Copy of a letter from the Hon. Rufus King, to the Sec'ty of State.
Washington, March 14, 1816.

Sir,

I take the liberty to recall to your recollection the subject, which I formerly mentioned to you, of the annual publication of my name, connected with that of the Marquis La Fayette, as a public debtor.

It is well known that the money in question did not come to my use, and was never even in my possession; that it was paid pursuant to my instruction, by the bankers of the United States, to the Marquis, in the autumn and winter after his long and close confinement in the prison of Olmutz. The money which, after his imprisonment, had been granted by congress for his relief, and for this purpose had been placed under the direction of the American ministers at Paris and London, was much diminished in abortive plans to effect his deliverance from prison: and without the succour afforded under my direction, after the Marquis's release from imprisonment, he must have suffered from the want of the necessaries of a bare subsistence. A document in the handwriting of, and signed by the Marquis, expressive of his gratitude to the United States for the sums that had been advanced to him, under my direction, was filed by me with the accounting officers of the treasury, immediately after my return from the mission to England. Knowing the obligation we felt, and had always expressed, towards the Marquis La Fayette; knowing also that president Washington had written to the Emperor of Germany, expressing the deep interest we took in whatever concerned the Marquis, and interfering with his Majesty to procure his release; knowing furthermore, that after his release, he reached Hamburg without money and without ability to obtain it from any other quarter, I did not hesitate in directing our bankers to advance to the Marquis, from time to time, the sums necessary for his subsistence, while waiting at Hamburg for a passage to America, such sums amounting in all to less than $ 5000.

Before I authorised this advance, I informed the department of state that but little of the money granted by congress remained unexpended, and that, as after his release I should probably be called on, and might be obliged to advance beyond its amount, I asked for instructions on the subject. I repeated this communication, adding that I had authorised and should continue to authorise small advances, until I should be ordered to stop my hand. I construed the silence of the department of state to be equivalent to the reference of the subject to my discretion, and accordingly desisted from making further advances in the following spring, when the Marquis, instead of proceeding to the U. States returned to France.

My own accounts were settled soon after my return home, and a balance that was due was paid to me. Why then, should I, who owe the public nothing, be placed on the list of public debtors?

I request you, sir, to submit this matter to the president's consideration, in the expectation that you will receive his instruction to give the requisite direction to the proper officer of the treasury department, to close the proforma account against my name, balancing the same by an equivalent charge against the Marquis La Fayette, the real debtor; or by any other proceeding which shall remove my name from the catalogue of public debtors, where I am persuaded the president will think it ought not to remain.

With great consideration, &c.
RUFUS KING.

Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of State.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Auditor of the Treasury.
Department of State, April 5, 1816.

Sir,

The president considers it proper that Mr. King should be released from the charge against him on the treasury books of $ 4,891 9, as money paid to the Marquis de La Fayette, during the period the former represented the U. States at London; and that the Marquis La Fayette should be charged with that amount; provided the vouchers of Mr. King to establish the payment to the Marquis, be satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JAMES MONROE.

Richard Harrison, Esq.
Auditor of the treasury.

To the Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.
Bladensburg, Aug. 24, 1816.

Gentlemen,

Having seen in a Baltimore Paper, and other democratic prints, a garbled and defective statement of the circumstances attending an occurrence which took place, on the 10th inst. in this place, in which the subscribers are particularly implicated, and an attempt made to hold them up to public scorn and derision, as oppressive and incompetent to the discharge of their official duties, no doubt to answer electioneering purposes, and to excite prejudice against federalists in general, and feeling that respect for reputation and truth, which ought to be felt by every honest man in society, we have deemed it a duty due the public and ourselves to transmit you the above affidavits and certificate as an antidote to the defective and partial statements already referred to. By giving them an early insertion in your useful paper, and the People's Friend, you will very greatly oblige two of your political friends, and perhaps subserve the cause of Federalism.

We are Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants
THOMAS FERRELL,
GEORGE HELLRIGEL.

Prince George's County, Sc. August 24th, 1816.

I hereby certify, that on the 1st Saturday in this month, Mr. Thomas Ferral, and George Beall, of Bladensburg, put into my hands each, their accounts, and each a warrant, to be served upon a certain Zadoch Riston, Junr. at the Long Old Fields, where was contemplated a meeting of the people. To this place I repaired, but could not find Mr. Riston. On the Saturday week following, a meeting of the people took place at this place; to which Mr. Riston came; on the evening of that day, I served him with both warrants, Mr. Ferral's signed by captain Josiah Jones, and Mr. Beall's signed by Mr. Ferral, both qualified Magistrates of the county, and repaired with the prisoner to the house of George Beall for trial. Unsuspicious of any attempt on the part of the prisoner to effect his escape after arrest, I entered the house of Mr. Beall first, who after a few minutes observed that Riston would give me the slip; I then stepped out and found he was off and running for the marsh as fast as he could—I then summoned Brooke and Ingram Beall, and pursued him to Mr. Joseph Wilson's Spring, where he was stopped, and he resisted most violently; after his submission, I took charge of him, accompanied by Mr. Brook Beall alone; when after passing about half the distance to town, Riston stopped and swore he would go no farther, and shewed a great disposition to resist again, and certainly would have commenced, had it not have been for the circumstance of my having made his hands fast with a handkerchief. Subsequent to this, I brought him to the house of Mr. Ferrall, and procured the presence of captain Joseph Jones, who gave judgment against the defendant Riston, in both cases, who was then required to pay or supercede both debts; he refused to do either, and said he would go to jail and clear out; upon which, Mr. Ferrall immediately obtained a casa, with which Riston was directly served by myself; about this time Mr. Robert W. Bowie came up, and observed it was wrong to tie the prisoner in a case of debt; that it was new law to him. I then stated the circumstances already detailed in my justification, when Mr. Bowie demanded the amount of the debts for which Riston was sued and likely to be served in execution—after a short time I told Mr. Bowie the amount of Mr. Ferral's and Beall's debts was 14 dollars and some cents, I think 7 cents, costs and all, which Mr. Bowie paid; by this time the assemblage and tumult had become very great, and a great disposition to violence was manifested by many persons present. At this period I served Riston with another warrant at the suit of Mr. Watkins Scott of this place, but could not get the defendant before the Magistrate on account of the great tumult—I then summoned several persons to aid and assist in bringing him before a magistrate; one gentleman in particular refused, and I was frustrated in doing my duty, and the plaintiff disappointed in the recovery of an honest debt. I also certify that Mr. Riston was no stranger in Bladensburg as has been stated in several democratic prints, on the authority of the letter writer from Prince George's, but had worked for several months at the Powder Mills near this place, during which time he got himself in debt to Messrs. Ferral, Beall, Watkins, Scott and Robert Clark, all of this place, and went off himself and paid none of them. Mr. Oliver B. Suit constable, had also served a warrant upon the defendant Riston, at the suit of Mr. Robert Clark, which was also defeated from the circumstances already stated, and he is now held responsible by the plaintiff for the debt.

GEORGE HELLRIGEL,
Constable.

Prince George's County, Sc. August 24th, 1816.

Then came George Hellrigel, Constable, for the Bladensburg District, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that the facts and circumstances stated in the above certificate, are a true statement of the case which occurred in Bladensburg on the 10th of this month; about which so much noise has been made, and which has been circulated with so much industry in certain democratic prints and hand-bills. Sworn before
JOSIAH JONES.

Prince George's County, Sc. August 24th, 1816.

Then came George Beall of Bladensburg, before the subscriber a justice of peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath that the facts & circumstances stated in the above certificate so far as they relate to himself and came under his observation, are perfectly true, and he verily believes, that every thing therein stated is perfectly true. Sworn before
THOMAS FERRAL.

Bladensburg, Aug. 24th, 1816.

I hereby, certify that the facts and circumstances stated in the above certificate, supported by affidavit, so far as they relate to myself, and came under my observation are perfectly true, and I verily believe that every thing therein stated is perfectly true. My affidavit would certainly have been sent in preference but for the want of a magistrate, before whom to make it.

THOMAS FERRAL.

A Female Desperado.

A few days since the Sheriff of Randolph county, called at the house of a farmer to collect the state tax; when, the farmer not being at home, his wife presented the amount of the tax in western paper; the sheriff refused to receive it, saying he would have none but notes on the Richmond Banks or specie. She represented to him in that impressive manner so peculiar to the fair, the impossibility of her compliance, as there was none of the money he wanted to be had. However, he persisted in his demand, & said he would take enough of her property to satisfy him. She told him if he entered the house it would be at the risk of his life, for she would shoot him. He disregarding her threats, made an attempt to enter, when, to his astonishment, and no doubt to the astonishment of every person that has an indifferent opinion of female perseverance and courage, she snatched up a gun that was loaded, determined to protect her property from the fangs of the tax-gatherer, and discharged the contents at him. Fortunately, his contiguity to her at the time, enabled him to seize the gun by the barrel, just in time to prevent his threatened destruction. The contents passed through the breast of his coat. Being foiled in this, she, with all the heroic ardour of a Spartan dame, made so good a use of the empty gun, that he was forced to make a precipitate and disorderly retreat, leaving her master of the field!

We can further add, on the authority of a gentleman just from Randolph, that the populace, both male and female, are so exasperated at the conduct of the government in compelling the payment of the taxes in Richmond paper or specie, both of which, by the by, have made their exit from this part of the state, that they are determined, at the risk of their lives, to prevent its collection—numbers solemnly avow their intention to take the life of any man that will attempt to enforce, what they call the unjust, impolitic and wicked measures of our law-givers.

[*Morgantown, (Va.) Spect.*]

DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.
To the Editors of the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

I am informed that it is asserted in a paper, which is printed but not published in this city, a copy of which I have not been able to obtain, that application was made to Gov. Ridgely to contribute to the payment of a loss sustained by Mr. Judge, a Methodist preacher, whose pocket-book was stolen with a large sum of money in it, and that the governor gave a very harsh refusal.

The above statement, I am told, has been published to answer some electioneering purposes; as I know it to be FALSE, I feel it a duty to the public, and to the character of the Governor to contradict it, and therefore request you to publish the following

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that at the last Methodist conference, when Mr. Judge was robbed of his pocket book and money, that Mr. Eli Simpkins handed a subscription paper to several gentlemen for the purpose of raising the amount which Mr. Judge had lost—I saw Governor Charles Ridgely's name on the list for *Twenty Dollars*, and Mr. Simpkins assured me that he subscribed the amount without hesitation. Mr. Simpkins is at present in the state of Ohio or Kentucky.

JOHN P. USHER.
Baltimore, August 30th, 1816.

I have always believed that the cause which could only be supported by falsehoods is a bad cause, and I am disposed to doubt the correctness of the object of any men, whatever party-names they may assume, who resort to the use of falsehoods to obtain that object.

If any person should want more particular information as to the conduct of the Governor on the above occasion, or the grateful sense which the Methodist Society entertain of it, you may refer them to

A Member of the Methodist Society.

Paragraphs from the Aurora.

In our boasted republic, whilst we fancy that the people hold and distribute power, they really have not even the shadow of it—they are filched by congressmen of the right to select candidates for the highest offices; and they are filched by assemblymen of the right to nominate electors. The sole power, the only right which enlightened & free Americans, and Pennsylvanians have in these important matters, is the permission to put in a box little bits of paper, in the formation of which, they had not the least instrumentality.

Is this republicanism? Is this like the people of '76? Is this the way that the frame of government cemented by the blood of thousands of brave souls is to be preserved and handed down to posterity? Is not that glorious system rickety & disordered? Is not the tolerance of such acts as I have mentioned, that we are to attribute the contempt of the people manifested in other proceedings of Congressmen and assemblymen?

You, too, are now told of the expediency of caucuses; you too, are now told that you may trust your representatives; but can you trust men, who usurp your rights without the excuse of a single difficulty which may not be overcome? Is it ever expedient to do that by others which you can easily do yourselves? Why would not your representatives in Congress trust you with the nomination of president by the electoral colleges as designed by the constitution? Would not your electors appointed for the purpose, be as competent to elect as your congressmen, whom the nature of your government forbids to meddle with it?

Is it not because they would be more competent, that usurpation was resorted to. The power was *usurped by means of the corrupt influence around your representatives—the promises and the hopes of offices influenced the leaders of a caucus to insult you by snatching from your own hands the all essential right to nominate.*

The Atheist Converted.

The late David Hume lived in the new town of Edinburgh; between which and the old town there is a communication by means of an elegant bridge over a swamp. Desirous to cut his way shorter, Mr. Hume took it in his head to cross over a temporary one, which had been erected for general accommodation, till the new one could be completed. Unfortunately part of the temporary bridge gave way, and the illustrious philosopher found himself [illegible] in the mud. On hearing him call [illegible] for assistance, an old woman hastened to the spot whence the sound seemed to issue: but perceiving who he was refused to give him any help. "What!" cried she, "are you Hume the Atheist?"—Oh, no! no!" returned the philosopher—"I am no Atheist, good woman, you do you mistake, good woman, you do indeed!"—"Let me hear then," returned the other, "if you can say the Creed." Mr. Hume accordingly began—"I believe, &c." and finished them with so much propriety, that the old woman, convinced of his Christian education, charitably afforded him the relief which otherwise she would have thought it a duty of religion to deny him."

From Duane's Aurora.

"The last war may be fairly considered as it regards every thing—the patience, hardihood and valor, the line and the militia—one of the *worst* conducted, the *most* imbecile, constant, and continued in its defeats that the world ever saw."

"The system of loans (in the late war) was a most villainous system of cheat, for which every man, who was concerned, ought to be recorded in the register of infamy. Imposture, perhaps, never ran such an uninterrupted career for seven years past in the general government and that of Pennsylvania."

How to make good Cheese.

To prevent that rancid, nauseous flavour, which is too often prevalent in cheese, even when made of the richest milk, and which otherwise would be delicious, salt the milk as soon as taken from the cows. I mean the evening's milk, which is kept in pans during the night, in order to be mixed with the next morning's milk. The quantity of salt used on this occasion, is about a table spoonful to each gallon of milk, and is generally sprinkled on the bottom of the pan, and the milk poured upon the salt, and they soon become incorporated. This early salting has enabled many dairy women whose cheese was always before loven & detestably rancid, and to produce excellent, well flavored cheese, and on farms that had been pronounced totally unfit for the dairy system. To this small portion of salt, various good effects are attributed by those who use it; they say, it prevents the milk from souring in the hottest night, that it encourages coagulation, & removes much promotes the separation of the curd from the whey, which is a great saving. All dairy women ought to know, that it is a false idea, & a loss instead of a gain to the proprietor, to rob cheese of a single particle of butter, and for these two reasons, because a pint of cream will produce more than treble the quantity of curd, than a pint of skim milk will give; and because cheese with all the butter left in it will lose very little of its weight by keeping, whereas that from which the butter has been taken, will lose one third of its original weight.—[Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Tracts.

Donations of the Emperor Alexander to the Russian Bible Society.

The Emperor Alexander has made the Russian Bible Association a present of a large house, four stories high, solidly built of stone, and lying in one of the finest parts of Petersburg, near the Imperial Summer Garden. The society has also received from his majesty a present of 15.000 roubles.

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

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

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

He has now on hand several light, handsome and strongly constructed

Riding-Gigs,

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

Also,
A SECOND HANDED
CHAISE,

In complete order, which he will dispose of on terms similar to the above.

Annapolis, Aug. 15. 6w.

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, Adm'r.

August 29. 3w.

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.

Aug. 29. 3w

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Federal Republican Tickets.

For the Second Congressional District.
John C. Herbert.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY TICKETS.

FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Thomas Hood.
Brice J. Worthington,
Jacob Franklin jun.
Charles W. Hanson.

FOR FREDERICK
Joseph Taney,
Joshua Howard,
Ignatius Davis,
Richard Potts.

FOR TALBOT.
Edward N. Hambleton,
John Seth,
Alexander Hands,
Robert Banning.

FOR CAROLINE.
Matthew Driver.
William M'Donald,
Samuel Culbreth,
James Houston.

FOR SOMERSET.
Littleton P. Dennis,
Henry K. Long.
Thomas K. Carroll,
Hamblen Haynie.

FOR WORCESTER.
Littleton Quinton,
R. L. H. Handy,
Isaac Mitchell,
Dr. W. F. Selby.

MONTGOMERY.
George Washington.*
Alexander C. Hanson,
Ephraim Gaither,
Dennis Lackland.

*The nearest surviving relative of the late General Washington.

It is very questionable whether as much good can be done, for some years, by the interests of piety and religion, as the exertions and liberality of the societies formed for circulating the bible and religious tracts, as the writings of Thomas Paine against the Christian religion did them injury. Yet this Paine was the bosom friend of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, the would be president. It is a remarkable fact, that after he had published those writings, Mr. Monroe took him into his house to live with him, where he wrote and published the well known letter to General Washington, in which he dared to reproach that immortal patriot, with *cowardice, treachery, ambition*, and almost every other vice and crime in the catalogue of human depravity. It is not so remarkable, that the reviler of his God, should become the reviler of Washington, but it cannot but appear very odd, that the admirers and patrons of such a miserable being, should attempt to persuade the public, that the federalists of Maryland entertain intentions hostile to the freedom of religion!! The disciples of Paine alarmed for the danger in which religion may be!! This is truly a strange case.

As the occasion suggests it, let us observe, that as Mr. Jefferson hired a pamphleteer to defame General Washington, so Mr. Monroe supplied Paine with a house and home whilst he was engaged in the same thing, altho' he held a commission of Minister at Paris near the General's appointment at the very time. But as Mr. Jefferson was, notwithstanding that elected President; Mr. Monroe's friends no doubt think no greater disqualification in him.

THE ELECTION.

The result of the election, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, is more propitious to Federalism than our most sanguine expectations could have led us to calculate. In Talbot county, which was last year democratic, truth and justice have prevailed, and she has chosen, by a handsome majority, discipline of Washington to represent her in the Electoral College. Caroline has likewise renounced her error, and chosen Federalists, by a majority of 47 votes.

The following counties have likewise chosen federalists by the majorities stated:

Prince-George's by a majority of [illegible]
Kent by a majority of 136
Dorchester by a majority of 167
Somerset by a majority of 110

About the political character of the [illegible] there no longer remains a doubt, it will be FEDERAL.