For the Maryland Gazette,

Honest old friends to a Conscription.

TO THE VOTERS OF MARYLAND.

No. 2.

I write your atten[illegible]in, while [illegible]he demo-[illegible] proof to y[illegible] in the state leg[illegible] have at [illegible]ted to force, on you a conscription [illegible] as oppressive as the ingenuity of [illegible] could devise. The movements of [illegible]national government have for the [illegible]n or fifteen years, been so inte-[illegible], as to exclude any attention to [illegible] betterments of our General Assem-[illegible]. In the collision of electioneering [illegible], we have heretofore enquired [illegible] what were the opinions of the can-[illegible]tes in reference to the proceedings [illegible] national government. It is time, [illegible]ever, *now*, for us to review the con-[illegible] of those, who have for the last five [illegible] been in our state councils. If [illegible] policy is inconsistent, either with [illegible]ase, interest or happiness, we owe [illegible] ourselves to withhold their return [illegible] public life. For their re-election [illegible]ld imply an approbation that their [illegible]se of legislative duty was sancti-[illegible] by their constituents, & that they [illegible] authorised to continue in their [illegible]se when re-elected. How impor-[illegible] is it then, that you should know [illegible] views of those men who aim to re-[illegible] your destinies for the next five [illegible].

The present senate of Maryland have [illegible] selected under the conviction that [illegible] are the most able men who rank [illegible] the democratic party. It is there-[illegible]ertain that they will be re-cho-[illegible] of the democratic ticket for the e-[illegible]ors of the senate shall prevail on [illegible] Monday in September.

[illegible] after a fair exhibition, you appro-[illegible] their projects, give your support [illegible]r upholders, & bring again into [illegible] life, men, who while they ex-[illegible] themselves from the toils & dan-[illegible] of the camp, laboured to rivet on [illegible] measures and duties, the most op-[illegible]ssive and vexatious.

These papers which owe their circu-[illegible]n to the contributions levied on [illegible] ~~Before, in order to produce a tem-~~[illegible] in the public mind favourable to [illegible] gratification of those aspiring [illegible]emes which she plots against the [illegible]ery interest, toil to instil into the [illegible]nds of the *people* that the federal-[illegible] are the enemies of the poor. Yet [illegible] invidious distinctions in our con-[illegible]tion have been modified on the [illegible]ggestions of federal gentlemen

The constitution demanded that a [illegible]ian, before he voted, should have [illegible] *Mr. Taney*, a *Federalist*, moved [illegible] abolish this.

The constitution required that no [illegible] should hold a seat in the general [illegible]ssembly unless he had 500*£*. Mr. Ta-[illegible] and Mr. John H. Thomas, federal [illegible], brought forward the proposition [illegible] repeal this prohibition.

The constitution required, no man [illegible] should serve as a juryman unless he [illegible] a freehold, or 300*£*. Mr. John [illegible]ng, a federalist of Caroline, intro-[illegible] in 1812 the bill which destroyed [illegible] restriction.

Judge of these *facts*; and when you [illegible]ar one of these brawlers against fed-[illegible]alism, tell *them that every aristo-[illegible]ratic feature in our constitution, and [illegible]ery one of its distinctions between [illegible] man of wealth and the poor, have [illegible] removed at the instigation of fed-[illegible]ral gentlemen.*

You have seen the views of the fede[illegible]lists, as to the agency of the poor in [illegible]rticipating in the rights of govern-[illegible]ent of honour and office. Yield me, [illegible]ray, your attention, while, from the [illegible] and Proceedings, I unfold to you [illegible] course which they have held, as to [illegible] manner in which the burthens re[illegible]ting from a state of war ought to [illegible]ve been borne. This developement [illegible]ill be alike honourable to them, an[illegible] display a consistent plan to lessen [illegible] the poor the calamities, the losses, [illegible] hardships, inseparable from a state [illegible] war, and to transfer to the wealth of [illegible] state, the duty and the cost of fur-[illegible]shing the means of its security.

When it was discerned that war [illegible] Great Britain would be the result [illegible] the measures pursued by the nation-[illegible] government, the Maryland Legisla[illegible] thought it their duty to revise [illegible] militia law In 1811, John C. [illegible]rbert, Esq. a delegate from Prince-[illegible]rge's, distinguished for the vigor of [illegible] judgment, and for his provident [illegible] of the interest of his constituents, [illegible]bmitted a bill to the House of Dele-[illegible]es, in which he recites, that it is [illegible]vable that a requisition would be [illegible] from the war department of [illegible] United States for draughts from [illegible] state, and therefore it is the duty [illegible] the legislature to provide that the [illegible]ota of the state should be raised in [illegible] mode the least burthensome, or op-[illegible]ssive, upon the honest, industrious, [illegible] indigent citizens thereof; that there [illegible] upon the receipt of any requisition, [illegible]ming the State's quota of militia [illegible] be called into service, to proportion [illegible] quota among the several counties, [illegible]ording to the number of militia, and [illegible] give notice of such apportionment to [illegible] justices of the Levy Court of each [illegible]nty; that the said courts, and the [illegible] officers of each county, should be [illegible] members for carrying the act in[illegible] effect; that they should class all the [illegible]operty liable to be assessed, into as many [illegible]ses as there may be men required [illegible]m such county, and that each class should furnish a able bodied man fit for militia duty; the bill contained the detail necessary to enforce this principle. The humane proposition to coerce those, the most deeply interested in the preservation of property, from the grasp of the enemy, to provide for its security, was supported by all the members of the House of Delegates, except by six democratic gentlemen, viz:

Messrs. Wainwright, Tenant, Bennet, Pechin, Bowles and Downey.

The Senate of Maryland composed of the wealthiest men of the state, generally above the age of forty five, or holding commissions which exempted them from serving in the ranks, without any difficulty refused this bill. *In its favour, not a voice was heard in the Senate; and although they solemnly invoked the national government to appeal to arms, and pledged their lives and their fortunes to co operate in its prosecution, yet they refused to submit their property to be taxed to hire men to fight for its defence, and availing themselves of exemptions from military duty, devolved on you the responsibility of repairing to camp, in defence of their wealth, while your families were beggared by your absence abroad.* Yet these men have to boast to you, they are the friends of the *poor*

The Senate, having defeated this bill, a law eventually passed, that when called to militia duty, you might *repair yourself*, or by *substitute*, or *that your officers* might have one for you if you did not go or send, at your expence, and that you should not remain longer in service than sixty days.

During the summer session of 1813, the late Mr. Donaldson, who so gloriously fell while acting as adjutant to the twenty seventh regiment of Baltimore militia, attempted to repeal the provisions which I have mentioned, and to cloath the military with the power of bringing into the field the militia at the point of the bayonet. The federalists prevented this attempt, and thus refused to yield you up to the whim, insolence or cruelty, of every sergeant of the militia. The Senate however, passed a bill containing such a provision, which was negatived by the federalists in the House of Delegates.

At the ~~same session a law was pas~~sed, that the militia should be classed, and might serve by substitute, and be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for non attendance, unless prevented by *sickness or a reasonable excuse*.

In 1814, the militia law was again under revision, and the bill which the committee reported, provided that every militia man called into service, and notified thereof, shall be *considered as in actual service* and may be proceeded against *as in actual service*, to enforce *his attendance*.

A motion was made and prevailed, to strike out this strong power to be exercised by the military, and in opposition to which every democrat voted, to wit:

"T. B. Dorsey, Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Harryman, Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Stephens, Forwood of Jacob, Dallam, Bradford, Barney, Kell, Tilghman, Schnebly, Gabby and Mason."

Defeated by the federalists in retaining this provision, Mr. T. B. Dorsey, a democrat, moved an amendment, to vest the officer with unlimited power, "to force the attendance of the *militia*," leaving him to exercise such means as either resentment or wisdom might dictate. Those who voted for cloathing the military with this unprecedented force, were,

Dorsey, Stansbury, Harryman, Claude, Duvail, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Stephens, Forwood of Jacob, Bradford, Barney, Kell, Tilghman, Schnebly, Gabby and Mason.

The bill, as reported by the committee, contained a provision, "that the militia, from the time they were notified of the call, should be subject to the rules and articles of war as now established," against the motion to strike out this provision, every democrat, but one, voted.

An amendment was moved by a federalist, declaring that the militia, when in actual service, should not be subject to the articles of war. To this every democrat was opposed.

After the bill had undergone all these modifications the senate proposed certain amendments, which, if adopted, would have provided that the militia could not serve by substitute, but must serve in person, & that he might be detained 6 months in service, & be subject to the articles of war.

It is necessary to know, before you can correctly appreciate those exertions which saved you from this tyranny thus aimed to be exercised over your persons, by the military of the state, the power which is to be exercised, under, the articles of war, to enforce the attendance of the regulars.

The regular, if absent *from camp* without leave, no *matter* what cause may detain him, is to be advertised as a deserter, seized on by a military force, and dragged, without any regard to his health or his wants, to the guard-house, chained, tried by a military court, composed of officers to whom he is unknown, and divested of that sympathy arising from a congeniality of situation, and influenced by the pride so insuperable from the military character of having fell companies, and sentenced to receive their judgment, which may extend through all that variety of tortures, which the ingenuity of the officers have suggested, from the riding of the wooden horse, to that of being shot.

To all this, my fellow citizens, did that senate, who boast so much now that the day of election approaches, of their undeviating devotion to your interest, labour to consign you—While the federalists strove to carry on the war from the wealth of the country, the senate, exempt generally from personal service, and enjoying the wealth of the state, forced you into their ranks. While the federalists legislated that you might either go in person, hire a substitute, or pay not more than fifty dollars, and not even that, if detained by sickness, or other good excuse; and then not for more than 60 days, the democrats attempted to pass laws that you should not have a substitute, but must go in person, or be forced by a military power, who might sentence you to be shot, without an allowance of any excuse, to serve for a period of time not exceeding six months.

You have heard much of the conscription law recommended to congress by Mr Monroe. You have read the law proposed by Mr. Mason in the Senate of the United States. You have been witnesses to the sensations which these two measures have produced throughout the nation; compare them with these attempts made within your own state by the democrats, and judge, if the unrelenting severity of those propositions which I have detailed to you, do not equal in oppression those which have been recommended to the congress of the United States, & that system of *conscription* introduced by Buonaparte, and now reprobated by the friends of civil liberty throughout the world.

You will be told, these are the misrepresentations of some federalist. Be not deceived by such stale tricks; turn to the Votes and Proceedings, & judge if my extracts are not made with candour and fairness; and if they are and unless you wish for laws breathing all the rigour which the democrats wish to infuse into your militia system, and which will make you and yours the slaves of the military, repair to the hustings, and vote for the electors who support those federalists who advocate your participation in the administration of the government, and the application of that republican maxim, that every man ought to contribute to the defence of his country, according to the interest he has at stake.

A VOTER.

Every person in the community is informed of the fact, that at the moment when the compensation law passed, thousands of our citizens and soldiers, whose property and services were used and employed by the government in the late serious & bloody contest, were unpaid the compensation to which they were by law, and in grateful liberal justice, entitled Under such circumstances, a high-minded, virtuous and patriotic congress, it seems to me, would voluntarily and magnanimously have consented to endure privation for a season, much more have spurned the idea of putting their hands into the treasury, to diminish the chance of an early requital of the blood and services freely yielded in the defence of the country. Who could have believed that the first congress, which convened after the termination of the war, sitting *amidst the ruins of the capitol*, would have voraciously appropriated to their emoluments nearly $200,000 more than they would have received at the close of the session, alluding to the compensation allowed by law, from the beginning of the government? No one out of congress could have supposed it possible. [*Aurora*]

John Binns, General Duane & President Madison.

What do the democrats think of Duane? they seem peculiarly sore and delicate on this point. Binns declares that Duane is no democrat, and for this plain reason, because he differs in opinion with the cabinet. Duane denounces our administration, because they have departed from the principles which they formerly avowed: and Binns denounces Duane, because he will not follow him and the president, and forsake his own principles. Binns is in high dudgeon with Duane, for not renouncing his own opinions with the same sang froid that the President of the U. States has done. Only let Gen. Duane run away from his own opinions with the same celerity as President Madison fled from Bladensburg, and he will be taken into favour, as a good, staunch, genuine, patent democrat again. [*Telegraph.*]

Another Democratic Witness.

The editor of the Aurora is not the only democrat, once high in the confidence of the party, who now exposes the conduct of our weak rulers. Baptis Irvine formerly editor of the Whig in this city & now of the Columbian, a democratic paper published in New-York, furnishes occasional proof, that he is not under the influence of the ruling party. We have not yet seen him denounced in any of the administration papers as an apostate.—*Fed. Gaz.*

From the Columbian.

If under the present weight of salaries and patronage of civil officers of the United States, the press is almost universally bent to their purposes, how long can freedom last, if we madly augment the preponderance? When an election approaches, do not the host of officers (too generally) manifest the zeal of crusaders for their patron & against republican principle? Is it compatible with the principles of republican economy and simplicity, that presidential clerks, &c. &c. should be enabled, at public expence, to sway that public, to corrupt that public, and to live in "royal state"—Beware of the executive branch! death enters Republics by that door.

Has not executive influence in our councils and over our country made an usurped nomination tantamount to election?

Is not this influence exerted through the various civil and other officers of government.

How is the presidency transmitted from hand to hand.—(just saving the appearance of popular elections?)—By executive influence. Shall we add fresh fuel to the fire that is consuming our independence? We hope not.

Wilkesbarre, (Penn.) Aug. 16.

On the night of the 13th of August *Seneca Page* and *James Seymour*, escaped from the prison in this place, where they had been confined on a charge of passing counterfeit money. These men have several times escaped the just punishment of the law, and notwithstanding the charges which our police officers have received to guard them strictly, they left the prison without breaking any locks or bolts. The principal iron door of their prison room we are informed was left unlocked, and the outside door of the hall leading to the felons' apartment was left open, for the purpose, we are informed, of letting in fresh air. 200 dollars reward is offered for their apprehension.

Dancing School.

JOHN B. DUCLAIRACQ.

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that he intends opening his Dancing School at the Ball Room, on Monday the 2d day of September next. He will also teach Music on the Piano, Flute and Violin. A subscription paper is left at the City Hotel, where the terms may be known.

August 29 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to sale on Monday the 16th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Mr Samuel Jones's, West River, the personal estate of John Ball, deceased, consisting of three Negro Girls, some Household Furniture, a Mare and Cows. The terms of sale are, for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months; under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good security, will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Sarah Ball, (now Jones) } *Adm'rs.*
Benjamin Welch, }

Aug. 29 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose for Sale, on Friday the 20th day of September next, at the late residence of James Legg, deceased, on West river. The personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a Cow; Hogs, some household furniture, black-smith's tools, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given; all under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good security will be required, with interest from the day of sale.

William Legg, Admr.

August 29 3w

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Legg, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

William Legg, Admr.

August 29. 3w

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Clagett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to Mr *Thomas Gibbs*, who is authorised to settle the estate, on or before the 15th November next.

Elizabeth Clagett, Adm'x

August 29 3w

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the subscriber, are requested to send in their accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of October, to No 104, Market-street, Baltimore.

Jacob Rose.

Annapolis, 29th Aug. 1816.

For Sale,

A small Farm, containing two acres more or less, about 6 miles from Annapolis, adjoining the lands of John Worthington, esquire. There is on this farm a dwelling house and kitchen, a large apple orchard, with other excellent fruit, well adapted to the use of cloverand plaister, and to the productions of tobacco, wheat and corn, and the best for raising early marketing in the neighbourhood; lying on Broad Creek, South River, which is considered one of the best creeks in the river for fishing in all seasons of the year. The above farm will be sold cheap on early application; for terms apply to Mr. Joseph Evans, or Mr. Wm. Warfield, Annapolis; or the subscriber, No 235 Market-street, Baltimore.

Gideon White.

August 27, 1816.

P. S. If not sold at private sale before Saturday 21st September next, it will then be offered at public sale, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Jas. Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis. Terms made known on the day of sale.

G. W.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court, August 15th, 1816.

On application of Thomas H. Wilkinson, administrator of William M. Weems, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said administrator give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Dep Reg. of Wills,
for Calvert county.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William M Weems, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1816

T. H. Wilkinson, adm'r.

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Respectfully informs his friends that he still continues the above businesses, at his old stand in Cornhill street, where all orders for work from the country are punctually attended to.

Persons wanting work done in his lines will find it to their advantage to give him a call

He has now on hand several light, handsome, strongly contructed

Riding Gigs,

Which can be finished on a short notice, and which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms

Annapolis, Aug 15. 6w.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late William M'Cauley, are informed, that a dividend of the personal estate will be made on Saturday the fourteenth day of September next, at the store of Evans and Iglehart, in Annapolis, at which time and place they are requested to forward their claims.

Joseph Evans, Admr.

Aug. 22. 3w.

A CARD.

The surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army of the United States, are respectfully informed that the undersigned are a committee on behalf of the officers of the Pennsylvania line, and that they are desirous of learning the names of the gentlemen, who are, or may be appointed committees on behalf of the officers of the other states, for the purpose of prosecuting their claims at the next session of Congress.

The Editors of Newspapers in the several states, who wish to promote the interest of the Revolutionary Army, will be pleased to give this notice, an insertion in their respective Gazettes.

Math M'Connell, *Abm. G. Claypoole,*
James Glentworth, *Callender Irvine,*
Committee.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1816.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Saturday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day (Sunday excepted) all those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying on the north side of Severn River, in Anne-Arundel county, devised to Jonas and Abraham Collins, by their father Richard Collins, containing 120 acres more or less. Terms of sale—Twelve months credit will be given for the purchase money, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the same with interest from the day of sale The subscriber will give a good and sufficient deed for the property on the payment of the whole of the purchase money Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, and on the premises.

Benjamin Pindle, Trustee.

Aug. 15, 1816. 3w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of June,

A Negro Man,

Named HARRY BLUE, about twenty six years old, about five feet five or six inches high when spoken to, he is rather awkward in answering; he has lost one of his upper teeth, has very thick lips and very large ankles, and turns his feet out very much, has a large scar on one of his arms. It is probable he will change his name. He took with him two pair of oznaburg trousers, and two shirts of the same, one blue coat, an old fur hat, one blue roundabout jacket and trowsers. I will give forty dollars if taken in Baltimore county, or twenty five if taken in Anne-Arundel county, and all reasonable expences, if brought home to the President Farm, with a half a mile of Annapolis; or the above reward if lodged in jail.

John Mathews.

June 27. 10