To go through details of the war. in this quarter, cannot upon an occhaion of this sort, be expected, nor would it be necessary; they are but too well known.

What, though the valour and in-trepidity of our heroes at Chippewa, at Fort George, &c. shone with the most brilliant and dazzling lustrewhat, though the American flag rode triumphant on the agitated bosom and midst the sulpturious clouds of Erie, with an equal, if not superiour, prostrate, shattered, hostile fleet before it, yielding obedience to the commands of the gallant officer of the day; what, though to American naval prowess, on the very scene of our former glory, Champlain wafts another hostile equadron to yield to inferior force, superior valour, &c. where are yet the acquisitions to the union, or the blessings and benefits derived from those deeds of valour and individual glory? Where is the attainment of any one object of the war? They are, at least, for the present, out of We know, that a Pike, a Coving-

ton, a linimes, will always live in the reconection of their countrywe lamentably know also they rest under the silent clod, for their activity and energy in this unprofitable Canadian contest. History will hand down through time, the deeds of a Ripley, a Scott, a Perry, M.Donougn, &c. yet it must be admitted, their mighty deeds have contributed nothing in satisfying the demands contained in the manifesto of the American government, and other connected state papers. on the subject of the war. In short, Canada now remains as before, after the blood, the treasure and privations, there spilt, expended and undergone! Let me ask, now again ask, where are the boasted benefits of this war thus far? None. The calamiteus, the distressing, the irreparab e losses, are too palpable to require further elucidation; they are known and felt by all. Here then is one train of democratic blessings! I shall turn from the Canadian occurrences, and have to regret, that the subject still maintains its groomy character.

The war, after various vicissitudes, in other quarters, in fact throughout the union, assumes now an entire, defensive turn. The principal cities of the North are assailed-Boston threatened in a degree requiring a numerous military force to detend her-New-London is besi ged-Bultimore menaced, &c -Virginia, in her turn, is, on her whole maritime border, under continual alarm and frequent depredation-Norfolk fortified at last, at enormous expense, and converted into a camp-troops, there stationed, from the mountains, whose mortality was greater, from local cause, than by the most active military operations in a genial clime, would have been produced by the sword. -The whole states of Virginia and Maryland were, at the same time, blockaded by a single British 74! -Where were our gun boats then?-Let the democrats be kind enough to say. Notwithstanding this state of things, the administration yet kept up strong corps and detachments in, and upon the Canadian lines. Whilst we were fighting, galiantly too, about Queenstown, Niagara, &c. what became of the Metropolis of the United States?-I cannot record it-it is already done-its description "sets the hair of the head an end-the tongue cleaves to the roof of the mouth"to attempt to write it, the hand would be paralized!" Let it pass.

At this stage of the war, and under these circumstances, the most awful period in American history presented itself. The capital smoking in ruins-the armies detached in various distant places from the interesting scene of action-the cabinet disconcerted and driven from their official stations-the enemy, yet in force, and proceeding in their work of destruction, a general alarm spreads with the rapidity of lightning, and even the safety of the republic endangered! This momentous epoch, could not but inspire every American, with a determination to risque his life and all, to relieve his country from that impending ruin, seeming almost inevitable. They rally around her standard-

"TVide Mr. Clay's speech in congress, May 1812, de well as those of several other members.

inntarily fallen inte our hands. This I they more the recent victorious ones at Baltimore -victory crowns my at Beltinore wictory crowns their efforts they successfully dedrive the insolent enemy from his ground, with the loss of their late victorious chief.

Without detracting from the merits of those in command upon this occasion, it is universally samitted, that the success of the day was eminently attributable to the valour and abilities of a private republican gentleman who voluntarily acted as aid to the general, commanding in this happy affair. Thus was Baltimore saved, after the loss of many valuable lives and considerable expense-this was, however, another gain!-Various other incidents of different results, in different parts of the union, were going on at this time, unnecessary to state here .-We now come to the closing scene: -the battle of New-Orleans was fought-the Americans gloriously triumphed. Generals Jackson, \* Carrol and Coffee were crowned with never fading laurels; yet let it be remembered, that New: Orleans was ours before the war, and that saving it from capture was not a gain! unless it be a democratic one-and let it be further recollected, that the loss of lives and expenditure of treasure, even at this last scene was so much clear loss to the United States. These are tim blessings-these the benefits, claimed by a certain class of politicians in this country-and who, not satisfied with being deceived themselves, attempt to aupe and deceive the people. The truth s plainly and unquestionably this: that by the war, we expended one hundred and twenty millions dollarst at least-lost 65.000 lives, were deprived of the New Foundland fisheries, before used, and even gave up, for a time, (Castine,) a part of our own territory! and at ast concluded a treaty of peace at Ghent, not granting, in a single instance, the demands of the government, and leaving us precisely, ex cept the immense losses mentioned, on the ground we stood before the

Thus have I attempted to comply with what was stated in my last, and believe the picture here given, a correct one. The blessings, &c. of the late war are faithfully pointed out, and if wished, by them, should have my hearty approbation to belong, exclusively, to the gentlemen, calling themselves, de-

It remains, however, to show in my next, that even in those successdefensive operations, that a small share indeed of the glory attaches to these gentlemen. Even here, it will be demonstrated, they ought to be silent. They will lead to comparisons, not very agreeable to their feelings, but necessary for the purposes of truth, especially, when they recollect, that upon this subject they have thrown the gauntlet, and in the most unreserved and indelicate manner, abused the republican party.

This view of the subject will lead to a few remarks on the navy and officers; and finally I shall conclude with a true description of democracv. its origin and character-the democrats will be classed agreeably to their different orders and motives. for they are different, although in effect, their policy is the same; the picture will be, if not amusing true. and not doubted by themselves, altho' they may process to disbelieve. This last subject will conclude the CASCA. present series.

\*It is to be regretted that in this brilliant affair, the chief should have clouded his victory by palpable violations of the constitution. The imprisonment of the judge for granting the writ of habeas corpus the attorney for the application, the suspension of this writ under even martial law, and turning the legislature forcibly out of their hall, will not soon be forgotten.

†Vide Mr. Monroe's message to the late congress.

Maryland Resolutions relative to he public lands set apart for educaion .- The legislature of Connecicut have approved of the principles adopted in the Report of the Legislature of Maryland upon this subject, disapproved by the Legislature of New York) and have adopted a report concluding with a resolution which among other things "requests that State in the Congress of the United States to use their endea vours to procure an appropriation of a part of the public land, for the pro: It is possible that some few of Wade Hampton, maj gen 5,623 motion of the objects of science, &c. the accounts which are represented a Peter L. Hogeboom, p m 234 15,667 41 a part of the public land, for the pro-

FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

Mi-Rind:-It hat justly been ob served by a tearned writer, that the stability and efficacy of free governments must essentially depend on the virtue of the people; and the semark might, with equal truth, be continued, that to promote the interest and happiness of the people, there should be ability and integrity in those entrusted with their administration. It has been more, perraps, from the want of these latter ngredients, that wicked and perni cions systems of policy have so frequently been pursued under the best orms of governments. When we review even our own history, it is mpossible not to perceive the baleful influences of corruption prevailing arolind us to an alarming degree. Whether it is that an inordinate flow of prosperity has vitiated the public morals, and created a disposition to luxury, and a contempt for republican simplicity; or whether it is the necessary consequence of natural deprayity, the mournful fact is not the less certain, that we seem to be fast travelling the road which has led so many free governments to ruin and dissolution. Even the representatives of the nation, in their an nual assemblies, seem to consider an inquiry into official abuses as beneath their senatorial dignity; or pethaps it may be, that so many of themselves are looking for executive appointments, that, on that account, they refrain from the subject else how is it possible to account for the continued neglect of an inquiry into the causes which have produced such enormous dilapida-

tions of the public monies. During the last session, although there was scarcely a department that had not some abuse reported against it, yet the exposure seemed only to exhibit the impotency of those at whose instance they were presented. On a proposition of a member from Maryland relative to the Comperoller's list of delinquents, to the amount of 15 millions, it was coldly replied, that he was not acquainted with the matter, and that it was not then expedient to takany measures on the subject. It is it, vain that we may boast of a free government, whilst corruptions like these are permitted with impunity. It may serve as a theme to the popular demagogue, and a cloak to conceal his subserviency to executive control: but it cannot alleviate the burthens of the people, whilst the harpies of the treasury are left unmolested and the public plunderers are permitted to enjoy the fruits of their peculation.

O that estates, degree and offices, were no derived corruptly."
We might then be permitted to hope that a free constitution would insure the happiness of the people, as far as human infirmity would admit. But if, under auspices so propitious to the successful experiment of a republican system, we so soon degenerate into the vices of the most corrupt governments, there will be great reason to apprehend that the constitution, of which we now so much vaunt, instead of being considered as a blessing, will, ere long, serve only to revive in us the recollection of our ruined hopes.

From the Federal Republican.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS!!! There has recently been laid before Congress, a statement of accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th September, 1820!-This, says the New York Statesman, very justly, "is one of the most important documents ever laid before an abused and insulted people, and nothing but its extreme length can prevent its being known and its exciting throughout the continent one universal haust of indig nation." In order to bring this subject home to the people, we have commenced to-day with a list of names whose debts generally exceed, or are in the neighbourhood of five thousand dollars-the d cumen: from which these, items are taken, consists of eighty-six pages, is composed of three distinct reports, and contains a list of debts due by individuals and officers of all descriptions, amounting to the sum of fifteen millions six hundred and eighty one thousand four hundred and ninetyeight dollars and twelve centall-In addition to this enormous sum, may be added an immense number the Senators and Representatives of of smaller debts and the back interest on these sums; which would bring the grand (really grand) total to something like twenty millionalli

quidated in some manner be priest and and we should be glad jujublish son with every gentlemen concerned

informus of the fact; bot, nevertheless, one thing is certain, that by far the greater part of this immense sum is entirely lost to the contriv!! because, as an able writer in the Statesman observes, stnese balances, it is to be observed, all accrued during the war, a period of more than five years, during which time most of the debtors have probably become insolvent."

We are now enabled to guess why some people were constantly vociferating amy voice is still for war"-love of country was, no doubt the leading cause!

This great and irreparable loss, sustained by the United States, was occasioned by democratic misrule and democratic favoritism. Many persons were appointed to office. because they were vociferous in the cause of democracy and some of them have taken care to be well paid for their pains. It appears that officers of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, and even private c tizens and Indian chiefs, have squandered the public funds "without mercy and without measure," from his excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINE, vice president of the U. States, down to JAMES COLBERT, an Indian chief! Instead of teiling "the people" these things, and show ing them the dreadful consequences of democracy, we find the democrats of the state of Maryland perfectly silent on this subject. They say nothing of the less of upwards of fifteen millions of hard doilars, occasioned by their policy and mismanagement; but are overloading the good citizens of this state with stale and loathsome documents, by which they intend to impose the belief on the unsuspecting, that the federaists impoverished the state, because they came forward honestly and paid the debts incurred by the democrats. The state of Maryland has always flourished under federal management, and we appeal to every farmer, planter and citizen, whether the times have ever been as bad with them as they are now when democracy treats with contempt every measure which tends to alteviate the sufferings of the people.

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND, look at this loss of nearly twenty millions of dollars-look at the debts which have since been incurred-look at the enormous taxes which you are forced to pay, because the democrats have neglected the affairs of the country, -and then ask yourselves this question: Is not a change necessary? in the Executive of this state and you will be convinced that it is your solemn and sacred duty to effect such change at the next electron. A change cannot, in all conscience, produce any injury-it must be for the better -Let "principia non homines" be the motto under which you will rally your forces; let resuscitation be the watchword, and let the political regeneration of the state of Maryland

be your object! The following are balances on the books of the second auditor.

Wi ham Chri ty, late pay master 9,000
John Byers, late contractor 6,240 48
George W Murray for lead toan-

11,279 12 ed him in 1813! The following are balances on the books of the third auditor.

Robert Brent, pay master general 40,911 18
John C. Birtlett, late q m gen 22,754 89 John Bleecker, dep q m gen 10 298 59 Reusen G. Beady, agreefor pen Willie Blount, governor 10,015 78 Thomas Bodley, q m g Kentucky 23,135 42 Moody Bedel, lient col 12,700 21 Thomas P. Baldwin, p m F Y militia Daniel Brown; col 23d

Jonathan Beat', assistant deb nm 5,575 43 Benjamin ft Bostwick, late bar-5,649 60 rack master James Colbert, AN INDIAN CHI John F. David, p in Arch's Dobbin, ass't dep p m Stephen I. Donaldson, p in Nicholas L. Dawson, p m Richard Dennis, col. 8th 29,003 55 26,122 25 16,142 87

Thompson Douglas, dep p m
Jonathan B. Eastman, do
Samuel H. Eavin, dep p mace'ts
rendered, and in the course of 62,774 17 settlement 1,406,132 74 Samuel Edmonds, p m N York

24,840 18

militia, accounts rendered, and in the course of settlement 563,337 76 John I. Everitt, lieut 3d infantry 6,567 95 James T. Eubank, ass't dey qm 12,228 62
Solomon Ellis, late contractor 12,375 13
Thomas P. Finley, lieut and pm Ellas Fasset, col 00th 5,047 07 John Gibson, govof Indiana, the greater part ascertained on set-tlement, 14th July, 1814 Wilson B. C.

Wilson P Greenop, Kentucky milkia, written to 11th dune, 1817, sued 9th July, 1818 36,156 34
Robert Gray, pm Columbiam'a 12,461 6;
Ashton Garret, p m 17th 39,703 56
Sam'l G. Hopkins, capt cavalry 25,888 98
Wade Hampton main cavalry 25,888 98

Thomas Melville, sub post brildings
Nimrod H. Moore, p.m. 1715
Joseph M. Clore, p.m. N. Visid. 8.311
Robert L. M. Cleikand, dep p.m. 3736
Joseph S. Merrit, ansit dep. p.m. 3736
Joseph S. Merrit, ansit dep. p.m. 3736
James Moorison, p.m. 3736
Ludowick Moorison, p.m. 3736
Ludowick Moorison, p.m. 3736
Chio, (this is the post-master of Ohio, (this is the post-master of Chio, (this Benj. L. Ogden, capt3dartillery 47; Orr and Greely, contractors 31,18 Thomas D. Owings, col 24th 269

Peter B Porter, q m.g. Hahas claims to nearly this amount, which are suspended for want of vouchers N. R. Packard, brigade q in 3,000 Henry Phillips, dep p m

Joseph D Prince, capt artillery

Chas Pomelly, p m N Y militia Wm Prince, p m Kentucky do 12,765 John H. Plummer, late dep com 13,751 John Ricond, p m Geo. T. Ross, capt 44th mas I Robbeson, maj

Ed I Roberts, p m 1st infantry Jason Rudes, p m volunteers, hal-ance on settlement, 3d Novemher 1820, has further accounts

25,673 2 Robert C Respass, pm Kentucky ınilitia John M. Russel, ass't d q m g ohn A. Rogers, la'e do Henry Robinson, a d q m Richard Sparks, col Walter Sheldon, d p m Josephus B Siewart, p m Melancton Smith, col A. P. Spencer, capt 28th P. D. Spencer, p m Winfield Scott, lieut col Thomas Staniford, p m 11th Martin Strobel, p m S C milita Goy Smith, lieut 39th John G Scholtz, lieut 27th Lewis Saunders, James Smith, p m Ohio militia John H. Smith, do do John Swift, a d p m. Robert Scarcey, acting p m Joseph G. Swift, brig gen Barent Schuvler, capt 29th Zachariah Schoonmaker, pm N

William A. Tonnelle, agent for paying claims
Richard Taylor, d q m g
Daniel D Tompkins, an advance made by the secretary of war, being for the loss on the sale of treasury notes, which requires legislative sanction Daniel D. Tompkins, balance of his account settled 14th June,

York militia

leorge W. Todd, col 17th George W. Todd, col 17th

Bushrod Tsylor, p m Va militia

Wm. P. Thompson, do do

Geo. W. T. Broeck, capt 6th

Peter G. D. Voornies, p m

Samuel Whittiesey, p m N York
militia

41139 William H. Winder, lieut col 7.305 9

Lewis B Willis, capt James Wilkinson, maj gen Benjamin Willace, maj Wm. W Wilkins, p m militia Benajah White, lieut col 10th Henry Watthalo, p m Va mil Abijah Yelverton, jr. p m N Y Lewis Yancy, p m 10th

l'otal amount of debts returned by the third auditor, 15.317. Account of monies advanced printitle March 1809, unaccounted for Richard Chandler, late pm 4201

Moses Hook; capt Thomas Robinson, p m James Wilkinson, maj gen A BY-LAW To confirm the assesment of is and personal property within

city of Annapolis, and the p cincis thereaf. Be it established and ordine the Mayor, Recorder, Alder and Common Council of the cit Annapolis, and by the authority the same, That the assessment! real and personal property with the said city, and precincts, 25 % turned by the assessors for that pose appointed, be and the same hereby ratified and confirmed.

LEWIS DUVALL, MIJOS JOHN BREWER, CH JUST PUBLISHED,

AT THIS OFFICE The Votes & Proceeding of the last session of the Legislams Price-81 50.

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE Takes this method to inform the tisens of Anne-Arundel.comby, the offers himself a candidate for a suffrages at the next sheriff a the and hopes that his long experience all the duties of that office will suffer all the duties of that office will suffer a long to the control of the control of

Annapolis, Thursday, Jon

FEDERAL REPUBLIC lectoral Ticker for Prince G GRORGE BEMMES. For Someraet THOMAS K. CARROLL Col. MATTHIAS DASH

For Calvert. RIGHARD GRAHAME, Dr. JOHN DARE. Montgomery.

THOMAS DAVIS, ... GEORGE C. WASHING

CAPT. NATHL. COME For Dorchester. BENJAMIN W. LECOM Capt. MATTHIAS TRAV Assembly Tieltet for Somerset Levin R. King, Littleton P.

JEREMIAH NICOLS.

nis, Daniel Ballard, John W Assembly Ticket for Kent. William Knight, James F. B. J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Mil Assembly Ticket for Calve Thos. Re volds, Benjamin John J. Brooke, Dr. George B

already filled up with subject matter o importance, you will oblige an hones (whose name is with you.) who feels h common with all the other honest co planiers in Maryland, much inte and somewhat mortified, by a repor and somewhat a committee appointed sobacco shippers and seriers, at their ing held at the Exercit bin Baltim the city inst. to whom he aftered to sideration, the fraudulent practice of packing of tobacco, &c. &c. In o ound to exist in that walk of life, as them, referred to in the report of the

> them bound to publish every r leave it to the parties concerned to r own defence. They are hound test planter to do this, nay, the o those very men who stand detec ill be perhaps, the surest means nting a repetition, otherwise the iccily or indirectly continue this ith a hope of sometime to ping d ; knowing, that if detected, the ly to remunerate the ships to whose hands the tobacco makes e detection is made, to secure their m society. Let me ask, sir, who is is not made this side of Europe eave this part of the subject, I will liberty, through you, of recomm that honourable committee a use to he added to their plan nest planter by securing the inte e shipper, and thereby continued to the interest of the purchasive competition in the purchaseco. For instance, such a plan future prevent, what it is to be feating to the purchase of the pu lature prevent, what it is to he fee en too often practised, by some of the process of the proce me tobacco, avowedly for the put tting a better sample. If howe mple proves to be much the same mple proves to be mirch the same ost commonly the case,) they has retira to where no eye can see the is, of whom they think little, and

it, or whom they think little, and ite less, to make for themselves, or camples which they have thus asters of, a much better sample er. By which means the unwary induced to, give \$15 perhaps for this dealer but \$10. When this comes to be opened and sold in a shipper meats a loss of \$3 1 3 prising towing to his having purely anch made up samples, shawing

eited, I can allow them no cred ust recommend to them to amen-id report, so as to strike out the

rhearance altogether. They must nder a mistake, as to what their

ould seem to convey, v'z. a willing

hold every honest planter in Ma

able to this infamous imputation, b

getting their losses remunerated.

ever can have properly reflected of

ling the names of those fraudulen

hey will make restitution; for I