

MARYLAND GAZETTE. Annapolis, Thursday, July 25, 1816

- 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 Putter, George Reed. FOR KENT. Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. FOR CECIL. Dr. James Scanlan, James Janney. FOR ALLEGANY. William McMillon, William Hilliary. FOR CHARLES. Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet. FOR ST. MARY'S. Raphael Neale, Col. James Forrest. FOR CALVERT. Richard Gr. Hume, Benjamin Gray.

It is the more incumbent on the Federalists to use every possible exertion at the approaching election, as success will prostrate every endeavour of democracy for five years, if not for ever. Nothing too is easier than to triumph, provided the same or even a smaller majority be obtained, than we have enjoyed for a number of successive years. It is true, that our antagonists are exerting an uncommon degree of industry, fraud and bribery; but the clean hands and honest consciences with which the Federalists appeal to the people for their sanction and approbation, will do more for them than all the artifice and corruption of the other side. They have only to refer the voters to their past experience, their present suffering, and an anticipation of the future, to work every effect that is desirable. To go back but two or three years—what has been done in that time to the public injury?

As for the past, the nation has been exhausted by the wanton captures and confiscations of British property, unremitted and almost uncomplained of. It has been further oppressed by embargoes and commercial restrictions of various forms and long duration, imposed under disingenuous pretexts, and injurious only to ourselves. When war was declared for seamen's rights, no peace was made without even nothing them in the treaty, which moreover, has left the British in possession of part of our ancient territory.

At present we are labouring under heavy taxes, imposed upon every thing that the most unceasing and grasping ingenuity of finance thinks worthy of being taken hold of. Commerce is nearly at an end, and without the hope of speedy recovery. The country is flooded with a paper currency, and in the total absence of specie, Congress have passed a law requiring duties and taxes to be paid in that medium, after the 20th of February next. Meanwhile they have converted themselves into a body of pensioners, with each a salary of 1500 dollars per annum. The people's most important right of choosing a chief magistrate for themselves, is snatched from them by the members of Congress, in defiance of the plain and express provisions of the constitution, and less than a majority of those users being drilled and worked upon by two or three daring Virginians, have absolutely named James Monroe upon us for the next President. And who is James Monroe? The man removed from office by the immortal Washington, for a flagrant and long continued breach of important duties—the man returned to Congress as a present public defaulter to the treasury—the man who ran away from the enemy at Bladensburg, scampered into the woods with Madison, and left the seat of government, and the public archives a prey to the enemy's torches—the man, finally, who was the instrument of paying the infamous Henry a bribe of 50,000 dollars.

Nor has the well wisher to his country much encouragement from hope for the future. A more compact and galling system of taxation, and a relentless and cruel military conscription, are not only held in reserve, but openly threatened—of the latter, of which Monroe is not only the patron but the contriv-

er, it is impossible to entertain a degree of abhorrence equal to its odious provisions and enactments. The religious principles which God has planted in the heart, are subverted and disregarded. The peaceable Quaker is to be torn from his family and his home, and if he will not shoulder a musket and bayonet, he is condemned to the miserable slavery of a camp drudge.

The right of the state executives to order out the militia is abolished, and authority is to be given to the President to act without their assistance. Men whose delicate habits, bodily debility, or insuperable aversion to the severities and society of a camp, would keep them at home, are to be pronounced deserters, and rendered liable to the punishment of death, in case of their not mustering when called upon. And such is the ardor with which this plan is produced and reproduced, that it may be safely said, that a law it will become so anxious are the prevailing party to get complete controul of the purse and the sword of the nation, that they are impatient at the delay required in breaking down by degrees the natural repugnance with which the daring design inspires others. After they once clutch them, it is not to be expected they will lose much time in making use of them, in the true style of Knights Errant. They doubtless mean to have another bout with England, or to go to war with Spain.

He who gives himself the trouble of a slight meditation upon these circumstances, of the truth of which the greatest sceptic cannot raise a doubt, will not fail to be convinced of the danger and folly of adding Maryland to the power of such a pernicious faction. Deeply indeed must its voters be infatuated, and past redemption their error, if they will cowardly become the dupes and slaves of such task-masters. But it is impossible—the crimes of Democracy have too recently awakened the patriotic solicitude and determined exertion of the state to creak and keep them down, to admit the supposition of a relapse at this momentous point of time.

We perceive in the last Hagerstown Torch Light, the following article.

ATTENTION. We do not believe the charge exhibited against our truly and well beloved, Old Friend, Major Martin Kershner, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, of July 23d, 1816. An Old Man, is challenged to publish the Year and Name, as they appear in the Verbs and Proceedings of the House of Delegates, of the State of Maryland, for 1777; when the Bill, in favor of Universal Suffrage, passed that branch of the Legislature 30 to 21. Many Democratic Voters.

Washington county, July 13th, 1816. We refer "Many Democratic Voters," to the Votes and Proceedings, Nov. Session, 1797, page 96, where they will find the following members, all professing great regard for the poor man's rights, arrayed in the negative, against the passage of the bill in question, to wit:

- Levi Hollingsworth, Wallace, Judge Nicholson, C. Frazier, Upton Bruce, Smith, MARTIN KERSHNER, John Buchanan, Judge Clarke, and Benjamin Tomlinson.

For the Maryland Gazette.

An important election approaches. On the first Monday of September the freemen of this state will have to decide, whether to continue the old, and weak, and miserable Senate, whose time is about to expire, or to elect in their place, men of more wisdom, virtue and integrity. Much has been said, and much will be said, upon this subject. Many reasons might be given why federal electors should be chosen by the counties, in preference to their opponents I shall confine myself to one which is conclusive. If the senate be democratic, so also will be the house of delegates. The same counties which choose democratic electors will choose democratic delegates. Indeed, it is probable that the federalists, if defeated in September, would no longer make a struggle. If both branches of the legislature be democratic, the influence of the smaller counties in the legislature will be entirely destroyed. The state will be ruined by Baltimore and Baltimore mobs. Many proofs might be given of this. It might be shown, by a variety of facts, that the democracy of the state is entirely under the control of Baltimore, which can compel its support to every measure which that city is in favour of. This, however, would open too wide a field. Let me confine myself to one. It has long been the anxious wish of Baltimore, and the democrats, to increase the number of delegates to be sent from Baltimore, & to deprive the smaller counties of a part of their representation. This was attempted in the year 1808, when a proposition for the purpose was made by the senate, and advocated by the democratic party, but was defeated by the federalists. It has been often made since by the same party, and would have been carried, if the federalists in the house of delegates had not defeated it. It has often been proposed and advocated in the democratic newspapers; and whenever the legislature is democratic, it will be not only proposed, but

adopted. When this measure is adopted, to how many delegates will each of the counties of Calvert, Kent, Caroline, Cecil, Prince-George's, &c. be entitled? Calvert will be allowed but one delegate, if indeed any at all; Kent cannot expect more than two; and not one of the above mentioned counties will be allowed more than one or two. Baltimore town will send members by the dozens. The town and county, attaching to them the votes of a few other counties, will be able to out vote the residue of the state; the small counties will scarcely be thought of, and the rights and interests of the people of Maryland will be sacrificed, whenever by such a sacrifice, Baltimore and Baltimore interests will be promoted. A CITIZEN OF KENT.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir, I have seen in your paper a great deal said about the conduct of the democratic party in the state, and general government; but one subject, which appears to me to be worthy of remembrance, has entirely escaped you. We have heard a great deal said about the friendship of the democrats for the people, and especially the poor people, and their rights. To be sure this matter has been now pretty well explained, and democracy, now that it is understood, is well sick of it. If any further proof is wanted, that these men are the enemies of the people, and especially the poor, and will never do any thing to promote their convenience, unless they expect by it to gain votes, let me mention the following: In this county (Prince-George's) a number of people, and most of them very poor, are so far removed from the place at which they are now to vote, that without the assistance of their neighbours it is impossible for them to get to the polls, and unless they can go to vote, you know Mr. Printer, it is of no manner of consequence to them to have the right to vote. An attempt was made, a few years since, to alter this, and to give to the people of our neighbourhood another and more convenient place to vote at. The law passed the first year for the consideration of the people, but as it went to alter the constitution, it was necessary to pass it also the next year. The people of course were for it; all the members from the county (being federalists) were for it; all the federalists in the House were for it; but without any rhyme or reason, the democrats were against it. The Senate being entirely democratic, the law was defeated, and the convenience and wishes of the people not at all regarded, because the county was federal. If I have been rightly informed, some of our democratic candidates were in Annapolis at the time, for the express purpose of preventing the passage of this law, and did prevent its passage. Now let it be remembered, that if we vote for democratic candidates, and get a democratic Senate, we shall never get this law; whereas, if we have a federal Senate, we shall not be dragged all the way to Bladensburg, but can vote but a few miles from our houses. Let this matter be remembered by ourselves, and all who are really friends to the poor.

I am told, too, that an alteration of the same kind, was wanted in Allegany, to prevent people from travelling 50 or 40 miles in order to give their votes; the people of Allegany will no doubt remember it.

A VOTER. Prince George's County.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The late law for increasing the pay of members of Congress, has excited considerable clamour in the nation. It is true, indeed, that the papers in the pay of administration, have endeavoured to stop the noise which is made upon this subject, and to induce us to believe, that the thing is not quite so bad as it seems to be. Notwithstanding this, however, very many democrats, as well as the great body of the federalists, cry out shame upon those who passed the law, and members of both parties have been dismissed from Congress for voting in favour of this bill. I admit that the measure was in itself highly wrong, to vote an increase of their pay, at a time when taxes, to an enormous amount, were necessary; and afterwards to refuse to raise the salaries of other officers of government: was highly censurable. Still, however, I must say, that it seems to me most strange in democrats to pretend to make such a fuss about this bill, when they approve and support acts infinitely more reprehensible, and men who have been guilty of much worse conduct. Will any body pretend to say that it is worse to pay to a Congressman twelve, fifteen, or twenty dollars per day, than it was to pay out of the national treasury the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars to the infamous John Henry? Will any man pretend to say, that the members of Congress ought not to have increased their pay, and yet that the public money should be wasted as it is in paying printers and other persons employed to justify the measures of administration? Yet more, will any man say that it was flagitiously wrong in the members of Congress to vote for the law, but at the same time no body ought to blame President Madison for "approving" of it,

when, by giving to it his negative, it would have been defeated? Yes—the President could have prevented this increase of the pay of members of Congress. He is therefore more to blame than any member of Congress, and yet we do not hear these democrats, who pretend to dislike this law, say one word against the President for approving of it. Such men can strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Let them give up the President, or say no more about this law.

A WRITER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

An article, signed "Asbury," has made its appearance in most of the democratic papers. Blest spirit! thy rest with thy God mortals cannot disturb! or how would thy soul be grieved to see thy venerable name prostituted to induce attention, and give currency, to the vilest malignancy and the most unblushing falsehoods! That the federal party wish an established church! Can any human being believe it? Is there a single man in Maryland, whose mind is so blinded by the fascination of party as to receive as true a charge so absurd and wicked? My fellow citizens, can you believe that the federal party, which embraces every variety of religions, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Quakers, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, &c. can entertain a wish to establish the episcopal church, or the church of any other religious denomination? Do you think federalists wish any more than democrats, to subject themselves to the payment of dues to a church of which they are not members? or even if any individual were devoted to his particular religion as to wish it established, do you, or can you let the federal party unite in the gratification of his wishes? The attempt to gain credit to such an egregious imposture, could only flow from men ready to practise every deception on the public, and who think the people are such credulous fools as to receive as true whatever they assert, however unreasonable and absurd in its nature, and however unsupported by facts.

The charge against the federalists of wishing to establish monarchy in this country is equally false and malicious. Jefferson in his letter to Mazzei, charged Washington with being a monarchist, and under British influence. The same charge has been made a thousand times against many of his most distinguished contemporaries & disciples—men, whose labours in the field and cabinet, pre-eminently contributed to the establishment of the liberty we enjoy, and our present glorious but much abused constitution. It is not, then, to be expected that his followers at this day will escape the odious imputation. The democrats, eager after office and power, are careless of the means by which they can obtain their object. Truth, religion, honor, sincerity and fair dealing, are banished from their moral code. Deception, hypocrisy, finess and falsehood, are their common weapons. My fellow citizens, be on your guard! Be not led astray by the serpent wiles of democracy. In its struggle for power, it will assume any and every shape or colour that will recommend it to favour and support. But once quietly and firmly seated in power, they will cast aside the veil that conceals their duplicity, and boldly appear, as they are, the ready advocates of every species of wrong and oppression. The more mischievous their intent, the more disinterested, friendly and conciliatory they would appear.

A FEDERALIST.

From the New York Evening Post, June 25.

MR EDITOR—How is it? Congress laid a tax on boots, shoes and hats; boots, shoes and hats of course advanced in price, to enable the manufacturer to pay the tax, which was really intended for the consumer. Congress have taken the tax off, and laid it upon something else; but here my shoemaker and hatter charge the same price for my shoes and hats that they did when the tax was on, and the difference they put in their own pockets. Pray, if your editorship can explain this, let me hear from you without delay.

A HOUSE KEEPER.

Charge it to the credit of the foolish war.

From the People's Friend.

To the Public.

To correct the falsehoods and misrepresentations of a most scurrilous libel upon Mr. J. C. Herbert, published in a late number of the Democratic electing printing called "The People's Advocate," printed in this city, we invite the attention of the candid and liberal men of all parties to the following facts and documents.

The Bladensburg Troop of Horse, commanded by Capt. Herbert, was employed in active service, on Potomac and Patuxent, in the months of July and August, 1814, and suffered 27 men

from disease and privation, the number was considerably reduced, their equipment in all respects impaired. A small remnant of 17 men was again in service, under Capt. Herbert, in August 1814, from the 19th to the 24th. The night of the 19th and were stationed on the road from Bladensburg to the Long Old Field, where the American army retreated; in the morning about sunrise, having no intelligence of the position of the enemy, Capt. H. was induced to apprise the Commander in Chief of distressed state of his men, and obtained his permission to dismiss them for refreshment, and if possible to get to their homes.

Some days afterwards, and as the number was reduced and inefficient while the Troop could be communicated Gen. Winder to Col. Monroe, the command, a regular discharge was granted.

The following documents will attest the accuracy of this statement: First, General Winder's letter. Secondly, Mr. Sprigg's certificate. Thirdly, J. R. Bell's, Inspector General, discharge.

GENERAL WINDER'S LETTER.

Baltimore, July 5th, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 3d instant, in which you state that "in consequence of the rival of the charge against you, from cowardice you did, without authority, dismiss the Troop under your command, previous to the Battle of Bladensburg, you are induced to trespass upon my time and attention, with request that I would be kind enough to state the facts relative to this unfortunate affair, as far as they came within my knowledge."

I am perfectly acquainted with the fact, that yourself and Troop were called into service about the 17th of July, by the authority of the State of Maryland—that yourself and Troop sustained, during that tour, great fatigue, labour and privation—that you and men were much exhausted by those services—and that from sickness, and other co-operating causes, your active service, your Troop was considerably reduced in number.

I am unable to state whether you were ever out of the field from the time until you came under my command, about the 20th of August, but you were, it must have been but for a short interval of time: About that time I found you and your Troop in the field under my command, and actively employed, under general directions totally effect, in close observation on the enemy's lines. I particularly recollect the 23d, that I found the small remnant of your Troop, not more than a sergeant's command, in close observation on the enemy's lines, on the road from Marlboro' to Bladensburg, & was witness to the bold and spirited manner in which a few of them seized two British prisoners, upon the very lines of the enemy. I should at that time have relieved you from further service, on account of the very exhausted and reduced state of your command, but for their local knowledge of the country, and the importance of their services on that account, in watching the motions of the enemy during that night, which, I presumed, would decidedly have disclosed their views.

From the multitude of embarrassments and perplexing considerations which then pressed upon my mind, I have a distinct recollection of the time or manner of your discharge from further service, but I can distinctly state, that it was not by any means such as induced the slightest impression on my mind of any want of zeal for the service, or courage in you or your Troop, with both of which I had abundant reason to have been previously satisfied; but it resulted, as I have before suggested, from the exhausted and reduced condition of the men and horses, which required rest and refreshment to enable them to render further service.

I am sorry that you should find it necessary to obtain any certificate for the service of yourself and Troop, which I had always considered as honorable to you and them both as citizens and soldiers.

I am with great respect, &c. Your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. WINDER.

From the Philadelphia True American.

The condition of the United States in a separate TWENTY EIGHT years ago.

From the Philadelphia True American.

From the Aurora.

It is said that Gen. Gaines is accused of gross injustice or partiality, relating to the merits and conduct of certain officers under his command during the war on the Niagara;—he is reported on favorites, where there is no service performed; and suppose the government the names of those who had signally distinguished themselves. These are the reports heard, and believe to be the result of charges against Gen. Gaines.

In the case of Gen. Bissell and Maryland—that yourself and Troop sustained, during that tour, great fatigue, labour and privation—that you and men were much exhausted by those services—and that from sickness, and other co-operating causes, your active service, your Troop was considerably reduced in number.

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From the Allegany Federalist.

The Cat being let out of the rendered doubly "sure" by the Freeman. It is easy to discern a specious regard for Republican Principles; a hanker after solicitude to exalt Baltimore City at the expense of smaller counties. Yes, here they to the whole design of the Democrats in aiming at a numerical Representation. It will please Democratic Lords in Baltimore to decalate their darling Baltimore matter, how much it is a significant County in Maryland. What care they for the people?—how much she and her interests is neglected, despised, trampled under foot, so Baltimore mobs can give to the whole State. People of Maryland, this is a subject of the importance to you. Retain your rights in the Councils of the Commonwealth. The Democrats long meditated and more than attempted to deprive you of this representation by number. They call it "That is, the City of Baltimore together have about fifteen times as many delegates in our State Legislature as your County will be entitled to. The Democrats should succeed in the Elections this fall. The State an effort untried to alter the Constitution of the state for the purpose. Their printer in this shows the "cloven foot" of unsmiling deceitful face of Republicanism. Let but this be effected in the Constitution of the Democrats, and your County, is swallowed up in a County, is swallowed up in the vortex of Baltimore influence. They then make up your mind with showers of wood and drivel to your masters, the "Democratic" "Republican" Lords of Baltimore for the remainder of the year.

From the Catskill Washingtonian.

Patrick O'Blunder arrived in Catskill just as the service was about to be discontinued, and the congregation was about to depart. Perceiving that he was late in, he resolved to remain in getting out. He then turned about, and retreating to the first gate, he gained the door. On finding himself shut out, he proceeded to the back door, and an air of triumph was seen. "Faith! I've

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