

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY SEPT. 21, 1815.

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS,
Lewis Neth, Jr.
Lewis Gassaway.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Brice J. Worthington
Colonel Thomas Hood
Doctor Richard Hopkins
Virgil Maxcy

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

CZCIL COUNTY,
Lambert Beard
George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell
Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY,
Col. William Potter,
Matthew Driver,
Richard Hughlett,
William McDonald.

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

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

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

DORCHESTER COUNTY,
Edward Gridlith,
Robert Hart,
Col. Thomas Pitt,
Benjamin W. Lecompte.

ALLEGANY COUNTY,
William McMahon,
William Hilleary,
Joseph Tomlinson,
James Prather, jun.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,
Epton Lawrence,
John Blackford,
John Hershey,
John Irwin.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY,
James Messey,
John Tilghman,
Samuel M. Keene,
Nathaniel Cacy.

If any thing in this age of wonders can excite surprise among the well thinking part of the community, it is the impudence of jacobinic demagogues. Notwithstanding all the blunders, absurdities, and wilful faults of administration, during the late war, as well as many years previous to it, we find all the democratic editors, as well as many others who feel an interest in the success of that party, extolling their conduct in the most extravagant terms. Federalists have been accused by them of applauding all the acts of the British government which tended to affect our commerce; but the truth is, that they never even palliated them any farther than as they were retaliatory to that system adopted by the grand adversary of civilized man, and the professed friends of the demograts of this country. We would defy the most enthusiastic zealots in the cause of Buonaparte, and the most inflammatory demagogues among the devotees of restrictions on commerce, and advocates of taxes, to shew one single instance where federalists shewed any disposition to abandon the interests of their country, and neglected to step forward in its defence when aided by the slightest un- limited resources of the general government. In this state, whether deriving any assistance from those who had been selected by the great confederated republic as its guardians, or not, it seemed a matter of no consequence, for as far as their

own individual and personal exertions would go, and as far as the means had been placed in the hands of our executive, every federalist shouldered his firelock, and marched to the field of battle in defence of the liberties of his country, his family and his fireside, with that alacrity which does him immortal credit. Will any democrat, however riveted in his prejudices, and however attached to the fallen despot of France, pretend to say that federalists palliated the conduct of the British officers on the coast of the Chesapeake, in robbing hen-roosts, and sheep folds; in destroying property of individuals which could be of no service to them, and stealing away negroes; if so, he will find that he asserts what is false, for there are too many documents to shew that they reprehended any acts so debasing to a civilized people. We could wish to think well of the democratic party, for they are principally our fellow-citizens by birthright, but they have suffered themselves to be seduced by the plausible tales, and sophistical arguments of a band of renegado foreigners, some of whom have been employed by the leading demagogues of the party to cry down the virtues of the federalists, and brand the great saviour and father of the country with the vile epithets of murderer, and foe to the liberties of a republican people. The present worthy governor of our state they have attempted by the vilest means to traduce, but he is armed so strong in honesty, and fortified by such a catalogue of virtues, that their attempts are suffered by him to pass without regard. He was the early friend of Washington, and when at a very early period in life, risked his blood, and his all, in achieving the independence of his country, as many candid democrats who served in the same corps, and history, can bear witness. In any difficult enterprise, any situation which required great coolness and determined bravery, as well as skill, no person for his rank in the army was so liable to be called on as the present worthy chief magistrate of this state—Yet have some of the demagogues, who go before the public, the effrontery to accuse him of a want of firmness and courage. We could appeal to several now within our recollection to prove this a falsity, but we deem it unnecessary, for every man of the least spark of candour, and who is acquainted with the character of Governor Winder, will give the lie direct to any such aspersions. Federalists were formerly accused of being extravagant and wasteful of the public money, but every one who knows any thing of the vast expenditures of government, knows that the demograts, since they came into office have expended thousands where federalists expended hundreds. They increased the public debt to such an amount that it must ultimately prove far more distressing to the country than it has ever yet been, or was expected by the most sanguine friends of administration. Do we not all know that the course adopted by government has shut up the circulating medium of the country, destroyed the only means which could produce any equality of exchange between the different parts of our great commonwealth, and increased to an almost unparalleled degree, the difference of exchange between this country and many parts of Europe. In proportion to our importations, and the checks put upon our commercial speculations by government, must our difficulties

increase, and when our stock, which is now fast going, lodges in the hands of English stockjobbers, our administration will experience a renewal of their difficulties. It is well known that our imports greatly exceed our exports, and that United States stock has been remitted in great quantities for the balance, and that the interest of this stock must be paid where it happens to be when it becomes due. The principal part of that being in England, the government here will feel itself excessively embarrassed when called on to remit, by means of bills of exchange, when they arise to thirty or fifty per cent, which they will in all probability do in a very short time. The fact is, let us look at the acts of Madison, and his aiders and abettors, as we will, unbiassed by any political prejudices whatever, we can discover very few acts in their conduct to applaud; and yet we find the prattling sycophants about the country, employed to sound their trump of fame, do not spare their lungs in extolling their virtues.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Democratic Theft and Misrepresentation Exposed!

A great uproar has been made, during the last two or three days, about a letter which is said to have been written by Mr. Harper to Mr. Baer.—The stale epithets of Tory, Traitor, British Agent, &c. have been most lavishly bestowed upon the author. Although I am not in the habit of paying much attention to scurrilous abuse, yet it was on this occasion so outrageously violent, that my curiosity was excited to see the traitorous letter which had occasioned such a terrible ferment. Accordingly I procured a democratic handbill containing it; and what do you suppose fellow citizens, I discovered? Why, nothing that would have attracted a moment's attention, except a flood of vulgar and savage abuse of Mr. Harper, such as these venal and profligate printers are always ready to pour out upon every virtuous man in society. But the letter you will exclaim, *What is there in the letter?* It is now submitted to you, my friends, unpoluted by the foolish and malignant remarks of the democratic libellers, in order that you may judge for yourselves respecting it. You will find, upon examination, that it contains nothing but what the disciples of Washington, and the advocates of his policy, have been all along telling us. They have said, and Mr. Harper now repeats, that we have no right to go to war in order to prevent the British from taking their own seamen, on the ocean, in merchant ships. That it was right they should have their own men, and that we should always exercise the privilege, (and I trust in God we ever shall) of taking ours when we found them at sea in the possession of England, or any other nation. Well now! is there any thing new or wrong in this doctrine? Is it inconsistent with the rights of the brave American Tar? Does it not afford him additional security by authorising us at any time to rescue him from British bondage? Have we not ourselves avowed the correctness of this doctrine in the most solemn manner? Did we not discard the advocates of the war from our confidence because we believed it to be correct? And now these fellows have the impudence to ask us to turn about and support them again, because, forsooth, Mr. Harper ventures to express the same opinions which we ourselves deliberately examined and adopted at the last October elections. For my part I should consider any man a fool or a knave who can be deceived himself, or attempt to cheat me out of my principles, by such a flimsy and fraudulent pretext.—I shall therefore go quietly and resolutely to the polls, and vote for the men who have hid the wisdom to discern, and the patriotism to oppose, the ruinous and unhallowed measures pursued by the present administration. But the retainers of Mr. Madison, pretend to be very indignant at Mr. Harper's saying, that the acknowledgment of the doctrine, which he has avowed, would be a

bitter pill to the President, but swallow it he must. This language, to be sure, may not be very pleasant to the delicate ears of our sensitive chief magistrate. It is not the language of a sycophant, but of a plain and independent American. But it is a matter of no importance whether the letter speaks in respectful terms, or not, of the man who for the last three years has been oppressing our poor bleeding country—our only concern is to ascertain whether the assertion made in the letter be not true. Now let us inquire into this one moment. Was not the acknowledgement of the doctrine in question, a bitter pill to the President? Can any man doubt this who has seen the slow reluctance with which he yielded the arrogant pretensions which were advanced by him at the commencement of the war? Has he not swallowed it, bitter as it was? Let any man deny this if he can, after reading the instructions of the secretary of state to our commissioners at Ghent. They are expressly authorised to waive the subject of impressment. Accordingly, a treaty was made, and signed by the President, in which it is entirely abandoned; and this too after he had sworn in his wrath that peace should never revisit our afflicted land unless the British would make a full and express acknowledgement of all his ridiculous and new-fangled notions about Free Trade and Sailor's Rights. Call you not this swallowing the pill? And is not the thing (so use the language of Mr. Harper,) right in itself, disgraceful though it be to Mr. Madison, but not so to the nation.

For let it be remembered that the British doctrine on this subject, their right of impressment, which Mr. Harper speaks of, has never extended farther than to exercise the privilege of taking Native Englishmen found on the ocean or in their own ports. They have always acknowledged that they had not the shadow of a right to lay their hands on an American Seaman. If they do this it is at their peril. We have in that case (as Mr. Harper has uniformly contended) a right to demand, not only the restoration of our countryman, but the fullest reparation for all the injury which may be sustained by the nation, by the individual himself who may be taken, or by his employers. I do protest fellow-citizens, that this doctrine so far from being hostile to the rights of the American sailor, affords them more effectual security than all the French notions which were ever conceived by the joint efforts of Madison and Buonaparte. The federal doctrine not only protects our seamen while on the ocean, but it also supplies them with the means of getting there; because it does not leave it in the power of British deserters to take their employment from them. But the pretensions which were set up by Mr. Madison enabled foreigners of every description to snatch the bread from the mouths of native Americans, by demanding half a dollar less, perhaps, for their wages. Yes fellow-citizens, it was for this purpose, it was to put it in the power of English sailors to grow rich by starving our own that this war was declared. It was to effect, this object that the blood of Americans has flowed, that their families have been left desolate, and that we are now for several years to come to be bowed down by the most grievous taxes. And yet there are men among us who have the effrontery to ask us to continue the men in power who produced the present state of things. Humanity shudders at the thought; patriotism and reason revolt at it.

The only circumstance connected with this letter that excited my surprise, was that the demograts should take the trouble to pick a gentleman's pocket, in order to discover what had never been concealed. Every opinion which is expressed in this letter, has been avowed a thousand times by every man in the country, except indeed by the supporters of Mr. Madison, his war, his loans, and enormous taxes. We have sanctioned these opinions by our suffrages, and I trust we do not so much resemble weather-cocks as to be blown about by every polluted breath that issues from the filthy lungs of slanderous jacobins. I said, my friends, it was difficult to account for the picking of Mr. H's pocket, but an adequate motive for it has been disclosed; it seems that there were \$ 80 stolen with the letter. The acquisition of such a sum as this, would be a

very trifling inducement to the commission of theft, with a man who was restrained by no scruples of conscience, and who was at the same time instigated to the perpetration of the deed by others who had different ends to effect. Malignant spirits who guide the democratic party, had showed that all their attempts to mislead us were unavailing; that the of truth was listened to, and was regarded.—Unless therefore, could raise a clamour which would silence this voice, or close our eyes against his admonitions, they thought their struggle for the chains of delusion and error from which we have liberated ourselves, must be relinquished. This sad dilemma they had recourse to the assistance of a detestable pick-pocket. On his exploits they rest the hopes of a salvation. The means of support worthy of such a cause, and which is worthy of being upheld. Thus it must ever be the natural order of events, the cause whose success would occasion the wretchedness of mankind, rely for support on inquiry, fraud. But I trust that on this occasion, as on most others, truth and fraud have overreached themselves. I am satisfied that discernment and independence the people will cause the mischief which has been designed, to rest upon the heads of those by whom it was meditated. The covering which is thrown over the fraud is thin to conceal it from our eyes. The intention of it evidently is to avert our eyes from the blood of our murdered countrymen, to turn our ears against the lamentations of the widows and orphan which they have left, and to withdraw our minds from the contemplation that scene of prosperity and happiness which America at this time would have exhibited, if that money which has been lavishly thrown away in the late unfruitful war, had been appropriated to internal improvements. It was further intended to render us insensible, possible, to the cruel gripe of tax gatherers, in short to draw our attention from all flagitious acts of our wretched administration. But let us to these men, my fellow citizens, we are not so ignorant as they are they have persuaded themselves—let our conduct on the election prove to them that we are sagacity enough to detect their smiles, and independence enough to smile upon them with contempt. Before taking leave of you, my friends, I will make one additional observation—Last fall, when the British attacked Baltimore, Mr. Harper, who is accused of wishing to surrender our rights to the (although exempted by age to be joined with alacrity the standard of his country, rushed into the midst of the fight, and by his courage and talents contributed largely produce the glorious result of a memorable day. This fact is in the recollection of every man, and is expressly acknowledged by General Stricker himself. At that time, many of those who were the "pining times of peace" to play themselves in cursing the British Nation, and railing those who are not constantly prepared to join in this holy war, were skulking from the scene of action, and would not dare to show their faces within view of the enemy. It now remains for you to decide, whose conduct is most worthy of approbation—their lamation on subjects which they do not understand, but which in the hour of trial approached to his who, though he can discern errors in the conduct of administration, is, notwithstanding, ready to shed his life's blood in defence of the soil and liberties of his country. To me, men of

While alluding to the taxes, may be well to mention, that though those which have been ready collected have generally pressed us, yet that the collection of many others which have been postponed until the election is such that we may be kept in ignorance of the full extent of the burden which we have to bear. There is duplicity, a meanness in the conduct, which is calculated to excite the hottest indignation. It is a insult to our understanding, which we ought to resent by turning them from our confidence.

description appear to us in our confidence and such a man is Mr. H. who are the disciples of W generally.

A PLAIN MAN.
But not a bl...

For the Maryland Gazette.

GREEN.
Although extremely averting in newspaper, particularly on subjects to private affairs, the public can feel, but little of it, yet I am constrained to present occasion to notice your last Gazette.
The object of the gentleman's justification for the statute of limitation, and a magistrate, in account exhibited by me, how far he has succeeded in an explanation, to be decided by the impartial judge. Much unnecessary fight have been avoided, which to my urgent solicitation, were examined the items in my account out the error, if it be, and it should be corrected; but this disposition to temporarily reject the summary made of plain, to quash my claim by taking refuge in part of a legal plea, without fellow man, in shield himself, and there with impunity at the expense of an honest man's rights. Mr. Spurrer's somersaults and tergiversations for him, this kind of matter suited to his case, has frequently done business in the course of the years; that I had not in my own score of any claim, had at all times excepted the very time I tried remedy against him; a querile, proving nothing as I shall presently mention in truth. Mr. Spurrer himself, could have drawn a legal advantage from his mind by the threatened prosecution, a fair equivalent set-off for me; or that he should longed to him to protect his interest, by the right to liquidate a debt, in one or in two ways possible set up if we put out of the such charitable allowance shall then come to the consideration of the fact a year or two. Mr. Spurrer admit that no final settlement has ever taken place; him and myself; that, several years ago, fact, had been frequent no instance; till latterly ever demur at being in my debt—if he denies the influence of mental mist, however lamentable to him the privilege of that of intellectual impairment. I shall, however, in time, endeavour to amend a little more intelligible man's boasted explanation; I think, however, satisfaction of honest common sense, that Mr. at least committed a mortal error.
In the spring of the year, Mr. James P. Maynard and I was on his property, a considerable part of this, and certain other was then indebted to me for house rent. Under circumstances, naturally attention toward security was as practical as I determined, (and it was approval) to discontinue the office to do this, by my direction, examined of Mr. Maynard's goods; shortly after the seizure, and prior sale, he came to me and bowed had threatened action of damages; I proceeded, pledging the same time, that he any event, sustain being thus quitted, able in course paragraph.
To aid Mr. Spurrer a settlement made out the judge the sale of the