slow at the next election your cal-fidence on a party who imposs us a penalty on the freedom of the mind, the more degrading valavery of the

From the Virginia Patriot DIALOGUE

Beimeen a Gheni Commissioner and Farmer Hidge, on the day of the public dinner given to Mr. Clay in Kentucky.

Hodge. Ah, your honour got back Did'ne get drowned, ha? Well, what ha' you done tother side the water? Some say you have done nothing. Ha' you got pay for what the British stole under their Orders in Council.

Commissioner. No, Hodge, they would not pay us.

Hodge. Well, they won't block up place again when they have nothing to do it with, will they?

Com. They did not promise. Hodge. Well, they won't come 2 board our vessels again, and take any more of our contrary banded goods, will they?

Com. They did not say what they

would do.

Hodge. The devil they didn't. Well, I reckon you didn't pass receipts without getting back the ten or twenty thousand pressments of our folks that they stole, that you waid in Congress, On how hard was their lots, and how galling their chains.

Com. We did not treat on that subject ?

Hodge. The devil !- And didn't they give bond that they wouldn't take any more?

Com. No, that subject was dropt. Hodge. And you an't got Canada neither, have you, that you told us we could easily have?

Com. No. Hodge. No!! Why, we past a vote here in Kentucky, while you was gone, that we wouldn't agree to any bargain without Canada .-

Way what have you got? Com. Got home safe-and got a glorious peace.

Hodge. Why you was safe at home

before you went; and we had peace too before.

Com. Yes, but besides a conquer ing peace, we've conquered national honour. Hoige. I don't understand con

quering peace and conquering ho-nour. Hid'nt we peace and honour before? Seems to me you've got nothing and got home with it; I s'pose you got your pay too. I wish I could read, and then I should know what's in the treaty. The feds all say its nothing only about boundaries, and the publicans say its a glo-

rious peace.

Cam. So 'tis a glorious peace. National honour gained; Independence maintained, and-

Hodge. It's all a sham, all a sham -we've got in debt, and I shall be taxed for whiskey as long as I live. Cause you've got 20 or 30.000 dollars, you call it a glorious treaty.

Com. It's all right, Hodge. Hodge. I don't know but 'tis, but I don't understand it.

From the New-York Courier. A LOOK AT THE STANDING ARMY. Who pays the Piper.

The reduction of the army in 1815, was put then and necessary for the national economy bowever hard it might bear on many individuals who had served their country from 16 to years The act for this reduction authoriz ed the retention of two Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals; but to gratify the avidity of favourites, and invigorate their political faith, and source the Virginia dynasty Messrs. Dahas and Munroe have imposed or their country a species of sinecures by brevets as the fullowing statement will elucidate Per year

2 Major Generals, with pay and emcluments, about do 4 Brigadier Generals, with bredolls 18,00 ver rankfas Major Generals, 1 Quarter Master General, 1 In-

spector and Adjutant General, a inspector and Adjutant General, rank Brigadier General,
5 Colonels, with brevet rank of
Brigadier Generals, pay as
Colonels, about dolls 7,500,
pay as Brigadier Generals.
6 Lieutenant Golonels with breyet rank of full Colonels, re-

ceiving full Colonels pay.

Majors, with brevet rank of full Colonels, and receiving

my as such.
7 Majors, with brevet rank of
Lieutenant Golonels, receiving pay as such.
Cap arus, brevet rank as Lieu-tenant Colonels, and receiv-

ing such pay: Cautains, brevet, and receiving full pay as Majors,

Total doils. \$35 20 Many of the foregoing brevet Officers, we never in a battle, and had only served one never in a pathe, and had only serve the or say years. The pay allowed to General Officers now in service, is equal to 2 Major Generals, 22 Brigadier Generals, Golonels, Majors and Captains in proportion—and the Staff fow in service is epical to the Staff of an error of the content.

MARYLAND GAZUTTE.

ANBAFOLTS, THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Pederal Republican Tickets.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE Col Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. Dr. William Marshall, Edward H. Calvert, COR, FREDERICK

Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney. John Leeds Kerr,

Allen Bowie.

Earthquakes. On the 2d February, a severe shock f an earthquake was felt at Lisbon & Madeira, a few minutes before one o'clock in the morning. At the latter ent, several churches and other build. ings sustained considerable injury; is the former, the damage done was not so great. On Sunday the 17th March, about 20 minutes past 12 o'clock in the day, a slight shock was feit in se veral towns in England.

The insolent interference of the go vernment of the United States with the approaching election of this state though unhappily not without a poral lel, cannot fail to be duly felt and resented by the good people of Maryland We allude to the order which was is ucd by the president of the United States to Col Armistead, to detach one hundred and twenty men from his gar rison at Fort M'Henry, to be station ed at Annapolis, during the coming election. That this movement was de liberately designed for an illegal and unjustifiable object is self evident, when it is considered that the works at An napolis had been previously condemned and were intended to be dismantled as unnecessary to the peace establishment and, as we are informed, the balance of troops left at Baltimore, to preserve in due order those extensive fortification ons, are sewer in number than the de tachment sent to this city! The intention which presided in issuing the order, is further manifested by the ex press application of some leading de magogues to the executive to send these roups hither to influence the election But without such collateral facts, a mounting as they do to full evidence of the allegation, whothat has common sense can believe that the soldiers were ordered here for the exclusive and bond fiele purpose of defending the place, or keeping the works in repair. mited extent of the peace establishment, and the dereliction of so many other more important and exposed points of our expanded frontiers, forbid the idea.

It has however so happened, that

from the unanticipated delay of march-

ing the troops, it is now too late to admit of their votes being received according to the common qualification of residence, if indeed in any case an enlisted soldier, who is under the most complete control of his officer, could be supposed entitled to or capable of exercising the right of suffrage. It is however certain, that they were not meant to be employed. The same perverseness in the officers of the corporation, which on former occasions permitted them to vote, and which most certainly has been relied upon in this instauce, may suffer itself again to be put in requisition. But, it is not improbable, nor at all irreconcileable with the goodly purpose formed at Washington, that these soldiers should overawe the voters and dictate to the freemen of the state who shall be their representatives. At any rate, we trust the executive of the state, vigilant and attentive to probable events, as it ought to be, will be found, when the season arrives, fully prepared to insure to the people the mestimable and dear-bought privilege of chusing their rulers. This bold attempt of the general government to ravish our liberties, preceded as it was by the attempt to smuggle democratic oters into federal counties, which has been so successfully counteracted before it was too late, but too plainly shows the nefarious lengths to which the wickedness of that abandoned party would fain carry it, and the necessity there is of a never failing vigilance, and the most prompt and strenuous exertions to curb and keep it under. No doubt the pimps of faction are chuckling with delight at the anticipated success of their schemes, and contidently count upon defrauding the federalists out of the right which their immense majority gives them, to hold the reins of government. They have sed up Mr. Blonroe, the doughty hero of Bladenshurg, with the notion, that he is to have the votes of this state. Contemptible illusion! Is it for this. that troops are ordered to be marched to Annapolis? Is it for this that vast sums of money are prodigally poured through the state? We know by whom

these tiphallowed projects of their affi-cacy, if they do not mean to forfielt that character, they have so well establish-ed, for a noble pride, which scorns and never fails to stake all against every attempt to deprise them, whether by fraud or by force, of their indefeasible rights. Let the contrivers of these more recent plots tremble, when they more recent plots tremble, when they recollect the flame of indignation which their bloody mobs in Baltimore kindled through every other part of the state.

"Whatever is, is right," seems to be

the doctrine of democracy; that is, whatever the administration thinks proper to do is justified by their one-sided system of optimism. To-day we see the People's Advocate in the hysterics because the federalists have put out the democratic register in chancery some two or three years ago, and the very next week it is announced that John S. Skinner is appointed post-mas ter in Baltimore, in the room of Charles Burrall, Esquire, removed. What a: the causes of complaint against M Burrall? Is he capable? Is he honest? Is he faithful to the constitution? Yes, he is all and even more than this; he is friendly. He is tolerant, and does not even know, in his official concerns, any political distinctions among men. The why is he put out?—Why, we will tell you why, and how too. We can now eccount for the incessant cry which as been kept up for some time past in the Advocate, about four rai persecuts on. It seems there was a snug profit able little slop shop business carried on during the war by this Mr. Skinner. under a patent-right from the adminiration, he being created a kind co to by the peace, it was found necessary to look out for something else, and the first object that presented itself was the post-office. However, recollecting that the post-master was so universally respected, and that a former attempt to get him out had failed, it was deemed prudent to try to dislodge him by re gular advances : accordingly the passions of the pub is are to be worked up to a proper degree of excitement by publications in the Advocate, and it incessantly rung in their ears that the tate executive Las turned all good republicans out of office, wherever they could get at them, and most wonderful to relate, have even had the hardihood to turn out the register in chancery. In this way is the cause managed before the public, fixing the attention of the people on the register's case, with out giving one solitary hint about the post-office. No, that is to be managed in another way, a private communication is made to the post-master general; he is told the Baltimore post-master is federalist; we will make a great noise about the register; we will publicly and loudly profess to condemn tederal persecution, purely on principles of political justice; and whilst public attention is rivetted to this particular subject, you can put out the federal post-master, and make the people believe it is done from the sheer love of justice and right, and not with a view to give a democrat an office, for what good republican cares about an office he cares for nothing but his country. The register's out! The register's out but mum!-not a word about the postmaster. "

We invite the attention of the people to the following extract from speech of Mr. Huger, a federal Member of Congress, against the \$1500

yearly salary. Before he sat down, Mr. Huge said, he would add, that he was perfectly aware, the stand he had made, in opposition to an increase and change of the per diem into a salary, (indeed t had been more than insinuated in the course of the debate) would be attribut ed to a desire of popularity, and an an ticipation of the popular effect it would probably have out of doors. He would not say that such feelings might not have had some influence on his mind and conduct, for he pretended not to be less fallible than those around him. But he could with justice, and in sober truth aver, that he was apposed upon principle to the measure, & more especially to the change of the per diem into a fixed salary; a system that, he was perfectly satisfied, would augment most enormously the power of executive influence, which no one, he belfeved, would deny, had increased, was increasing, and would be, if it was not already, placed by this new system beyond all control. Besides, convenient as he acknowledged such an addition to his pay, would be to himself at the present time, as well as to other gentlemen, yet when he recalled to mind the heavy taxes which had been or must be laid; the exorbitant tariff of duties on foreign importations, likely to be adopted; the large and unprece dented (at least in time, of protound peace) appropriations they were called up to make; the number of veterans who had lately been disbanded, and thrown pennyless upon the world; the heavy debt which had been incurred, and partially funded; the large out-standing demands not yet liquidated, A child might not guess out of the way, when he passed in review who had ever heard the name of the green of the \$0,000 dellar bribe to the that the proposed measure was green of the \$0,000 dellar bribe to the the manual of the desired manual of the community of the second manual of the community of the commun

cleman, for so expressing timself, he would repeat, he should be ashamed to return home and acknowledge that, under such circumstapees, and at the close of so bloody and expensive wan he had voted for, or even neglected to oppose an increase of pay to himself & to those who, like himself, represented to those who. like himself represented the good people of these United States on that floor, and consequently held the purse strings of the nation at their dis-

No. 111. To the Editor of the Maryland Gas zette.

My intention now is to say a few words on the subject of the pay allowed to the commander in chief. At May session, 1813, the General As sembly by law directed the appointment of two accountants, charged with the statement of all claims against the state for militia services. This law directed the governor and council to give to said accountants necessary instructions in what manner to settle and pass accounts, directed that there accounts should be reported to the governor and council for their revision, and that the governor should draw warrants for the amount of such claims when they had been revised by the governor and council. Every person must at once be sensible, that by this law an immense additional duty was imposed upon that department, and for the discharge of this duty not one cent of compensation was allowed. The duty too was not only laborious, but was very intricate. Our militia laws are very obscure, and it requires the talents of a judge to con-This duty being imposed upon the

executive, it was necessary for its members to acquaint themselves with the different provisions of the law, in order to ascertain who had claims on the -tate, and what was the extent of those claims. The provision of the act of 1812, (ch. 182, sec. 31) is in these words : "And be it enacted, That vieu the whole or any part of the mi ctia of this State shall be ordered ino actual service; they shall be subject or the rules and regulations of the aricles of war, and entitled to the same way and rations as troops in the service of the United States shall be en utled to receive." Now is it possible for any rational man to read this law and say that any part of the militia while in actual service, is entitled to no pay or rations? What part is re unired to serve gratis. The law declares that the whole shall be paid. How then could the executive, bound to decide according to this law, say hat any part should go unpaid. are to be paid, but some are to be paid nothing. Perhaps, indeed it might be made a question whether the strict leter of the law would not confine it to the privates; the word "troops" is not generally understood to embrace the officers. Besides, however, that this could never have been the intention of the legislature, no such construction is given to it by any person. On all hands it is acknowledged that pay is allowed to the soldiers as well as to the officers, and to the officers as well as to the soldiers The law says, that all in service shall be paid, and makes no exception, and vet it was a crime in the executive to execute the law, & not to make an exception in violation of the law. And what would have been the effect? Why, that the commander in chief, for all his military services, should go unpaid, while every other officer received pay; and yet more, that the compensation allowed to him for all the duties which the constitution & laws assigned to him, should be less than was allowed to a brigadier-general whenever he places himself at the head of his one brigade. Say, if you please, that the pay, in addition to the salary. was perhaps too much. This may be true, but be it remembered that this was the fault of the law, not of the executive. The executive was to decide according to the law, and could neither repeal nor alter it. Who then is to be plamed? Why a democratic legislature which passed the w.w. and which, at the time of passing it, happened to think that we should have a democrata governor to take the command. This is in truth the great grievance, not that the governor was to receive pay, but the people chose to have a federai governor at the time, if it had so hap pened that the governor for the time being had been a democrat, then there would have been no harm at all in his receiving the pay, and how cruel it would have been in any man, woman or child, to suppose that he was not entitled to it? Now let any man read this simple explanation of the business, and I defy him to say that the executive could have decided otherwise, without a violation of the law, according to which they were to decide. Having thus shewn that the decision was according to law, and the only decision which the executive was at liberty to give, I proceed next to place this sub-ject in another point of view, for the consideration of all learned judges who chuse to make a noise about spis pay-

mose of judge Hursil's own d been reversed? We happen some knowledge of one of his one, (not to speak of numeros ons (not) to peak of numers an exposition of the law hird depitive as houses etitized in an act which under Dury him mitted not to proceed from minutes—a decision which are to ridicule and contemps by the act of the act very learned and well paid judge gave this most outrageous delightines of at liberty to sign, a far which men of as much integrity perhaps too ee much intelligate himself are called "peculators," because of a decision which for purposes, he may chuse to represent erroneous one. Now will the an of this democratic meeting erroneous described an of this democratic meeting erroneous or the second service and the second service and the second service and the second service servi an of this democratic meeting as the members of the executive of land were under greater obligation expound correctly the law relative litia claims, than a judge of the preme court of the United States derstand and explain correctly law of treason? Or that any podecision that could have been upon a pay-roll, was so monst outrageous, as the attempt by learned judge to convict of trea man well known to him, and of w integrity, uprightness of intention

But we are given to understand the payment of this pay-roll was only an act of "peculation," but nothing of the kind ever before heard of like it in Maryland. It w be no difficult thing to enumerate ny instances of money being di from the treasury without being thorised by law. But there area among us old enough to remen that some years ago, a similar ch to that which Mr. Duvall's me brings against gov. Winder, was against judge Davall himselt, and charge was, in the opinion of the p himself, of such a nature, that he himself, of such a nature, that he employed nearly a whole year, at a vast expense of pen, ink and pe in proving to the good people of a large land that the payment of a large of money to him by the executiv that day was not "a new specie peculation authorised by that b and practiced upon the public tre ry." What would judge Duvall I thought, if at that time a string b solutions had been given to the wi charging himself with peculation, having the name of Levin Wir signed to them? Precisely wha would have thought of nov. Winder such conduct, he must admit that

usefulness, he would not venture

imate a doubt.

Winder has a right to think of his But these people are vastly alar because money has been draws or the treasury for services rendered. rendered in obedience to the law. the constitution. They cannot en the thought, it would seem, that t who have rendered services sh be paid for them, or that any me should be drawn out of the tres unless in strict conformity to law. had they forgotten the enormous once paid to gen. Wilkinson wit the colour of legal authority? they forgotten the payment of 50 dollars to John Henry for a disclos by which it appeared that he him who was thus rewarded out of the sury of the nation, Bad been enga civil war in this country? Now if people had been so anxious for people's interests, and so willing reprodute every species of pecula how did it happen that they could nothing to say about these and m other enormous and unauthorised penditures of the public money? haps the men who had been guilt all this conduct were unworthyof notice-No, because this meeting also into consideration the condu these very men and it was resol that the measures of those who this 60,000 dollars to John He who planged the nation into a war w it was utterly unprepared for it, it ed our credit, involved us is a be public deht, imposed upon us most pressive taxes, and have now incres their own salaries, were " wise, and dignified, calculated to promot best interests at home, and exalt character abroad." And they resolt moreover, that "we liad been well munerated for all our past privation And what, I pray you could not authors of such resolutions resolutions resolutions resolutions resolutions and praise of the men who have the dis sal of them?

A PLAIN MAN Prince-George's county, April 30, 1816.

For the Margland Gazette.
A writer in the "People's Advoca has undertaken to give us " the h tures which mark the characters the federalists and republicans

g and since the war jus permitted described. They redese by we doubt to sack redress by a we such never had been at that it was wrong in sariest; that it was wrong must be units its fortunes to mits its fortunes to france, from whom we had isvery species of insult as well isvery species of insult as well and who was aiming at the insult the world; that it was wrong to go to war when ins exposed and doffinceless at the in 1805 and 5 called in the

language for redress from ded themselves to support the the same persons who we were If the federalists justified all it ins louarailes justined all sit, they could not complain so if some of them. Well, who I is merchants who settade with est Indies had been exposed to interruption and vexation They all on the government for protec and on the government for protect trade. And now pray, what it rade. And now pray, what it rais given to this call by our cament? Why they passed an am, which put an end to all trade; Mr England only voxed and disperment deprived us of the sertiants not to applaud this! Who basely conspired a division the states, and appointed a convenat Hartford for the express puras earrying it into effect ?" Isrer-The author knows this to Als-No such plan was formed.

repression was called to devise

ml for arresting a course of mea-milterly subversive of all the objects

in their opinion the most ef

which the constitution was formed. solies published by that conven-isone of the ablest state papers published in that country. recommending, it reprobated vio-So far from proposing a division therates it opposed it, and more will in a time of war. It recomby hwful means. It proposed al roms in the constitution, but these stions were to be made only in a estitational way. But who are they to pate so much about the Hartford tion? Why the same men who Ital you of the patriotism of Pennmin, although there have been in a the two insurrections—the same and appointed Albert Gallatin sein of the treasury, minister, &come he acted as secretary at one of a meetings of the whiskey, insured; and the same men too, who tell stat Smon Snyder is a patriot, and tile a rice-president, although he ment of the court of the U States Merastring of queries, just like the writer asks, if there be no the party whose every exertion has a directed to the country's good in the new, we suppose must be the erats; and how kind it would been in this writer just to have tu what exertions they have made the common good. Same people the therateful as to deny that any have been heaped upon the my by the democrats; and nobo haver been so good as to tell u ey were. To be sure as thi in tells us, they were the people adecised the war, and by so doing what the country in great distress that the public debt, rendered ne ary heavy taxes, and destroyed th thousands of our fellow citizen these were laudable exertion And now, people of Mary your votes to people who hav

Who underwent all the privation wir without murmuring or realist why just nobody, either dealing or federal, and it is moreover that such of the democrats a and such of the democrate and reverse by the war, complaine who were not sufferers, but those of the war, and all such as the army cores, and all such as made fortune as well as we, they did not murmur. It was and why should they? the in that war gloriously su the rights and independence motr, repelled aggression, &c., for an answer to this question by James Madison; and for the

to his gallant flight from the at Bladensburghi ha destion for us, and answer a. If any body it must be or anitary commanders, our Dea

rices where and perseverant protects freedom of commerce of powers in Europe, most perseverant powers in Europe, most persever in Europe and freedom of the freedom of the