

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 15, 1814.

We are authorized to state, that Dr. ARCHIBALD DORSETT, will be a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly. August 11, 1814.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. John Stewart, Richard Tootell, Edward Griffith, Benj. W. Lecompte.

FOR CAROLINE. Col. Wm. Potter, Wm. M. Donald, Matthew Driver, Richard Hughes.

FOR TALBOT. Ed. N. Hamilton, John Seth, John Caldwell, Alexander Hanks.

FOR WORCESTER. E. K. Wilson, L. Quinton, T. N. Williams, R. J. H. Handy.

FOR ALLEGANY. Wm. M. Mahon, Jesse Tomlinson, Wm. Hillary, Jacob Lantz.

FOR FREDERICK. Jos. H. Thomas, Joshua Howard, Col. Jos. Thomas, Joseph Taney, sen.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S. Wilson Emory, James Massey, Wm. Cornick, Richd. J. Harrison.

Our County Election.

Whilst in every other county in the state federalism discovers its true character, in its bold, persevering, and manly opposition to the staggering turbulence of democracy, we can but regret that in this county it seems either to have been worn down by unsuccessful opposition, rendered silent and indifferent by defeat, or nervous by a most criminal inactivity. The question is daily asked—Are we to have an opposition in this county? Let those whose duty it is answer it. Should the democratic candidates be permitted, without opposition, to be returned as delegates, a heavy responsibility will rest somewhere. Did not the result of the last year's election show, that a great portion of the people of this county had awakened from their delusion. Was it not proof of the operation of a regenerative spirit? Was it not a promise of the future triumph of federalism? And yet notwithstanding all this, any further contest is to cease when so many new circumstances conspire to produce a most favourable issue. The present time most peculiarly requires that an opposition should be made, not an ill-digested, discordant, sickly opposition, like that of 1812, when there was such a number of supernumerary volunteer candidates, that they eluded each other out, but let those most competent to judge, select the four men who, in their opinion, are the best qualified to represent the federalism of the county; and every man who is steadfast in the faith will give them his support. An election too is to be held in this congressional district: in this election can you hope for success unless you bring forward also your county candidates. By doing this you insure the activity of their personal and political friends; you animate the timid, the wavering, and the indolent, and you give system and concert to your opposition. By pursuing a contrary course, you insure the defeat of your congressional candidate, and you desert and betray the citizens of Prince-George's, who, confiding in your cordial co-operation, have shown a degree of industry and zeal that should make you blush for your inactivity. As the friends of peace, you should make every honourable and constitutional exertion to restore peace to your bleeding country; as friends of the poor, you should be active in your endeavours to relieve the poorer class of agriculturalists from those enormous exactions which take from them the little which the midwife and the rust have left them. How do you expect to obtain a peace? How do you expect to be relieved from the pressure of the taxes, unless you take every means to convince the people of the ruinous incapacity of them in power, unless you remove from your state and national legislatures the declared friends of war and taxation? If you look to democracy, you look in vain; she is too relentless, too obstinate, to be convinced; too perverse to be penitent. Perhaps you may hope for peace from the inability of the administration to carry on the war—this too is a vain hope; it falls in too exactly with the doctrine of the sage Mr. Shandy: "War begets poverty, poverty begets peace." If this were the case, you would have had a peace long since, for what with the national calamities, and the national lance with which Mr. Madison has so copiously drained you, you are poor enough in all conscience for a peace of any kind.

An Overseer Wanted.

To superintend a large establishment distant from Baltimore 14 miles. To a person well acquainted with the management of hands and teams, the highest wages will be given. No person need apply who has not been engaged in conducting business on a scale somewhat large, and who can bring testimonials of a good character. Charles Waters. P. S. Letters addressed to the subscriber, by way of Baltimore, proposing terms, will be immediately answered. August 11, 1814.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the chancery court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Owing, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August 1814. Hannah Owings, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to Hannah Hopkins, Adm'r. August 11.

To be Sold.

At public sale, on Tuesday the 16th September next, at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, for cash. Five Negro Men and one Woman. The men are valuable plantation hands, and two of them good osters and waiters; the woman brought up to household work; and nursing children. The above slaves are sold to satisfy two mortgages from William Whetcroft to Thomas Munroe, and to Borton Whetcroft, assignee of Lewis Duval. John Randall, Trustee. August 4, 1814.

ADJOURNED.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county have adjourned the court until the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of appeals, &c. By order H. S. Hall, Clk. C. T. A. A. C. August 4, 1814.

It is stated, as one reason, that he expected news of importance from Europe about the time of their meeting, and that he wished to be prepared to meet it, whatever its nature might be. In all probability a short time will soon decide whether we are to be blessed by a return of peace, or afflicted by a continuance of the war. Except to a few, who have been accumulating fortunes, while their fellow-citizens have been made to drink deep of the cup of misery, peace would be hailed with unbounded joy; but if we must have a continuance of war, the state we now enjoy is happiness compared with what we shall be made to suffer. Let every citizen be prepared for the worst, for the country may yet be compelled to assume an "arsour and an attitude" for defensive operations, which were not even dreamt of by the most visionary of our legislators, when they precipitately launched us into this war. For our own preservation we may be called, ere long, into the field, therefore it behoves every one who has the liberties of his country, or his own individual property at stake, to watch, with unceasing diligence, lest he may at some unguarded moment be taken by surprise.

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. II.—Concluded. This rapid glance at the defenceless and unprotected situation in which Maryland was left for several months after the commencement of the hostilities, and at the communications of the then executive, in which the wants of the state, of its armory, and its treasury, ought to have been disclosed, may serve to satisfy reasonable men that whatever might be the wishes of the president, it was not strange that the people were disposed to make some slight change in their state rulers. The war was declared by ourselves, and those who bro't it on, and brought the enemy to our doors, had abandoned the people to their fate. The people then could very readily believe, because they had the proof before their eyes, that whatever hirings might say, such men were not the most fit in the world to be charged with the protection and defence of their families and homes. As was before stated, the enemy, early in the spring, entered our waters—a large majority of the counties of Maryland were exposed to their inroads, and they were within a few hours sail of the seat of government. The people alarmed, and begging for means of defence, which the zealous friends of the war had entirely omitted to provide; the whole of the public records in danger, and requiring to be moved to a place of safety; the militia, when called out, wanting to be furnished with provisions, and yet no money with which to purchase them; arms and ammunition, and every thing to be procured, without money to procure them. Now just at this time, and with all these difficulties to encounter, who would have thought, that if the old executive had been in power every thing would have been safe. It may be confidently asserted, that if others had taken up such a foolish notion, it was not entertained by those gentlemen themselves; whatever others might think and wish, they had then no desire to be in their old places, and would not have engaged to provide for the wants of the state more amply than their successors did. The want of money alone, to feed the militia, would have required a call of the legislature, and this measure had become of indispensable necessity; yet obvious as this was, so soon as the proclamation was issued, a clamour was attempted to be excited, and the then executive would have been exposed to the most outrageous abuse, only it was unpopular to say that the legislature ought not to be convened, when, without convening them, the militia called into service, must have starved. The state could not be furnished with any thing like a show of defence, without legislative aid, yet there were among us men who did not wish that measure to be adopted, because they thought that if the people were left defenceless, and the enemy could be prevailed upon, or provoked, to pillage and lay waste those parts most exposed to them, (and which too happened to be federal) that this would excite a war-fever in the state, and unite all parties in the support of Mr. Madison, democracy, and the war. Besides the want of funds and military stores, the state suffered, and greatly suffered, for the want of good militia officers—men who possessed the confidence of the militia, and were fit to command them in the hour of danger. Now, no man will say, that we were blessed with an unreasonable number of officers of that description. No where could worse be found. The people were

cried out, that under such officers they could not fight, because in such officers they could not confide. It therefore became the duty of the executive to propose some suitable remedy for this evil; and it will be remembered, that besides recommending to the attention of the legislature the militia system generally, and speaking of its obvious defects, they urged the necessity at such a time of authorising the militia to form themselves into volunteer corps, to be commanded by officers of their own choice, & in whose skill & courage they would of course confide. The propriety of such a law was most obvious; notwithstanding this, the bill was rejected by the Democratic branch of the legislature. When the fate of this bill was ascertained, whatever others might have hoped and believed, it was my decided opinion, that the state could not be defended, that the militia would turn out with too much reluctance to afford a prompt and effectual security to places in danger of invasion; and that it would not have been in the power even of the old executive, with all its skill, firmness and experience, to digest any thing like a system of defence in Maryland. In place of volunteer corps, our senate proposed to build and officer at a most enormous expense, a batch of barges; these to be built at the expense of the state, and when built, a tender of them to be made to the president of the United States. It could not be matter of wonder that this plan was rejected. Every man of sense must have discovered, that such means of defence would have caused, instead of preventing, invasion; and besides being too barthenome for the finances of the state, would have greatly increased the sufferings and distresses of the people. We now know with absolute certainty, what would have been the consequences of the adoption of the barge plan. Our little militia, created at so much expense, would have brought the enemy to whatever part of the state it might have run for shelter, and instead of affording protection to the people, and exempting them from the fatigues and hardships of militia duty, would have caused the destruction of our property, the ruin of many of our citizens, and moreover would have required the militia for its protection. Yet what clamours we heard about the rejection of the barge bill, and how confidently we were told, that with some twelve or twenty barges, and Captain Frazer to command them, the houses and property of our citizens, (federal citizens especially) would have been secured against all danger of molestation and injury.

The recommendation of the Executive was then disregarded by the war-branch of the legislature; the system of defence which that department of the government proposed was refused, and it was left to the executive authority to provide, in the best manner it could, for the protection of the state. Money was now voted as well to feed and pay the militia, as to purchase arms, ordnance &c. Yes, those who approved of the war, when in power had taken no steps to provide the necessary means of defence, and a thing so essential in war as money, was not provided till after the war was declared. Who questions the wisdom of this policy? If preparation had been made for the war before it was declared, the expense would have been much less; arms, &c. might have been procured with much more facility, and transported to their proper destinations with less danger. It was the policy, however, of our democrats and warmen, to delay all preparation until the demand for all the necessary articles of war was so great as almost to put it out of the power of the Executive to procure them upon any terms, until the communication with other states, being interrupted, delays and losses must necessarily be incurred in the transportation of the articles, even when procured, the unavoidable consequence of which was, that arms, &c. which were wanted in the lower parts of the state, and which the declaration of hostilities should have found there, remained at Elkton or Frenchtown, and must remain there until the enemy chose to leave the water communication open, or some other mode of conveyance could be found. Moreover, to defray all this expense, money was to be borrowed, if it could be had, and it may readily be imagined how difficult it would be to effect a loan to any considerable extent, if not attempted until after our ruined institutions had been compelled to spare almost all that they could well spare to meet the wants of the U. S. government. What an incal-

culable loss then has been sustained by the state, in consequence of the neglect to procure at a proper time the articles necessary for its defence. Yet the men who were guilty of this neglect of their duty, are the most worthy of the confidence of the people, and are the very men to prosecute this war with vigour. I do not understand that the Executive has been charged with any culpable remissness in procuring the arms and implements of war. It is understood, that so soon as money could be procured, contracts were entered into for the articles wanted, and a faithful agent was despatched to such places as were most likely to furnish them in order to purchase for the use of the state, whatever could at once be procured. That the militia was not furnished with arms, &c. in proper time, was the fault of the war-party, because, when they ought to have been furnished, they were in power and ought to have furnished them. Whether a larger force ought to have been called out, may be made a question, and it is believed that in answer to this question it may be said, that every effort was used by the executive to bring out when necessary, whatever force could be efficient. But in regard to this question, and in order to prove how unnecessary it was that other men should have been in power in order to act with the greatest vigour, it may be well to observe, that by the militia laws of Maryland the commanding officers of brigades, &c. are invested with full power to call out the militia for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for that purpose may not only order out their whole brigade, but if necessary, may call upon other brigades to furnish them with an additional force. Connect with this, the notorious fact, that the commanding officers of every brigade in Maryland, in danger of invasion, was at that time a war-man, and had as much power, as the law could give him, to call for the force of the state to repel the enemy. If then, in any section of the state, the militia had not been called forth in sufficient force, the blame must have attached to the friends and approvers of the war. Yet what a prodigious clamour we had because there were not more militia in the field to oppose the enemy; and how the governor was abused because he did not blow them out of the waters!

The enemy landed with a considerable force and took possession of Kent Island. Some sap-head on the eastern shore found out, that it was in the power of the governor, with the militia, to drive away the whole force, ships and all, although Gen. Chambers could not make them budge one step; and the governor it was told, ought to be turned out of office, because he did not commence a most furious war with his militia against seven, four, and the rest of the enemy's shipping. When, however, it was complained of, that the U. States government had declared a war without affording protection to our citizens, it was immediately answered, who would expect that they could have a sufficient force every where to drive off the foe, and that it was unreasonable to suppose that any regular force without the aid of shipping, would be able to recover possession of Kent Island. Those who were so ready to believe that a few militia could accomplish the work, flounced and floundered as soon as it was asked why the regulars were not employed for the purpose. Just so those who complain that the state government did not make efforts utterly beyond its means, can justify in the general government an abuse of the means which it did possess—a neglect to afford protection to our own territory, while it was ordering away from the neighbourhood of places invaded, a regular force, for the purpose of invading and subjugating Canada.

A MARYLANDER.

Postponement of Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the 12th day of September next, on the premises, A tract of land called Wood Lot, containing 33 acres, lying in Prince-George's county; A House and Lot in Madegsburgh; and a Lot of Ground in the City of Washington; late the property of Henry Bradford, deceased. Terms of sale, cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancery. On payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey. James Baerman, Trustee. July 12, 1814.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are frequently indebted to the Editor of the New-York Evening Post for his polite attention in forwarding us the latest intelligence received at his office, and beg him to receive our acknowledgments for the same. The following was received by last evening's mail, in a proof-sheet, from that office:

NEW-YORK, AUG. 15. LATEST NEWS.

Arrived this forenoon the privateer schooner, Syren, Chace, (late Stubbs) of Baltimore, from a cruise of 63 days in the English Channel. She brought in with her the British cutter Landraile, Capt. Lancaster, only 4 days out from Palmouth, (Eng.) when captured, bound to Gibraltar with despatches for the governor. From Capt. Lancaster we learn that he left Palmouth July 8th, and that before he left there five commissioners had been appointed to meet the five on our part, and had actually left England for Ghent. He added that an expectation of an immediate peace between the countries universally prevailed.

In the action between the Syren and the cutter, which lasted 1 hour, Capt. Stubbs who commanded the former was killed by a shot through the head, and his first lieutenant Mr. E. Allen by a shot through the body; one seaman was mortally wounded. The cutter had none killed, but 7 wounded.

On the 12th Aug. the Syren boarded the brig Doris, from Bengal, with 30 troops, prize to the Grampus.

Our readers will perceive that this intelligence is about 30 days later than before received; our last London dates being only to the 5th of June inclusive.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

New-York, Aug. 15. BY THE STEAM BOAT CAR OF NEPTUNE. Albany, Aug. 12.

"It is reported by a gentleman just arrived from the seat of war, that Gen. Ripley was besieged in Fort Erie by an army of between 5 and 6000 men, and that Gen. Ripley's forces could not exceed 3000.

"A draft of 3000 militia is to be made, in all, on Monday next, and on Thursday they are to be sent down for the defence of New-York."—Mr. Ad.

LATEST FROM STONINGTON.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated Aug. 12th.

"I wrote you on the 10th and informed that the British had made an attack on Stonington. They have not yet withdrawn, nor effected their purpose. Since Wednesday they have remained quiet, until towards evening yesterday, when they renewed the attack with shells and rockets, which they kept firing until about 8 o'clock.—At day-light this morning, the Ramilies and a raee commenced a cannonade out of the reach of the battery, which they continued until 9 or 11 o'clock. It is said to have been tremendous in sound, though trifling in effect. They have riddled many of the buildings on the Point, and have wounded by the explosion of a shell, a Lieutenant and 5 men slightly. This is said to be the amount of the injury yet sustained. It is now believed they will not dare to land; and what they will next attempt, I cannot conjecture. For this town, I feel no apprehension without an additional force.—lb.

Extract of another letter, same place and date.

"An express, has just arrived from Gen. Isham at Stonington, to General Cushing, informing him that the enemy's ships had given up the siege, and had withdrawn from Stonington; having previously injured considerably the lower part of the village."—lb.

Latest from the Enemy below.

By a gentleman from St. Mary's county, Md. we are informed that a Mr. Kilgour of that county was on board the admiral ship on Thursday last, and was informed by the admiral, that a dispatch vessel had arrived from England and was then alongside his ship; that from the intelligence received by her he had no doubt there would be a peace or armistice in less than 30 days; that in the conversation he had with another officer, he states, that by the above arrival he had received letters from his friends in England, giving it as their decided opinion that a treaty of peace had been already concluded, and that he would be speedily recalled home.

A captain of a small vessel from below states that the British fleet had been re-inforced by the arrival of ten sail of additional vessels, and that they were off Cedar Point. [Alexandria Gaz.]