

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

The editorial articles in the Gazette of last week relate to the conductor of the Maryland Republican, originated from a conviction that the person alluded to was the author of the article in that paper which drew forth the reply. The ground upon which that conviction rested was such, that the editor of the Gazette could not be in doubt. Under such impressions he thought it due to his own feelings to make an indignant reply. But as he has since been fully satisfied that the gentleman alluded to has more honour than to participate in the infamous task of defaming on so unremittently pursued by the Maryland Republican, it is with pleasure he retracts any insinuation or expression, which may have been used derogatory to the character of that gentleman, or painful to his feelings.

Federal Republican Tickets. ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart. FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. Dr. William Marshall, Francis M. Hall.

It affords us pleasure to observe the activity and zeal which pervades the Federal party in Dorchester, Prince-George's, and Talbot counties. The electoral candidates have already been nominated in the two first, and the electioneering campaign has commenced in the last with a warmth and earnestness, which promises its emancipation from the bonds of democracy. The example of these counties is worthy imitation; it is a good and wholesome specimen of the sentiments of their citizens; it evinces a determination in them to convince the lovers of war, burthensome taxes, exorbitant loans, and unprecedented prodigality, that all attempts to pull down the present dominant party in this state are futile and vain; and is proof to their fellow-laborers in the good old cause of the Father of American Liberty, that all the most manly activity can effect will be done by them to secure, at the electoral election in September next, complete triumph to the principles he professed; let this example be imitated by the other counties composing the state, and there can be no doubt but the boisterous animals who plunged the country into the late war with England for "free trade and sailors' rights," which they made a peace without obtaining, after losing the fisheries and expending many millions of dollars taken from the purses of the people, and who, we were not long since told, were pursuing a policy towards the Spanish government which would eventually compel it to draw the sword against us, are as certain of discomfiture, as it is that the members of the present congress, even now while the people are taxed to the soles of their feet, have been so very careful and considerate about their interests, as to increase their own salaries, as well as those of a number of their favorites. Exertion and vigilance are all that is necessary. We last year had twelve out of the nineteen counties of the state in our favour, and yet our adversaries insolently claim that the next election will prove our downfall. People of Maryland, disregard their boasting, and despise their falsehood; be not disheartened by the one nor deceived by the other; the prospect of federalism never was more brilliant than at this time; but still we charge you, as you reverence the principles of your great political father, to be vigilant in detecting, and active in defeating, the fraudulent schemes which will be put in practice by your enemies, whom it is needless to tell you, for experience must have long since taught you, will resort to every subterfuge, however mean, to conceal their wickedness, and every artifice, however des-

picable, to promote their rotten cause and prolong its miserable existence.

For the Maryland Gazette.

A writer in the democratic paper of this place, has ventured to offer some thing like a justification of the recent attempt by his party to introduce the soldiers once more. He has published the memorial of the corporation, which he tells us fully explains the business. It is true indeed, (and no body said otherwise,) that in the first application to the secretary of war, the object in wishing the troops to remain here was not avowed. This perhaps was very fortunate. The Secretary of war having been absent from the country for some years, knew nothing of the mode of securing the election in Annapolis, and supposing that the memorial meant no more than met the ear, could not agree to gratify the wishes of the corporation. But then it happens, that the application was repeated, and the secretary very much importuned on this subject. How he came to persist in his refusal, and to send no troops to Annapolis in time to vote, is a matter which it is not necessary now to explain. It is now wholly unimportant whether they come or stay away. They not only have not six months residence in Annapolis, but in consequence of the cession of jurisdiction which has been made to the U. States of the forts, they have not been twelve months in the state of Maryland; these forts being no longer a part of the state, all hope of aid in this way being afforded to democracy must be idle. Because, even if their condition is not worse, it certainly is not better than that of a free citizen, and free citizen who had been residing at Fort M'Henry, within the two months, could not be permitted to vote.

But this writer has been pleased to inform us what is the decision, and the correct decision too, with respect to the right of soldiers to vote. This decision he says, has never been objected to, and has been abandoned all over the union, and no objection was ever made to it, "as I have heard of." Now as to the latter part of this story every body knows it to be untrue. An election was objected to in Annapolis, a few years since, and this was one and a leading ground of objection, the election was set aside by the house of delegates. It ever has been objected to, and so far from any such practice being prevalent, it is believed that Annapolis is almost the only place in the nation in which judges of election could be prevailed upon to receive such votes. It is understood that several years ago it was in contemplation to take the troops at Fort Warburton to Piscataway, in order to vote, but when the subject had been mentioned to a gentleman of high standing with the party, he declared that they had no right to vote. But although the practice he against it, perhaps, (and so this writer seems to think) it may be justified upon principle. Can a soldier be entitled to a vote? Voters must be freemen, and the soldier is liable to be whipped, chained, imprisoned, and even shot, at the pleasure of court-martials.

A voter is required by law to give his vote, and is exempted by the law of the land from arrests on the days of election. A soldier cannot on that day, move out of camp, without the permission of his officer, he may be seized and carried off by his superiors, when in the act of voting, and severely punished for the attempt. All this may be done, and yet he cannot ask the relief to which all voters, on the day of election, are entitled by the laws of the country. A voter then must be a freeman, of what sort of freedom is that of a soldier? Further, this freeman must have a residence of six months in the county or city in which he offers to vote. But a soldier can have no residence—because residence is a voluntary act, and the will of the soldier is never consulted. He comes to Annapolis because he is ordered, and remains here until it is the pleasure of his superiors to acquire a residence, or attempts to change his residence, he is forthwith advertised as a deserter, if caught, tried as a deserter, and afterwards shot as a deserter. A soldier may eat, drink, and sleep in Annapolis, as criminals; but neither of them acquires a constitutional residence, because in neither case is the act the voluntary act of the party. That the soldier ought not to vote is equally clear, because he will not be permitted to vote agreeably to his own wishes, but can be compelled to vote on the side of administration. The way in which this is managed is well known to the good people of Annapolis.

The writer is no doubt equally correct when he tells us of a real majority sufficient to elect the republican candidates. If so, why then this writer must try to give us a good senate; possibly, however, this assertion is not more correct than the writer's opinions, and the good people of Annapolis may, make free to reprove it. In conclusion the writer tells us, that the executive of the U. S. and the corporation, were "destitute of any political motive." Now I am inclined to think, that although they are destitute of others things else, yet for this insinuation, neither will be very much obliged to this great author.

From the New-York Courier.

NATIONAL LIBERTY.—Gentlemen do not go to war, to settle the doctrine of blockades, and the federalists, four years since. But we will go to war, said the democrats, we will have the doctrine of blockades settled. And you are no better than Tories and traitors—mere Englishmen, thus to persuade us to the contrary. Well—replied the federalists—you will not succeed; you cannot succeed. You will produce a great deal of distress, you will shed a great deal of blood, and when all is done, you will not secure any thing to the nation, but a load of debt, and consequently of taxation, which none of us will live to see taken off. What Tories these federalists are, said the democrats, to think we cannot make Great-Britain do just what we order them to do. But we shall show them, said they. We shall settle the doctrine of blockades; and we shall take Canada besides.

Gentlemen! do not go to war to compel Great-Britain to abandon the practice of impressment, said the federalists. It is not the time; we are not strong enough yet. While other nations are exhausting their strength in war, let us endeavour to increase our wealth and population in peace. When we are strong enough, then let us make demands; and making, never abandon them! But we are not ripe for it now. O the Tories! cried the democrats. But we shall see, whether Great-Britain will not be glad to let her seamen serve in our ships, without daring to search them. We shall bring her upon her marrow bones in a very little time.

War having been declared, said Felix Grundy in the report which he presented as chairman of the committee of foreign relations, in Jan. 1812, and the case of impressment being necessarily included as one of the most important causes, it is evident it must be provided for in the pacification. The omission of it in a Treaty of Peace would not leave it on its former ground, it would in effect be an absolute relinquishment.

The same doctrine we presume applies to the case of blockades. Going to war, it seems, in Grundy's opinion, like going to law. If you lose your cause, you cannot go to law again for the same matter. And I do not see but this is reasonable enough.

The federalists, because they were averse from going to war for objects which they thought unattainable, where by we must incur a dreadful debt, and subject ourselves to interminable taxation, were enemies to their country. But the democrats who made the war, and who in their attempts squandered blood & treasure, and created an insupportable debt and an eternal taxation, ultimately gave up all; and made a treaty in which there is no mention of blockades or impressments, leaving us according to their own doctrine, in a worse condition than they found us; these are the patriots whom we ought to love, the accomplished and sagacious statesmen in whom we ought to confide!

When the majority of a nation has become so insane, as to believe that the discreet suggestions of sober prudence are mere toyism; that the cautious circumspection which would save us from an enormous debt and an oppressive taxation, is evidence of treason; & that a desire to avert the miseries and horrors of a useless war from our own country, is proof of attachment to a foreign one; little hope can be entertained that its affairs will be confided to men who are capable of advancing their real interests.

But when instead of these, we find the selection of favourites made from those ranks, in which we meet only with ignorant demagogues, clamorous for a war, which they are unable to conduct; as profuse in the expenditure of money, and as lavish in the effusion of human blood, as they are incapable of turning them to a good account, who blame their political adversaries for the defeats produced by their own ignorance, and in the midst of success and triumph, abandon the contest at the moment when some little hope might be entertained of their ability to maintain it, our prognostics must be mournful indeed.

When caution, prudence and wisdom are scouted, and ignorance, folly and profligacy rewarded in this country, from what source shall the patriot, the real patriot, hope to derive consolation? From a despot the public may find relief in its own energy; but how can we hope to apply a remedy to the insanity of the nation itself!

Springfield, March 21.

It is singular that the Democrats in Connecticut and Massachusetts should nominate for Governors the very two men that they had insinuated burnt the public offices to conceal their misdoings. This conduct of the Democrats shews that they have been wanting in candour. And whenever they are heard accusing any Federalist, they may be told, "Notwithstanding what you charge this man with; you would gladly vote for him if he would incline a little to your side."

From the New-York Courier.

When the United States bank was incorporated, the opposition rang with declamations against its constitutionality. In Congress Mr. Mad-

ison took the lead in opposing it as this great. When the incorporation was attempted, Peter B. Porter, having collected with great industry every thing that had been twenty years before urged to prove the measure unconstitutional, made a speech, for which I well remember, he received as much credit as if the argument he had borrowed had been irresistible. When Geo. Clinton gave the casting vote against it in the Senate, he was from one end of the union to the other, bespattered with frantic praises, for having defended and saved the constitution. And now, a bill is on its passage to incorporate a bank exactly liable to the same identical constitutional objections, as the others, with this difference, that this is for thirty-five millions, whereas the other was for ten; that was incorporated when there was but little banking capital; this when the country is inundated with it!

And what say the gentlemen of constitutional scruples? not a word. I have not seen a democratic speech on the subject of unconstitutionality! I confess such palpable inconsistency and hypocrisy excites my disgust and abhorrence.

But as long as the people show that they love to be cajoled and cheated, it may be said that the rogues are not so very much to blame for gratifying them.

The change is indeed prodigious. Where are now the enemies of a navy? of a standing army? of a national debt? of internal taxes? of executive patronage? of eight per cent. loans?

These champions of the people are all living; all in power and office; and they laugh at the people for having been so simple as to believe them; while the people chuckle in return, delighted to have been so completely and so villainously cheated.

Hail, Columbia, happy land!

PRECIOUS CONFESSIONS.

From Duque's Aurora.

The Republic party has fallen in the opposite extreme of imbecility, and the usual treachery and cunning of imbecile animals; the futility of their politics and policy, the insidious, secret and assassin-like treachery, the profession of good faith, and the utter disregard of it; the sacrifice of talents and services, to the vengeance of ignorant and profligate favourites and partisans; the depression of worth and honour; the promotion of notorious depravity; the venality of every thing public; and the extravagance of incompetent men and measures, has brought the public to that state for which representative government providentially possesses the remedy.

The fact is, that it was matter of amusement at Washington, at the expense of the great little ones here. Monroe knew how to play his card, and he caused our government to be slandered—Pennsylvania was secure in the harness, and New York required to be divided, so as to be treated as Pennsylvania was, by the intrigues of Dallas, in favour of Burr, in 1803. [Ibid.]

Monroe's dinners to Roberts and Lacock, and such choice spirits, were all sufficient without going further. A few petit pates were enough for this commonwealth, without making a dish of Simon Snyder. They understand these things quite as well at Washington, as the cunning ones do at Harrisburg. [Ibid.]

The people are no longer any body in this famous land of liberty. They are taken to market like oxen, and like them bartered away. Sixty-five members of Congress usurp the power to make a president, and to give an exclusive right to Virginia in the chief magistracy. It is unnecessary to appoint electors; for if a caucus nomination is to be obligatory, electors are no more than puppets, and what honourable men would consent to be thus used. [Ibid.]

The people go to the poll, for what? Why, forsooth, not to elect a President, but to register the edict of a few members of congress. What becomes of the constitution? Alexander Hamilton once said that the constitution was nothing more than paper and parchment; and the democrats of our day are furnishing a sad commentary upon the text. [Ibid.]

Members of Congress nominate the President, and in case of tie,

lection by the electors, the President is called democracy. And men are called democrats. About one fourth of the whole number of members of Congress are called democrats. A harvest may not this year prove, for British services, a bank of \$5 millions; to work Americans, look to it before the late.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The Columbian, of last evening, introduced some extracts from President's last Message, which following pertinent remarks, are an honourable contrast to the marks of Solomon Southwick's Dartmoor Massacre. The following is taken from the document communicated to Congress on that affair, in consequence of a resolution of the House of Representatives. It proves how successfully and unfeignedly Messrs. Clay and Gallatin behaved towards our brave seamen. They could condescend to enquire into our sufferings! They left it to King. Strange it is, but true, Castlereagh himself showed no feeling than our Commission. All we said last summer on this subject is officially confirmed here.

We present the following extract from the pamphlet containing the history of the Dartmoor affair, which took place at Lord Castlereagh's between his Lordship and Messrs. Clay and Gallatin. Lord Castlereagh begins by venturing to the unfortunate man, which had taken place at Dartmoor, and proposed that, as a return for the American prisoners being very materially in fact from inquiry instituted by the port admiral, some means should be devised for procuring information as to the real state of the case; in order, on the one hand, to satisfy the United States that the lives of the citizens, however unfortunate, had not been wantonly sacrificed; and on the other, to enable the British government to punish their military officers, if they should be found to have resorted to measures of extreme severity without necessity, or with too much precipitation. He therefore proposed, that one of the American commissioners should proceed to Dartmoor, with one of the gentlemen with whom they had negotiated at Ghent, to after examining the persons concerned, and such other evidence as might be thought necessary, should make a joint report upon the fact of the case. That as neither government could have any other view beyond that of clearing up a transaction which might, in itself, be explained, and as it now stood, upon separate statements, create much irritation between the two countries, so the British government had a desire to screen any person whose conduct might have been improper or precipitate.

The American commissioners, agreeing to the principles of Lord Castlereagh's proposition, so far as related to the advantage of having a joint report; upon the facts of the case, entertained doubts whether they could, with propriety, use such a duty upon themselves; and suggested, that Mr. Beasley, from the situation which he held in this country, appeared to them better qualified for the task. Lord Castlereagh replied, that it was only from a desire of giving to any report which might be made, the sanction of the highest authority, that he had suggested the employment of the commissioners themselves; and deeming it of the most essential importance to satisfy the public in both countries on this subject, he was induced to prefer the original proposition; but that he must, of course, leave it to the American commissioners, to decide whether Mr. Beasley was better fitted for this service, and that upon receiving the result of their consideration of the subject, "the government would appoint some person properly qualified to meet the American gentlemen who might be so selected; such person being either one of the late British commissioners at Ghent, or a commissioner of the transport board, according to the American commissioners might decide upon going themselves or sending Mr. Beasley."

Subsequently Mr. Charles King was named by our Commissioners, to

the room of Mr. Beasley, and he made the report made by the late British Commissioner, Mr. Beasley, to Messrs. Clay & Gallatin. Foreign Office, May 22d, 1815.

I list no time in laying before the Prince Regent the report made by Mr. Larpent and Mr. King, respectively appointed on the part of his Majesty's government, and that of the United States of America, to enquire into the circumstances of the late unfortunate occurrence at Dartmoor Prison.

His Royal Highness has commanded me to express, through you, to the government of America, how deeply he laments the consequences of this unhappy affair. If any thing can tend to relieve the distress which his Royal Highness feels on this occasion, it is the consideration, that the conduct of the soldiers was not actuated by any spirit of animosity towards the prisoners, and that the inactivity of the officers may be attributed rather to the inexperience of militia forces, than to any want of zeal or inclination to afford that liberal protection which is ever due to prisoners of war.

But his Royal Highness has observed, at the same time, with sincere regret, that although the prisoners may have been justified, at its commencement, by the turbulent conduct of the latter, yet that the extent of the calamity must be ascribed to a want of steadiness in the officers, and of exertion in the officers, calling for the most severe animadversion. His Royal Highness has been pleased to direct the commander in chief to address to the commanding officer of the Somerset militia his disapprobation of the conduct of the troops, which it is trusted will make a due impression on the minds of the officers and men who were engaged in this unfortunate transaction.

As an additional proof of the sentiments which animate the prince regent on this occasion, I am further commended to express his royal highness's desire to make a compensation to the widows and families of the sufferers; and I have to request that you, gentlemen, would make this known to your government, inviting them at the same time, to co-operate with his majesty's charge of affairs in the U. States in investigating the respective claims for the purpose of fulfilling his royal highness's benevolent intentions upon this painful occasion.

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I request that you will accept the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH. To Henry Clay, Esq. and Albert Gallatin, Esq.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Clay and Gallatin to Lord Castlereagh, Hanover street, Hanover Square, May 24, 1815.

My Lord—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Majesty's official note of the 22d instant.

Having, as we have already informed your lordship, no powers on the subject to which it refers, we will lose no time in transmitting it to our government. We will also place in the possession of the American minister, near his Britannic Majesty's government, whose arrival here we expect, a copy of your Majesty's note, together with a statement of what had previously passed respecting the unfortunate event at Dartmoor.

We embrace the opportunity of tendering, &c. (Signed) H. CLAY. ALBERT GALLATIN. Right Honourable Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, &c. &c. Secretary of State to Anthony St. John Baker Esq. his Britannic Majesty's charge of affairs. Washington, Department of State, December 11, 1815.

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