WASHINGTON.
Alexander Neill, Matthew Vanlear,
Saml. Hughes, jun. Maj. Geo. Smith.

TO THE
VOTERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL
COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens.

I do declare myself a Candidate at the ensuing Election to represent this County in the House of Delegates.

To prevent misrepresentations, I take the liberty to state, that I am an advocate for an honourable peace, but until it can be obtained, I wish the war to be carried on with spirit and with energy.
Chas. Stewart Ridgely.

Oaklands, 6th Sept. 1813.

RATIONS, &c.

In consequence of a scurrilous piece which appeared in the Maryland Republican of last week, headed "Rations, &c." the following statement has been obtained from a source of indisputable credit. Let the people of Maryland read it, and judge for themselves, whether the Editor has not laid himself open to the imputation of coining facts. It is to be seen whether he will avoid the utter reproach of suppressing truths and refusing to those who have been foully slandered, a reparation co-extensive with the injury.

By the act of January, 1812, "to raise an additional military force," sec. 23, it is declared, that the subsistence of officers of the army, when not drawn in kind, shall be estimated at twenty cents per ration. The law of Maryland to regulate and discipline the militia, enacts, that the militia, when called into actual service, shall be entitled to the same pay and rations which the troops in the service of the United States receive; of consequence the officers of the militia are entitled to 20 cents per ration for subsistence, when not drawn in kind, without regard to the actual value of the ration, or its cost to the government, which depends on the bargain with the contractor, and may be more or less than 20 cents, according to local circumstances, and the scarcity or abundance of the component articles of the ration. With regard to the privates in the U. S. service, no provision is made by the acts of congress, or army regulations, for the commutation of their subsistence into money, and therefore they are obliged to draw their rations in kind, or forfeit them. This regulation, in a service where the commissary department is properly filled, is of obvious necessity and utility; but in placing the militia on the establishment of U. S. troops as to pay and subsistence, this difference in the organization of the respective systems was not adverted to, a difference heightened by the nature of the service in which the militia has been engaged. Until the May session of 1813,

no provision existed in the militia law of Maryland for the appointment of commissaries, and the troops were supplied by temporary contracts, entered into for the purpose by the Executive; and where the emergency did not allow time for their being consulted, by the officers calling their detachments into service, or else the men furnished themselves with provisions, which frequently and necessarily occurred when the term of service was short. In the latter case it was obvious that the privates deserved remuneration for the sums expended in their subsistence, and the rate of allowance was fixed at 20 cts. from analogy to the case of officers, whose rations differ from those of the men in number and not in quality or kind. The same rule was observed as to the irregular and temporary commissaries, except in a few cases, where they purchased and distributed on account of the state, and received an allowance for their services proportioned to their trouble. Under the law of May session 1813, commissaries were appointed in various places, and on such terms as the executive could obtain. As to Anne-Arundel county, the first engagement was for 15 cents, on condition of including Baltimore in the contract; but the latter place being afterwards omitted, a contract for Anne Arundel county and Annapolis was made at 18 cents per ration; in almost every other place the rate was fixed at 20 cents; but as it would have introduced unreasonable distinctions to allow a different rate of commutation for rations at different places, and as the interests of the service required that the men should be allowed to retain, the general rule was adopted of fixing the rate at 20 cents and has been invariably observed. Most of the officers and many of the privates of the militia from the country, who were stationed at Annapolis, retained their rations, and all have received money at this rate.

The above statement must satisfy every impartial mind, that the decision of the executive, and military accountant, in respect to the soldiers rations, has been in strict conformity with the law, and dictated by a conscientious regard to the interests of the state, as well as to the convenience of the militia who have been in service. The incursions of the enemy having been irregular and unexpected, in many instances, owing to the facility of movement which their command of the water gives, and their descents on the main land having been of short duration, it is obvious that the plan of allowing the militia, in the remote points of the state, to supply their own provisions, and giving them a compensation in money for the use of them, produces a great saving to the state, as otherwise it would be necessary to buy up large magazines of stores at every point accessible to their attacks, a measure which would necessarily occasion great immediate expense, and subsequent loss to the state, where no contracts were made, (which would comprehend by far the largest portion of the state as but few proposals have been made to the executive) or to the individuals who had undertaken the supply. The same considerations rendered it eligible to allow the men to retain their rations in this place, where a contractor had been appointed, as the magnitude of the enemy's force rendered it necessary to keep large bodies of militia constantly stationed here, and the total uncertainty as to their designs, and the probable duration of their stay, with the extreme difficulty of bringing supplies by land, rendered it a measure of prudence to husband the stores already on hand. The rate of allowance for rations retained is taken from the army laws of the U. S. with this difference in favour of the state government, that the U. S. allow 20 cents per ration for subsistence, while their contracts for supply (in this military district) are made for fifteen and a half cents each; while the executive of Maryland make the same allowance, and are compelled to give 18 and generally 20. If the dissemination of truth, and correct information as to the political conduct of our rulers, were the real as well as the

ostensible object of this patriotic Editor, he would have hesitated to make a charge of serious misconduct against men of unblemished honour and high official station, without investigating the sources of his information; and a single inquiry would have dissipated his misconception; but we believe the solution of this affair may be traced to a very different motive, and that the zeal of party had much more to do with this publication than the love of country.

NOTICE.

At the solicitation of a number of his friends the subscriber offers himself as a candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

THOMAS H. BOWIE.
September 30.

ORDINATION.

Yesterday was ordained in this City, by the Right Revd. Bishop Clagett, to the order of Priesthood, the Rev. Frederick W. Hatch, of Edenton, N. C. An eloquent and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Kemp, of Baltimore, from Matthew, xix, 27 & 28—and the presentation made by the Rev. Dr. Kemp, and the Rev. Wm. Nind of this City.

For the Maryland Gazette.

As usual, upon the approach of the election, we hear a great deal said by the several candidates, and their friends, to recommend themselves to us. For my part, I have always thought it best to judge of men by what they do, and not by what they say. Indeed, it generally happens, that those who profess most do the least. Promises are easily made; professions cost nothing. Let us not, therefore, regard what they promise before the election, but how they act after they have got our votes.

I well remember what fine promises the democrats have been making all along—they are the friends of the people, and their rights; they are not afraid to trust the people. Well, we elected them to take care of us, and our rights, and what one thing have they done for us? They agreed to the universal suffrage bill, which gives a free man the right to a vote; but this they never thought of until a Federalist proposed it. For this, then, we are not indebted to them. When they agreed to this they did not agree to let a poor man be elected to office, and a Federal House of Delegates made that alteration in the constitution. So that, in truth, both the proposition to give the poor man a vote, and to suffer him to be elected to office, came from the federal party.

Again—the Federalists proposed that the senate should be elected by the people. Now those who are the people's friends ought surely to have no objection to this; and yet this measure, reasonable as it is, is every session rejected—and by whom? not by federalists surely, (they are unanimously for it) but by these very people who call themselves the people's best friends.

Again—the Federalists proposed, that the judges of the levy courts should be elected by the people, and every body must admit that we are as able to judge who ought to be in that court, as any executive that could be appointed. For this proposition the Federalists voted unanimously, and some democrats too, and yet it is not adopted because a democratic senate do not chuse it. And yet these are the men who are not afraid to trust the people. Then why do they refuse to trust them? With those acts of theirs staring us in the face, can we believe them

when they say just before an election that they are our best friends?

Further—The Federalists say, that the regular troops ought to be employed in defending our shores, and not sent out of the country, while the enemy is at our doors. The democrats say no; the militia must do duty, although they may be ruined by it. They approved of the conduct of the general government, and even abuse the federal governors who refused to order their militia into Canada. Still more, every democratic governor does order the militia of his state as he is directed by the president. The governors of Kentucky, Ohio, &c. have driven the militia into Gen. Harrison's army; and this, the party say, is all right; and had we a democratic governor in Maryland many of our militia might now be dying in camp, at a distance from their homes and their families. But worse yet, the federalists proposed that the militia, when called into service, should be exempt from the rules and articles of war. This proposition also was defeated by the democrats. Now, my fellow-citizens, ought we to support men who would subject us to this cruel and oppressive law. I do not pretend to say that the regular army ought not to be subject to strict discipline. They have agreed to it; they subscribe the articles of war at the time of their enlistment; and if fairly enlisted, let them submit to what they have agreed to. But shall the militia, the free-men of the nation, be treated as regular soldiers? No doubt the militia are as well disposed to do their duty as regulars; but can it be supposed that they understand every thing that is required of them by the articles of war? Or ought they to be subject to whatever punishment a court-martial in its wantonness may chuse to direct, for not doing that which it is impossible a militia-man should know that he was bound to do? The people used to exclaim, "No whipping of the militia!" and yet now they may be whipped, put in irons, and treated in the most cruel and most barbarous manner; & the very men whose fault it is that this is the case, are to be considered our best friends, and to receive our votes. To such conduct as this I never can submit, and vote for men who belong to the party which has treated us so cruelly.

But it is said, that if federal men should be elected the people's rights will be in danger. Now, I would not require stronger proof than these men mean to deceive the people than to hear them make this single observation. For my part I have no great confidence in what is promised by any party, tho' I do not see why federalists should not be as warm friends to us, and our rights, as other people; they have the same interests, many of them are poor men, and none of them can injure the people without injuring themselves. But even if the federalists were disposed to take away our rights, and this could be made as plain as day-light, yet the democrats, when they say that our rights will be in danger if we elect federal men this fall, say what they know to be false—and why? for this plain and single reason, the senate is entirely democratic, and no law can be made without their consent; so that if the house be federal, no law to injure us can pass without the consent of both parties. For my part I think, that as the senate is democratic, it would be better that the house should be federal. Each party then will be able to prevent the other from doing wrong.

A VOTER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County. On Monday next, my fellow-citizens, you will once more have an opportunity of exercising the right of freemen, in electing four men to represent you in the popular branch of the Legislature. Eight candidates have been proposed to you, and from this number you are to select those four whom you may think best qualified, at this important period, to promote the welfare and interests of the state. Four of these persons, viz: Messrs. Sellman, Hall, Belf, and T. B. Dorsey, are the avowed friends and supporters of the men who declared the war, which we are now engaged, and who still continue it, although so manifestly injurious to your best interests. They, as supporters of the war, are of course in favour of all the taxes which have been or may be laid for carrying it on; of all the loans which have been proposed; of all the treasury notes which have been issued—These sums, amounting in all to many millions of dollars, must in a few months be paid out of your pockets; and notwithstanding the price of all kinds of produce is so low as scarcely to pay for the trouble and expense of carrying it to market, you must, out of the little money to be raised, be ready to pay the swarms of assessors and tax-gatherers who soon will hover around your houses—you must satisfy them or be sent to gaol. The candidates whom I have just mentioned are the friends and advocates of war-measures, and tax-gatherers; and if they are elected to the Assembly, will use all their exertions to promote a continuance of the war, and keep the men who declared the war in their places. If you my good friends, wish for a continuance of hard times, militia duty, and war measures, vote for these men, they will do all in their power to make the present state of things last for years. But if on the contrary, you are anxious to see the country respected, commerce flourishing, produce high, taxes low, groceries and clothing for yourselves and families cheap, do not, I pray you, give them your votes—they will never gain these things for you. But go to the polls and vote for men who are friends of peace and commerce, and of a navy to protect that commerce, and secure your seamen from impressment; and who will do every thing that can be done in order to restore you to all those advantages you formerly enjoyed. This will show Mr. Madison that you want peace, and that you are not willing that your families should perish for runaway English sailors, who have no regard or attachment for our country than they had for their own. Go to the polls and vote for those men who are careful of your interests and honour, and who do not wish to see British seamen keeping true hard American sailors out of employment. Vote for the men who are in favour of "Peace, free trade, and American sailors' rights." These men, my fellow-citizens, are

BENJAMIN ALLEIN,
HORATIO RIDOUT,
MAJ. CHARLES S. RIDGELY,
and DR. ARCHIBALD DORSEY.

I will give them my vote, and get as many of my neighbours as I can to do the same. "Go you and do likewise," if you wish for the prosperity and happiness of your country.

A SEVERN FARMER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

LOOK AT IT FAIRLY.
People of Anne-Arundel County, when war was declared, it was said we had a right to select our own government. If we had selected Great Britain of our own accord, the government would be entitled to some weight; but after telling both sides, I am of opinion that we should have selected our own government, and after having leased our measures on the premises of France, was it honourable, was it consistent, to yield to her views, after a full knowledge of her attempt to trick us from our neutrality? when the step was to be attended not only with an immense loss of blood and treasure, but the loss of an extensive and lucrative commerce, without the prospect of an equivalent in a fair one with France? When France failed on her part, we should have convinced her, and the world, that we were neither to be driven nor tricked from our neutrality by an insidious and manoeuvring policy. The President in his war message, said France had authorized the capture of our vessels, and committed other

outrages on our vessels and citizens, and that no indemnification had been provided, but on account of unclouded discussions with her, he recommended war with England, and to wait the result of the negotiation with France. Look at it fairly:—France urges us to go to war with England, and declares war for us—we refuse to comply—tell her, and the world; that it would be dishonourable to yield to her views, unless she will first do us justice, and respect our rights. To accomplish her purpose, she promises to do it; we proceed on the promise, but before we take the final step, we discover that it was an artifice, a false pretence, and then, with our eyes open, we submit to every thing she requires notwithstanding all the fuss and noise about honour. The cause now for keeping up the war is the impression of seamy; this has awakened the sensibility of the nation.

Look at it fairly.

The difficulty between the two governments, on this point, appears rather a matter of form than substance. Many British seamen have been employed in our service, who have entered voluntarily; many of our seamen are in the service of Great Britain, who have been impressed from our merchant vessels. The employment of British seamen in our service, is the pretext for impressing from our vessels. Great Britain considers her seamen her property, the staff and shield of her empire; she denies the right of expatriation; and once a subject always a subject, is a maxim with both the English and French governments, and indeed with the whole civilized world. To discuss this principle is unnecessary, unless we are determined to keep up the war for the protection of British seamen employed in our merchant service; and know it to be the opinion of the wisest and best men I have ever conversed with, that sound policy dictated the exclusive employment of native seamen in all our foreign commerce. Great-Britain never did claim the right to impress American seamen; on the contrary she disclaimed any such pretensions, but insists on the right to take her own seamen within her jurisdiction and from merchant vessels on the high seas, where all nations have a common jurisdiction. In the exercise of this right, owing to the similarity of languages, features and manners, the improper conduct of officers, &c. &c. many of our seamen have been impressed; and I readily grant, with all reasonable men, it is an evil which requires a remedy. In 1805, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney were specially instructed to negotiate on the subject of impressment with the British government, then under the administration of Mr. Fox, and his leads; better disposed towards this country than any ministry since the peace of eighty-three; our ministers pressed a relinquishment of the right of search for seamen, the British ministry objected, that it was a right which the government had so often asserted, and from which they could not recede, without assuming a responsibility which the ministry would be willing to meet; that they would waive the principles, and give immediate orders to stop the practice, and enter into an arrangement that would for ever be at rest, and produce a final continuance of impressment, and prevent the employment of British seamen in our service. After much discussion, the subject was arranged on terms which they said were "highly honourable and advantageous to the United States;" and recommended an arrangement to the acceptance of the administration. Look at it fairly. Was there not in this instance a fair proposition to settle the difference? Was not this an offer that ought to have been accepted, and at least to have prevented the war? but it would not do, the administration was determined on a rupture with England, and a co-dependence with France; for there is every reason to believe, that if the arrangement had been accepted by the government, and executed with integrity and good faith on both sides, it would in practice have very effectuated the objects of both parties. A few days more will elapse about the election of representatives—by electing peace-men, we will discover to the general government that a war, waged upon the grounds of the present, is not compatible with the genius of our constitution, and best interests. And you elect men who blindly follow a severe in a war, when an "honourable peace" can be obtained, re-