order, J. BREWER

By virtue of a Decree of the Hon able the Chancellor of Maryland subscriber will offer at public all Thursday the 28th of Jane next 12 o'clock A. M. upon the premise

A HOUSE AND LOT fronting on the dock in this co-whereof Horatio G. Munror died in This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in the Mercantile business, as it possesses esry convenience for a dwelling home

The terms of sale are a credit of the months to the purchaser; giving best with approved security, for the parment of the purchase money, with is erest thereon from the day of ale and upon payment of the purchas money a conveyance will be executed

for the said House and Lot Somerville Filtery, Trustee, May 31.

Planters' Bank of Prince-Georges County, May 24th, 1821.

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Banking House in he town of Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 18th day of June next between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P. M. to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of he Bank the succeeding twelve months

By order of the Board, Trueman Ter, Cashier, May 31

NEW SPRING GOODS. GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Good of the lastest importation, including great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods. ALSO

A general asssortment of Groceries Ironmongery and Statinary.

For Sale, AT A VERY LOW PRICE. ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Apply to the subscriber. Benjamin Mead. May 24. 7

NOTICE. The subscriber intends teaching the

French Language, every morning fra Terms of tuition \$10 per quarter. Gentlemen wishing to learn the la-

guage will please to apply to May 24. 3 Charles T. Flusser.

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE,

Takes this method to inform thed tizens of Anne-Arundel county, the he offers himself a candidate for ther suffrages at the next sheriff's election all the duties of that office will entite him to their support. April 5.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drawn, first, second, and third Endorse,

assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make applied on to the Judges of Anne Arm county court, at the next Septem term, to have the old road opened if established as a public road, while leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, crosses Deep Run, and so on until intersects the public road which less to Cragge's Ferry.

Tobias Reynolds May 3.

Just Published THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office Price-81 50. April 12.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly it ecuted at this Office.

ver the signature of Casea, hich we recommend to the attent on of our readers. Fed. Rep.

No. la Political discord, for some years al recriminations, so lavistry, so ofusely showered upon the heads. honourable men of both parties, editors of newspapers and others tuated by similar views, it was cerely hoped and fair to presume, d not only ceased, but that the spicious moment had arrived, to about the pleasing work, the eeable task of healing the woundsflicted by the virulence of party; ch on the other, and of soothing minds and conciliating the feelgs of all, by a mutual and honouraexertion, to this desirable effect nd honestly pursued, would have en united as an impenetrable halanx, as a band of brothers, as a tion, the virtuous, the intelligent patriotic of every sect. means a happy result would be ivolated, the disaffected and detive, the disorganizers and fireands, the seditious and ambitious ming a motley groupe, so heteroneous and discordant in their own aterial character, that nothing but weak and contemptible minority, holly disarmed and incompent to moy and disturb the harmony and der of the great majority, could associated. Let us reflect a mo ent on the inestimable benefits as people, and the pleasing reflecons as individuals; we should eny in a state so desirable-arising naturally repugnant to each other. co, from a course of policy bot-

med on reason and philosophy, and errying in its progress national nd individual glory and happiness. These generous feelings, those citous anticipations, those ratinal calculations, resting on events e most momentous, and circumances recent-drawing in the procution of, and deliberation on, ir results, into one point of inrest and focus of national strength, feelings and action of all seem belamentably unfounded! "There no peace in Israel"-the house is in divided. Is there no redeemspirit? Is every pen thrown ide, every tongue palsied? No. here are some yet who dare to k and to write-they are the jority of the nation-they are informed and the virtuous ey are the patriotic. Although on causes easily exposed, and cirmatances merely fortuitous and matural in relation to the legitiite strength of the free population the Union, the republicans are. thumbered, and for the present pt in the back ground, let them despair—they have every thing their side requisite to maure sucis, although the process may be slow as to require an exercise of of their virtues-patience. This niem; lasting a few years only; fond expectation of the union

o answer them singly would be appropriately of heads. To reader to any thing like agottam, is reughter to crator, but I must be persisted to remark, that though fully

blessings and ustional benefits gained and received by the late war. In this it will perhaps be necessary to enumerate more particularly than nome of them desires but certainly, they would not wish any of their honours and benefits hidden. I shall prove too, for their further gratification, that by the treaty of Ghent, we obtained precisely. every object we waged the war-for, as demonatrated by a comparison of that inatrument with the war message, law, &c. but in attempting to do these things, should it turn out, for the once bitterly contending par-the want of competent powers, or any other cause, that the very reverse should appear, it is hoped that I shall be forgiven, at least until some of these wise men show what they never have yet, attempted to do, some one blessing, some solitary instance of national benefit derived from this prolific theme of theirs, upon which, above all others, they ought to have been eternally

> In the further progress of my remarks, a comparative view of the conduct of the officers, democratic and republican, during the war, will be taken, and finally the consistency of this democratic spirit with some historic facts, &c. will be noticed, and will undertake further to show and demonstrate that democracy and a representative republic are CASCA.

> > CASCA-No. II..

. Why it is that a certain political sect in this country should so suddenly, after several years of quiet and good feeling manifested towards those with whom they once differed, or at least professed to differ, in political principles, open all their batteries anew, and shower upon the republican ranks the whole contents, not of artillery, (having no heavy metal,) but of squibs, darts & hand grenades-remains to be explained,

Is it because they have lost their elections? No-they have the same men, or the greater part, whom they have always idolized. Is it because changed their ground, and put under foot demogratic principles and measures? They say not, and surely their evidence, upon this occasion, ought to suffice among themselves, whatever the fact may be .-Is it because the republicans have in a few instances, been appointed to office?-No-because unreasonable as the roling party are, nine tenths of the "loaves and fishes" ought, it is supposed, to satisty the

present agitated state of those men is attributable to no rational cause that now, as doon all other, occai partres, have both vanished. sions, wherever this apirit has preging and lately too, does demotately stalk at large through the numbers and influence, have been uniformly actuated by excite-high tracholes apirits were affect. This copraction or judgments bole corps—the presses present quence of atheir state of mind.—They have the findly would calm deliberate opinions of others and requires the major of the mind.—To answer them singly would calm deliberate opinions of others are affects of the mean of others. they inquire no further into the merits of any measure of state, than to ascertain whether it is agreeable

to their narry, or sanctioned by their leaders—they, delight in commotions, even should the foreign actors have no definitive or sational object in view. This nable of the wint of those medthe foreign actors have no definitive
l powers, so much desired and so
createry to the succession analysis
political subjects. It swould be
out consolatory to have a lathese
out condensed into open in all
myong: They are unreationally and
nee, whence it thought their proactions from the arborable theory are unreationally and
nee, whence it thought their proactions from the arborable their proactions from the arborable their proactions from the arborable their prorously, upon mere preter a opposed th

ist, appeared dormant. The vicoment as it is and ought to bet add by characterised their policy and helligerents. The same exprises
cration, so freely bestowed by ministered, and if the democratics deportment. This is to be regret; for our vessels, the same impress
ontending factionists seemed to please; (since they omit in their ed-because, generally except in a ment of one seamen, and this same
ave, at least in a great degree, lengthy publications) will point our political moint of siew, there is an arbitrary detention and reach of
builded; the denunciations and muto them, in my next, some of the objection to them is meanand even objection to them to men and even our ships continued. Here then as politicians, it is believed that was our situation in 1812, arising many, especially those of tumblest solely from the embargoes and non-minds, are conscientions in their intercourse, and here are the blesscal action and deliberation.

There is one standing theme of

their's, for which they gannot be excused. They, in the most hos-tile, and (sometimes) in the most. acrimonious manner, continually, through the presses and otherwise, insult the feelings and abuse the motives of the republicans. It is in vain you tell them, nay, prove, not by words, but actions, that these men are the friends of the people, of the constitution, the the laws; both of the general and state governments-that a Washington, an Adams, a Hamilton, a Madison, fat one time at least,) a Jay; a Hancock, &c. &c. were, and are, of this description of character, it has no effect-they continue in the faith which cannot be defined, and persevere in action without knowing or calculating on results! Yet have these men the temerity to come out, in open denunciation of the talents, the wisdom, the patriotism of the country!-The sway, has certainly been in their hands many years, in this state, but it is not supposed yet quite long enough to deprive the people entirely of their senses. -Such confidence, is now assumed, that, unbitishingly they write, print and boast of the blessings and benefits derived from the late glorious warl They have not, however, been quite bold enough to point them out; or any one of them. I hope, therefore, to be excused for saving them this trouble, by taking this laborious, and, perhaps, difficult task,

This duty is imposed on one, not willing to have stirred, at this time, a subject which has inflicted the deepest wounds on the nation, and caused the most intelligent, valorous, and patriotic sons of United America, to lament the issue of, and those men, after election, have almost curse the day giving birth to, to make some comparisons—to themselves of the advantages held changed their ground, and put un- a war, in every point of view, distressing and disastrous. To remain silent, amidst the united efforts of cerrain writers and editors, to hold up this subject to the people, in a way the very reverse of its true character, would be criminal. To permit them to proceed, without exposure, would be to permit them again (as already too often done) to an acquiescence linemeasures and doctrines the most paradoxical, and, in their tendency, the most infuri-To begin then, with this porious was, some preliminary temarks od its immediate precursors, (the embargoes and non-intercourse laws) so closely connected, that they cannot be separated from it, are neces-

to them, on myself. It will be per

formed in the spirit of candor, and

founded on something like authori-

ty-not loose declamation and un-

intelligible general assertion. .

It will be recollected, that from the year 1807 until 1819, the reatrictive system, as it is called, was obstinately persevered in by the naand non-intercourse laws were interchangeably, though increasantly, beptup, as the great political pank-ces, by which we were not only to obtain redress, against the effects of the French decrees and British ra in councils (the alleged causes here restrictions) but were to he British against whom, it most hostility prevaled, not-ualing, the France were first asystem of commercial ag-ic. What was the result of

is given to their course, by the solely from the embargoes and nonopinions, however wrong in politic inge and beachts which these mighty democratic politicians, writers, &c. boast They are welcome to these honours and advantages, and it is much to be regretted, they sould not exclusively have enjoyed the whole of the one and the other. -Itad war been necessary, which these consistent gentry assert was the case, would it not have been better to have taken that course before, the nation was thus weakened and divided? They, however, did things in their own way, and the results, the boasted termination of

their war, is before us. After many intermediate, halfway measures; after lengthy conflicting debates in the national councils; after much management, and drilling, and whipping in, obstreperous members, to their views, the fatal declaration of this "glorious war" was made on the ever memorable 18th fune, 1812-a day, until lately, celebrated as an anniversary by the democrats! To give a faithful and impartial outline of this war, and its issue, with all its honourable and beneficial incidents, upon a given scale, will be reserved for my next. Here let me premise, that, notwithstanding the result of this struggle, with few exceptions, the American officers and soldiery, both by sea and land, acquitted themselves in a manner conferring the highest commendation on themselves and the nation-they achieved, upon many memorable occasions, the most brilliant victories, even with inferior force; that for valour, judgment, and intrepidity, they have no superiors; and history, to the latest posteruty, will hand down their names as the brightest examples of imitation. This view of our national character inspires every honest American with pride, and a just sense of our prowess and

pleasant duty to point out some ex- the Canadian people against us ceptions to this general character many of whom would have availed fitical classification. But it is said; by the war, we proved to the world we could fight - Who, ever doubted this? Is the war of the revolution so soon forgotten. It's supposed that was evidence of the highest order.

But will it be shown, that this war has terminated without obtaining a single, alleged ground of the concest; and thevelore, that the loss of a single dollar of a single dollar was so much unnecessatily thrown away - it will then be proved that injuries (not benefits) of the most lamentable character have been alone, the consequences of this war after which, the subjects mentioned in my bret, will be resumed. these will certainly ber more agree-CASCA. able topics.

CASCA.—No. III. This war, which the veteran, wormout politicians contributed so wornout politicians contributed, so much to produce; was seclared, without preparation, without due regard to the situation of the country under this depressed state, of the traspiry, and for alleged couses, wholly ficultions. If we are to ludge from a comparison of those with the provisions of the trasty; of pasce. The especial in trasty; of pasce. The especial in trasty; of pasce, the impressment of the trasty. and seamen; and the detailes and

ded, and many towns on the matithen, of strengthening our fortificarepelling the hostile agrressions there made, increasedly, by the enemy; the local militia, undisciptioned and unbrined, were thought milicient for all these important purposes, and the attength of the nation was not only diverted from those inimediate and important objects, but pushed into Canadalthe conquest of which, was: not only officially discisimed (long after this though) by the American Plenipotentiaries at Ghent, but, which, in fact would have been a disade vantage and perpetual useless incumprance to the United States; had it been effected. It may therefore, without indecorum be asked for what purpose was Canada in vaded? Let those who ought to be best informed, answer. The result of those frozen campaigns, 'are tog well known, to require recapitulation, and too disgusting and mortifying, in the narrative, to excite a wish in an American, to employ such means, even to confound po-

litical opponents. Our first formidable debut, on the Canada lines, under the patriotic democratic Hull, of proclamation memory, will, in this place, receive no comment, nor the gasconading movements and counter-movements in the same quarter, under two other formidable chiefs, of the same political character, warring against each other, whilst the enemy were "scratching" and driving them, now be commented on: The few remarks intended upon those incidents, will be reserved until a further opportunity presents itself in the comparisons promised.

The Canadian theatre, was finally utterly abandoned, without any other impression made than to excite the enemy, along our whole Atlantic boundary, to acts of savage warfare, in burning, razing and destroying, in retaliation, as they pretended, for the burning Fort George and the town of Newark, in Canada, by. the American troops, under the command of Generals Porter and M.Lure. This invasion also united consistent with truth and justice, their situation politically, by rally would fundly, be omitted and to ing around the American standards rank the characters, thus brought But when their country was sistally into review, in their respective po- ed, their domiciles threatened; their ed, their domiciles threatened; their fire-sides approached by hostile tread; they viewed the United States in a different light to that which they were accustomed before, Instead of 'protectors and friends, they found them to be enemies and conquerors; and consequently united to repel this invasion, with an ananimity that could have been ellected by no other possible processi. This investon of Canada, in the first instance, gave the American character an unfavorable aspeco abroad, and the result of Hull's campaign, threw a damp upon the military ardor and split at home.
Had the government, even site,
thus precipitately and improvently entering into this contest; inried the then scanty resources indepergy of the nation to strengthening our internal strong fields and acting in the only way then and bottonally and impersonally called for hy the existing state of things; in other words, by adopting purely defensive operations, until we were prepared for offence; the impression of foreign governments and upon the American mind would have been very different. This would have enabled as to maintain a flee sing fortide ble attitude, and in the maintain course of events and the maintain course of the co

AVide Holl's proclemati