

YEAS.
Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, A. Thorton, Baer, Betts, Boas, Bradbury, Brown, Calhoun, Cannon, Champion, Chappell, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ky. Clendenin, Comstock, Condit, Conner, Creighton, Grocherson, Guthbert, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gholson, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hawes, Henderson, Hunter, Hulbert, Hangerford, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Jewett, Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Maclay, Mason, McCay, McKee, Middleton, Moore, Moseley, Murfree, Nelson, Ms. Parris, Pickens, Pinkney, Piper, Robertson, Sharpe, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Throop, Townsend, Tucker, Ward, N. J. Wendover, Wheaton, Wild, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, T. Wilson, W. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates—80.

NAYS.
Messrs. Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Borsall, Blount, Breckenridge, Burnside, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Ciley, Clayton, Clopton, Cooper, Crawford, Culpepper, Darlington, Davenport, Desha, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Hardin, Herbert, Hopkinson, Johnson, of Va. Kent, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lytle, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, McLean, of Ohio, Milnor, Newton, Moyes, Ormsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Root, Ross, Ruggles, Sergeant, Savage, Sheffy, Smith, of Pa. Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Teggart, Tallmage, Vose, Wallace, Ward, of Ms. Ward of N. Y. Webster, Whiteside, Wilcox—71.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.
Friday, March 15.
Mr. Lowndes reported a bill making the annual appropriation for the support of government which was twice read and committed.
The bill making further provision for settling the claims to lands in the territory of Illinois, was considered and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.
Adjourned.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
We learn that a paper, said to be issued in Baltimore at the Patriot office, and having the imposing title of "The People's Advocate," is circulated with great industry in some parts of the state. This paper is said to be edited by one, if not more, of the late Senate of Maryland; to be circulated gratis, and with the sole purpose of persuading the good people, that our late mulct-wise and discreet senators are the very men in whom, above all others, they ought to confide.
The difficulty of procuring it, induces us to request, that any friend to whom it may be transmitted would forward it to this office; it shall receive this paper in return. It would be very agreeable to us to get the paper from its commencement.

Pistols! Blunderbusses! and—Oyster-Knives!!

The miserable poltroon, who edits the Maryland Republican, has ornamented his dirty columns of last week with an imitation of what he terms a "kind of dagger," and asserts that the blood-thirsty federalists have conspired against "the lives of some of the republicans." The fact is, that the "dagger" did not fall from the pocket "of one of these villains," as he mildly terms them; and where, when, or how, the editor became possessed of it is of no consequence. Gentle reader, be not alarmed—this formidable weapon is nothing more nor less than an Oyster Knife, such as is used in many families in this place! If federalists were disposed to lying and misrepresentation, they could raise a clamour, and say, the Democrats were determined to assassinate or poison the Federalists; witness the dirty blanket taken

from the pump of Caton's Hotel a few days since, and the cowardly attack made on a citizen who was violently struck on the head with a brick, thrown by some concealed persons. This editor one week acts the character of a Bobadil—"I live in the Duke of Gloucester-street near the Chancellor's," and talks in so bold and bombastic a style, that one may well ask,
"What Canoner begot this lusty blood? He speaks plain Cannon! Fire! and Smoke! and Bounce!"
And the very next, he is all fear and trembling, lest the villainous federalists should stab him with their concealed—Oyster Knives. To be serious, that party must indeed be at its last gasp that can have recourse to such base artifices to gull the people!

Annapolis, March 23, 1816.

MR. GREEN,
Having observed in the "Political Examiner," a democratic paper printed in Frederick-Town, a certificate from John Etchison, of Montgomery County, in which it is stated, that in a conversation with said Etchison, I informed him that I had been engaged "at twenty dollars per month and board," to come on to this city for the purpose of obtaining residence, and voting a federal ticket at the electoral election in September next. I deem it proper, in justice to myself, as well as the other gentleman implicated in said certificate, to expose to public indignation the wretched author of the above, malicious, and unfounded falsehood it contains; and have, therefore, made the following affidavit, which appears under the hand of a justice of the peace, and which I have to request you will be pleased to insert in your next paper. By so doing you will much oblige me, as well as several of my friends, who, like myself, have visited this city in search of employment, which we could not so constantly procure in Montgomery County, as to enable us longer to remain in it, without making sacrifices which it would be folly, nay I may say, downright injustice to ourselves voluntarily to incur. And believing this a free country, indeed, knowing that the laws of this land did not hinder our emigration from one state or county to another, whenever inclination or interest might prompt us, we entered this city, supposing that as industrious, honest, native born, free and independent Americans, we would be received in it with that hospitality and kindness for which it was once celebrated. And this belief was strengthened, when we reflected, that during the late war, when the enemy's movements towards it appeared indicative of an intention to attack it, several of us forsook our homes and employments, and marched hither for its defence. At which time, it will here be well to remark, was created in our bosoms that attachment for Annapolis which made us prefer it to any other place, and single it out as the first in which we would seek employment, when compelled to leave our native county; being mentally certain that here we would be welcomed. But, alas! we were mistaken—scarcely had we crossed its limits, ere some folks who hate, despise and persecute, all men who differ with them in political sentiments, raised an outcry against us, which reaching Montgomery, was echoed back by the unprincipled creature whose depravity compels me now to address you.

Yours with respect,
MICHAEL DULANY,
Mr. J. Green,
Editor of the Gazette.

Anne-Arundel County.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for Anne-Arundel county, Michael Dulany, who made oath on the Holy Evangelist of the Almighty God, that he never did, directly or indirectly, communicate to John Etchison, of Montgomery county, the substance, or any part of the same, of the certificate published in the "Political Examiner," printed in Frederick-Town; and that the said certificate is false, and without the shadow of truth. Given under my hand this 23d March, 1816.
JAMES HUNTER.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,
It is really melancholy and alarming to witness the laxity of public morals which prevails in this city. Without adverting to other circumstances to prove this remark, it will suffice, to notice a sentence in the late Maryland Republican. The Editor says "Within a few months three republicans (meaning democrats no doubt) have been murdered with impunity by federalists in and in the vicinity of this city." Is it not a melancholy reflection Mr. Editor, that any man should be so

depraved, as thus deliberately, willfully and knowingly, to assert and propagate an infamous Lie? He knows it to be such. Let him designate the democrats murdered; let him make known the perpetrators of the murders—He is dared to do it. He has several times alluded to an unfortunate occurrence which took place in this city last October twelve months, and alluded to it in a most ungenerous and ungentlemanly manner. The subject of his abuse in this instance, was honourably acquitted by a jury of his country, without their leaving the box; and if I am not misinformed this same Mr. Editor's testimony was rejected on the trial—for what reason he best knows. I notice this subject lest people at a distance, not being acquainted with this Mr. Chandler, might suppose the federalists in Annapolis were a set of the most abandoned profligates and villains under the sun—where he is known, a contradiction is unnecessary.

For the Maryland Gazette.

I noticed in the National Intelligencer of the 29th, a very curious production about "a factious population" which the printer supposes to have been lately "introduced" into Annapolis. The wise and patriotic editor of this paper, seems to suppose, that every thing in the shape of a federalist should be kept out of this city, and that it is little less than high treason for any such people to take up their residence here. He cannot endure the thought, that in a place which surely would not be injured by an increase of its population, any persons, unless indeed they be good republicans like himself, should be permitted to shew themselves. In this, by-the-by, he is not singular; some of our own good citizens appear to think with him, and not a few of them who pray upon no other occasions have been heard to pray most devoutly that federalists might die. This "factious population," as Gales calls it, is a part of the honest and industrious mechanics and yeomanry of our country, and very unlike many among us, who this Mr. Gales would say, are very patriotic and peaceable.

It appears too, according to this editor, that in Annapolis lately there has been a majority of 40 or 50. And pray, good sir, how was that majority obtained? By the soldiers at the fort, who were marched up to the polls at every election, and whose votes were received in violation of all law and constitution. Now, Citizen Gales knows to his sorrow, that this army of voters has been removed. He may have been told too, of a recent attempt to get them back, in order once more to give a republican majority at our elections. It is much to be lamented, that our new secretary of war, has not been initiated into all the secrets of his office. Ignorant of a part of the duties of soldiers, he well might wonder at an application to him to send them to Annapolis, and ask, in all the simplicity of his heart, for what purpose troops could be wanted in a place which had been abandoned by the general government. Yes, good people of Maryland, your elections are no longer to be decided by the votes of the military, and by this determination of the general government to withdraw its forces from Annapolis, Mr. Gales's republican majority is taken away. Democracy is really in some little danger of losing its ascendancy at the seat of government, as it had before lost it in a large majority of the counties. But then Mr. Gales, and his patriotic brethren, ought to have had more sense than to make their afflictions so public. But for their whining & blubbering, their friends in the counties might have remained in ignorance of these things, and have been animated to greater exertions at home, by the assurance of their strength being unimpaired at the seat of government. As it is they may begin to despond.

MICHAEL.

For the Maryland Gazette.

An attempt has lately been made to frighten away all the federalists from Annapolis. For this purpose, a meeting was to be got up, and, ah! such a meeting as it was to be! It was advertised in the papers too, and some fools at a distance no doubt thought that strange things and more would be done at it. The day came—the drums they did beat, the streets were paraded, & strange to tell enough were collected to form a committee. But small as the

meeting was, it could resolve—and what did it resolve? Why, to be sure, to prevent Federalists from taking up their residence in Annapolis. This was the object of the meeting, and so federalists must move off. But then if they are so foolish as to resolve to remain, what will these "blood and thunder" gentry say to them. Once upon a time it was threatened that no governor and council should be elected, and men talked of spilling blood as if it was real sport—But notwithstanding all the talk of the day, a governor and council were elected, owing, however, to the base postulimity of our Senate.

A MEMBER.

From the Northern Whig.
A LONG STORY MADE SHORT.

In June, 1812, the Congress of the United States declared that war existed between this country and Great Britain, near three years, the administration and its supporters were constantly dwelling upon the woful history of British outrages & aggressions, and boasting of the advantages we were to obtain by the war. They often made the most solemn declarations that no peace should ever be concluded until every grievance was redressed, and every object for which the war was waged, obtained in a just and satisfactory manner.

- We went to war—
1st. To conquer "free trade and sailors' rights," or in other words to obtain a stipulation from Great Britain, that the flag should in all situations and under all circumstances, protect the crew.
2d. To obtain a definition of contraband and blockade—
3d. To compel Great Britain to respect American ships and goods in case of future acts of retaliation among the great European powers—
4th. To obtain indemnification for spoiliations on our commerce, committed under the obnoxious Orders in Council.
5th. To obtain possession of the Canadas.
6th. To obtain an acknowledgment of our former boundaries.
7th. To obtain a continuation of our East and West India Trade.
8th. To obtain a continuation of our privileges in their Fisheries.
9. To obtain the liberation of 6237 impressed American seamen.
10. To compel Great Britain to renounce entirely the right of search.

Well, after fighting for three years, and experiencing defeats almost without number, the treaty of peace came; but to the astonishment of those who had put any faith in democratic promises, not so much as a bare mention of a single object for which the country has been suffering and bleeding, was to be found in the treaty. It gave us peace & nothing more. We were told, however, with a great deal of sangroid, that instrument was a bare treaty of peace; and that nothing further was expected from it; but that the Commercial Treaty would contain stipulations for every thing we had ever demanded of Great Britain. All eyes were therefore turned to the commercial treaty; for here it was that we were to find the glorious effects of the war.

At length the commercial treaty came. And now in sober earnest, let me ask every person whether federalist or democrat who has read the treaty, whether he finds provisions or stipulations for any object for which the war was professedly waged?

- Have we obtained an abandonment of the principle of impressment?
NO!
Have we obtained a definition of contraband and blockade?
NO!
Have we obtained any recompence for losses sustained under the orders in council?
NO!
Have we obtained a liberation of the 6237 impressed seamen, whose unhappy fate has excited so much sympathy, and caused so many tears to be shed in this country?
NO!
What, then, have we obtained by the war, which was to secure to us so many blessings and privileges?
NOTHING AT ALL!
But we have lost much.
We have lost the East India carrying trade—
We have lost the West India trade—
We have lost the benefits of discriminating duties—
We have lost the Fisheries—

We have lost the privilege of visiting the British West India ports—
We have lost the privilege of our merchantmen touching at the Island of St. Helena—
We have lost a Part of our territory!
We have lost Two hundred millions of Dollars; and
We have lost Fifty Thousand Citizens!!!

And all these losses to be re-elected of Mr. Madison, Dart that will stick to the neck like the poisoned shirt of Hercules!
These things are no misstatements. They are facts; and facts who made the war, and the brought upon the nation the catalogue of misfortunes, are ably boasting of their love of people; their patriotism; their consistency; their bravery; and that the country has derived the war; and blaze of glory which the peace has encircled American name!!!

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Fellow Citizens,
The time will very shortly arrive when you are again to choose persons who are to administer Government of this State.
In exercising this important privilege, every good citizen, desiring himself of prejudice and passion, will be guided solely by reason and experience. We beseech you to tend to their admonitions, and consider whether those who rule over you, have merited a continuance of your confidence.
At the time when the party in power assumed the management of your affairs, our country enjoyed unexampled prosperity—our agriculture and our commerce flourished, and amidst all the storms which then agitated and desolated Europe, our government had maintained broad the respect which was due to the American name.
It will not be denied that the blessings were owing to the Federal Constitution, and to those who framed, who had adopted, and who administered it. Why then were they dismissed?
It was, because the people were promised still greater prosperity, those who were eager to occupy the office of Lieutenant Governor, and Washington, and his disciples. How have they fulfilled these promises?

They told you, that the Funding System was an enormous evil, and that the public debt should be discharged—and they have themselves increased that debt by one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.
They told you, that a standing army was dangerous to your liberty, and they keep on foot a standing army of ten thousand men in time of peace; and their present candidate for the Presidency has recommended, that double that number should be maintained.
They told you, that the taxes were unnecessarily heavy, and promised that the citizen should no longer behold the face of the tax-gatherer, and that nothing should be taken from the mouth of labour to supply the necessities of the state. They have multiplied tax-gatherers ten-fold—they have doubled the duties on Imports, and more than trebled the amount of the other taxes.
Has their conduct in relation to foreign affairs been more wise, or more beneficial than their management of our domestic concerns?
To say nothing of their attempts to extort justice from a foreign power by a course of commercial restrictions—the weakness and folly of which are now acknowledged by all—we submit to your candid consideration, whether the commencement, progress and termination of the late war, do not prove, that the men who govern us, are deficient in the wisdom and firmness which ought to characterize the rulers of a great nation?

Forseeing, as they professed to do, the absolute necessity of war, did they not commence it without preparation, and conduct it without ability?
Waging a war, thus improvidently begun and feebly carried on, for "free trade and sailors' rights," did they not terminate it without indemnity for the past, or security for the future? Do we not seek in vain in the treaty of peace, or in the commercial convention which followed it, for stipulations by which any one of the avowed objects of the war has been obtained!

THE FISHERIES.
Mr. Richard Keats, and to the British Naval Officers on the Halifax station.
Downing-Street, June 17, 1815.
As the Treaty of Peace lately concluded with the United States, contains no provisions with respect to the fisheries, which the subjects of the United States enjoyed under the 8th article of the Peace of 1783; the Majesty's Government consider it unnecessary, that you should

This war, like every other, has afforded opportunities for displaying the good conduct of those who were personally engaged in it; and we acknowledge with gratitude and pride, the valour and patriotism which our countrymen have shewn upon the ocean; and the fact—but it is to be remembered that a soldier may acquire glory in the same field where his commander is disgraced; and that a commander may gather laurels while obeying the imperious orders of a weak administration.
Upon examining the situation of your own state, we shall find its finances dilapidated; a heavy debt incurred; its ordinary expenses greatly increased; and its ordinary resources diminished.—We shall find a spirit of party animosity cherished and made the very foundation upon which the power of those who are in office, is supported; that they who have most loudly and importunately proclaimed their attachment to the people are ready to violate their promises, whenever it may be necessary to gratify a sordid appetite for the emoluments of office—we remember when they burned the votes of whole counties; and we have recently seen them appoint, in effect, the whole magistracy of the state, by the vote of a man who, they themselves, had received from the people authority whatever.
We beseech you, fellow-citizens, to reflect and examine for yourselves, whether we have advanced by using in this address unsupported facts, and if not, whether the writings of experience and the dictates of reason do not equally show the necessity of a change in the administration of your affairs.
Being ourselves fully persuaded of that necessity, we respectfully propose to you as a person proper to fill the office of Governor, the Hon. JEFFERSON KING—His known moderation, his long and eminent public services, both at home and abroad, his acknowledged talents, and his respected integrity, are pledges, but if elected, he will not be the mere instrument of a party, but the able and important Chief Magistrate of the State. Unconnected with party politics, he has no resentments to gratify, nor partialities to indulge—and we may reasonably hope that his administration will add to the prosperity and reputation of this great and respectable State.
We also recommend to you for the office of Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. GEORGE TIBBITS, whose experience in political affairs, and whose abilities, services & character, are generally known, and who will entitle him to your confidence and support.
We will only add our confident hope that every Elector, by whatever political denomination he may be known, shutting his ears against the malevolent calumnies which too often disgrace our Elections, and stating every attempt to inflame passions, or to bind him against convictions by party engagements, will act according to the dictates of his own cool and deliberate judgment.—It is thus only that we can preserve our liberties, and render them a blessing—thus only that we can discharge the duties which we owe to our posterity, to our country, and to the great Author of all the privileges we enjoy.
[Signed by all the Federal Republican members of the legislature, and others from different parts of the state, 108 in number.]
From the Daily Advertiser.
Notwithstanding all that has been said relative to our right to a participation in the Fishery in the Bays and Rivers of the British provinces, granted by the Treaty of 1783, we have never doubted what would be the construction of the British Government of the effect of the late declaration of war, and the silence of the subsequent Treaty of Peace, upon that point. If any doubt ever existed on this subject, it is now completely removed by the following document.
THE FISHERIES.
Mr. Richard Keats, and to the British Naval Officers on the Halifax station.
Downing-Street, June 17, 1815.
As the Treaty of Peace lately concluded with the United States, contains no provisions with respect to the fisheries, which the subjects of the United States enjoyed under the 8th article of the Peace of 1783; the Majesty's Government consider it unnecessary, that you should