MARYLAND GAZETTET

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DAY 16.

Federal Republican Tickets. ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. FOR OURCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Rebert Hart.

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

FOR FREDERICK Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney.

John Leeds Kerr, Allen Bowie. FOR CAROLINE.

William Potter, George Reed.

TOR KENT. Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. FOR CECIL. Dr James Scanlan,

James Janney.

"A News paper Reader," will be attended to.

In a season of tranquillity many things are done and said that pass without the animadversion due to their importance. Hence it is, that the tyrannical and intolerant conscription, proposed by the friends of the administration, at the last session of congress, seems to have excited scarcely a sensation in Maryland. But as those very men are now meddling with its interior and local concerns, it is incumbent upon us to look a little more parrowly into their merits and demerits, before we sanction their system of government, and agree that their creatures and dependents shall govern us and the state. This is the period to act with circumspection, for after the next election, if we now fail in our duty, we shall have no other to perform, but that of eternal submission in slavery to those very ty-

We do not at present mean to speak of the conscription deliberately proposed by colonel Monroe to congress, before the close of the war; for bad as it was, it might have seemed a tender mercy compared with the form in which it was revived lately 'This plan, as formally reported to the senate, pro-

1st. That the executive of the United States might call out the militia, withput the consent or interference of the governors of the several states;

2d. That every person, who being galled by this means into service, should fail to muster, should be considered and punished as a deserter.

3d. That if he were a friend, or other person conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, the officers of the regiment might pay, to the amount of four hundred dellars, for a substitute, and levy it upon his property, if he possessed a sufficiency; but if he did not possess enough for that purpose, theu, notwithstanding his religious scruples, he might be arrested and compelled to do any other duty, not strictly military, about the camp-such perhaps as butchering the cattle, rubbing down the horses, cleaning the officers boots, cooking, waiting upon them at table, and every other species of servile and degrading drudgery.

That this law did not pass at the last session of congress affords no encouragement to hope that it will not pass at some future time not distant; for most assuredly the leaders of the party at Washington have not abandoned their despotic intentions. Tho' twice defeated, by perceverance they will ultimately succeed.

After it passes, the whole of the male part of the religions Society of Priends, between the ages of 18 and 45, will be absolutely compelled to pay more than the purchase money of a negrostave, if the individual have so much property, or be reduced to an humiliation more menial and degrading by far than the lot of a negre under the lash of an upstart master.

At the same time, the condition of that very large and respectable portion of the community, whose moral habits

and bodily strength do not admit of their becoming soldiers, will be amplitys ingly forced into the ranks, and marched into Canada, or Spanish America, whenever the evil passions and crooked policy of administration may blow into a flame the already glowing animosity of our rulers.

Even Ruonaparte was more compassionate than this favourite law. He made some exceptions to his conscription, and it is believed, that he paid some respect to irreversible points in the peculiar religion of his subjects. But Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe ar rogate what no human authority is competent to-the control of conscience and religion. Their plans convert into the slaves & menials of soldiers, those whose impressions of reverence and obedience to their God will not permit them to become soldiers.

A stand must be made against men who do not blush to spatronize such enormities; and we trust all who abhor tyranny, as well as those who are the objects of it, will feel the necessity of union and peaceable exertion to prevent its agents from gaining their ambitious aims at the nest election.

What an admirable opportunity the democrats in congress, by voting themselves something more than twelve dolars per day of the people's money. have given Judges Duvall and Johnson of Prince George's county, for calling another mering, and making out another long string of resolutions about a king money from the public treasury. It is much to be hoped that these two potent and wise gentlemen will not deeline embracing it.

The prospects of the farmers of the United States, tho at present gloomy, are likely to be mide more so by our markets being overflowed with many of the principal articles of consumption, by large shipments from Ireland; where, as appears from the following extract from the Democratic Press, the prices are so low, that if the farmers of that country dispose of their produce in their own markets, they cannot pessibly pay their rents. Thus chounstanced they are compolled of necessity to expert abundantly to this country in which, it is said, they can afford to under-sell our own an ive husbandmen. and still make for themselves landsome profits. Such is the lamentable state to which an unwise and profligate administration has reduced this country, which could once supply a great portion of the people of the Old World with grain, and many other of the necessaries of life, on terms advantageous to ourselves, and satisfactory to them, that we now find the very people, whom the democrats but a short time ago talked &c. offering for sals, in our own markets, on terms more reasonable than can be procured of our own industrious citizens, wheat, potatoes, bacon, beef, pork and butter. Cargoes of several of those articles have already been announced as having arrived; and in a late paper, printed some distance from New-York, the farmers in the neighbourhood, who are in the habit of attending the market in that city, are advised to send on their butter immediately, as vessels ladened with that article were daily expected there from

EXTRACT.

" By a letter from Cork, we learn that it is impossible to collect the rents on account of the uncommon low price of provisions. Farmers are either permitted to give up their leases, or sent to gaol for their rent. Some idea of the price of provisions may be formed from the following facts. The government of Great Britain made their last contract for fresh beef at three half pence per pound, not quite two cents and a quarter; our fresh beef averages at least bix times as much ! Pork, at the last Gork dates, was half a guinea per the one hundred weightit is selling at twelve dollars, that is five times as much! Wheat was selling attwoshillings and six pence per bushel, equal to fifty-five cents—here it is at three times the price. Oats, barley, butter, &c. are in the same proportion. Let our farmers ponder on these important facte,"

For the Margland durette.

Some time ago, it was said to have een the uniform determination of the udges of election in Annapolis, that all who were the residents of this place, when they went into the army, should be entitled to vote, and note other. If this be the case, how did it happen, that the sommanding officers here were permitted to vote? They were not racidents of Annapolis, when they entered into the service, but were sent here by their superiors-Upon what principle, can any body inform, were they allow-The same reasons which ed to vote? prove, a soldier not entitled to vote, will with equal force to officers. They have no residence, and can acquire none, because they do not come columnarily, and must go away whenever they are ordered. It was said too, that if a soldier had a family residing here the legal period, he was considered entitled to a vote. Now I can only say, that if the judges over gave such a decizion, they must be greater eapheads than they were ever supposed. Is a soldier more of a freeman or less subject to martial law if he has a family than if ne is without one? Or is there any part of the constitution which says that a mun's family can in any way encrease his constitutional rights or secure for him privileges which he cannot secure to himself? If this be correct, then a soldier, because he is not treeman, has greater political rights, than he could have had it he had been all the time a freeman. The residence of a free men's family, in the county in which he himself cannot have a constitutional residence, will not entitle him to vote in that county.

For the Margland Gazetts.

We see in the democratic prints a great flarl of abuse of the federalists of end thing, however I am satisfied that their opposition to our rule, a does not proceed from a love of ofnee. My reason for thinking so most satisfy any corson that I am correct. If other was their object, why they have nothing to do but to call themselves democrats. praise our great men, and then they will be appointed to office in preference o the eldest democrat. We used to be tobi, that the federalists were for a monarchy, and this because old John nis wrote a book in praise, it was said, of the British constnution-Re was a federalist and a menarchist, and so of course all federalists were monarchiets. But oid John Alams, turn ed about and recauted every thing that he had ever said or done, except hibools, which he still admired, and then he was called a petrict and a true American, his book in praise of the contitution of England netwithstanding. confess when I hered the democrats cise old Adams at men a rate as they did a few years ago, it surprized me. But what has since happened has surprized me more. John Cuincy Adams pproved of all the wicked measures of his father administration, and as long 'he remained a federalist, was a tory a a monorchist and anstocrat. But ier a time John Quincy Adams found out on which side his bread was but tered, and manting an office he sudden-ly approved of embango in the and the other measures of Josferson's administration. And so John Quincy Adams, although an enemy to his country, if the democrats are to be believed, has been appointed minister to Russia, minister to Glient, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and minister to England. Elbridge Gerry, while old Adams was president, was a bitter federalist, and went to France, as he said Limself, to support Mr. Adams' about starving to death by embargoes, administration-But Gerry wanted an office, and so be changed his politics. end then the democrats first effected him governor, and afterwards vice-pre-sident of the United States. Oliver Wolcott was a federalist, and while a federalist was charged by the democrats with having plundered the public treasury, but now Oliver is become a good patriot, and must be a governor, If the democrats can make him one and Samuel Dexter too, another of Adams' cabinet, is fit for governor also, and the democrate piefer him to any democrat in Massachusetts, although he insists upon it that he is no democrat either. A number of others might be named. All this may be very right. but then I have a notion that as many of the leading federalists of former times, and among them some who voted for all the obnoxious laws which passed during Adams' administration, are now democrats, if it be right to put them in office, it must be wrong

> and votes. I judge also, that no man has a right to accuse those who remain federalists of a wish to get into office, because every body must see that if this was their object, they have nothing to do but to turn democrats, and then they would be appointed to office of course

to abuse other federalists for their acts

PEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATI-

Denton, Tuesday 7th May, 1816,
Agreeably to previous notice, a large
and respectable number of the Federal Republicans of Caroline county convened, this day, at the Court House in Republicans of Caroline county conven-od, this day, at the Court House in Denton, for the purpose of taking into-consideration the propriety of selecting multiplied by two hundred and eighteen the

two gentlemen to be recommended to the federalists generally as candidates for Electors to elect the senate, and four other gentlemen as candidates, for the house of Delegates of Maryland Cant Thomas Goldsborough, wal cal-

Joseph Richardson, appointed Sectify The object of the meeting being ful ly explained, the following resolutions

were unanimously agreed to, Resolved, That it is expedient to belect two on a ,h and qualified charac ters, to be recommended to the Federal Republicans generally, as candidates for Electors, to elect the nest Serfute

Resolved, That four persons of like character be recommended as delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the ability and integrity of William Potter and Mr. George Reed, we recommend them as electorial candidates.

Resolved, That having entire confdence in the ability and integrity of Messis, Matthew Driver, Win. M. Donald, Samuel Culbreth, & James Houston, we recommend them as delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland

Resolved unanimously. That we will use every honourable excrtion in support of the election of the characters thus selected.

Resolved. That the aforegoing pro ceedings be signed by the chairman, & attested by the "coretary, and that a copy be sent to the Editors of the People's Monitor, the Baltimore Tele graph, and the Meryland Gazette, for publication,

Thomas Geldsborough, Chairman. Joseph Richardson, Sporttary.

From the Hadson Whiz DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

During the war, cannon balls were manufa-tured at Rome, in the Western District, and ran ported to Sichet's Harbour by the way o train ported to Score is Massach purchased at Pict-burg and transported by the way of Philadelphia, New-York and Albany, to Massach Per all bright, pertecly right. Now, ourng the last season, this same economical overnment has paid for the workmarning barely for raising frames and male grough beareds, THIRIT-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, for covering the two unfinished copys at Sackett's Halbour 11. Can it be I but hash t It is all right

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. Mr. Meanwell's statement of his contribu-tions for the support of Mr. Madison's Go-vernment for the year ides: Direct tax on his house worth 2000 dollars, Shot tax being a grocer,

Purnituie iax, Warch tax 365 pounds of brown sugar, duty 5 conts per 15 2 ndo of Hyson or Young Hyson, 64 cents. 10 gallons molasses, 10 cents duty, reoths, confer, to do do. 20 gallens of spirite, 50 do do. see dellars worth of cloathing, averoge duty, So jercent 10 dellars worth of foreign fruit, 40

per cent, 10 dollars worth of spices, 40 per cent. duty, t pair of boots and 3 pair of shoes, i liat, 80 co. candles, duty 3 cents,

Dollars 183 95 Thus it oppears, that a plain man in midng circumstances, contributes in one year, taxes to government, the enormous sum of NE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE DOLL ARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS Taxes which have been rendered necessary by the enormously HIGH SALARIES and other WASTEFUL EXTRAVAGANCE of Mr

Madison's administration
Fellow-citizens!-The sample here given you of the manner in which your money is filched from you, and the uses to which it is applied, shows you have completely your pre-sent rulers have falsified their promises. Like all other demagogues, they have endeavoured by specious professions of superior patriotism and public virtue, to delude the people, to en-able themselves the better to trample on their rights and pick their pockets.

From the Troy Post NOTE WELL!!!-The amount of the National Debt is ascertained to be about one

The amount of the national debt divided to each soul in the U. States, is twenty-one dol-

lars forty three cents.

A family of eight members must contribute towards the payment of the interest of the national debt, every year the sum of ten dollars

twenty-four cents.

The ordinary expenses of government, as estimated by Mr. Secretary Dallas in his report. establishment, and bot including the interest of the public debt, nor the definition of 1815, is nine million six hundred and twenty eight thousand and six hundred and sixty-nine dol-

This is only paying the interest of the public debt and not paying one cent of the principal; and this does not include your state, county, nor town tax ! !

ECONOMY !!! There are two hundred and eighteen senators and congressmen in the present session, who by a law of the present congress are allowed one thou and five hundred dollars salary, which

one thousand we numbered durars stary, when amounts yearly to three hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars.

The first congressional salary year ended on the third of Marab, when members were entitled to one thousand five hundred dollars each. This session of congress will probably common fitty days after that time, and by a liberal construction of the law by the astorney general (who is one of the "people's friends") Members are entitled to the further and, of

Take the amic number of day andred and forty, at his dollars detalizes over had over that an being multiplied by the hundred to as above. It amounts to [exclusive of the

as above. Ivamounts to exclusive of the veiling fees), one hundred and relative thousand one hundred and reserved dollar lance two hundred and twenty of the one hundred and righty.

Thus, at one view, we see how our place of the session of a democratic congress based this country TWO HOUNDRED & TWY TY OTHOUSAND ONE HUNDRE AND EIGHTY DOLLARS more than congress of Federalists would have cost

tellow-cuizens! Laok we beserch you the enormous and growing expenses of a public servants. You cannot, consistently in your ideas and professions of economic more men whose rapacity tannot be satisfied

From N Y. Ev. Post of the 21th at LOOK AT IT FAIRLY.

All calculations bitherto made, on the sal All calculations of the solutions and the sile of members of enigress, suppose that the sile of members of enigress, suppose that the sile of members and the solutions hereafter will average four mombas cause they have hitherto done so, but each cause they have miniette has already appeared, since the passage of the fell to enable us to pronounce with a me bil, to enable us to pionounce with a non-certainty, that two months will be much see er the truth, than four Witever religit the indecent butty with which m vent members of congress, have already tal themselves off, leaving a bare quorum to the business, white an immense number important friendures begun yet remain unfind.
d. will be at no loss to foretell that in fee not a day, not an hour will be passed at Was ington neyond what cannot possibly be avoided. So, that I rejeat, two months will nearer the length of a session, than for, hitherto supposed. I am not singular in to opinion. I have heard the same expressed some of the most intellegent man in this oplain. I have heard the same expressed some of the most intelligent men in this chand of the opposite party. Here is a meni of congress then receiving his lifteen hand of the opposite party. Here is a meni of congress then receiving his lifteen hand of lars besides six dollars for every twee miles both ways, averaging two howdred a lifty-one dollars, that is to say, revenuen hidred and lifty-one dollars for eight weeks heave him all the rest of the case him all the rest of t dred and fifty-one donest precignt weeks leave him all the rest of the year to at end to own corferens. Why it is an estate for so men it would buy a little form. Who wo not be a republican member of congress Seventer bundred and fifty-one dollars for its

From the Connecticut Courant.

"They don't mind it, they are used to replied a clown to one who reproved him skinning his fels a ive. Nor is this about without a parallel. However it may be w respect to cels, the history of the human scies abundantly shows that a people, once it

cies and nature, shows that a people, once it ingly alive to oppression of eyen the small degree, may be brought by use, to sach a ordination of torpor, as to bear to be almost an endelive without wriggling or complaint. We might mention a goodly number of stauces in ancient and modern times; there is no need of gathering example if alicead, there we have the noint so death. sbroad, since we have the point so clear, ustrated at home. What people every niore jealous of oppression than were the A ricans in former times? The British gots ment, to which they were subjects, wrongt imposed triting daties upon a few art their commerce. They resisted even to be and threw oil their allegiance. Afterd had come to be an independent nation, it were jealous of their own rulers in theextr especially in regard to the card na article taxation. They were fearful of giving the ven a limited and obviously neces ary po of the pure, lest they should abue it, vain did the congress of the old confedera in their pressing need, ask for the power laying a five per cent, tax upon foreign impartations; the people denied them far fear would make an ill use of the revense. Day the eight years of Washington's administration, such was the Jealousy of misapple on of the people's money, that a fabicated port of his having drawn upon the treat for his quarterly may before the quitter the eels as yet had lost no part of their st they nevertheless felt makey sore. I were no internal taxes at all; and Mr. Ha were no internal taxes at all; and Mr. Ha ton had given it as his opinion, that the rage tax upon imposts ought not ordinal exceed about eleven per cent. Yet man the people recognition of the people recognition.

the people, prompted by intercendent and you do, cried out aloud it oppression.

In the storm, administration of Mr. At the pockets of the people for the first were stightly touched. There was also fet two millions, and several other time taxes of different names; all which were taxes of different names; all which were for the purpose of meeting the then estimated for the purpose of meeting the then estimated for the purpose of meeting the then estimated for the purpose of the complete state of the complete for the purpose of the p dignation, what outrage us clare bitter revilings and fets ful curses. He successioned 4 how the public product dittical anathema upon the rulers of law and how their oppressive measures were standing theme of invective and repeat the neatten years.
It is all matural enought. At that the

It is all natural enough. At that time eels were not used to being skinned slife, were so till of feeling that a small purmate them squirm. But now, beginning the used to it, they scarcely mind it all injury possible shape, permanent takes, cessive and enormous taxes, raises that eyear willightnud a great number of familiar powder and dost; all these begin to be with an autonishing anathy, which that powder and dist, all these begin to the with an astonishing apathy, which there will he fully prepared to lie down to be like the camel. The knowing one are unapprized of this strange feature by he nature, mor will they lose the alreading have gained. Ever, hereafter under our text or another, will they lay on taxes full extent of the nation's ability. It was crease their powers it will full their potential in the latest and it will keep, the people as humble as strong assistance that down under his a strong assistance will be the poofle as humble as a strong assistance when down under his a

Salemi May SALEM STILL FEDERALE
Yesterday our election of Rasassis
Turns took place, and we have the sain
on of announcing to our feeleral biothers
the sains that after a hard contest of the
the seal and perioverance of the filter
of Balent were rewarded with a project
ty by Electing these WHOLE TIERS

Warking had poisoned from Judgery was my fewhorn Warkins purchased any pois had purchased any end seme nux vomica. District and seme nux vomica with a in, who stated that he boil is man but could not tell his field, but said he gave the tagog (which is yet alive) and Watkins was advi eathen up and examined, farifying the minds of the Eis own character. Acco this own character. According to 5th inst. fourteen phy at the graves. The body of the graving de annined, the stomach into a house, who that there was a consideration in the stomach, which ic in the stomach, which the physicians reported the consistence of the common of the three oldrek the next makes as the modern of his hour and a half was for your 20 reds from his hour levelserhief to a small out. indicerchief to a small but of its body, and his hands or tans proceeded to examine ras occasioned by vegetabl

> aths were also occasione taths were also occasione that Watkins. Mr. W lef a still-born child a fe m her death.

At Editors of the Fed Sen and Baltimore If you so far aid the cause ment the following a few pr. asit possibly may prove the ingle of the ingle of light of the ingle about 38 years of age, yell work out before; her two at 22 years old, and Bidd Is ther woman named Han The hasband of Betty an William was a considerable when the betty don't was for me, when their door was for the ind but marks of blood mergh silent, was suffici the croel hands they had t able exertion has been bet without effect. The has used great exertion wheliess creatures to rega adferent gangs, as formate and helpless wor the friends of liberty and enstates, it is hoped.

From the Newburyp SPOT ON THE As the present unusu the Son excites consi in some, and fearful latters, you may oblig ering the tollowing The spots which appe more frequent at so there; but there is he jear when more not be seen by th ector. They vary opperance; sometir of than the Sun itsel mems to be cons gertraordinary, be er than usual; and hy be considered a

the they are often

by the naked eye

fonetimes they dis

ist others they h months; during generally been erect of the Sun. in peral opinion of ast and of immense also more of the man of the be much lar in type or the in, so as to be kr