the political world, is Hany thing you please, sir." The people think by proxy; they get opinions ready manufactured at a democratic press. But this is not the on y reason why they have been deluded into the belief that ours was a glorious treaty. The revolution in our political affairs was so sudden, and the alarm just before the treaty was made, so great, that the whole party was thrown into utter despair. The treaty made was so much better than their despondent hearts looked for, that they were very ready to think it a glorious one. I believe it honourable only in comparison of the one the party had resolved in their alarm to accept.

The administration remind me of the delighted Indian who was punished for stealing an axe. He said exultingly, that he had received thirty nine lashes, and come off clear. The fox too, thought he had made a most glorious escape from the trap, though he left his tale behind him. In this point of view and no other, our escape by the boasted treaty is a glorious one. Though we have contracted an immense national debt ; lost many a gallon of precious blood; been bullied out of some of our important rights, and relinquished every thing for which we began the contest, yet huzzi! we are not total by ruined! we have made our escape, a glorious escape! We have made a treaty, an excellent treaty; The democrats will not acknowledge now, the consternation and despair they were in before the treaty. But they were alarmed and had the greatest reason to be. Every triend of his country was alarmed for her fate then, and will always have cause to be white democratic land-lubbers are at the helm of government, steering upon quicksands, whirlpools and rocks .--I was anxious and alarmed for the fate of my country. I endeavoured to render her some service in two campaigns, and had two brothers in her service, who rode out the whole storm of war. I say the democrats were excessively alarmed, but I believe it was more on account of their popularity and their offices, than their country. We commenced the war with England when she was contending with a mighty foe and we had omnipotent Napoleon to aid us, but soon this great dragon, this idol of democratic worship, this main pillar of our hopes gave way, and the British throne was propped and strengthened by the accession of powerful allies. The empire of France, which till now encumbered the energies of Britain, which pressed upon her gigantic limbs like Etna on Enceladen at length exploded, and the giant was let loose upon

mankind. Bonaparte, who Madison thought was created like another Hercules to destroy the huge sea-monster. England, did but serve to consummate herglory, by presenting a field of suitable amplitude for the display of her military greatness. Such was the nation with which we had to contend, without an ally upon earth .-A nation from which we had a right to expect every injury which hate and cruelty could project and power inflict : a nation which had victorious armies, idle and at command in Europe, whose fleets burthened every sea, & monopolized the winds and waves; a nation incapable of being controled by the exhortations of justice, softened by the tears of humanity, or intimidated by the menaces of power; a nation, in short, which had the will and apparently the power to accomplish any thing. Yet Mr. Madison and the democrats were not afraid of this nation! nor were they scared at the Bladensburg race, I suppose!

Yes, Mr. Madison stood aghast! his hair rose up like Macbeth's at the sight of Banquo's ghost; his knees smote each other like Belleshazzar's when he saw the spectral hand writing upon the wall "thou art weighed in the balance & found wanting!" What treaty would not appear glorious to him now? A treaty would seem to him like a reprive. Therefore the administration and the people call our treaty a glorious one : It was vastly lucky, I own, but so far only it was glorious.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean squadron to

Port-Mahon, March 7, 1816.
6 On the 25th of February some men from, the squadron had permis sion to go on shore; while among themseives they became noisy and quarrelsome, bur with no one except their shipmates. Their noise soon attracted the attention of the guard. who came in and attempted to car-

ry shem to the guard-house, which he independence of an American tar justly resented ; but resistance was useless against the bayonets of a savage guard ; some of the men who were wounded, retreated to the totel, where our officers resorted immediately upon seeing them, and hearing of the disturbance, Midshipmen Sharp, Moore, and Mr. Terry, (Master of the Ontario) with some of our officers, went out intending to deter these midnight assasins from their horrid intentions; but their presence served only to increase the fury of the Spanish guard; who had by this time driven the sailors nearly down to the hotel but the landlady had shut the door and concealed the key. After ar riving at the house, expecting the door again to be opened, they suffer ed the guard to come up; upon declaring themselves to be American officers, the Spanish Lieutenant gave orders to charge upon them. Mr. Moore, in attempting to make his escape, was knocked down with a musket and-stabbed; and while crying for mercy the lieutenant stepped up and run him through; when he expired immediately. Mr. Terry was stabbed in the side, thigh, and arm, but is on the recovery. The other officers escaped unhurt; some of the men were severely wounded, but none killed. In honour to the memory of this valuable officer, his remains were committed to the grave on the 27th, in the handsomest manner"

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

In a part of our last impression an error of importance occurred, which we beg the reader to correct-in the 60th line, 1st column, third page, for ' fifteen or sixteen thousand dol lars," read " fifteen or sixteen hundred

Tederal Republican Tickets. For the Second Congressional District John C. Herbert.

For Members of the Assembly. Thomas Hood, Brice J Worthington, Jacob Franklin, jun. Charles W. Hanson.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. Charles S Ridgely, Daniel Murray.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. Francis M. Hall, Edward H. Calvert.

TOR FREDERICK Major John Graham, Roger B. Tancy.

John Leeds Kerr, Allen Bowie.

FOR CAROLINE. William Potter, George Reed.

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

James Janney.

Dr. William Marshall having de clined being considered as a candidate for the office of elector of the senate, in Prince-George's county, in consequence of his protracted ill-health, the federal republican meeting, held on the 20th instant, has recommended FRANCIS M. HALL, Esquire, in his place.

It is an old remark, that the evils of war are felt long after the peace is made. To the late war, the observati on applies with more than ordinary force. The bankruptcy of the treasury and of the banks was an unavoidable consequence of the rash and unprepared hostilities the party at the head of affairs took upon themselves to commence. But though it is long since they have thought proper to terminate them, without obtaining any one point for which they were undertaken, it has not proved so easy to terminate the burthen of taxes, or bring money again into circulation. Paper and rage indeed we have in profusion, and it is all we have got or are soon likely to obtain. The idea of the banks being able to return, in any ascertainable time, to the payment of specie, is farcical. This can never ba done whilst the exchange with foreign countries remains so hea vily against us, and which operates as so much premium for exporting the precions metals.

But although the great men at Washington could not have been mistaken about this; they nevertheless have pass ed a law requiring specie to be paid for all taxes, duties and debts, payable to the United States, after the 20th of next l'ebruary. How it is to be paid, or whence obtained, when there is little or none to be found any where, the Lord of Oxford knows. But if the citizen cannot obtain it even by paying a very heavy premium for it, that will not content the tax gatherer; he will follow the law and his orders, and proceed to advertise and sell. The time is now about eight months & an half off. but come it must, and will, and it behoves all to keep it in view, in order that those who can, may prepare to surmount the evil. At present the farmer knows the difficulty and the sacrifice with which he makes his purchases at Baltimore, with the bank paper that virculates in his neighbourhood, and from this he will be at no loss to judge what advantage the shavers will extort before they will agree to indulge him with an exchange of such precious commodities as gold and silver, for the same paper with which he cannot purchase store goods with-

out a deduction. After bringing the evil of deprecia tion so wantonly upon the country, it might seem difficult to assign a reason for thus unseasonably requiring the people to pay taxes in specie. Nothing is more certain than the true cause of the conduct of these worthy patriots. After creating the most enormously large and ruinous bank that ever was conceived, since banking was a trade under pretext of its paying specie, and not paper, like the other banks-some mode must be fallen upon to supply it with specie, to enable it to keep up the show of paying specie. As usual the people were therefore to be oppressed for the benefit of these speculators, who expect to profit by the bank, and for whose benefit it was set agoing. Thus the people are to pay specie for their taxes, which, as they are collected, are to go into this monstrous bank, thence to pass into the pockets of the crew that invented it; and if it return at all into circulation, it will be sold off again to the people to pay their taxes, at a ruinous advance for paper money. If this be not a cruel refinement in extortion and oppression, we know not of what they consist.

Whilst their constituents are left to struggle with the heavy list of taxes imposed upon them, it was rather too much that congress should vote themselves a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, let them sit ever so short a time, exclusive of the extravagant travelling expenses they are allowed, and which amount to perhaps thirty dollars a day in some instances Very pretty Republicans they must be, who can thus sport with money they had no right to give themselves, as they have done. Who would not struggle hard to be a member of congress upon such terms. The people elect them to make laws for the welfare and prosperity of the community, and instead of studying those objects exclusively, they vote more money into their own pockets!! This iniquitous conduct truly deserves severe and public reprobation.

COMMUNICATED.

In federal times what a deal of noise we heard about high salaries, and how many promises were made to us, that if the democrats were in power, they should be reduced. All this, notwithstanding during the last session of congress, and while the country is ground down with taxes, a large addi-tion is made to the pay of the members of congress. This to be sure, for a demoeratic congress, and a democratic president, is rather extraordinary. And now, what apology is made for it?
Why, say some of the truth loving democratic editors, federalists voted for it. This is true indeed-Some of them seem to have thought that as the peo ple's money would be squandered away it might as well be given to congress men, as expended in corruption and bribery But what will the democrate say to this?" Were they afraid of the quantering of pur democratic rulers Will they offer such an apology for the

the imposition which is attempted to be practised upon the people in regard to the vote of the two parties upon this subject. They have set down the names of each member, and the way in which he voted, and have told us too what were their politics. And in doing this, they have ranged on the federal side men who never were federalists. Randolph is set down as a federalist: Sheffey is called a federalist; and not to mention others, Judge Nelson of Virginia, is for this particular. purpose fashioned into a federal man. This now is one of "the arts of able It was supposed that the peoeditors." ple would make no inquiry whether all were federal who were set down as federalists, and thus the he would pass as truth.

Now who proposed this bill? Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky. Is he a federalist? Who was one of its warmest advocates? Mr. Speaker Clay, who is certainly no federalist. Who "approved" of the bill? President Madison, who had it in his power to have defeated the hill if he had thought proper. And yet we are told by these people, that it is entirely the fault of the federalists, that this bill for giving increased pay to the members of con gress was passed. And these people never attempt to deceive us, not they.

ONE.

For the Maryland Gazette What is this you tell us, Mr. Printer, about Irish potatoes, and pork, and beef, and hutter, being brought from Ireland and sold in our markets for less than our own people ask for them? What, these very people, whom we were to starve by embargo laws, able to supply our markets with the articles which it was said they could get only from us, and for the want of which, we were to have insurrections all over Ireland? And if this be the case, how foolish was it in our administration to punish our own citizens so cruelly under the pretence of punishing the peo-ple of other countries? But what is to pecome of this nation? Every day things seem to be getting worse and worse—we lay heavy taxes upon the necessaries of life, which are to be paid by the farmers and labouring classes of people, for the encouragement of our own manufacturers, and this too when we are deprived of the markets to which we formerly sent our wheat and other produce, and now every thing which the farmer can make for sale, is to be brought to this country from other places, and of course our markets will be so glutted, that they must be sold for whatever price they will bring. Surely this ought to open the every of our deluded citizens. They are now about to taste the bitter fruits of their embargo, and non-intercourse, and nonimportation laws, not to mention the foolish war we have had. Every other market is shut against us, and our own is thrown open, and foreigners are per mitted to come into it and underself our own citizens. The government people will not take our wheat, and beef, and butter, in payment of taxes, but say they must have specie, tho' no body is able to get it. It is never too late, however, to learn wisdom, and dearly have we paid for that which our own government is teaching us. What is to become of our poor farmers, when they are taxed so heavily for the benefit of manufacturers, and are losing the only market which the folly of our rulers had left us, for the sale of whatever produce they had to spare?
A COUNTRYMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. Among the resolutions adopted by the fourth of May last, in Cacil county, there is one which, from the erroneous impressions it is calculated to create, deserves serious notice. It is that one which states, in substance, that the federalists, by a bill for the incorporation of Frederick-town, introduced into the legislature at its last session, attempted to deprive the poorer class of citizens of that place of the right of voting for town officers. To us in whose minds is still fresh the recent discussion of this subject in the pub lic journals, and who are acquaint ed with the satisfactory manner in which it was explained, it is well known that no ground existed upon which the resolution spoken of could be fairly formed. But as there are many per sons who have never had an opportunity of obtaining any correct information concerning the facts to which it relates, I will make a few brief remarks upon the subject, which will be placing the matter in a correct point of view.

The odious bill, to which the reso. lution alludes, was copied by one of the clerks from an old law, which had been drawn up by a democrat, and which then lay in the committee room, and was not drafted by a federal member of the House of Delegates, as the resolution is intended to make appear .-Moreover the exceptionable section was inserted by the clerk through a mistake, he had no directions to copy it with the rest of the bill, which the votes of the federal members afterwards go to prove; for on reading the bill in the house, the offensive section was struck out of it, and that by the federalists voting against it. So much by way of explanation of this matter, which the vote which they gave? A democrats of Czeil have been so It may be worth while here to notice active in magnifying into an attempt

part ally to take from the in-of Tredered. In it is just a graph if calmot now be winned a quire, whether the embers have raised this clamous have not the course of their lives not only fair duced bills, but passed laws, contain similar clauses. For my own part on of the Caroli resolution men. have copied the following extract fre a law for the incorporation of Hagar Town, "drafted, presented, advicate and approved," by the present be weather and leader of the democrat party, in this state. John .T. More who not only our democratic sensibut the whole of the democratic in the House of Delegates, and sinong the f I mistake not, the delegates fro Caroline and Talbot counties, no to ger since than in January last, as ported and voted for as a proper pere to represent this state in the Senate the United States.

EXTRACT. " And he it enacted, That the fi white male citizens of Hagar's Tor of the age of twenty one years, and wards, and PANING TAX in the said to be authorised to elect, on the see Monday in April next, and on! same day annually for ever, fire d creet persons, inhabitants of the town, and not being under the age twenty five years, and being seized fee or for life, of a freehold esta situate in the said town or its addition as commissioners of the said town

Now, my fellow citizens, after re ing this extract, what do you think the men who wished to elect to highest office it was in their power place him, this very same John T. son, who they well knew, or ought have known, deprived the lionest people of Hagar's Town of ther of voting for town commissions, cause they did not possess land a houses, and did not pay taxes? swer this question at your leisure. A POOR MAN

R. deral Republican Nominations At a very respectable meeting of Federal Republicans of Talbot com convened at the Court-Houtein East on Tuesday the 21st Mag, 1816, T mas J Bullitt, Esq being called to chair, and E. Forman, Esq appoir Secretary, the committee to whom i been entrusted, at a prior meeting, t selection of suitable persons to se as candidates for the General Asse bly of Maryland, at the ensuing e tion, made the following report to

The committee to whom was censi ed the duty of ascertaining the pu will, and of nominating suitable pe to serve as Delegates to the Go Assembly of Maryland, beg leave to port, that they are unanimously of nion that Edward N. Hambleton J Seth, and Alexander Hands, Es heretofore candidates, ought to be ported at the ensuing election for legates to the General Assembly, that Robert Banning, Esq. is as able candidate, in the place of his Jabez Caldwell, who has tendered resignation. Which being read,

Resolved unanimously, That the bove named gentlemen be suppor at the ensuing election as Delegates Talbot county, to the General Asse

Also Resolved. That these proce ings signed by the chairman, and tested by the secretary, be publish in the People's Monitor, the Fede Republican and Baltimore Telegra and the Maryland Gazette and Politi

Thomas J. Bullit, Chairma E. Forman, Secretary.

From the Conn. Courant. While most other kinds of business rather on the decline of late, the is one kind of manufacture that has tained an unexampled growth; we me the manufacture of taxes. Famous old England has so long been for sort of curious workmanship, it questionable whether these U. Stawill not, in no very long time to co fairly outstrip her ; since already t have made far greater progress

than she had only one century aga.
Upon this point two things natur fall under consideration; one is number of workmen that the tax nufacture employs; and the other, annual expences of carrying it on Of the workmen, we should be well

ing in respect if we did not mention Gentlemen of the Congress as stare first upon the list They, together the President and the heads of depments, have as of right they sie have, the devising and putting in tion the whole of the vast and com-cated machinery: a laborious mpi which makes them busy and ke them warm, during the inter mon of the year. If we ration these a ter workmen by some and hundre the subordinates to whom the tax nufacture gives employment in one or other, are to be reckoned by the sands and almost tens of thousands. Indeed they may be found busing Indeed they may be found busily, their labours in all parts of this grand goodly land, not excepting the scurest villages visiting, with ed tages of poverty, and bestowing the kens of their regards, as well use the mouth of labour manages the tunate children of case as luxur Car

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million dollers a year, this rem considerably more than e in the estimated Capitals that are specifically all the woolen and cotton in the Cnited States, so increased in maging it must be infected workmen above mention being their tabour cruel hard, have independent double naw. bing men rapour criter usru, nave This proposed to make job-twork it it the rate of 1500 dollars each months' service. And though the inversemen should not put is their for an increase of pay, (thing for an increase of pay, (thing to be hoped than seriously exit) jet out of their hirecthey must be dead ciothed; both they and finiles; which, considering the rhmines: which, considering the cases of their numbers, must needs a samount of expense hard and mathle to calculate. Not to mentimat, in this country, which, more the than any country else, abounds ans that any country class, accounds the ciding palms, no inconsiderations will stick between the fingers. is worthy of remembrance, and of evertasting remembrance, and the contribution of the An American tax manufacture on a the large as must astonish corrupt day Europe berself, are the very the very thing appertaining to it

From the Connecticut Courant. Upon the monument of Mr. Pitt, grinsli, the inscription characteristi-le that eminent statesman, witten Mr Canning, concludes with these

Dispensing for near twenty years the favours of the crown without ostentation, and he died poor

In other times the Pke boast might in been made of several American expen high in rock and office. Ha-landed poor, and Ames left the mil in barely middling circumstanc. s; although they both, from the full mekdye they previously had of the fath of the funding system, might be made themselves immensely rich peoplating in government paper. were those men the only instances. hat y a man, during the administra-Mashington, or even of Adams, nutericher for serving the public, by retired from office with clean wis, but empty pockets. But now the fer of the day is quite reversed. The name of the new School, if not unrestance more comming. While taking seef the public, they have not nereted to take care of themselves. Gal in published a book against the fimail system and conduct of Hamil m Gillatin succeeded to Hamilton's in, but was unable to devise any a minents at all of Hamilton's system, she lately been ingenuously acknowhird by Gen. Samuel Smith on the imefcongress. Gallatin had, howement faculty which Hamilton had he retired from the office with a pincely fortune. How many scores of hen, within eight short years, have abed fortunes out of the public They me into office lean and lank, but fickly they waxed fat. Nor does this ind of thrift seem to lower them any apopular esteem. Contrarywise, the tore cunning is their management starch themselves with plundered boty the better qualified are they bought to be as politicians & statesmen. We may not to say or intimate, that tere is any great marvel in what has appened. Every where, and at all imes, patriots by profession have made these parriots by profession as profitable as circum-tices would admit: so that when one

bleds mot to die poor.

see a professional patriot, who flou-

me may depend upon it that that man

From the Massachusetts Spy. We seldom read the long political articles when it written to support the cause of demands are written to support the cause of demands but we came across one, the other with gave "republicanism" so fanciful identity that we cannot help giving it to but identity that we cannot help giving it to but identity that we cannot help giving it to but identity that we cannot help giving it to but identity that we cannot help giving it to but identity in the constitution; "Such as Republican; it had my some of the trus of evaluation is to keep a seeks no sophistry to justry its course,

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a seeks no sophistry to justey its course,
antions only for such lame a will, in their

common full the intentions of the founders
to formment. Upon their principles have
been administrations on formly practised,
at This stable and form the services at the services
that This stable are services the services at the services of the se

"a ster days let their merits be tried.

"a ster " spring of truth"—" suggestions straightful " no sophistry"—" anaiming the straightful the victors of the founders of prominent. Very good With "this is two, it is, indeed " almost imake not us anticipate the result to which the straightful the straightful the same of the south that same are a suggestion of the same of the sam

the most administration of Washington, as the most notorious "political acts" of the mass if opposition to the instinual in the "fpirit of truth," no doubt, and it "faggrations of the condition." tashoo, in the House of Representative, which the bank to be: "condemned by the condemned that the bank to be: "condemned by the condemned to the people, condemned by the condemned to specify the boute; "and, in 1816," from the specific the boute; "and, in 1816," from the condemned to specify the boute; "and, in 1816," from the condemned to specify the boute; "and, in 1816," from the condemned to specify the boute; "and, in 1816," from the condemned to specify the boute; "and, in 1816," from the condemned to specify the boute; "and, in 1816," from the condemned to the boute; "and, in 1816," from the condemned to the boute.

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