

pute a part of the democrats have discovered him to be, and have not heaped upon him as much and such fulsome eulogium. Mr. Dexter seems to have thought, that in this opposition he ought to have been invited to take the lead, and merely because they did not choose to make him a leader, he chose to stay behind, and not to follow. Mr. Dexter has convinced himself, that for all our diseases he has discovered a sovereign and complete cure; but like other quacks, he is careful not to let us know of what it is made up, and since his friends resolve not to use it without knowing whether it will kill or cure, he chooses to be offended, and would lend no aid in the great and good work of rescuing the nation from its present deplorable and almost hopeless state, and restoring it, at least in part, to its former prosperity and happiness. Such patriots, at such a time as this, are worse than useless; of such patriotism the less a nation has, the wiser, the better, and the happier it is likely to be.

W. M. R.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To enable the administration to carry on this most glorious, just and righteous war, congress is under the necessity of offering a higher bounty for soldiers than any country ever before offered. In one year it is raised from sixteen to one hundred and twenty-four dollars. What does this prove to the enemy? That our war-gentry, notwithstanding their readiness to vote for the war, and their numerous pledges of life and fortune in support of it, cannot be prevailed upon, for love or money, to expose their dear persons, and though they have involved the nation in a war, they are determined to give no aid in its prosecution. Surely such conduct is utterly unworthy of patriots. When these resolves were passed, and life and fortune pledged, did these people really mean to deceive their good president, or were they serious, but have since found out that they were not quite so fierce and so ready to burn powder as they had professed themselves to be? At all events, they have pledged their lives, and are now called upon to redeem those pledges. They ought now either to enlist or to go and hang themselves.

As the president is in great want of soldiers to carry on his war, would it not be well for him to send through the country to ascertain who pledged their lives and fortunes in support of the war, and order them immediately into service? It has been made a matter of great complaint, especially with the resolution gentry, that some of the governors would not agree that the militia generally should be forced from their homes and marched into Canada. Let it be remembered, however, that those governors have not contended that volunteers ought not to go, and surely the authors and approvers of those resolves were volunteers. Let the president only order them into service, and there will be no opposition on the part of the state authorities to the execution of the order.

JEROME.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It is supposed that the determination of our president to treat with England upon her own terms, was produced by the conduct of those who pledged their lives and fortunes in support of the war. Finding that these people are the most backward to enter into the service, he has despaired of raising a sufficient army again to attempt the conquest of Canada. The president is aware, that town-meeting resolves are little calculated as Presidential proclamations to conquer the territory of the enemy, and he is sick of men who will support the war only by their votes, while the war can only be supported by hard fighting. The war is to be concluded, and the blame of its so speedy termination is to be thrown upon those who, by their resolves and pledges of life and fortune, induced the president to believe that they were eager for the war, and as soon as it was obtained, so shamefully abandoned him.

A CITIZEN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

When this just and necessary war was declared, it was said, from one end of the continent to the other, that it was the duty of every man to support it, at every sacrifice. When a few men who had the

addacity to believe that the national honor did not require, and the national interest positively forbade the measure, censured the declaration of war, they were denounced as traitors, and every man was a traitor who would in any way oppose the war. Now let me ask, what have the war-men done in support of this war?

When the government wanted soldiers, they refused to enlist, when it was in want of money, they would not loan it—Yes, the men who pledged both life and fortune would risk neither, but left it to the peace party to supply them.

What was the language of the peace party? We conscientiously believe that the war ought not to have been declared, and therefore will not voluntarily support it. You want men, and you want money—In spite of us you can pass laws for raising the one, and lay taxes in order to get the other. We will not make the laws, but when made will obey them. This is all, that a good citizen we are bound to do, and it is all, that, as conscientious men, we can do. The administration then was not deceived by the friends of peace. Upon their support it could not calculate, because it was most solemnly assured that their support it would not receive. They acted up to their professions. Not so with the war-party—They promised to exert all the means in their power; they pledged both life and fortune, and when called upon would offer neither. By them the administration was deceived, most grossly deceived; and what administration can conduct a war with vigor, when deceived and deserted by its friends.

But the friends of peace said, that if taxes were laid they would, as became good citizens, pay their proportion of them; and congress at length laid the taxes. They are now in operation; and who are those people who are the readiest to grumble about them, and are practising every artifice in order to avoid the payment of them? Why the very people who involved us in the war, who clamoured for the measures, which have rendered these taxes necessary, who voted for the men who laid them, and who continue to advocate a continuance of the war, which will require a great increase of taxes—yes, many of these men are laboring with all their might to defraud the government of its revenue, and unless strictly watched by the officers, will contrive to save a penny. They now think it very hard that they should be obliged to bear their portion of the expense, altho' as it is owing to them that those taxes were necessary, they ought in justice to be willing to bear the whole of it. They would much rather oblige the friends of peace to bear all the burdens, all the privations and distresses of the war, and as for themselves, they are willing to share all the offices, and to pocket all the profits.

A YOUNG MAN.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1813.

AN ACT

Relating to Females Covert.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any free white female, born without the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, who hath intermarried, or shall intermarry with a citizen of the United States, and doth or shall actually reside therein after such intermarriage, such female shall have and enjoy within this state, all the immunities, rights and privileges of a native born citizen, so far as to enable such female to claim, hold and acquire in dower or by gift, grant, purchase, descent or otherwise, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, and to sell, convey, transfer and transmit the same, agreeably to the laws of this state, to a citizen or citizens of the U. States, as fully and amply, as if such female had been born within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States.

AN ACT

Authorizing persons, to whom letters testamentary or of administration have been or may be granted, in the District of Columbia, to prosecute and recover claims in this state.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, to whom letters testamentary or of administration have been or may hereafter be granted, by the proper authority in the District of Columbia, to maintain any suit or action, and to prosecute and recover any claim in this state, in the same manner as if the

letters testamentary or of administration had been granted to such person or persons by the proper authority in this state, and the letters testamentary or of administration or a copy thereof certified under the seal of the authority granting the same, shall be sufficient evidence to prove the granting thereof, & that the person or persons, as the case may be, hath or have administration.

AN ACT

For the benefit of certain persons who emigrated into, or settled in this state before the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all free white persons, who emigrated into or settled within the limits of this state, before the adoption of the constitution of the United States of America, and who have continued and remained inhabitants of this state, shall be deemed, construed and taken to have been, and they hereby are declared to have been, and to be respectively, entitled to all and singular the immunities, privileges, rights & advantages of natural born citizens—so far as to enable and persons to acquire right, title and interest in, and to hold, possess and enjoy lands, tenements and real estate within this state, and to transmit and transfer the same in the same manner, as natural born citizens of this state; and all property, real, personal and mixed, acquired and transferred by, from, through or under the said persons, or any of them, or their or any of their descendants, shall be held, possessed, enjoyed or transferred, in like manner, as if the said persons had respectively been, and were, at the several times of acquiring and transferring such property, natural born citizens of this state; and all, and every person or persons whatsoever being citizens of this or some one of the United States, claiming any real estate by, from, or under the said persons first herein before described, or their, or any of their descendants by gift, grant, purchase, descent or otherwise, shall hold, possess and enjoy the same in like manner, as if the said persons had respectively been, and were at the several times of acquiring and transferring such real estate, natural born citizens of this state; Provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to interfere with, or affect the rights of any person or persons acquired before the passage of this act.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF EMBARGO.

Mr. Wright of Md. rose & submitted a motion for consideration. He said, feeling, as he did, a perfect confidence in the sincerity of the administration to effect by negotiation at Gottenburg an honorable peace; and knowing, as he did, that the President had perfect confidence in the Prince Regent in his own proposition to meet at Gottenburg to settle by negotiation the unhappy differences that subsist between the two nations, upon the principles of the laws of nations and the maritime rights of Great Britain; and that the policy of this government, tested by their proposition through Mr. Russell after the war, upon an agreement to negotiate on certain conditions to agree to an armistice, and from the proposition of the British government through Admiral Warren, on our agreement to negotiate on certain terms, to agree also to an armistice—he thought he was justified from the conduct of both governments in the belief that an armistice will be agreed to on the commencement of the negotiations at Gottenburg, as the practice of all nations, as well as the two powers now negotiating evinced this to be the common usage of nations. It is certainly, said he, one of the first duties of humanity to spare the effusion of human blood—and during impending negotiations, believed to be entered into with sincerity and good faith, it would seem to me to be a measure of primary importance to heal asperities and then lead to a happy termination of the negotiation.

If then, sir, the sword shall be sheathed during the negotiation by an armistice, that sword that can only wound the enemy, I ask if the two edged sword, the embargo, ought not during the negotiation also to be sheathed, that which cuts both friends and foes? And whether it is not our duty to test our devotion to

our constituents and to relieve them from all pressure, that may not be absolutely necessary? Their patriotic submission to it, while absolutely necessary to press the enemy, and to their removal, while the prospect of peace induces a hope that it may not be necessary as a weapon against the enemy.

Having myself advocated the embargo, in the summer session, and the present embargo, and there being no power to suspend it at this time, but by an act of the Legislature, I have thought it my duty to submit the following resolution—But feel it my duty to the administration to declare that it is without their consent and without their knowledge—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of suspending the Embargo Law during the impending negotiation for peace.

Mr. Wright appeared to be inclined to let his motion lie on the table for the present; but

Mr. Grosvenor said he conceived it was highly proper that the fate of a proposition of this character should be at once known, and therefore moved that the House now proceed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Seybert having required the Yeas and Nays on the question of consideration, which by the rules of the house is not to be debated, it was decided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Bayly of Va. Bigeow, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Culey, Cooper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Dewey, Duvall, Ely, Gaston, Gales, Galesborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hopkins of N. Y., Howell, Huty, Hungerford, Kent of N. Y., Kent of Md. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, McKee, Miller, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, William Reed, Richardson, Ridgey, Robertson, Ruggles, Sherwood, Shepherd, Smith of N. York, Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sarges, Taggart, Talmadge, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wood, Wright.—65

Nays.—Messrs. Aiston, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beal, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Comstock, Conrad, Creighton, Cuthbert, Davis of Penn. D. noyelles, Earle, Eppes, Farrow, Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Grinn, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouk, Hawes, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Jackson of Va. Kennedy, Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lafferts, Lyle, McCoy, McLean, Moore, Murrell, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasant, Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Sevier, Seybert, Skinner, Smith of Penn. Smith of Va. Tannehill, Telfair, Troup, Urdee, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Williams, Yancy.—68.

So the house refused to consider the resolution.

From the Easton Monitor.

THE EPIDEMIC.

In a Physician the least conversant in the history of diseases, but more especially in that of Epidemic diseases, it cannot be called the gift of prophecy to foresee that an epidemic, which had prevailed here the last year, would, with some degree of certainty, return again about the same period of time this season, and nearly in the same character, with equal, and perhaps, with greater malignity, unless obviated by better treatment.—Hence it was that over the signature of Medicus, I took occasion, early in December last, to warn the good people of Talbot, Queen-Ann's and a part of Dorchester, and Caroline, of the impending danger, which was awaiting them!—That I was right in my predictions, a very short period has, in too many cases, mournfully proved. Happy should I have been, had my advice as to the mode of treatment been more strictly, and perhaps, more fortunately attended to. I now most earnestly entreat those, who are taken with an ague, or a chill, not to be alarmed, nor think themselves beyond the hope of a speedy and happy recovery, by the most simple means, which are as infallible as any thing human.—The ague, or chill, is the commencement of the disease, and then is the time to begin a correct treatment, or all afterwards may be a vain attempt. Let the patient be put to bed as soon as possible after taking 40 or 50 drops of Laudanum, and be covered up warm, having at the same time hot bricks applied to his feet and every other part which is cold; then make him drink freely of hot tea made of Sage, Black Snake Root,

or any other kind of tea, with a little spirit of any kind in it, until he gets quite warm & shows a disposition to sweat when the spirit may be omitted, but the tea continued without intermission for several days, until the patient is relieved, or thinks proper to call in the aid of a physician—but by no means suffer himself to be bled, nor to take a purge. Pukes are said to be peculiarly beneficial, and perhaps they have been so; but be it remembered, that an emetic will act also as a purge nine times out of ten, and therefore may be injurious. It is true, patients have been bled and purged this season, and yet have done well; but if my observation and experience have not been deceptive, they would have done better without those remedies; and at the same time have got well in half the time without the least risk. I am not deceived, when I assert, that in many cases which did not appear unusually violent at the commencement, one discharge from the bowels has turned the scale unfavorably, and brought on a quick respiration, a sure indication of effusion on the lungs, which at once destroys their function, and thus puts it beyond the reach of human power to restore them to their proper action again.—Suffice it to say, that I have, in many cases, suffered a patient to go a week without an evacuation from the bowels, rather than run the risk of doing an irreparable injury; & in every such case my patients have done well, while on the other hand, I have seen several by bleeding and purging go down to the grave without remedy.

From some hidden causes in the air, the whole external surface of the body, as well as the internal surface of the lungs, is brought into a "torpid state," hence the grand indication to restore heat and action to those parts, and not to increase the "torpor" by exciting the action of other parts, as for instance the bowels, which too often sinks the patient beyond recovery.

THE SWEATING PLAN was once in fashion, and must be again, if we mean to have a due regard to the sixth commandment, until the "constitution of the air" is once more changed!! The world is changing and we must change with the times and the seasons.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

Easton Feb. 27 1814.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We feel ourselves constrained to call on our delinquent subscribers for an immediate settlement of their accounts. To those who are indebted to the establishment for two or more years, this address is more immediately directed—but we beg all to recollect, that although the sums due from each are comparatively small, yet the aggregate amount would be of great importance to us. The accounts of each individual will be made out and forwarded, and we hope they will be met with promptness, and the amount remitted by mail, or otherwise, as may be most convenient.

March 3.

Lands for Sale.

By order of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will offer for sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 31st inst. at public vendue, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A Tract of Land

Called the Grange, (or perhaps better known as being part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq.) containing five hundred acres; also the said Tasker's proportion of a tract of land called St. Andrew's adjoining thereto, containing one hundred acres. The above property is situated nearly in the centre of Prince-George's county, in an excellent neighbourhood, is uncommonly well watered, and has been justly ranked among the best lands in the state. A credit of 12 months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving approved security; and on the sale being ratified by the chancellor, and the purchase money being paid, a sufficient deed will be given by the subscribers as trustees.

Samuel Ridout,

Richd. T. Lowndes,

March 10.

Thomas H. Edelen

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened

A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the house formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, and lately by Mrs. Tuck, where no exertions shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. He has provided himself with good liquors, &c. and hopes from his attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Private parties can be accommodated on the shortest notice with Oyster, Terrapins, &c. in their season.

March 10, 1814.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, all his property, viz.—The plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with shade and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the soil that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation be purchased of the estate of John Bappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, junr. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards; and by care a sufficient quantity of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and a half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne-Arundel County, near the Perik Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.

Albanore, February

25, 1814.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 23, 1814.

ORDERED, That the resolution respecting the debtors to the State, be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper, Cumberland.

By order,

Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this state, where judgments have been obtained, and the debtors are subject to execution, upon application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt for which an indulgence is prayed is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying six per cent interest, such debt due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors, until the first of January eight hundred and fifteen; and the said debtors to the state against whom judgments are obtained for principal and fifteen per cent interest, are hereby released from nine per cent of said interest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen; Provided, That any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

The above is truly copied from the original resolution assented to by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December sessions 1813

UPTON S. REID, Clk. of the House of Delegates.

Debtors to be notified that the terms of said resolution must be complied with before the first day of July next.

By order,

Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small farm, about 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, and 21 from Baltimore, containing about 400 acres of well timbered land. There is in cultivation between twenty and thirty acres of meadow. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, and know the terms, by application to

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