

(Continued from 1st page.)
 twenty-two votes, those states have sixty-one. I state one other fact. The power attained in the House of Representatives, by the effect of the slave ratio, is twenty votes. The state of Massachusetts has but twenty. So that this great and ancient and once proud, but now constitutionally speaking, humbled commonwealth, has absolutely no more weight in the national scale, than a species of beings, in fact as destitute of political rights, as the brute creation. Upon theoretical principles, can any thing be more shameful. The practical effect is worse than the theory.

Perhaps, however, it may be said that this evil is temporary, and that the causes which have produced this inequality, are ceasing to operate. The fact is directly the reverse. The causes are permanent, progressive, and unlimited. All the policy of the government is shaped to strengthen them. The constitution, itself, has been violated in order to augment the oppressive preponderancy of that quarter of the country.

Natural causes, and the embarrassment of the industry of the Atlantic states, still continue to augment the population of that country, with an unparalleled rapidity. Within the next ten years, an addition of three more states, on this side the Mississippi, is spoken of confidently. Some say there will be more. But be they more, or be they less, of this rest assured, that they will be multiplied with no sort of reference either to the convenience, or the necessities even of the people of those territories, but solely with reference to the political wants of the leaders of the predominating cabal, at the seat of government, and with a distinct view, to create a new counterpoise, in case the political scale appear to vibrate in favour of the interests of this quarter of the union.

Even this state of things, humiliating as it is, might be endured. Notwithstanding it presents little comfort, for the present, and less consolation for the future; notwithstanding it indicates this strange condition, as the result of our political association; that the new states govern the old; the unsettled; that the influences of emigrants prevail over those of the ancient natives; and that a black population outbalances the white; that from woods, and lakes, and desert wildernesses, legislators issue, controuling the destinies of a seaboard people, paralyzing all their interests and darkening all their prospects;—all this notwithstanding, still the condition might be endured, upon the principle that it was the fair result of the compact. We had agreed that all the people within the ancient limits of the U. States, should be placed on the same footing, and had granted an undoubted right to Congress to admit States, at will within the ancient limits; we had done more, we had submitted to throw our rights and liberties, and those of our children, into common stock with the southern men and their slaves; and had agreed to be content with what remained, after they, and their negroes, were served. We had signed the bond, and notwithstanding the enormous inequality of the condition, honour might, in such case, have required that we should be silent concerning our birth rights. At least, in such case, want of sense, or want of spirit, would find an ample refuge from self-reproach, in the acknowledged solemnity of the obligations.

But what shall we say to (what is called) the admission of Louisiana into the union? What shall we say to the annexation of a territory greater than the whole of the old U. States? What, to the asserted power, indeed, already in one instance exercised, of making states, beyond the Mississippi, as if limited in point of number as of extent? The indifference, with which that usurpation of power has been viewed, in this part of the country, is an event, as astonishing as it is ominous. Notwithstanding the general nature of the terms of the constitution, relative to the admission of the new states, there is not a shadow of pretence, from the history of the period and the known state of public opinion, at the time of its adoption, that the admission of any states were contemplated, or authorized, except those, within the ancient limits. And yet we have witnessed this astonishing seizure of power made, by the general government, under the influence of the southern, and western states,

almost without a murmur. A seizure of power, which unsettles all the proportions of political influence guaranteed by the constitution, as it came out of the hands of Washington, Bad, and humiliating, in this respect as was the condition of Massachusetts, under the principles of the real constitution, under the principles of the constitution, modified by this usurpation, its condition is an hundred fold worse. Yet none of us seem to realize it. Louisiana is spoken of as being an integral part of this nation, with as much indifference, as though it had been admitted by an unquestionable authority. We hear of the intention of cutting it up into new states, with as much unconcern, as though we had no interest in the matter. Yet every additional state augments that depressing inequality of political influence, which already grinds our interests in the dust; rivets our chains; and makes more certain and hopeless the condition of our political servitude.

NOTES.
 (a) p. 4. In a book, written by Mr. Monroe, and published in the year 1797, entitled "A view of the conduct of the executive, in the foreign affairs of the United States," he thus expresses himself concerning the situation of America, under the administration of Washington, and of his conduct as the executive of the United States.
 "In her foreign relations, nothing is to be seen, but the waste and pillage of her commerce, sometimes by several powers, always by some one power; and little less than anarchy at home; for the seeds of discontent, jealousy and disunion have been scattered through these states, in the course of a few years past, with a wasteful hand. By what means then was this state of things produced, and why was it produced?"
 "It is well known that the executive administration has heretofore guided all our measures; pursuing, in many instances, a course of policy, equally contrary to the public feeling and public judgment."
 "Nor is this all: our national honour is in the dust; we have been kicked, cuffed and plundered all over the ocean; our reputation for faith scouted; our government and people branded as cowards, incapable of being provoked to resist, and ready to receive again those chains, we had taught others to burst." Long will it be, before we shall be able to forget what we are, nor will centuries suffice to raise us to the high ground, from which we have fallen.—See Monroe's view, &c. printed in Philadelphia, by Benjamin Franklin Bache, 1797, pages liii. and lxxi.
 Such is Mr. Monroe's "view" of the administration of George Washington!
 (b) p. 4. Extract from Bache's paper of September 1, 1792.
 At a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, on the 21st of August, 1792, Col. John Cannon, was placed in the chair, and Albert Gallatin appointed clerk.
 The excise law of congress, being taken into consideration, a committee was appointed to prepare a draught of resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject of said law. Adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow, August 22, 1792.
 The committee appointed yesterday made report, which being read twice was unanimously adopted.
 The following is one of several resolutions unanimously adopted.
 "And whereas some men be found amongst us so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distress of this country, as to accept offices for collection of the duty."
 Resolved therefore, That in future, we will consider such persons as unworthy our friendship. Have no intercourse or dealings with them, withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life, which depend upon those duties that as men and fellow-citizens we owe to each other, and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve, and that it be, and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same kind of conduct towards them.
 (Signed) JOHN CANNON, Chairman. ALBERT GALLATIN, Clerk.
 (c) p. 4. "Let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honour; as you respect the rights of humanity; and as you regard the military and national character of America; to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man, who wishes under any specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country."
 Washington's address to the army, on the subject of the anonymous letters.—Marshall's Life of Washington, 4th vol. p. 602.
 (d) p. 5. "It would have been to me a circumstance of great relief, had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority; I would gladly have left to time and accident to raise them to their just sphere. But their total exclusion calls for prompt correctives. I shall correct the procedure; but that done return with joy to that state of things,

"when the only questions concerning a candidate shall be, is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the constitution?"
 President Jefferson's reply to the remonstrance of the merchants of New-Haven.
 Twelve years have nearly elapsed, since the above letter was written; but neither Mr. Jefferson, nor his successor, ever yet have known "the joy of that state of things when," honesty, capacity or fidelity to the constitution were the only questions concerning a candidate.
 (e) p. 12. The following are the particulars by which the leading facts in this, the preceding and subsequent pages are supported.
 By the census of 1810,
 The white population of Kentucky is 325,950
 That of Tennessee 217,192
 That of Ohio 230,760
 Aggregate of the white population of those states 773,902
 By the same census, the population of Massachusetts is, 700,745
 The white population of Virginia is 582,104
 That of Georgia is 147,215
 Aggregate of the white population of Virginia & Georgia 729,319
 In the House of Representatives Virginia has 33 votes Georgia 6
 In the Senate they have 4
 Kentucky has in the house of representatives 10
 Tennessee 6
 Ohio 6
 In the senate these states have 6
 —25 votes
 61 votes
 The following statement of the net amount of revenue paid by the states of Massachusetts, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, from the commencement of the present government, to the year 1810, is taken from a report made by the secretary of the treasury, on the 25th of Feb. 1812, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives; and printed by their order.

	Massachusetts.	Virginia.
1791	977,916 24	851,917 52
1792	678,216 66	474,195 29
1793	950,160 26	388,190 99
1794	1,001,651 42	389,696 50
1795	1,415,169 19	376,580 80
1796	1,324,764 67	598,276 95
1797	1,372,308 62	606,115 35
1798	1,168,086 28	629,412 04
1799	1,607,074 54	896,132 40
1800	1,974,996 70	611,591 14
1801	2,929,738 15	746,254 13
1802	1,525,909 86	689,422 48
1803	2,490,530 68	713,812 11
1804	3,630,931 24	902,671 03
1805	3,308,046 41	805,250 58
1806	3,524,326 92	620,016 76
1807	3,576,674 15	508,585 51
1808	1,181,921 95	110,332 65
1809	1,584,749 28	257,718 61
1810	2,774,226 54	461,516 58
	\$38,813,674 36	11,699,332 46

	Georgia.	Ken.	Ten.	Ohio.
1791	61,988 77	—	—	—
1792	53,173 91	—	—	—
1793	35,393 56	—	—	—
1794	87,813 15	—	—	—
1795	51,861 38	—	—	—
1796	61,559 56	—	—	—
1797	62,057 52	—	136 53	—
1798	—	—	408 85	—
1799	—	—	773 68	—
1800	—	—	736 86	—
1801	663,499 07	807 30	512 19	—
1802	211,927 00	1222 31	74 74	—
1803	182,462 69	1416 57	—	—
1804	180,420 30	—	—	—
1805	95,948 79	—	—	4,621 30
1806	183,335 17	—	—	683 09
1807	489,490 03	—	—	—
1808	35,035 38	—	—	—
1809	6,711 42	—	—	—
1810	134,911 68	—	—	170 58
	2,600,672 40	3446 47	2643 15	5674 97

By the preceding table it appears, that from the commencement of the government to the year 1810, inclusive, Massachusetts paid into the treasury of the U. S. on customs 38,813,674 36
 Virginia during the same period paid 11,699,332 46
 Georgia 2,600,672 40
 Kentucky 3,446 47
 Tennessee 2,843 15
 Ohio 5,674 97
 Aggregate of the whole amount of net revenue paid by these 5 states between 1790 & 1810, both inclusive, on customs, 14,301,969 45
 The proportions paid by each state, since the year 1810, have not been made public.—But if we add an amount equal to the annual average of the payments of the three years preceding 1811, for the years 1811 and 1812, (a basis of calculation sufficiently correct for all the purposes of the argument) it will be found that those five states, united, have not paid since the commencement of the government a net revenue into the treasury of the United States of Fifteen millions of dollars. It will also appear, that during the same period, Massachusetts has, alone, paid more than forty two millions net revenue.
 (To be continued.)

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.
 Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons inhabitants of Prince Georges county, that a Mr. John Plummer, son of the said county, has been, and still is, missing, and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.
 Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (15) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.
 LEVIN WINDER.
 By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.
 Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melzheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grievance's paper.
 NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.
Baltimore Hospital,
 March 30th, 1813.
 The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	11
Remaining	17
Total	85

 The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.
 As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expence, clothing excepted.
 The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.
 The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.
 Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.
 Attending Surgeon, Doctor Gibson.
 Consulting Physicians, Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chitard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.
 Visitors, John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.
 Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.
Don Fernando,
 A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West-River, at eight dollars each; or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares.—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.
 William Pritchard, manager.
 April 1. 8

NEW GOODS.
 H. G. MUNROE, Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Consisting of Coarse, Fine and Fancy Articles.
 ALSO GROCERIES, Ironmongery and Stationery. All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.
 May 6. 4
B. CURRAN, CORN-HILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE A variety of Blue Cloth, Blue and other Cassimeres, Superfine Blank Cloth, Blue and Yellow Nankeen, White and Corded Yarns, Cambric, Muslin and Shirting, Cambricks, Irish Linens and Long Lams, Buckskin and Beaver Glazes, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric, & Hankerchiefs, And a good assortment of Union Factory spun Cotton for Weaving, and twisted cotton for knitting and getting Annapolis, May 13, 1813.
NOTICE.
 Was taken up adrift in the month of April last, off the mouth of South River, by a detachment of militia from my company, a vessel which had been schooner rigged, measuring 65 feet on deck, in beam 20, and hold 9; with the words "Richard of Baltimore" painted on her stern; both masts cut away. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
 JOSEPH WATKINS.
Mail Stages to Baltimore.
 Commenced on Monday last, the 26th instant to run daily, by setting off from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and vice versa.
 The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither pains nor expence has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of giving general satisfaction.
 Fare and allowance of baggage as heretofore, and all baggage at the risk of the owner.
 JOHN GADSBY.
 The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
 April 29.
Wanted to hire, A NEGRO WOMAN.
 Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred.—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a plenty by applying at this office.
Anne-Arundel County, &c.
 On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county, court as associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of George Poole, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his debts, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the said act, prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
 Richard H. Harwood.
Anne-Arundel County, &c.
 ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county, court as associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Winder, of said county, praying for the benefit of the said act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and also stated in his petition, that he is not indebted to any person, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom.—I do hereby order, and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1813.
 Richard H. Harwood.

MA
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per annum.
 (Concluded from our last.)
MR. QUINCY'S ORATION.
 Delivered before the Washington Benevolent Society of Massachusetts, on the anniversary of the first inauguration of President Washington.
 What think you would the spirit of Washington have said upon this subject? Could he recognize our present constitution, ridden by this Iniquity, as that constitution, which he had framed and recommended to his country? Is it not notorious that the extent of territory, even as it existed, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, was among the most serious objections to the success of the experiment? What said Washington upon the topic? "Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. It is well worth a full and fair experiment." It scarcely had twenty years elapsed, the ancient limits not yet half explored, by an usurpation, as palpable, as it is, to us, ruinous, new territories have been added, (as it is called) to the United States, of double the ancient extent! An equality of political rights with the old United States has been extended to a mixture of Frenchmen, Spaniards, migrant Americans, Creoles and negroes. Already the whole weight of the State of Massachusetts is centralized, by the effect of this usurpation, in the senate of the U. States. And soon the present miserable remnant of its political power will be trampled under the hoofs of a tri-colored race of new states, come rushing into sovereign influence, from those boundless woods and airies. Is this that "full and fair experiment," of the practicability of republican government, over the ancient extent, which Washington recommended? Before the admission of new regions of unlimited extent, could not the spirit of Washington dictate that the result of the experiment, within the ancient limits, should first have been satisfactorily ascertained? If the result a republican experiment, was, in judgment, uncertain, within the ancient limits, on account of their extent, is it not, altogether hopeless, now that those limits are more than doubled? The truth is, that an annexation of Louisiana to the United States, is as irreconcilable with the spirit of a republican government, as it is unauthorized by the principles of our constitution; fact, the influences, which set that question, had no regard for the one, or the other. In its point of view, and considered solely to its real nature, the admission, (as it is called) of Louisiana into the union, was a political crime, having for its object, to tip the balance of power still farther to the south and the west, and by extending the sphere of population, and by increasing the ability to make new states, secure, irredeemably, the preponderancy of the influences of that quarter; and perfect the political infidelity of this part of the country.
 This, then, is the undeniable condition of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. That portion of political power, which was possessed, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, is gone; the proportion, which remains, is not one characteristic of equality or justice; whether we take age, intelligence, or enterprise, or physical strength, or population, as the measure of what is justly equal. This proportion, thus established, is every day, diminishing farther, in a geometrical ratio, the operation of changes, partly the effect of the fair principles of association and partly of usurpation. Such is the result of "experience," to which Washington refers as the test of the constitution.—Is this a state