

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 24, 1815

An Apprentice Wanted.
A Lad twelve or fifteen years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business, at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Brice J. Worthington
Colonel Thomas Hood
Doctor Richard Hopkins
Virgil Maxey

FOR KENT COUNTY.
Capt. Frederick Boyer
Joseph Brown, 4th
Major Matthew Tilghman
Col. William Spencer

CECIL COUNTY.
Lambert Bead
George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell
Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY.
Col. William Potter,
Matthew Driver,
Richard H. Light,
William M. Donald.

TALBOT COUNTY.
Jabez Caldwell,
Edward N. Hambleton,
John Smith,
Alexander Hands.

FREDERICK COUNTY.
Col. John Thomas,
Joseph Taney,
Joseph Howard,
James Johnson.

WORCESTER COUNTY.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Littleton Quinton,
Isaac Mitchell.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Citizens of Annapolis are requested to meet at Caton's Tavern on tomorrow evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of determining on the persons whom they will support at the next election as delegates from this city to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Aug. 24.

Every day gives birth to some new conjecture or report respecting the situation of Napoleon. The information thus far communicated, leaves the public much in doubt respecting him; but if the intelligence brought by the Pike, arrived at Baltimore, be correct, it is more than probable that long before this he was made a prisoner. Should such be the fault, it would be as puzzling to conjecture his fate, as it is at present, from the information received, to locate him. Unless he took the very earliest opportunity, after his overthrow, to make his escape from France, it would be somewhat difficult for him, after the information had been widely spread. Every vessel that leaves France is so narrowly watched, that unless he still continues the child of propitious fortune, he must necessarily fall into the hands of his enemies. Like a leader of the Ishmaelites, his hand was formerly against every man, and now every man's hand seems involuntarily to turn against him. The perfidy and wickedness of his conduct seems now to rush with such tremendous force upon the recollections of his former friends, that they are now beginning to evince themselves to be his most inveterate enemies. Some of them, however, remain faithful to him; but the majority were so disappointed at the result of the great battle of Waterloo, that their feelings seem to be extraordinarily embittered, not only against him, but the whole French nation.

Somerset County, Aug. 13th, 1815.
To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir, The editor of the Maryland Republican, in his paper of the 5th instant, propounds to the Governor certain questions, and requests an answer from any person who chooses. Being intimately connected with, and personally interested in the transaction to which the editor alludes, I will give him the desired information; and should my statement be doubted either by him, or any other person, by recurring to the records of Somerset county court, or referring to the books of the Bank at Easton, its falsity may be easily and quickly ascertained. It is true, as the editor states, that the Governor did endorse a note for a gentleman who has since been unfortunate in business; that the note was protested, suit brought, and execution had and levied, solely on the property of the gentleman for whose use the money was drawn; no execution was had against the Governor, because the property taken quadrupled in value the amount that was due. Having myself had a claim against the said property, by agreement with the Bank it was sold at private sale, and Mr. H. son, of Baltimore, became the purchaser and paymaster to the Bank for the amount of the note alluded to, which was paid in August eight hundred and thirteen, amounting to the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars, which being several months prior to circumstances detailed in the editor's three last inquiries, they are erroneous as far as they were intended to have a bearing upon the above business. I am also warranted in asserting, that the Governor on no occasion whatever ordered any money to be passed to his credit in that bank, as may be known by referring to its books. Hoping the editor will conceive himself both speedily and satisfactorily answered.

I remain, sir, respectfully, your humble servant,
GEO. W. JACKSON.

For the Maryland Gazette.
In an electioneering hand bill, which I have lately seen, it is said, that it is the fault of the legislature that the laws and votes and proceedings are not published this year. Now this proves how it happened that the senate would not pass the civil list bill—it would, as they thought, prevent the publication of the votes and proceedings. An idea seems to be entertained, that the printer is not bound to print the laws, unless a law passes for payment of his salary. This, however, is absurd. A man who accepts of a public office is bound so long as he continues to hold it, to discharge the duties. The law subjects the printer to a prosecution and severe penalty if he does not publish the laws within a certain number of days after they are put into his hands. And this offence it is the duty of the grand jury of the county to notice. The obligation to do the work does not depend in any degree upon the payment of his salary quarter yearly. True it has been the practice to pay it so, but it may be made payable at the end of the year, and the law for payment of it may not be passed till the next session. The legislature is to say what the salary is to be, and when it shall be paid. The printer has no right to object, because if he chuses not to hold the office upon these terms, he may chuse to resign it—if he chuse to hold the office, and yet fail to discharge the duties of it, he must chuse to pay the penalty, and the Grand Jury must chuse to present him or perjure themselves. Suppose the treasurer, auditor, clerk of the council, &c. had refused to do the duties of their offices, because the payment of their salaries is postponed, what a noise there would have been in the state; but then they are not flaming patriots, and must therefore do their duty. Again, what right has the printer to complain that the salary is not payable till the end of the year? Many of the public officers are worse off. The register of chancery, the clerks of the court of appeals, and county courts, and the register of the land-office, are not permitted to send out their fees for collection till the end of the year, and they are not payable to them till the October following. Notwithstanding this, they must do their duty in the same manner as if they were to be paid immediately. It is true that in the land-office, the fees are usually paid at the time; but this is as the people please.

The fees in that office, as well as the rest, are to be sent out for collection, and the people are not bound to pay them till the year afterwards. Yet what would be said of this officer, or any of the rest, if because they were not paid for their services immediately they were to refuse to render them?
CITIZEN.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Once upon a time we used to be told a great deal about the federalists being disposed to take away the people's rights, whereas the democrats were assured, were, one and all of them, for allowing every man to vote. It was no answer to all this to say, that the universal suffrage bill, as it is called, was first proposed by the federalists, and was warmly supported by many distinguished men of that party. And furthermore, that many of the leaders of the democratic party had opposed, with all their might, this very bill, for which the party now claims so much credit. The democrats are all of them in favour of universal suffrage, although the democratic state of Virginia will suffer no man to vote unless he happens to own a piece of land. One would suppose that in all this there might be found proof enough, that the democratic party were not such sticklers for liberty, and the poor people's rights, as they pretend to be. If, however, more proof be wanted, it shall be had. At the very last session of congress, it was resolved to define the elective franchise in the Mississippi territory, that is to determine what should be the qualifications of persons allowed to vote there. The words of the law are as follows: "Every white male person, being a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty one years, and who shall have paid a county or territorial tax, &c. shall be entitled to vote for members of the house of representatives, and a delegate to congress for the territory aforesaid."—Now this was the act of a democratic congress, expressly refusing a vote to any man who did not pay a county or territorial tax; and this, if the democrats please, may be mentioned by them as a proof how fond they are of the people and their rights. But then this law, although passed by congress, might have been defeated by President Madison, who might have returned it to congress with his reasons for his negative, and as he is such a great friend to the people perhaps he did, some simple body may think. Mr. Madison, however, thinks that he did not. At the bottom of the law it is written "October 25, 1814, approved, James Madison." So late then as October last, a democratic congress passed, and our own president Madison approved it, a law, saying in so many words, that no man ought to vote unless he paid taxes.

MARTIN.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Some people would have us to believe, that the late war would have been more successful if the federalists had not opposed it. And why? Because if the federalists had enlisted we should have had a larger army, and if the federalists would have loaned their money, the treasury would not have been bankrupt. Now with all due submission, let me tell these wiseacres, that it was not at all owing to the federalists either, that the war was not more successful, or that Mr. Madison capered away across the Potomac so soon after he got a sight of the British. Were men wanted? Where were the life and fortune folks? They will not say that the federalists prevented them from enlisting, or that if they had enlisted, the army would not have been large enough without any increase of numbers from the federalists. When, therefore, we meet with a man, who chuses to abuse the federalists, let us just ask him, in what way he supported the war? Did he lend his money, or did he go and enlist? If he did neither, why then he has no right to abuse any body for not doing what he himself did not chuse to do. But the federalists would not lend their money; and pray, good sir, did you lend your money, or how much did your beloved president lend to the government? The nation is distressed, greatly distressed, and that distress caused by our very good president, in bringing about a war. He himself, without a single child, and with no body to provide for but his wife, re-

ceives from the nation a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and not one cent or half cent of which, did he lend to the government, in all its difficulties. And shall the supporters of this man abuse the federalists because they did not contribute more than they did to carry on the war?
A PLAIN MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Piney Woods, Aug. 21, 1815.
Mr. Printer, I have foreborne murmuring, till forbearance is no longer a virtue; and as silently submitting to the cruel laws which Mr. Madison has imposed upon the country, might be construed into an approval, I have determined, boldly and openly to manifest my disapprobation of them; for they are such that no rational man would advocate, unless he was dependent upon Mr. Madison for office, or was in the habit of doing profitable work for him, which appears to be much the case with all those printers who heap praise upon the administration of the general government, for they all have the publishing of the laws of the United States, which by-the-by brings them no small sum of money in the course of the year—and what man is there who would be so ungrateful as to refuse a little praise to the hand which fed him? Indeed, sir, was I situated like these printers, I should be very apt to praise him, and his friends too. But, sir, it is just the contrary with me, for instead of assisting me these hard times to support my family, the collectors of his taxes take from me the small profits of my industry intended for that purpose. Now, only the other day, on returning to the house from the field after a hard morning's work, I was met at my own door by one of his tax-gatherers, who immediately put into my hand an account; well, having no money by me, I requested he would call in a day or two; he looked quite serious at this, and angrily told me he could not think of doing so, he had called once before and I was not at home, it would occasion him a long ride, and if the money was not immediately paid to him, I must expect to pay it to another officer, with the costs of prosecution. I thought this hard, but recollecting Dolly had a little fruit and egg-money by her, which she had been saving to purchase a new gown, and some little nick nacks against the arrival of her old aunt, who we daily expected on a visit to us, I was obliged to have recourse to her, who on hearing me repeat the collector's conversation, directly burst into tears, and gave me all her small savings, and kept nothing to provide for the entertainment of her aunt. But, sir, this is not the most mortifying—Dolly, who had heretofore paid for the education of our eldest son, finding from the frequent visits of the taxgatherer of Mr. Madison, that her purse would not support it, we have been compelled to take him away from school, and bind him out to a trade, young as he is; for really it is as much as I can do to scuffle along with my wife, and other children, and make both ends meet, the times are so hard, and every thing bears such a high price. Now, sir, these things disturbed my mind a good deal, and I determined upon spending a Saturday evening with an old neighbour of mine, for the purpose of opening my mind to him, and requesting him to acquaint me how all these evils were brought upon the country. Accordingly, on the Saturday evening following, I visited him, and after unfolding my mind to him, and conversing with him a-while, asked him what made such a great change in the price of living in our country, and what caused the heavy taxes with which we were so troubled. He told me that these were some of the evils of the late war, which the printer of the paper I used to borrow, said was waged for "free trade and sailor's rights," and to compel the British to give up the

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impressed American seamen in the British service. This led me to ask him if these seamen had ever been given up; he said no; and handed me a file of news-papers containing the treaty of peace, (which I never undertook to read before, it being rather lengthy) that I might look over it and satisfy myself, while he went into the yard to give some instructions to his hands. I read the treaty very carefully, and to my great astonishment could not find a word about giving up these

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impressed seamen, or any compensation on the part of the British; they would not impress more than they wanted; this was the trade and sailor's rights, was intended to deceive the people, and me that the democrats about friendly to the sailors, when always manifested a strong attachment to the navy.

In looking over the file of papers (which I observed had no State laws in them) I could find nothing in praise of Mr. Madison, but every now and then some telling him of his faults and doings, and particularly one which said he gave the immu-

50,000

dollars to one John Henry, an Englishman, to make known some of the English against this country, and before the late war, which many widows and orphans were when Henry did so, it appeared he knew amounted to nothing, reading this, sir, the thought immediately struck me, that if Mr. Madison had saved this

50,000

dollars, and applied it towards the taxes of the poor, who so much oppressed, he would have been doing much better than to it to a foreigner to carry out of the country.

In another paper there was account of a democratic legislator some years back, giving to the collector of the state

1,600

dollars (b-sides his establishment) for a book, which every man can read and no body understand. Now, sir, these things began to get into my eyes, and before my old time had returned, I came to the conclusion that the democrats had been extravagant and wasteful with public money, both of the State and United States, and that they had red to England had caused the country the long string of external evils which we now endure. This time my neighbour had returned from the yard—we conversed a little longer, and I parted from him pleased with the idea of having covered who were the real enemies of the people, and determined to again to risk depriving my first of the comforts of life which he left it, and myself of the power of sending my other children to school when old enough, by voting for supporters and advocates of the war, lest at some future period it may make another, and thereby bring more wretchedness upon the country. And to convince my neighbour of my sincerity in my determination, I promised to write you this letter, containing an account of some of my hardships, and many who labour under the same evils, may read it, and be led to the discovery and determination to prevent another war, and many taxes. Yours, &c.

To the Gazette printer, }
Annapolis.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Since I have lived until the score and ten winters have been spun under the shadow of my locks, and lent my feeble hand to establish the independence of our happy country, I think it my duty to address a few remarks to my fellow citizens of a political nature. I have had but a small education, a small opportunity of storing my mind with the treasures of science and literature, therefore if any grammatical inaccuracies be discovered in my style, I am confident a due allowance will be made for them. After having in a brief manner, endeavored to escape the severity of criticism, assuring the public that I had no claim to no extraordinary distinctions, I will proceed in a few words to spin manner to say a few words as a good natured way, respecting some of our citizens, who, since I have passed, the causes which led to our revolutionary war, as fresh upon my recollection, and they had transpired in my mind yesterday, for the operation of the mother country made at that time so deep an impression on my mind, that it could not be eradicated, were it to live to the

They imposed a system of taxation not similar to that under which the country is now growing, and refusal to hear our interests represented on the floor of parliament, as has sometimes been done in congress since a clamour has been made for a previous question; therefore it was thought better at that day to submit to the aid of divine assistance and through the aid of divine command of a great captain, some of our imported and native citizens would at this day be as a tory. If he was a tory also; for next to the doctrines contained in the holy scriptures do I venerate his character and precepts. They are the foundations of a mind which led all the liberty, happiness and prosperity of our young republic in view, and therefore I consider them entitled to the most particular attention of every friend to his country. There are some, however, whom I have heard of, who are either in the field or labored with him in the council, to secure the freedom of this continent, that they would even when he was alive, striving with all his might, to render a people impoverished by a long and bloody war, as happy a nature of things would permit. Some of these I have seen foisted upon the public situation, where they necessarily have great sway in the regulation of our concerns; and I have lamented, and that repeatedly, that the calumniators of our great man who has justly been called the father of his country, could have so stolen by hypocrisy the confidence of the people, to place themselves in the most conspicuous situations of our government. We had hardly terminated the struggle for independence, and adopted a constitution by which we swore our political compact should be regulated, when a party arose in opposition to our first chief magistrate, which threatened to embroil the soil of freedom more with the blood of our countrymen. Happily for us the influence of this disinterested patriot killed the tumult, but a host of foreign incendiaries immediately assailed his character. Some of them we have seen in the confidence of his successors, fattening on the treasury of a nation whose founder they sought every opportunity to annihilate, and this I must acknowledge has appeared to me a grievous evil. We have had the mortification of seeing an insurgent at the head of our treasury department, and appointed to negotiate a treaty with the enemy. We have also, to my regret, seen characters who escaped from the vengeance of violated justice in Europe, fleeing to this country for an asylum, commencing a system of slander against our public institutions, and those who pour out their life's blood to establish them, and then taken into the confidence of government. These things I have thought, and have no doubt that many of you thought should not be so because they are wrong. When Mr. Adams came into power, we were threatened by a war with the very nation that had just before been our ally, and he was compelled to request the aid of congress for the means necessary to defend ourselves against aggression. Our revenue was insufficient; and to give much efficacy to his preparations, he was compelled to recommend taxation—raise an army, and increase the navy. This was done through the advice of Washington, and his particular friends, and he was immediately accused by renegade editors, of making some mighty scheme by which he was to place himself on a throne, and ride over the necks of the people. These things are known to most of our fellow citizens, and otherwise they would be advanced with more hesitation than they now are. I have also lived to see a man nature degraded to a shocking and appalling degree in the revolution of France, and the agents of that blood-thirsty government advocated in their unlawful designs upon the liberties of our country by some of our citizens, who, since the days of our great and good Washington, have had direction of the helm of government. We all know my countrymen, and it never can be too deeply riveted in your memories, that the embargoes and restrictions on commerce, which have so high ruin'd the country,

was the effect of a conjunction with the French throne. We were bound to give our ally and friend a period of the could never see he planted himself was he hailed as man; kind, and melancholy reflection the principal calamities, and late war with hope, that which his conquests, and into the north of aid would be furnished government—but know that our view to distribute was designed to him. Of the wretched and twelve administration, for the protection of the protection sailor's rights, said, for it was of the preparation tended with almost asters, and confecting any other it was declared president's patronous appointment power to make perfectly well, and of my friends addressing myself to a clamour made by sons, who now democratic republic armies, and a administration of now find they particularly with known that de time hard at Monroe the ne wish they would wrote a book, a ace of disclosing great many st mouth was stopp'd, by a may be in heart man, yet whe qualified at least for that situation the determination of the Virginia d succession in it will be opposed paragraphist in my fellow-citizen felt so great a ing during the that they will disposed to er come before the of liberty and their lips, and destroyer of bo parte? I do n years long to see, before like the golden again visit of friends, and the country, since head of our af yet we for a self-democrac is an admirer doctrines of Je which would persisted in; to you is, that suing election ets throughout