to wear out the streets, should contribute towards repairing them no more than that man who has no carriage, and does the streets no injury? It may be said, indeed, that the owners of Carriages pay the tax upon property. True, if they have any other property to be taxed. But the amount of mens possessions or assessable property does not at all depend upon their possessing carriages. Property which is held by all is equally taxed, for those purposes in which all are equally interested. An additional tax upon the owners of Carriages is necessary to enable the corporation to keep in good repair the streets in which they are more deeply interested than others. Those who walk are only concerned to have a good footway. The tax is questionless just, reasonable and equitable; and as to the *power* to lay it, though it exist, who would undertake to prove its existence to those who will shut their eyes, and are resolved not to see it in the charter?

I have heard it said too, that some people grumble about the *Dog Tax*. For my part, I choose to have nothing to say to those who would complain of this tax. I understand that this corporation possess at least, with respect to taxation, all the powers of the old corporation, and some additional power. But most strange! the powers which the old corporation was always known to possess and exercise, do not belong to the new corporation. I take it for granted then, that according to the rules for interpreting charters, the more power is given to a corporation the less it has.

The power of the corporation to have one of its streets paved, has not perhaps been denied. Yet perhaps a default may be discovered in its power even here, and as the charter does not authorise that body to say, (I believe it does not) with what the streets may be paved, we may hereafter be told, that the citizens are only bound to pave whether their pavements shall be of stone or brick bats, or of what, must be as they please.

After all, this taxing business is a very terrible thing. None of us indeed are unwilling to be benefitted by the taxes, and that the money, when raised, should be expended in the way most advantageous to our selves. Still, however, there must be taxes, if there are to be any improvements, and disagreeable as this taxation is, we must learn to endure it, until, to the other grand discoveries of the age, we add one, whereby money may be raised without means. So long as taxes continue so long there will be some to complain. Some, because they think, though perhaps most erroneously, that they are aggrieved; some, just because they love to find fault with every thing in which they themselves are not concerned; and some, because in truth they do not approve either of the new corporation or the new charter. As to myself, all of which I mean to complain is, that it should be thought necessary to talk in the newspapers about our city concerns. Such matters do not at all interest those readers of them who reside out of the city; and a very large portion of our citizens, who are concerned in them, do not read the papers, and derive no profit from the discussion of them. The Market-house would be a much fitter place for the discussion of corporation powers and corporation constitutions, and there they can be discussed by our slang-whangers, who are accustomed to hold forth, more than a dozen at a time, upon subjects with which they are as little acquainted. No doubt any body who wished it, might be gratified in a *town meeting*, in order to make known to the people the sad grievances under which they labour. That such a meeting, if solicited, might be had, I entertain no doubt. The citizens would assemble to "hear what the great Orators say," and to be told what the grumblers desire. The columns of our newspapers might then be filled with matter rather more interesting to most of their readers. To the Market-house then, or a town meeting, I most willingly refer the dicussion of the weighty concerns of the city & its corporation.

A TOWNSMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Citizens of Maryland, of all political parties.

The facilities of procuring education, may be justly ranked among the greatest blessings of civil government, and of all the duties upon legislators, that of providing a system, by which the children of the poor may be instructed, is the mo[illegible] imperative.

A combination of causes has heretofore prevented the people of Maryland enjoying the advantages resulting from a well organized plan of county schools, in which instruction should be imparted to the indigent, at the expence of the state. The want of funds in the state treasury has arrested any extensive legislative provision on this subject. Our citizens pay no direct taxes in support of the government. It is supported by the revenue arising from retailers, from marriages, from fines and forfeitures, but principally from dividends received from the capital of the state, invested in the different banks. These sources of revenue afford a product barely sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Other subjects of revenue were then to be looked for, or the great blessings to be anticipated from the general instruction of all classes of our citizens were to be foregone. It was certainly adviseable to resort to those, which promised to be the most productive, the least oppressive in their payment, and the least expensive in their collection. A tax of twenty cents in the hundred dollars, on the amount of the capital of each bank actually paid in, was therefore proposed. This was resisted for years in the legislature, by the interested, and by the whole influence of *Baltimore*. The voice of the people at length prevailed, a law was passed, and the tax forever set apart, to be distributed among the several counties, for the *education* of the *children* of the *indigent*.

The sum thus raised is too small for our population, but even this sum, small as it is, will be rendered much smaller. The wickedness of some of those intrusted with our banking institutions, and the terrible and destructive operations of the Bank of the United States, will coerce our State Banks to close their concerns, and thus deprive our poor, even of this small revenue, consecrated to the laudable and benevolent object of benefitting the intellectual and moral condition of those who are born in poverty.

Attempts were made during the last session of the legislature, to increase the revenue of the State, so that the system of education might be enlarged, and the child of every man who could not furnish the means of education, might be educated at the expense of the State. Maryland then, in this great object, so interesting to individuals, and the whole community, would rank with her enlightened sister States, who have provided, with the utmost liberality, general systems of instruction. To effectuate this, a proposition to lay a tax on all articles of *foreign* merchandize sold at auction, was made in the house of delegates. New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other states, derive very important revenue from a like tax; and the general government have, whenever the wants of the nation required it, imposed a similar one. Baltimore-town, since the year 1796, has laid a duty on such sales, and derived from them an immense revenue, which went into *her city treasury*, (exclusively,) and from which the people of this state received, immediately, no benefit, *although every countryman who purchases an article, bought by the retailer at auction, pays this* duty.* A statement is subjoined, under the hand of the city register, of the immense sums which she has annually derived from these sales.

You may fairly wonder and question, why these great sums of money have so long been permitted to be withdrawn from the treasury of the state. Why this city should have been so long favoured, with the monoply of drawing from the consumer so large a revenue to embellish and appreciate her own property, while the cities of New York and Philadelphia, pay into their respective state treasuries, the duty on those sales for the *general benefit* of the *whole people*.

This bill, containing provisions for carrying the preceding proposition into operation, and from which such a revenue might be collected, was not even permitted to be read, of course to be discussed!!! Yes, a majority of the house of delegates concurred in a motion to refer the bill, (equal to a rejection,) thus exhibiting a strange and reprehensible departure from their allegiance to their constituents, by their refusal to deliberate on a measure calculated to promote the interest and happiness of those who delegated to them the power of Legislation!!!†

The vote on this question is also subjoined.

Can it be possible that the people of this state will send any man, whatever may be his political creed, to the general assembly, who displays such inattention to the interest of his constituents as to refuse to consider schemes of revenue intended for the benefit of all? Will they elect any man who will suffer these duties on auctions, paid by *themselves*, to be longer diverted from the state treasury? Will they sanction, by their re-election, the votes of those men, who kept from the state treasury, the duties arising on sales at auctions this year? Let us all, without regard to party feelings and considerations, unite in this great work, and demand from our candidates, that they will co-operate, soul and body, in measures which shall bring into the state treasury, these duties on sales at auction, and by that means establish a system of education, which will enable that genius, which otherwise would pine and wither in poverty, to flourish in vigour, and bring *comfort* and *gladness* to the *heart* of the *parent*, and honour and *benefit* to our state.

A Friend to the People.

*A statement of Auction duties received by the Register of Baltimore.

Years.	Auction Duties.	Licenses to Auctioneers
1800	$8,722 88	
1801	9,453 47	
1802	7,447 [illegible]4	
1803	6 566 75	
1804	10,088 02	
1805	12,437 67	
1806	12,438 31	
1807	13 641 04	
1808	10,544 68	
1809	16 032 20	$3,080
1810	17 [illegible]05 32	4.050
1811	18,121 77.	3.800
1812	38.342 84	4, 50
1813	28,401 77	5,100
1814	11,747 53	4 350
1815	44,664 91	2 750*
1816	36.331 70	7.450
1817	34,061 31	8.550
	331,649 21	$43,680
	43,680	
	$375.820 21	

REMARKS.

"In 1809, the present Register came into office, from which period, and not before, the licenses to Auctioneers were kept separate from the other items of license.

*In the year 1815, the licenses to the large Auctioneers were lowered from $750 to $200 each, but raised again the next year and since to $750.

True copy from the city books.

JNO HARGROVE, Reg.

†Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of 1818, page 98.

The bill to regulate sales by auction was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Kell, the question was put, That the same be referred to the next general assembly? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Marriott, Estep, T. H. Dorsey, C. Stewart, Dalrymple, Showers, Snowden, E. S. Thomas, Orrick, Wm. Hayward, Eccleston, S. Frazier, Lake, Wroth, Macky, Moffitt, Patten, Claude, Stephen, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Worthington, Smith, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, Steel, Saulsbury, Holbrook, Willis, Kell, Breckenridge, Keller, Kennedy, Schnebly—36.

Negative—Blackistone, Heard, Greenwell, H. Tilghman, Knight, Hynson, C. Dorsey, Jenifer, Brawner, Garner, Goldsborough, T. Frazier, W. H. Tilghman, Murray, King, Dashiell, Lecompte, Diggs, Somerville, Clagett, Quinton, Wilson, Williams, Washington, Gaither, Linthicum, Tomlinson, Snaw, Tidball—29.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Extract from page 119.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report to this house whether, in their opinion, the probable receipts into the treasury of this state will be equal to the expenditures thereof during the present year, and if not, then to report to this house the most practicable means of supplying such deficit, either by procuring a further extension of the time of payment of the debts due from this state, and becoming payable this year, or by laying a duty payable to the state on all sales of foreign merchandize at auction, or by laying a tax on retailers of dry goods? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows

Affirmative—C. Dorsey, Brawner, W. H. Tilghman, Murray, King, S. Frazier, Clagett, Gaither, Linthicum, Forrest, Shaw, S. Thomas, Tidball—13.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, Marriott, T. H. Dorsey, C. Stewart, Beckett, Kent, Dalrymple, Snowden, E. S. Thomas, Wm. Hayward, Eccleston, Lake, Macky, Moffitt, Patten, Claude, Stephen, Quinton, Worthington, Hawkins, Norris, Steel, Saulsbury, Willis, Kell, Breckenridge, Keller, Kennedy, Schnebly—29.

Determined in the negative.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

Fellow Citizens,

In my last address to you I stated, that your next election approaches you under circumstances peculiarly favourable to dispassionate deliberation: that federalists & democrats now unite in their support of the general government; and that the cordial good will and mutual confidence, which are at all times so desireable among those, who are sincerely desirous to promote the true interest of their country, are rapidly succeeding to distrust and dislike, and would soon entirely heal the wounds inflicted by past dissentions, but for the unceasing efforts of a few selfish agitators, who know not how to attain power except in the midst of that confusion, which prevents an examination into their merits. Federalists and Democrats now unite in support of the general government.—Federalists, because their principles have been adopted—Democrats, I should hope, because they are at length persuaded of the soundness of those principles, and that an administration can be successfully conducted upon no other, if it looks with a single eye to the welfare, the honour, and the happiness of this great country. How truly prophetic have been the words, of a great and enlightened statesman, late a Senator of the United States from this State, who, as early as 1801, when first the night of democracy obscured the bright day of Washington's policy, exclaimed, "Though the measures "and principles of Federalists may, "*for a time*, be decried and misun-"derstood, they must ultimately be "adopted and pursued, with perhaps "some small variations, by whoever "administers the government of a "great nation. Their opponents, "in the triumph of a momentary "success, have proclaimed, that "*the sun of Federalism has set forever.*" "But this is a mistake. It may set, "but like the glorious and beneficent "orb, to which it is so aptly compar-"ed, *it will set to rise again.* The "mists of democracy may obscure it "for a moment, but they cannot tar-"nish its lustre, much less extinguish "its light. *It may set*; but the be-"nighted nation, after tossing for a "while, in the disturbed and fleet-"ing dreams of fancied good, will "awake to mourn its absence and "sigh for its return. *It will return*; "the *nation shall hail its approach*, "*and rejoice in the brightness of its* "*course*; while its genial ray shall "call forth in abundance, and ripen "the fruits of virtue, liberty and "happiness. *Names may change*; "*the men who hold the reins may be* "*different*; the denominations of "parties may be altered or forgotten; "but *the principles on which Federal-* "*ists have acted, must be adopted*, "*their plans must be substantially* "*pursued, or the government must* "*fall in pieces.*"

What were the great and leading measures and principles of Washington and the Federalists? Their object was to strengthen and protect the Union—and their policy was to preserve peace by being prepared for war—to fortify all the vulnerable and important points of the country—and to give prosperity to agriculture by fostering commerce, and defending it by a navy.

When democrats drove federalists from power in 1801, what were the measures that were then adopted? The defence of the country was neglected, the fortifications were suspended, the navy was laid aside for gun boats—Commerce was first crippled by nonimportation and nonintercourse acts, and then smothered by embargo. "The benighted "nation, after tossing for a while, in "the disturbed and fleeting dreams "of fancied good, and when the go-"vernment was about to fall in piec-"es," was at length roused by the thunder of war to reflect upon the disastrous consequences of a desertion of Federal principles and Federal measures. The Gun Boats vanished out of sight. The little remnant of the Federal Navy co-vered itself with [illegible] itself into favour [illegible] Adversity taught [illegible] Federal measures—[illegible] not called Federal [illegible] encouraged—peace [illegible] restored—means are [illegible] preserving that peace [illegible] for war—Congress [illegible] to protect commerce by [illegible] ditional ships of war [illegible] President has made [illegible] Union to inspect the [illegible] that are erecting on the [illegible] and important points [illegible] try. "The men who [illegible] "are different, but [illegible] "which the federalists [illegible] from the beginning of [illegible] ment, "have been adop[illegible] "plans are substantial[illegible] "*The glorious sun of fed*[illegible] was predicted, "*has retur*[illegible] "*nation*," (not a party, but [illegible] ically the nation) "*hail its* [illegible] "*and rejoice in the brigh*[illegible] "*course; while its genial* [illegible] "*forth in abundance, and* [illegible] "*fruits of virtue, liberty and* [illegible] "*ness.*

Such was the prophecy of [illegible] our wisest men, and such has [illegible] its fulfilment. Federalists [illegible] but consistent and true to [illegible] principles, when they give [illegible] support to the administration [illegible] general government—and the [illegible] rity of democrats, who also [illegible] of the administration, discover[illegible] magnanimity in thus [illegible] their old principles and [illegible] since experience has demon[illegible] their unsoundness. There [illegible] tion of them, 'tis true, that are [illegible] satisfied, who wish to revive the [illegible] ploded doctrines of their party [illegible] 1798. With these, Federalists [illegible] have no union, without a viol[illegible] of their own principles; but [illegible] the great body of democrats [illegible] have now adopted their princip[illegible] they invite and solicit a union [illegible] this union, so much to be desired [illegible] all good men and true friends [illegible] Maryland, might be effected [illegible] for "the unceasing efforts," as [illegible] fore remarked, "of a few selfish [illegible] tators, who know not how to at[illegible] power, except in the midst of [illegible] confusion, which they endeavour [illegible] excite, to prevent an examination [illegible] into their merits."

Let me then, my Fellow Citi[illegible] and brother Farmers, call your [illegible] tention to the course they have [illegible] dopted, and are now pursuing, [illegible] you may the better be able to ju[illegible] whether such men ought to re[illegible] your votes at the ensuing elect[illegible]

These men, who call themselves democrats, in order to mislead [illegible] aim at the destruction of our [illegible] Constitution. This constitution [illegible] the oldest except two in the U[illegible] States. It is the result of the [illegible] bours of the wisest and best [illegible] that Maryland possessed, at [illegible] od that was prolific of great, [illegible] and good men. It sheltered [illegible] ing the storm of revolution; [illegible] given complete protection to [illegible] liberty, and property, during [illegible] period of peace; it has carried [illegible] triumphant through the peril[illegible] second war, and now secured [illegible] every political blessing that the [illegible] est form of government can [illegible] The Executive, while it has [illegible] power to oppress, is strong to [illegible] cute the law. The indepe[illegible] and impartiality of the Judiciary [illegible] completely secured. The le[illegible] tive body is so happily con[illegible] ed, that while one branch [illegible] gives a full expression of the [illegible] feelings, wishes, interests and [illegible] of every part of the state, the [illegible] ther branch, more select in its [illegible] racter, smaller in number, cho[illegible] indifferently from all quarters of [illegible] state, and holding their situation [illegible] a longer period, and by a more [illegible] ble tenure, acts independently [illegible] the general good, uninfluenced [illegible] local feelings, is from the mode [illegible] its formation, more free from [illegible] influence of party spirit than [illegible] other Senate in the United S[illegible] and in every point of view [illegible] culated better than any other [illegible] known in this country, to an[illegible] the end of a second branch [illegible] legislature, to wit, a check [illegible] the irregular movements and [illegible] agitations, to which all nume[illegible] popular bodies are liable. [illegible] particular part of our const[illegible] on has received the unqu[illegible] approbation of the most emi[illegible] statesmen of our country, am[illegible] others, of Jefferson, Madison, [illegible] the illustrious Hamilton. Ta[illegible] it in all its parts, and keeping [illegible] fastly in view the great object [illegible] all free government, the prot[illegible] and security of life, liberty [illegible] property, I do not hesitate to [illegible] nounce the constitution of M[illegible] land the best in the Union [illegible]

[illegible] appeal to the unerring test [illegible] experience, a test which those [illegible] humblest capacity can under[illegible] and ask, Do you my fellow [illegible] feel or perceive any evils [illegible] ting from the particular form [illegible] government? Have you felt [illegible] Are you not in the full and [illegible] plete enjoyment of all the rights [illegible] freemen? do you suffer any op[illegible] sion whatever? Let the [illegible] partial and unprejudiced [illegible] er, and you will then be [illegible] prepared to say *whether your* [illegible] *and suffrages ought to be* [illegible] *who raise their sacri*[illegible] *against this venerable* [illegible] *temple, dedicated by your* [illegible] *to Liberty.*

[illegible] my next endeavour to [illegible] to you some of the disas[illegible] consequences that would re[illegible] if your negligence or [illegible] should give success to the efforts [illegible] the disciples of innovation.

AGRICOLA.

For the Md. Gazette.

[illegible] exaltation of Baltimore, and [illegible] degradation of the counties, [illegible] to have been the main ob[illegible] which our democrats in the le[illegible] ure have for several years past [illegible] ed their time and talents to [illegible] Nothing which the love of [illegible] or the pride, or avarice of [illegible] citizens might prompt them to [illegible] has ever met with democratic [illegible] Exclusive of the enormous [illegible] which she has been for years [illegible] itted to enjoy, and which by [illegible] rights should have been re[illegible] for the benefit of the whole [illegible] from time to time large sums [illegible] been voted her from the trea[illegible] and innumerable lotteries [illegible] ed for her improvement. In[illegible] like the pet child of a doting [illegible] they have favoured and in[illegible] ed her in all things. Yet, this [illegible] enough; they must make Bal[illegible] complete mistress of the [illegible] th, resources and political des[illegible] of the people of Maryland. [illegible] leading measures brought for[illegible] in the last house of delegates, [illegible] this Baltimore party, were such [illegible] re calculated, if they had met [illegible] success, to have placed her in [illegible] lofty situation, and fully to [illegible] destroyed that wholesome ba[illegible] of power, which the wise [illegible] rs of the constitution thought [illegible] sary for the preservation of [illegible] rights of the counties, when [illegible] determined that the Governor [illegible] ld be chosen by the General [illegible] mbly, and the Senate by elec[illegible] This requires little or no ex[illegible] tion, so obvious is it to the [illegible] est understanding. If we sup[illegible] for an instant that the Go[illegible] or is elected by general ticket, [illegible] cannot fail to perceive, that Bal[illegible] with her population of sixty [illegible] and, could nominate and elect [illegible] she pleased, and no doubt she [illegible] never fail to take him from [illegible] her own citizens. From this [illegible] whose whole wealth might lay [illegible] her limits, and whose own in[illegible] would be improved by pro[illegible] her's, what would the peo[illegible] the counties have to expect? [illegible] surely would not be simple e[illegible] to look for him to act con[illegible] to his own interests, or to for[illegible] that "self love is one of the first [illegible] of nature." With such a Go[illegible] clothed with such extrava[illegible] powers, as the bill reported and [illegible] ated gave him, after a while, [illegible] important offices under the [illegible] government would be filled by [illegible] moreans, and the door to office [illegible] closed against countymen, [illegible] tter how great their worth, [illegible] cations or public services. [illegible] bill, as reported, did not even [illegible] de that he should be chosen [illegible] ately from the Eastern and [illegible] ern shores, yet it gave him [illegible] power of nominating and ap[illegible] ing officers. The federalists [illegible] house, aware of the danger[illegible] ndency of this latter feature, [illegible] ed to remedy the evil, in some [illegible] by amending it in such man[illegible] to make it necessary that the [illegible] ent of the senate," as the coun[illegible] to be abolished, should be [illegible] the appointment of "chan[illegible] judges, attorney general, dis[illegible] attornies, and officers of the [illegible] This proposition, which [illegible] had been accepted, would have [illegible] the powers of the Gover[illegible] rejected, nearly every de[illegible] in the house at the time, [illegible] against it. They could not [illegible] ted thus because they thought [illegible] more capable of making [illegible] appointments than *twenty*,* [illegible] conduct in this matter, then,

[illegible] the number of members they [illegible] sed putting in the Senate.

[illegible] overwhelming [illegible] timore influence [illegible] nently conspicuous in [illegible] out the whole session. If the efforts of th[illegible] party to bring the cou[illegible] state of subjugation to [illegible] minated here, they wo[illegible] bably have excited tha[illegible] ed suspicion of their [illegible] tentions, which happily [illegible] ture welfare and inde[illegible] the counties, seems to [illegible] way into the bosoms of [illegible] of the agriculturalists [illegible] quainted with their [illegible] But no, securing her [illegible] electing the governor, [illegible] said, of having no othe[illegible] pointed to office but h[illegible] not satisfy them; the [illegible] ing the Senate must [illegible] until then, their view[illegible] be gratified, for her in[illegible] not be complete. T[illegible] they brought in a bil[illegible] the number of Senato[illegible] and to have one chose[illegible] county, and one from [illegible] Baltimore. The first [illegible] of this bill, if it had [illegible] into a law, would hav[illegible] ter prostration of the [illegible] er; for no doubt the [illegible] voted for it, would, be[illegible] of evils which it was [illegible] produce became gene[illegible] stepped forward as [illegible] seats in the Senate, [illegible] chosen to them. It i[illegible] ble to draw the concl[illegible] would be elected to [illegible] long as they can be e[illegible] house of delegates. [illegible] friends could Baltimo[illegible] body? They are no[illegible] all power—her own [illegible] not give her more. [illegible] senate, and a govern[illegible] direct choosing, she [illegible] be absolute mistress [illegible] state. How capable [illegible] ing as such, with her [illegible] tion of foreigners, w[illegible] or care any thing ab[illegible] interests, the count[illegible] have suffered by the [illegible] bankers, speculators [illegible] brokers, being mo[illegible] left to judge. It is [illegible] it was through [illegible] of the latter [illegible] who have impos[illegible] ver they could, and [illegible] could, that the note[illegible] banks were depre[illegible] farmer who went t[illegible] purchase with them, [illegible] to make an enormou[illegible] fore he could pass t[illegible] knew, what has bee[illegible] that the country ba[illegible] as the Baltimore ba[illegible] were kept up by th[illegible] tions, to their nomi[illegible] fraudulent procedu[illegible] taken from the cou[illegible] ing constant intere[illegible] timore, less in the [illegible] *two or three hundr*[illegible] *lars.* Admitting t[illegible] the citizens of Bal[illegible] tive born citizens, [illegible] to give them, since [illegible] culation, usury and [illegible] since there is a larg[illegible] who avenge by mo[illegible] which displeases t[illegible] crifice or promote. [illegible] whims might dicta[illegible] rests require, the [illegible] rests of the sta[illegible] would not. "Comm[illegible] no business with p[illegible] ver the rest of th[illegible] is enough with the[illegible] in which they exis[illegible] and take care of t[illegible] every necessary a[illegible] of their business, [illegible] tablishment of a [illegible] *internal police.* C[illegible] should rather be m[illegible] the landed, labo[illegible] the state, than to [illegible] should be the *chil*[illegible] not its MASTE[illegible] TORS."

It would be wel[illegible] man to consider t[illegible] before he goes to [illegible] ber next; and aft[illegible] feels disposed to [illegible] interests of this [illegible] dominion of Balt[illegible] vote to democrat[illegible] trary, he should [illegible] stroying the ind[illegible] counties, let him [illegible] who, to their h[illegible] have resisted w[illegible] eloquence and vo[illegible] made to trespass [illegible] the counties.'

Calvert county, August [illegible]