

The following extract from the Charge delivered to the Jury by Judge Bush, in a case of the circumstances which preceded and attended the murder of Captain Carson, by Lieutenant Smith, who had married the wife of Carson, and the belief that he was guilty of having been absent in the town...

The material facts in this case seem to be these. On the 26th of January last, at about 11 o'clock at night, the prisoner in the bar, shot John Carson through the head, of which wound he died on the 4th of the next month. That on Wednesday the 17th of January, the prisoner and the deceased dined together at the house of John Carson, the corner of Second and Dock streets. On this occasion John Carson got into a rage, at seeing the prisoner assume the direction of his children and his servant, and seizing a knife, made an attempt to strike him the prisoner laid hold of his arm, on which the deceased with the other arm took up another knife—Mrs Carson attempted to hold her husband, but breaking loose, he ran down stairs, with two knives in his hands, in pursuit of Smith, who had gone off without his hat. Upon Mrs. Carson telling her husband, if he would commit murder, to murder her, he exclaimed, Murder—Yes! The evening of this very day, the prisoner was seen in the lichen with a pair of pistols, one of which was loaded, when he declared that if Carson entered the door, he would shoot him. In consequence of this violence of John Carson, he was on application of the prisoner bound over the next day to keep the peace.

The next interview between the prisoner and the deceased was on Saturday evening, which terminated the mortal career of John Carson, in the manner you have heard.

On this fatal evening, Carson, came to his house between 7 and 8 o'clock, when Mrs. Carson and Smith both left it. Carson then sent for Thomas Baker and Jane Baker, the parents of Mrs. Carson, who, about 10 o'clock went to the house. On coming there, they found Carson in the China store—he, and they went up stairs into the parlour. Between 10 and 11 o'clock that evening, Thomas Abbot went home, and being informed that Mr. and Mrs. Baker who lived under his roof had gone to Mrs. Carson's, he determined to follow them there. When he got near the house, he saw Mrs. Carson, and went with her into the office of Jonathan B. Smith, in the neighbourhood of Carson's house. The prisoner came in soon after, and asked Jonathan Smith, to give him the pistol which was refused. Mrs. Carson then said let us go—you know where there is one. The prisoner swore, if Carson attempted to touch him he would kill him. The prisoner, Mrs. Carson and Thomas Abbot, left the office of J. B. Smith together, and on coming to the house of Carson, Abbot stood below, and Mrs. Carson & the prisoner standing in the entry, with his right hand upon his breast, under the surcoat, and his left hand also on his breast; he went into the parlour where he found Captain Carson, Mrs. Carson, Thomas Baker, and Jane Baker. Abbot had not been in the room more than half a minute, when the prisoner came in, and stood near the door, in the same attitude in which he appeared in the entry; that is, he had his right hand under his surcoat, buttoned on top and bottom, and his left hand on his breast, over his right hand. Captain Carson then got up, and told the prisoner he had come to take peaceful possession of his house, that out of the house he must go. The prisoner then said, very well, and turning to Mrs. Carson, said, don't shall I go, who replied, No stay. The prisoner then went to the north east corner, and Carson following him, told him again, and repeated it two or three times, he must leave the house—my hands are tied—I have no weapon—at this time, he held his hands down by his sides, on which—Carson had nothing in his hands. Upon this, Smith drew a pistol from under his surcoat, and shot Carson in the mouth, & throwing the pistol on the floor, ran down stairs as fast as he could, that Captain Baker pursued him, heard him tumble among the China, and overtook him, on the step of the front door. Smith the prisoner when conveyed to goal, had his nose injured, and bloody. The deceased died in his last illness, that the prisoner had come in like a midnight assassin and shot him in the back. It was further in evidence that Smith might have left the corner in the parlour without running against any body.

INSURRECTION AT BARBAODES From the Bridgetown (Barbadoes) Mercury of April 30. It is unnecessary to state to our readers in this Community, the occasion of that suspension of our labours which has taken place since the 15th of this month—it will be long and deeply impressed on their minds. But those of our subscribers who reside in the neighbouring settlements, will no doubt be desirous of knowing the cause of it. We shall therefore endeavour to perform this unpleasant duty, although we feel considerable difficulty in the attempt.

At so early an hour as two in the morning of Monday, this Island was placed under Martial Law, in order to quell a perfidious league of Slaves in the Parishes of St. Philip, Christ Church, St. John, and St. George; who, in their mad career, were setting fire to fields of cane, as well as pillaging and destroying the buildings on many estates, and otherwise pursuing a system of devastation which has seldom been equalled.

The inhabitants of this Town were apprised of these riotous proceedings, through the personal exertions of Colonel J. P. Mayers, of the Royal Regiment of Militia, who upon receiving the intelligence, instantly proceeded from his plantation; and having on his way, acquainted Colonel Godd, in command of the Garrison of St. Ann, the troops were immediately called to arms, and put in readiness to march in the route of those incendiaries.

This promptitude on the part of the commandant, was followed by his kindness in supplying the St. Michael's militia with some arms that were required, and likewise with ammunition, so that, by day break, they were ready for service; upon which the flank and some other companies, headed by col. Mayers, were soon afterwards dispatched, and on their march they joined a large body of regulars commanded by col. Codd, with which they proceeded to the scene of desolation.

The militia, too, were sent in that direction, and, being divided into squadrons, they frequently fell in with parties of the insurgents, some of whom they killed, and dispersed the rest; and, from the facility with which this body conveyed intelligence to the troops, it was found to be a most essential corps on this calamitous occasion.

The enterprising spirit of col. Best was conspicuous in this affair; for, with the Christ Church militia, he was on duty in the very

middle of the rebellion, and contributed in a great degree to their dispersion in that neighbourhood soon after its commencement, but reflecting which several insurgents were shot. Those troops from the garrison, as well as the militia, were upon approaching the whicker (one of the estates principally concerned in this outrage,) sent in divisions in different directions, with the hope of discovering before night, those places to which the rebellious had retreated upon perceiving their advance;—in the performance of this duty, the troops surprised many parties of them, and some of whom lost their lives in attempting to escape. Besides those that were killed on the following day, many were taken prisoners, and upwards of 400 have been sent on board of the vessels in the bay, to await the result of their trial.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

The date in the main head of this day's Gazette, should be "June 13."

Federal 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.

FOR FREDERICK. Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney.

FOR TALBOT. 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.

FOR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon, William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES. Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet.

FOR ST. MARY'S. Raphael Neale, Col. James Forrest.

FOR CALVERT. Richard Graham, John Chew.

The United States line of battle ship Washington, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Chaucey, with his excellency William Pinkney, and family on board, sailed hence on Friday last, for Naples.

"Few Die and none Resign!"

The People's Monitor, of Easton, says, "Mr. Richard Harrington, a federalist, has been dismissed from the office of Post-Master at St. Michael's, on account of his politics, and Mr. William Roberts, a democrat, appointed to the place." This is the second dismissal of a federal post-master from office, which has taken place in a very short space of time. The object of the chief of the post office department, in thus gratifying his intolerant disposition, it is evident in some instances, cannot be intended to benefit, in a pecuniary way, the democrats whom he appoints; for it must be obvious to every one, that the number of letters received in, and delivered out of many of the post offices, must be so few in number, that the percentage upon them will scarcely compensate a man for the labour and trouble to which a discharge of the duties of the office subjects him, without taking into consideration the time he sacrifices. But none who have perused Duane's Aurora of late days, and who recollect the malversation which he asserted existed in that department of the government, and the charge which he made against the chief clerk in the general post-office of having suppressed his paper whenever the strictures it contained were not consonant to the wishes of the administration, and the subsequent discharge from service of several clerks belonging to that office, whose testimonies before the congressional committee were calculated to throw light upon some dark doings, will be at a loss to conjecture why these changes are made. The

election fast approaches, the federal prints abound with accounts of the enormities of the man who conduct the affairs of the country; these things, it is thought by some folks, ought not to come to the knowledge of the people; federal post-masters will not suppress them—Who then is better qualified to manage the concerns of the post-offices to the satisfaction of those who thus think, than thorough-going democrats?

"Moderate Salaries!"

In old federal times this was the incessant cry of the democrats, who feared, or pretended to fear, if the officers of government were suffered to pocket more of the public money than was absolutely necessary to keep themselves from starving, that the surplus would be applied towards obtaining an improper influence; a thing which no true republican could bear the idea of seeing done; for when rulers become influential they grow arrogant, and when they become so, tyranny soon follows, and the people, instead of being the masters of those elected to serve them, after a while become their humble slaves. Happy would it have been for this country, if these flattering professions in theory, had been reduced to practice by the men who made them; who, to their confusion be it said, have talked and acted very differently since the reins of government were lodged in their own hands. An extension of influence by our rulers, with many measures which they then condemned and execrated, they now advocate and extol; some of the very salaries which they then complained of as being too high, they have extravagantly increased; and not satisfied with this, have even attempted to add to the salaries of all the officers named in the bill inserted in an adjoining column, and would probably have succeeded in doing so, had it not been for the prompt and decided opposition made to it by the federal members of congress, to whom the people, from whose purses these sums were to be drawn, are indebted for its defeat. Many of these salaries they endeavoured to make exactly double what they were during the federal administration.

Taking as true the opinion which these very democrats used to maintain, that it is dangerous to indulge government officers in making too free with the public treasure, let the good citizens of this state, judge, whether the enormous grasp which the administration of the general government has made at it, taken with the abominable bill brought before the last congress, to place the militia of the several states in the power and at the disposal of the executive of the Union, does not look as if some deep scheme had been laid to destroy our liberty, and erect upon its ruins, a tyrannical and despotic form of government. It certainly does—and should be enough to alarm every freeman; especially when he reflects, that it has always been the policy of ambitious and designing demagogues of every age and country, when they were after perpetuating their authority and exalting themselves beyond popular control, first to humble the spirits of the people over whom they presided, by enacting oppressive laws, and burthening them with heavy taxes, and getting the wealth of the country into their own hands; and thus gradually reduce them to so low and abject a state, that when the contemplated blow was struck, its fatal consequences could be but feebly resisted, and that when they were, the riches they had taken care to provide themselves with, were employed in obtaining the aid necessary to silence all who were dissatisfied.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE. The tax-gatherer is among you. It is time for you to stir your stumps, and lay by as much money as you can, lest you lose some favourite article of property by having it knocked off by the collector's hammer. But then a difficulty arises what kind of money will do, or what will be received as a substitute for money. You may have bank notes, and you may consider them in the best credit, and yet they may prove

as little calculated to serve your purposes as would so many pieces of news-paper. The collector has only to tell you, the government is not inclined or does not find it convenient to patronize these notes; and that therefore he will not take them. He can lord it over you as he pleases, and you dare not vindict. He can exact the penalty of the bond; he can demand his pound of flesh; and there is no tribunal to which you can appeal for a liberal construction of this law of Venice. Would such things think you have been tolerated in the times of John Adams, when a stamp act, liberal in its execution, politic in its object, and universal in its operation; a whiskey tax, felt only by its benefits; or a sedition law restrictive only of falsehood & moral in its influence, were sufficient to rouse to rebellion all the first-rate patriots in the ranks of democracy. But the times it seems have altered; the friends of the people have got into power, and it would be hard indeed if the people could not take a joke from their friends. But there is another little grievance which it may not be amiss to notice, I mean the amount of these taxes, and the manner in which they are collected. In old John Adams's time, and his was called the iron time, or the days of terror, every man was furnished with an account of his taxes, and he was allowed a few months grace in the payment; but see how much wiser we grow—for fear of alarming the people, and keeping them uneasy by pondering over their taxes for two or three tedious months, before payment is demanded, our wise men at Washington pursue a different plan, the collector is sent about as silently as a thief in the night, and he pops into the hands of the good people a large bill for taxes, payable at sight, the amount of which is for the first time made known, and we go to the poor soul who higgles about the payment; for although it has been boasted that in this country the government arm is never seen; my life on it you will all feel its gripe. But these things are all right, they enable the government to pay congressmen 1500 dollars each, and to send out a fine 74 gun ship to carry one man to Naples, at the moderate expence of about 5000 dollars a day. JACK SPRATT.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It is disgusting to observe with what hardihood the democratic demagogues and editors, who so loudly profess to be the friends of the people, advocate the atrocities committed by our rulers. Could it be possible to bring oneself to believe that ignorance, and not an abominable and miserable desire of obfitting themselves, was the mother of such depravity, contempt for the wretches would be supplanted by pity, and exertion be made to enlighten their benighted minds, and bring them to a sense of the danger to which they expose themselves, and the nation, by disseminating the false notion that our rulers are infallible. But it is impossible so to think; for in the men who thus act it is not unusual to discover a natural degree of penetration, which if they were disposed to apply to the purpose, is as fully sufficient to bring them to a knowledge of the ruinous tendency of the measures of administration, as it is to lead them into a discovery of the trilling and unimportant errors, which they detect with a much quickness when committed by federalists, whose acts, no matter how good or how well intended, they have the ingenuity to distort, twist, and mould into any thing their vicious fancies may at the moment dictate, or their latent and dishonourable views make necessary. In all their love for the people have they ever said or wrote a disapproving word about the oppressive taxes which congress with so lavish a hand has laid upon us? What have they been heard to say against our democratic congressmen voting each of themselves fifteen hundred dollars of the people's money? What do they say against the enormous debts which administration has contracted; and which generations to come will be taxed to pay? What do they say against the present prodigal and wasteful manner in which the public money is expended upon the herd of "idle architects, engineers, superintendants and overseers," who are engaged in the city of Washington at the erecting of the public buildings, which a mere handful of mercenary soldiers and sailors, with the infamous Cockburn at their head, was suffered, through the improvident conduct of our rulers, to capture and destroy? What do they say against the odious conscription bill, which during the two last sessions of congress, the minions of their present candidate for the presidency, have endeavoured to get passed into a law, and which we are told will be revived at the next session? What do they say against Mr. Madison's giving to the English traitor Henry fifty thousand dollars out of the public treasury?—Let it be asked, what the noisy demagogues of the democratic party, and its hired editors, (who, if they have not been rewarded for their servility with being indulged in fingering a portion of the secret service money, have, by a liberal distribution among them of profitable jobs and offices) say against all these things. That they have never spoken or written a word against them, every man who is at all conversant with their newspapers, or who deigns to listen to their vulgar

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. A BILL Providing for the increase of the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned. Be it enacted, &c. That in lieu of salaries formerly allowed to the officers of government mentioned in this act, there shall be allowed to them from the first day of Jan. 1816, the following annual salaries payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States.

- To the Secretary of State, \$6000. To the secretary of the treasury, \$4000. To the secretary of war, \$6000. To the secretary of the navy, \$6000. To the attorney general, \$4000. To the comptroller general, \$4000. To the post-master general, \$4000. To the auditor, \$3500. To the treasurer, \$3500. To the commissioner of the general land office, \$3500. To the commissioner of the revenue, \$3500. To the register, \$3500. To the accountant of war, \$3000. To the accountant of the navy, \$3000. To the paymaster of the army, \$3000. To the governors of the several territories, 2500 dollars. To the secretaries of the several territories, 1500 dollars. To a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the courts of Paris, London, and St. Petersburg, \$12000. To a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to any other court, 9000 dollars. To a minister resident, 7000 dollars. To a charge des affaires, 5500 dollars. To a secretary of legation, 2500 dollars. To the chief justice of the U. States, 6000 dollars. To the associate justices of the supreme court, 5000 dollars. To the chief justice of the District of Columbia, 3000 dollars. To the associate judge for the District of Columbia, 2500 dollars. To the district judge for the District of Maine, 1500 dollars. To the district judge for New-Hampshire, 1500 dollars. To the district judge for Vermont, 1500 dollars. To the district judge for Massachusetts, 2000 dollars. To the district judge for Rhode Island, 1500 dollars. To the district judge for Connecticut, 1500 dollars. To the district judge for New York, each 2000 dollars.

can be able to testify. It is not possible to suppose that their seditions were not suggested from the public exercise of power, daily practiced by our rulers, they have the audacity to call the law the exclusive "friends of the people," and to denounce with curses those who, having a forecast of dangers to which the miracle of administration will eventually lead, seek to proclaim its profligacy, and exhibit in its true colours to the honest majority of the land. But whether they wanton waste of the public treasure, and the avaricious disposition which have shewn, shall continue to be exercised, must be decided by the people, whose hands happily rest the adjustment of putting a stop to their power doing. If they are disposed to suffer the farther continuance of extraordinary taxes upon every thing they possess, and unheard of duties upon every article they consume, to enable men in power to live in splendour, to give profusely to such of their friends, whose influence at elections is necessary to secure their re-appointment to office, and to subvert their inquiries designs against the national prosperity, which Mr. Madison once told to be in the ranks of the army thin, and who he and his vile coadjutors appear to want to destroy, the good people of Maryland have nothing more to do than to elect democrats to office, as it would be directly telling our rulers, that we approve of all they have done, and encouraging them to keep up, under the heavy duties and taxes, under which we now stagger, and react all their misdoings; which the most assuredly would, and that upon a much larger scale. But the cunning democrats out of office, who are after getting in, will not likely tell us they have had nothing to do with these disgraceful matters. O such men, my friends, let us beware they approve of every thing that has been done by our rulers, and it is highly probable, if we listen to their insidious conversation, and be so far influenced by it as to put them into office, that they will be as anxious to perpetuate their authority, and "feather the nests," as their friends have been. Be like myself, opposed to longer tolerating these enormities, as one who has spent some time in considering the thing I will observe, that I know no better means by which we can stand them, and at the same time throw the burthens we have had so unreasonably placed upon us, than that of denying our decided disapproval of them at the next electoral election, by giving our undivided and hearty support to federal republican men, who we know are opposed to high salaries, extravagance in public officers, high standing armies, war and embargo, and, in short, to the many grievous measures of which we have so long to complain, and which our rulers do persist in continuing.

From the Federal Republican. ALDERMAN GALES TURNING STATE EVIDENCE. If we understand Alderman Gales correctly, he is solemnly warning the friends of Maryland, not to follow the precedent set by the president and cabinet. He exclaims with emphasis against the corrupting influence of our government, and cite himself as an example to be avoided. Such doctrines from such men, come with singular propriety and grace. The Alderman is, in his own hands, & exclaims, look gentlemen, how dirty a thing this corruption is—will all great Neptune's man wash this hand!—will it relieve them the pollution of a Madisonian word! Who can but acknowledge the blackness of corruption when he looks to the hand of the Alderman which he now so ostentatiously stretching forth for our instruction! We compassionate the judge now holding up his hand at the bar, and so vociferously pleading guilty to his indictment—indeed it is a lamentable spectacle.

The proselytes of corruption tell the federal party to beware of corruption, & that evidence can be regarded more decisive than this! On this subject we must bear Mr. Gales and his worthy political associates, at full length. It is subject with which they are familiar, and to which they can do ample justice. They enter into all the recesses of the plot behind the curtain. They are full and precise the confession is made, the more truly will be manifested the sincerity of their political remorse. When these men talk of purity of election, let them come boldly forward & say that the caucus at Washington was an election market, opened to the cabinet for the purchase of votes. Let them tell us in terms plain, intelligent and precise, that if the good people of America have any regard to the purity of election, they will reject with scorn and detestation a candidate so recommended. They have on this subject a simple opportunity to expatiate at length. Let them say then that a reconstruction of a caucus is the most decisive of all proofs of war, the most necessary of office and is not entitled to our confidence. They will of course see the necessity of expunging from our papers all their dirty panegyrics upon the abolitioners in which the names of corruption, hold their corruptions. If Mr. Monroe's example is to be avoided, his defenders should inform these gentlemen that they will not be credited, or confidence, however they may reach up their supplicants. Their language is all that we have gained by our previous attention, and we will repent of our previous attention. Thankes for your gentlemen.

British Influence.

The good people of these U. States see with what injustice the British have heretofore been accused of influencing the press in the city of New-York, solely for the purpose of exciting political matters, to be tried in England. Surely this looks a little like British Influence on the other side of the water. British Influence is certainly importing politics into our country. [London Whig.]