

presents and signed the same with my hand, Done at the City of Washington, the 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord 1815, and of the independence of the said U. States of America the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.
By the President,
JAMES MONROE, sec. state.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY SEPT. 7, 1815

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS,
Lewis Neth, Jr.
Lewis Gassaway.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Brice J. Worthington
Colonel Thomas Hood
Doctor Richard Hopkins
Virgil Maxey

KENT COUNTY.
Capt. Frederick Boyer
Joseph Brown, 4th
Major Matthew Tilghman
Col. William Spencer

CECIL COUNTY
Lambert Earl
George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell
Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY.
Col. William Potter,
Matthew Driver,
Richard Hugglett,
William McDonald.

TALBOT COUNTY.
Jabez Caldwell,
Edward N. Hambleton,
John Seth,
Alexander Hands.

FREDERICK COUNTY.
Col. John Thomas,
Joseph Taney,
Joseph Howard,
James Johnson.

WORCESTER COUNTY.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Littleton Quinton,
Isaac Mitchell.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Edward Griffith,
Robert Hart,
Col. Thomas Pitt,
Benjamin W. Lecompte.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
William M. Mahon,
William Hillary,
Joseph Tomlinson,
James Prather, Jun.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Upton Lawrence,
John Blackford,
John Hershey,
John Irwin.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.
James Massey,
John Tilghman,
Samuel M. Keene,
Nathaniel Cacy.

David R. Geddes, esq. Attorney at Law, of this city, was on Friday last the 8th inst. tried at the town of Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, upon a charge of murder: of which he was honourably acquitted; the Jury giving in a verdict of NOT GUILTY, without leaving the box. He was defended by William Pinkney and Francis S. Key, esquires.

After the next election we cannot but flatter ourselves that the democrats will really begin to think that "the long agony is over;" that they have laboured so long to operate by intrigue upon the minds of independent freemen, that any farther attempts would be vain and useless. We feel a confidence in the opinions of a great majority of the voters of this commonwealth, and have so great a regard for their pride and independence of character, that we feel a conviction they will never be hurried away into any acts of imprudence by the solicitations of a few plausible intriguing demagogues. On political subjects which relate to their salvation in the world to come, we wish to see them exercise that discretion which they have received

from their maker, and which has been strengthened by education, reflection, and experience. They have felt the oppressive reign of democracy—they have long writhed under an influence which has in a great degree controuled our public councils, and our confidence in their virtue is so high, that we will not for a moment believe that they can longer appropriate the conduct of our rulers. They may be told how honourably the administration terminated a war with the proud Kingdom of England, but they will unquestionably be disposed to recollect what were the ostensible causes of that war, and common sense will teach them, when looking into the treaty, that no provision has been made for the security of "free trade and sailor's rights," and that the principles of paper blockades, about which so much was said, remained untouched during the discussion. What then have they to expect from the reign of what is called democracy? It benefits, in no one way, the interests of the commonwealth, nor does it protect the rights of the people—it makes boasting and extravagant promises, but has never in any one important instance complied with them. It promised to bring Great Britain upon her marrow-bones by embargoes, but we now know instead of injury it ultimately terminated to her advantage. It promised also to relieve the people from taxation, but they are now labouring under the most odious system of exactions, a system which relieves one portion of the mechanics of our country, while it imposes a double burthen on another. It promised the people the possession of Canada, but the war is concluded, and this promise has not been complied with. Instances almost innumerable might be quoted, where democracy has imposed on the people by specious promises which have never been realised, and led their minds captive by a system of intrigue which has been carefully concealed under the veil of candour. When these things are rightly weighed by an intelligent but insulted public, we have the strongest reasons to believe that democracy cannot be much longer supported upon the principles which have usually governed its leading advocates.

Our constitution says, that "no part thereof, shall be altered or changed, unless a bill for the purpose shall pass the general assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and be confirmed, or passed again by the legislature after a new election."—So that it takes two legislatures to make the smallest alteration in the constitution. If an attempt was made to deprive the people of any one of their rights, it must be referred to the next legislature, and the people would have nothing to do but turn out those who voted for the law, & elect others who would oppose and defeat it at the next session. This the very men who are propagating these lies, and expect to deceive the people by them, very well know. They are therefore wilful liars and ought to be treated accordingly.

Now does any body believe that the people's rights are in danger? Then they ought to elect federalists; because the senate is democratic, & we shall have both parties to be a check the one upon the other; and if the federalists in the house attempt to pass any bad laws, the democrats in the senate may defeat them; and so if the democrats in the senate, should attempt to take away any of the people's rights, why the federalists in the house may oppose and defeat them. The senate is democratic; if the house be so too, then we have no security; but, let the house be federal, and our rights cannot be taken from us, unless both parties become traitors to us.

But we must trust the democrats; they are our true friends. How are they our friends? They have bro't us into all our difficulties; it was they who brought us into the war, and them only we are to blame for the murder of so many of our citizens, the waste of so much of our money, the heavy debt, the taxes we pay, and the large army we have to support; and yet we are to believe that they are our very best friends—yes, but they boast of their patriotism, and so do bawds; sometimes boast of their chastity, and regues make a terrible fuss about their honesty. A COUNTRYMAN.

friends in this country: there were very few indeed in favour of the war, setting aside the office-holders, tax-gatherers, army contractors, & those who were making fortunes at the expense of the country. Again, it was said that the federalists were opposed to Buonaparte, and rejoiced in his overthrow—and well might they be—it was Buonaparte who dragged us into the war; he said there should be no neutrals; it was the overthrow of Buonaparte that got us peace, for our administration then agreed to give up the points in controversy. It was the return of Buonaparte from Elba that caused England to begin to impress our seamen again; and now that he is a second time dethroned, our seamen will be no longer disturbed.—And the second war, which the democratic papers wanted us to declare, may be avoided. And ought any American to be sorry for this? We are told moreover that the federalists are monarchists and aristocrats into the bargain.—Now one half of this at least must be a lie. If they are monarchists, they cannot be aristocrats; and if aristocrats then they cannot be monarchists. And what proof do they bring that they are either?—Nothing but the say-so of men who are hired and well paid to lie and cheat the people. It is said too, that if the federalists are elected this fall then the poor people will never again have a vote, and we shall have a monarchical government established.—But federalists were elected last year, and had a sweeping majority in the house—why did they not do all this mischief then? This proves the story to be a lie. They ought to prove it. But I will prove most clearly that it is a lie, that those who say it know it to be a lie, and ought to be despised by the people.

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We have been told a great deal lately about the waste of public money. The democrats, we know, are very careful of the public's money. They

follow the law: "Be it enacted, &c. that the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid to the joint library committee of congress, or their order, the sum of

\$23,950

in treasury notes of the issue ordered by the law of the 6th March, 1814, to be by them applied to the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, for the use of Congress. January 30, 1815. Approved, James Madison.

It will be remembered that when this subject was before congress, attempts were made to exclude from the purchase all such books as congress had no use for, and likewise all atheistical and infidel works—Congress, however, decided otherwise, and generously resolved to give Mr. Jefferson this immense sum of money, which at an interest of 6 per cent. yields to him, and his heirs, for ever, the sum of

1,437

Dollars, to be paid by the good people of this country. Now, if this Mr. Jefferson had been a federalist, and one half of this sum had been voted to him even for a library of twice the value, what a noise there would have been! But he is a good patriot, in want of money, and had no longer any use for his old books; and so our congress consents to take the books, and to let him have a snug sum of money for them. LOOKER ON.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The time was when we used to hear a great deal about the expenses of the government—the taxes that were laid—the standing army that was kept up, and the number of useless and idle officers in the country, living upon the nation, & getting rich, at the expense of the people.—When Judge Duvall, and Judge Johnson and Judge Ridgely, were riding about the country in the year 1800, we heard a great deal about these matters, and about the increase of the public debt, and we were solemnly assured, that if those then in office were turned out, and better men, as they were called, put in, we should be ever after rid of oppressive taxes, and of standing armies, and useless officers, and of all the other grievances of which we had then to complain. So we agreed to a change, and fools like, expected to be as happy as the day was long. Now we have given to these men a fair trial, have tried them as long as they could ask us to try them, and it is now our duty to pronounce sentence upon them. Many of those who were anxious to get them into office, have long since found out that they were mistaken & in their characters and principles, discovering this to be the case, have like honest men, abandoned them. Ought not every honest man in the community to give them up? They pretend to be our friends, our best friends, and always have pretended so.—But what proof can they give us of their friendship? They make great professions, but professions will not do. A man may profess to be my friend while he is sending a dagger to my heart. I choose, and every honest man ought to choose to judge of men in office, by their acts and deeds. These men professed to be violent enemies to taxes—a land-tax, a stamp tax, a still tax, a tax upon salt, &c. and told us that the men who laid these taxes ought to be turned out. Then I say as they themselves have laid these very taxes, and a great many others, that old Adams and his ministers never dreamt of laying, why these men, and their supporters, ought to be violently opposed to a standing army; were vastly fearful that a few regiments of regulars, though commanded by the great and good Washington, would enslave this nation; and yet these very men, who thus clamoured against Washington's small army, have now established an army of ten thousand men in time of peace. At that time they hated the sight of a tax gatherer; and now, when they are in power, the nation swarms with them. Office holders were perfect bug-bears, and now every fellow who bustles and is active for them at elections must have a snug office for his services. We all remember how they blathered and blustered about the increase of the national debt, although according to their own statement, which I am told was false, only a very few millions had been added in the course of twelve

years; and in the mean time the government was in the habit of making very large appropriations to the expense of a war with France, and with some of the other powers, to be defrayed out of these one or two millions which were explained most lustily; and added upwards of one hundred millions to the national debt in the course of two or three years, which no man can contradict, and which no man can contradict to prove to you that the man now in power ought not to be shocked by the deceits of the man who has deceived us, and who willfully deceived us, ought to be trusted no longer. They complain too of the expenses of the government while the federalists are in power; now let us examine what was the amount of these expenses.

It so happens that we have our own testimony upon this subject—official reports have been made to congress of the annual expenses of the national government from the commencement of the administration, and as these reports were made out by their own officers, they must acknowledge them to be true, and all must believe that they are not done themselves in injustice, telling the story.

The whole amount of the expenses of the government during the 12 years administration of Washington and Adams, was \$41,905,000. The expenses from 1801 to 1811, being the eight years of Jefferson's administration, was \$54,407,000. The whole expenses of government during the 12 years the federalists were in power, less than the expense of ten years of democratic administration, was \$12,542,000.

This statement is confirmed by the expenses of government, and does not include the money paid out of the national debt. In the year 1800, Madison spent upwards of two and a half millions of dollars more than was spent in twelve years of federal waste and extravagance. I speak of Adams's administration, the expense of the military department for the year 1814 exceeded about one million of dollars the whole expense (exclusive of the wages of John Adams, and the expense of the administration, and the expense of the military establishment alone for the year 1813. These facts are taken from official documents, furnished by democratic officers, and will be able us to judge which we ought to prefer, federal extravagance, or democratic economy. These facts prove to us how we have been deceived and bamboozled by the men in power, and dearly have we paid for it. But we are told, that the federalists are the enemies of the country, of liberty—and who says that? The sober, industrious, honest people of the community? No—but the whippersnappers, the tools of power, the expectants of office, those who are living upon the public money—These are the characters who tell us about federal extravagance, democratic prosperity, and have us to believe that we are happier and more flourishing now, when every thing we had to command the best price. The heavy and grievous taxes were imposed upon us, to take from us the money that we could earn. These are the people who want us to believe that they are our best friends, and the federalists our worst enemies; who dare to tell us, that if the federalists were in power, our liberties would not be safe. If so, how happens it that while they had power they did not enslave us? They had the federal government in their hands for years, and they voted in the year 1801, to be by them applied to the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, for the use of Congress. January 30, 1815. Approved, James Madison.

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PLAIN TRUTH.

For the Maryland Gazette.

I now undertake to explain and clear up the charge made by a Voter against me for pleading the act of Madison, to an account of Mr. Alexander's. Before I proceed any further, I will insert a copy of Mr. Alexander's account, made out in his own handwriting, and sent to me in the latter part of April 1815.

To Wm. Alexander, Esq.
Account sales of Mr. Maynard's goods. \$37,22
Cr.
Accounts settled by Mr. Alexander, for cash at sundry times, &c. 147
388,62 1/2
Bal. \$ 48,59 1/2

To enable the public to judge of the truth of this transaction, I must take the liberty of publishing the same, from the commencement of the year 1810, to the present time. In 1810, Mr. Alexander, and I, in March or April, Mr. Alexander called upon me to distrain on James H. Maynard, for rent, which he Mr. Alexander was due to him. He requested Mr. Alexander to make out his account, stating what was actually due to him; and he would do so, directing me to go to the store house of Mr. Maynard, and take all the goods, and any thing that was there, it all would be paid for. I proceeded to the store house of Mr. Maynard, and found that he had the goods appraised, and sold them, and sold them at such a low amount of the sale, says Mr. Alexander, was 437 22. Mr. Alexander's claim for rent was only 156 66 1/2; and he will be seen, that Mr. Alexander had led me into an error, and one of the most important to myself; and I, who had no interest in the sale of Mr. Maynard's goods, except on the account of Mr. Alexander for rent, as I will presently prove, had subjected myself to great costs and heavy damages; this from the management of Mr. Alexander alone. I was placed completely in the power of Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. trustee for Mr. Maynard, and I am bound to say, although in the power of Mr. Bowie, he never did avail himself of the advantage. Some time after the sale of those goods, Mr. Bowie called on me, and informed me, in the presence of Mr. Shaw, that he had instructed Mr. Shaw to bring suit against me for the illegal distress and sale of Mr. Maynard's goods. I would at that moment have given up all my money, and ten times as much, if I never had laid a finger on the goods of Mr. Maynard. It will be borne in mind that the sale of those goods was on the 17th of April 1810, to April 1811, that Mr. Alexander's claim for rent was 156 66 1/2; take notice that we had sold goods to the amount of \$30,33 1/2 over and above Mr. Alexander's claim for rent, and to which sum he had no legal right or title, and on being informed by Mr. Bowie, that a suit was to be instituted against me, I went to Mr. Alexander, and prayed of him to pay the sum of money in his hands over to Mr. Bowie, who was entitled to receive it as the trustee of Mr. Maynard. I called on Mr. Alexander again and again, and on the 13th of April 1811, Mr. Alexander wrote me a letter, of which the following is a copy.

Dear Sir,
I have seen Mr. Bowie to day, and had particular conversation with him on the subject that excited your fears, expressed to me yesterday; and can now assure you, that no agent or proceeding will give you any trouble, therefore you may rest entirely easy respecting the business.—Indeed I hold myself bound to save you from injury in every respect, and shall do so.

Yours with respect,
W. ALEXANDER.
April 13, 1811.
I have seen Mr. Alexander pretend to claim money of me in this letter? No, he has not; and why? because I did not pay him any. And is it not strange to call, that from April 1810, to April 1815, a term of five years, when I have been in the habit of seeing Mr. Alexander almost every day, that I have bought goods of him, that I have repeatedly paid him small sums of money, have done business with him privately in his counting room, and never one word said about this claim, until last April? Will common sense say that I should call on Mr. Alexander and request him to do an act, which was to exonerate me from the payment of a sum of money, and otherwise save my feelings, and at the same time withhold from him the means which he was to enable him to do so? I had said before that I had no interest in the sale of Mr. Maynard's goods, except on the sum actually due. Mr. Alexander for rent of the amount of the sale was \$437 22 1/2; of which I received only \$7 00 giving up to Mr. Alexander the balance of \$430 22 1/2, which I was fairly and justly entitled to; this Mr. Alexander