the government we from its very foundation to surfections were to be quilt the expense of a war with the aus, and with come of the B powers, to be defrayed and these one or two million of plained most lustily; and very men who thus clamoured added upwards of one hands added upwards of one had course of two or there ye which no man can contradict cient to prove to you that the now in power ought not to ben ed. They have deceived in shockingly deceived us and who have deceived us save, wilfully deceived us ought trusted no longer. They comp ed too of the expenses of the vernment while the federaling

in power; now let us examine was the amount of these expens It so happens that we have to own testimony upon this subject official reports have been male congress of the annual expenter the national government from formation, and as these reported made out by their own officers, the must acknowledge them to beth and all must believe that they by not done themselves injustice telling the story. The whole amount of

the expenses of the government during the 12 years admi. nistration of Wash. ington and Adams. Was \$ 41,905,050 The expenses from 1801 to 1811, being

the eight years of Jefferson's adm'n. two first years of Madison's, was \$ 54,437,471 The whole expenses of government during the 12 years the fe. deralists were in

power, less than the expense of ten years of democratic administration, \$ 12,543,027 1

This statement is confined tothe expenses of government, and doe not include the money paid or a count of the national debt. Into years then of economy, Jefferson Madison spent upwards of twee and a half millions of dollars car than was spent in twelve years federal waste and extravagance. I speak of Adams's administrational lone, the expense of the miles department for the year 1814's ceeded about one million of dolar the whole expense (exclusively efficient) of the whole 4 years administration tion of John Adams; and as a Washington's administration, i expense (exclusive of what was pa on account of the debt) for in years, less than the expense of a year 1813. These facts are tale from official documents, furnish by democratic officers, and willed able us to judge which we cught prefer, federal extravagance, at mocratic economy. These how prove to us how we have been chest ed and bamboozled by the meal power, and dearly have we pad in it. But we are told, that the feet ralists are the enemies of the conf try, of liberty-and who says that The sober, industrious, honest par of the community? No-but se of whipper-snappers, the tools

of whipper-snappers, the took power, the expectants of office, those who are living upon the plus included the property of the control of the property of the control of th posed upon us, to take from us to these are the people who was have us to believe that they are worst enemies; who dare to the state of the people who was the state of the people who was the state of the worst enemies; who dare to the us, that if the federalists were us, that if the federalists were power our liberties would not safe. If so, how happens it the while they had power they did sensiave us? They had the telegraphic of the t government in their hands for years, and they roled in the surfrom the commencement of the volution to the sat 1801; In this time they fid not destrofreedom; and now we are to be that they cannot be rusted for the months. And is it possible that of us are such fools, as there per suppose us to be? for they will not attempt to tell us such they did not believe that we will have they did not believe that we will not be the same that we wi they did not believe that we abominable fools, Let us we low-citizens, shaw them that

als to be so essity mitted, may specify may be mistered use PEAIN TRUTH:

For the Maryland Gazette,

Jany abdertake to explain and fate the charge made by a Voter sinst me for pleading the act of platfor to an account of Mr. Alex-GREEN. Before I proceed any furth a part of pril 1815.

r. Mr. Rezin Spurrier,

amount sales of Mr. Maymard's goods. secounts settled cash at sundry

udge coris transaction must take ely of his transaction must take from its commencement. In 1810 is Mr. Alexander, and Lyfax in high or April, Mr. Alexander alled meto distrain on James I. Maynd, for rent, which he Mr. Alexander alled and the standard of eged was due to him. requested Alexander to make cut his acent, stating what was actually due on Mr. Maynard to him; this he the would do bereafter, directing to go to the store house of Mr. hard; and take all the goods, and rthing that was there, it all would pry high. I proceeded et pay his. I proceeded to the trehouse of Mr. Mayna, found, in these, had the goods appraised, tretig d them, and sold them at aucamount of the sale, says Mr der, was 437 22. Mr. Alexanclaim for rent was only 156,66 2 will be seen, that Mr. Alexan had led me into an error, and one

of the most importance to myself I, who had no interest in the sale Marnard's goods, except on the de Mr. Alexander for rent, as presently prove, had subjected self to a suit, to costs and heavy nages; that from the managemen Mr. Alexander alone, I was placed mpletely in the power of Thomas H. wie, Esq. truste for Mr Maynard, nd I am bound to cay, although in te power of Mr. Power he never did rail himself of the advantage. Some me after the sale of those goods, Mr. ine after the sale of those group, in some called on me, and informed me, at the presence of Mr. Shaw, that he ad instructed Mr. Shaw to bring suit minst me for the illegal distress a le of Mr. Maynard's goods. I would that moment have given up all my es, and ten times as much, if I never ad hid a finger on the goods of Mr. lagnard. It will be borne in mind hat the sale of those goods was 3722, that Mr. Alexander's claim for entwas 156 66 2; take notice that we ad sold goods to the amount of 055 tover and above Mr. Alexantrackim for rent, and to work a sum e had no legal right or title that on eng informed by Mr. Bowse that a mit was to be instituted against me, I sent to Mr. Alexander, and prayed of m to pay the sum of money in his

Dear Sir. "I have seen Mr. Bowie to day. nd had particular conversation with am on the subject that excited your cars, expressed to me yester by and an now assure you, that no event or receeding will give you any trouble, herefore you may rest entirely easy especting the business—Indeed I hold ryself bound to save you from injury accept respect, and shall do so

ands over to Mr. Bowie, who was en-

tiled to receive it as the trustee of

Mr. Maynard. I colled on Mr. Alex-

inder again and again, and on the 13th

f April 1811, Mr. Alexander writes

re a letter, of which the following is

Yours with respect, W. ALEAN.

1004 Hr. Alexander pretend to claim

11 subset of me in this letter? No

12 cent; and why? because I did

13 the him any. And is it not strange

14 the from April 1810, to April

15 when I 315, a term of five year, when I have been in the habit of being Mr. Alexander almost every div, that I have bought goods of him, that I have epeatedly paid him small sums of cosy, have done business with him mately in his counting room, and lever one word said about this claim, buil last April P Will common series ay that I should call on Mr. Alexan which was to exonerate me from the ayment of a sum of money and there is a sum of money and there is a sum of money and the sum of a sum of money and at the same time is a hold from him the heart which some waito enable him to do so? I had all defore that I had no interest in the alle of Mr. Maynards goods, supply on the sum according goods, supply on the sum according goods, supply on the sum according goods of the sale was \$ 437 22 my fees on that sum was \$ 15 which was to exonerate me from the my fees on that sum was \$ 15 of which I received only for string up to Mr Alexander a 17 cents, which I was fairly and

not in possession of the means that would have compelled me to do what was right, to pay over to him any sum of money that I justly owed him?— Mr. Alexander brings suit against me for the recovery of a sum of money, produces his account before a magis-trate, without any date, never attempt ed to prove it, no items named in the account, but brings his suit to recover a lumping sum of 48 59\frac{1}{2}; and this appears to be a feast to a Voter. this appears to not get to a voter.

I heartily wish he meglut his appearite. A Voter saye the gentlemen named in his publication all live in town, and it I am an innocent man, certificates from them would convince him of my innocence. Did any man ever advance such a doctrine as this before—that a man should bring suit against another; and for some cause he is non-suited, and the defendant should call on the plaintiff and obtain from him a certificate that his account was unjust; surely no man would give a certificate to that effect, however unjust his claim might be. A Voter seems to give himself a great deal of trouble on my account; he feels more concern for me than I really do for him he also laments the loss of my reput tation. If by any act of mine I have lost my reputation, I stand precisely on the same footing with a Veter, for he has none to lose. Mr Green, it you should happen in conversation with this Yoter, that is if you can find him out, he will tell you he is a republican, a democrat; he is a democrat with all my heart; he wants nothing with all my heart; he wants nothing but power, give him that, and he is the greatest tyrant that ever disgraced the world. If you, sir, have read the publications of A Voter, whill see that every line of his writer trays him, proves him a hypocrite; & assassin like, while he extends to me his friendship with one hand, he is stabbing me with the other; from my soul I despise his littleness; a reptile, mean and contemptible; and I have the consolation to say, that men of reflection and discernment will not speak and act as a Yoter does. The unmanly attack a Voter has made on me will justly hold him up to the world as an object of contempt. As A Voter has a natural propensity to lying, I have done with him. I am extremely sorry that I have had occasion to mention A Voter, necessity alone compels me to do so; shall take no further notice of him.

Sir, I have given you, to the best of my knowledge, recollection and be lief, a fair and correct statement of this business of Mr. Alexander's. Mr. Bowie, Mr. Shaw, d. Vr. Wm. Warfield, have some knowledge of this transaction; these are gentlemen of standing, and whose words will not be doubted. Let an man ask Mr Warfield his knowledge and opinion of this business. Sir, I have now done-I have said more than I intended, the subject perhaps required it I submit my observations to the public for their consideration.

Rezin Spurrier.

13th Sept. 1815.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH. Fellow-Citizens of Maryland,-

The time is now rapidly approach. ing, when you will say, by your votes, whether you will endure the reign of Madisonian fraud and delusion any longer. Such a crisis is important in the history of all republics the season when the sovereignty reverts to the peoplewhen they are called upon to declare, whether their magistrates have fulfill or abused public con-fidence. and the federal politics prevailed, we should have been harrassed by no embargo—no nonintercourse non-importationno non-exportation-no war-no national bankruptcy. The streets of Baltimore, now bustling with business-your crowded ware-houses-vour ships unfurling their sails, and preparing to stretch for foreign climates, are but slight and unfaithful representations of the prosperity that would have attended our country, had the federal system of policy prevailed. Europe at that time agitated and convulsed by ex-terminating wars, pened a large field for our commental enterprize -the golden harvest nodded to the sickle, and all that was wanting, was in honest, faithful and enlightened neutrality. Jefferson selected this period for the imposition of his embargo. The distress of our merchants-the vast amount of capital then lying dormant—the sufferings of our sea-faring brethproper element, were laughed at by our wise and philosophic administration. Remonstrance and entreaty only aggravated the evils of the merchant ; for our administration, resolving to extirpate. commerce, followed up this persecuting system, by non-importation, nonexportation, and non-intercourse.

admits himself. Pray if I was indebt that the mercantile was the only edute Mr. Alexander, and refused or suffering class, while it was a notoneglected to pay him: had he not at all rigus fact; that the surplus produce there his comedy against me? Was he of our honest farmers was retring in of our honest farmers was rorting in their barns and grainaries, for want of exportation. In the mean time our treasury, supplied as it was, by the redundant streams of com merce, was drained and exhausted and our administration, as if resolv ed to outdo even themselves in iniquity, plunged us into a war, unprepared as we were, and by so doing exposed all our seaports to conflagration. In the inidst of these intolerable sufferings, they endeavoured to flatter the nation with a victory over the snow banks of Canada; and we were told, that this acquisition would be an ample

recompense for national insolvency.

year, have cur auministration - pur-

sued this system of iniquity; they

have laughed at your distresses,

and insulted your respectful remon-

Fellow-Citizens, for year, after

strances-they have violated the law they had sworn to maintain in its integrity—they have shed the blood of your brothers, sons and fathers, for a cause which by a treaty they have solemnly-abandonedthey have imposed a debt of mil lions on the shoulders of your posterity. Now, since all their abominable schemes have failed; since they have been compelled to revert to federal policy, the very point from whence they started, they have the assurance to come forward again and solicit your confidence. We produce the conduct of our democrats at the present moment as full and decisive proof that the system of federal policy is correct. They say so themselves, if actions are the genuine interpreters of motives. They say, that non importation, non exportation, embargo and non-intercourse, are all ruinous measures, since they have all and on-ed them without obtaining their objects. They say, that the fed-ralists have been right, and that their charges against them are blustering faisehoods; for they now humbly tread in their footsteps. They have 'no hopes of success, further than as they can impress on the minds of their deluded fellowcitizens a conviction, that federal policy was always their aim, and that the reason why they have not enjoyed these blessings long since, is entirely owing to the lederalists themselves. To cite a single in-stance, how far have these intriguing politicians put back the prosperity of Baltimore! With the ar dor and enterprize of her citizens, what might not have been expected, had commerce remained unfettered from the time of Washington down to the present day-what a magnificent mercantile emporium would this city have been? what a magazine of wealth, what a vent for the produce of the farmer? how would agriculture have gone hand in hand with commercial enterprize? The beams of our prosperity had dazzled our vision. Such immense masses of capital were moved and returned, that we grew giddy under the overwhelming bounties of fortune. We quarrelled with our prosperity, and prosperity will not be slighted with impunity. Adversity came upon us, and her scorpion scourge has lashed our administra tion into a sense of their duty. Since they have, under such severi ty of chastisement awakened to their senses, tru they endeavour to deceive their countrymen again, and to claim credit for the marks imprinted by the

We speak fellow-citizens, what all of you have known, what all of you have felt, and we appeal to your own hearts, with confidence, for the truth of these remarks. We only intreat you to consult your feelings on this subject. If your own souls respond to these sentiments, can you entrust this party with your confidence again?

From the Baltimore Telegraph. COMMUNICATED.

Early last winter, Mr. Harper's pocket was picked at the theatre in Baltimore of a p book, containing several pap. A letter printed in a hand-bill esterday, and circulated about town, is, in all probability, one of them. From having never been scaled, it appears to be a copy, which Mr. Harper kept, and which has been obtained by picking his pocket, and reserved for the use to which it is now applied. Such are the democratic

means of promoting their plans! It may be proper to remark, by still sutitled to: this Mr. Alexander ... We were artfully told at that time, of impressment? saken of in this

letter, is their claim of a right to take their own subjects (not native citizens of America) from our mer chant ships on the high seas, They have never claimed the right to impress native Americans. This is an abuse which they have always disavowed, and repeatedly offered to guard against, but the democratic administration, determined not to lose any pretext for a quarrel and a war, which Buonaparte had ordered them to make, and which they were resolved to make as soon as they could, always rejected these offers.

So; also, the British doctrine of perpetual allegiance, spoken of in the letter, is the denial on their part of our right to withdraw from them their power over their seamen in time of war, by naturalizing them in this country. This is a practice, to which we ourselves, in our own case, never should submit to, which no nation ever did or can submit, and which we ought never to have claimed. There is no sort of doubt in the mind of any well informed and thinking man, that it was set up by the democrats merely because they knew that the British could not and would not submit to it, and it therefore furnisned a sure and ready pretext for

the war. As to the letter itself, thus understood, it contains no sentiments which Mr. Harper, in common with every man of sense, information & correct principles in the country has not always on every fit occasion, expressed. He has, at all times. publicly avowed them, and has taker occasion to prove them in a manner which defied refutation. He has not only asserted, as he does in this letter, but incontrovertibly proved, that the democratic party in this country was always bent on war against England, and always engaged in attempts to bring it about : that they at length made it at the orders of Buonaparte; that "free trade and sailors rights' were mere pretexts; and that the administration never intended to make peace, till they heard of Buonaparte' downfall; that they then gave up all these pretensions, and patched up a peace without obtaining one of the objects for which they professed to have made war, is known to every body. The letter, therefore, contains nothing but the truth. The noise which the democrats, who probably got possession of it by pocket picking, are foolishly attempting to make about it

proves hat the truth stings. But it is perfectly well known that when the question was to defend the country against the attacks of the British, Mr. Harper's opinion about the origin of the war, and the views of the democratic party in making it, did not keep him back. His conduct on this head as well as that of the federalists in general, is in the knowledge and recollection of every body-This, and not noisy and hypocritical declamations, is the true test of patriotism and public spirit. " By their fruit ye shall know .hemt"

New-York, August 4. BUONAPARTE IN LONDON

Captain Cole, of the ship Savannah, who arrived this morning in 40 days from Havre-de-Grace, informs us, that on the 3d of Auoust, he was boarded in the English channel by a British frigate only 2 hours out from Plymouth; and that the commander of the frigate stated, that BUONAPARTE and one of his principal generals had been taken from the Bellerophon and sent to London .- He added, that he himself saw them on their way thither, under a very strong military escort. Most probably, they will be confined in the Tower, until a final decision shall be formed as to their ultimate destination.

Captain Cole is the bearer of despatches from our consult at Paris, to the secretary of state, and from Louis 18th, to the French minister in this country.

Between the 18th and 22d of August, captain Cole, spoke several of the homeward bounds Jamaica fleet; and was informed that a large number of the fleet, supposed about 30, had foundered in the gale of the 9th of August

A MEETING

Of the friends of peace, order, and good government, will be held on Saturday the last day of this month, at or near Charles Waters's Mill on Mago. thy. The meeting to take place at S o'clock in the morning. All the candi-dates are particularly invited to attend. September 11.

TO RENT

The subscriber's farm on the north side of Sprannyand possession given at Christmas, or cavilar if sequired. The farm is very productive, and has every necessary building to contribute to the comfort and convenience of a family, and for the security of the trops. The terms will be accommodating to a good tenant.

Frederick Mackubin.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Margaret Ogle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requestd to bring their in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to Benjamin Ogle, Admr. r to Samuel Ridout, Annapolis.

For Rent,

That large and commodious three storied brick building in this city now in the occupation of Thomas H. Bowie, Possession will be given by the first of Novembernext.

For terms apply to the subscriber.
Francis T. Clements. Annapolis, Sept. 14.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Anna M. Davidson late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to produce the same regularly authenticated. And he requests all persons indebted thereto, to come forward and discharge the same

Thomas H. Bowie, Admr. Sept. 14, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims to make them known, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.

Anderson Warfield, Administrator de conis non. September 14, 1815. tf.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Calvert county hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the per-onal estate of Richard Hance, of John, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on Thursday the 12th day of October next, at Prince-Frederick-Town, in said county, to ake their dividend as far as assets in hand; these that do not, may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 29th day of August, 1815.

John Rhodes.
Sarah Rhodes, Admr's.

20 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, early in July last, two apprentices to the Shoe-Making Business, to wit: James Burton, between 19 and 20 years of age; and Joseph Wayson, about 15 years of age. A reward of Turnty Cents will be given any person who will apprehend and deliver the above apprentices to me, in the city of Annapolis, or I'en Cents for either, but no expenses paid. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said

P Walter Cross.

September 7.

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of Martin Deale, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, aro hereby notified to being them in legal-ly authenticated, and all persons in-debted to the said estate all requested

to make immediate payment.

Robert Franklin, Admir
Aug. 24.

Lancelot Warfield. Offers himself a candidate for the

office of Sheriff at the next ensuing e-lection, and respectfully so heits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anna-Arundel county.

May 1, 1815. del county.
May 1, 1815.

Private Sale.

The su scriber will sell at private sale well known estate called

Glorious Prospect,
in Anne-Arunder county, nine miles
from Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on from Annapolis, the Chesapeake Bay, South River, West River. River, containing 1000 acres more or less.