presents and signed the same with my hand, Done at the (Lis) City of Washington, the 1st day of Septembe, in the year of our Lord 1815, and of the indepence ef 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.

YOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Brice J. Worthington Colonel Thomas Hood Doctor Richard Hopkins Virgil Maxcey

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

C.ECIL COUNTY Lambertrd George Davidson Abraham D. Mitchell Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Matthew Driver. Richard Hughlett. William M. Donald.

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 Hilleary, 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 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, as on subjects which relate to their ealvation in the world to come, we wish to see them exercise that disthe cretion which they have received land must have had a great many

been stringthened 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 approbate 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 dur ing 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 uitimately 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.

For the Maryland Gazette. The election being near at hand, the electioneering tolks, as usual, are very busy - A great deal is said on both sides, and a great deal of abuse is every where heard. There is, however, a very great difference between the charges that are made -The federalists say, that the democrats ought not to be elected, because they declared the war, and have involved the nation in a heavy debt; have imposed enormous taxes; wished the governors of the states to give up the militia to be sent to Canada; and finally, approved of the French conscription system, which would in fact have enslaved the whole people of the U. States Now these are facts which nobody can deny, and the people are only to judg, whether these measures ought to be approved of by them. or not. But the democrats make charges which they do not attempt to support by facts: First, they said that the federalists were for depriving the poor man of his vote. It turns out, however, upon inquiry, that the federalists were the first to propose that the poor equally with the rich should have a vote, and be entitled to a seat fin the le gislature and to hold offices. This lie, therefore, is made clear as noon day. Next, we are told, that the ederalists are the friends of Engand. And how is this to be prov ed? Why, they were opposed to the war, and did every thing they could to bring it to a conclusion. And if this be proof that they were the friends of England, then Eng-

from their maker, and which has 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 rejoicin 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 sor-ry 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 housewhy did they not do all this mis-chief 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 le, and ought to

be despired by the people. Our constitution says, that "this form of government, and 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 u.

But we must trust the democrats : hey 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 (or 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.

For the Maryland Gazette. We have been told a great deal tately about the waste of public monev. Thedemocrats, we know, are very careful of the public's money. The

50,000 Dollars given to John Henry for his attempt to produce some thing of an evil war in this counry, is a proof. But there is another small matter of evidence on this head, which deserves to be refollows the law : " De it enacted &c. that the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby suthorised 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. lefferson, for the use of Congress. " January 30, 1815. Approved, James .Madispn."

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 f money, which at an interest of 6 per ct. 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 mo-ney 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 or 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 hese 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 2. 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 my friend while he is sending 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 tax es 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 turned out too. They pretended to be violently opposed to a stand. ing 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, fice holders were perfect bug-bears, and now every fellow who bus tles 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

surrections were to be quelle the expense of a war with the ans, and with some of the B powers, to be defrayed and these one or two millions they plained most lustily and a very men who thus clandared added upwards of one hundred ions to the national districtions to the national districtions of two or three is not this plain simple sine which no man can contradict now in power ought not to be ed. They have deceived et shockingly deceived us } and a who have deceived us said wilfully deceived us, onghe trusted no longer. They come vernment while the federaling in power; now let us examiner

was the amount of these expens It so happens that we have the own testimony upon this sib official reports have been mil congress of the annual expenter the national government from formation, and as these reported made out by their own officen, the must zeknowledge them to bet 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 & 54,437,478 The whole expenses of government during the 12 years the federalists were in

power, less than the expense of ten years of democratic administration, \$ 12,543,027 1 This statement is confined tod

expenses of government, and doe not include the money paid cra count of the national debt. Iste years then of economy Jefferson Madison spent upwards of two and a half millions of dollars not than was spent in twelve years federal waste and extravagance. I speak of Adams's administrations lone, the expense of the mila department for the year 1814'd the whole expense (exclusively off debt) of the whole 4 years administration tion of John Adams; and as ! Washington's administration, expense (exclusive of what waspi on account of the debt) for of years, less than the expense of military establishment alone forth year 1813. These facts are take from official documents, furnish by democratic officers, and willer able us to judge which we cught prefer, federal extravagance, orde mocratic economy. These has prove to us how we have been thest ed and bamboozled by the mead power, and dearly have we padd it. But we are told, that the feat ralists are the enemies of theca try, of liberty-and who says that The sober, industrious, honest pa of the community? No-but ass of whipper-snappers, the tools power, the expectants of office; at lic money - These are the chaps tell us about federal grievancente democratic prosperity, and have us to believe that we are pier and more flourishing we when every thing we had to commanded the best price. vy and grievous taxes were not in posed upon us, to take from yearry thing that we could earn. In these are the people who the have us to believe that the federalist en worst enemies; who dare to be the story of the stor us, that if the federalists were power our liberties would not safe. If so, how happens it the while they had power they did mensiave us? They had the teder government in their hands for yearth and show what he is the same than the same tha years and they rolled in the years, and they roled in the surfrom the commencement of the volution to the said 1801. In this time they did not destroy freedom; and now we are to the that they cannot be raised for the months. And is it possible that of us are such fools, as these products are such fools. suppose us to be? for they were not attempt to tell us such le small sum paid to Mr. Jefferson for false, only a yery few millions had abominable fools. Let us, we been added in the course of twelve low-citizens, shaw them that we have the course of twelve low-citizens, shaw them that we have the course of twelve low-citizens.

to be so easily misled, nor PEAIN TRUTH

For the Margland Gazette,

st with the sent to me in the tee part of April 1815.

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Was

. Mr. Rezin Spurrier, To Wm. Alexa

Maymard's goods. secounts settled

388,621 Bal. \$ 48,59 ½ findge coris transactio for its transaction in the take from its commencement. In 1810 is Mr. Alexander, and Lisay in inch or April, Mr. Alexander alled ame to distrain on James D. Mayard, for rent, which he Mr. clexander alled in the comment of the comme to go to the store house of Mr-imard, and take all the goods, and by thing that was there, it all would t ply him. I proceeded to the methouse of Mr. Mayna found in these had the goods appraised, frestigd them, and sold them at aucamount of the sale, says Mr. der, was 437 22. Mr. Alexanlaim for rent was only 150,66 2; it will be seen, that Mr. Alexanhad led me into an error, and one

of the most importance to myself; I who had no interest in the sale Maynard's goods, except on the de Mr. Alexander for rent, as I il presently prove, had subjected reself to a suit, to costs and heavy nages; that from the management Mr. Alexander alone, I was placed ompletely in the power of Thomas H.

owie, Esq. trustee for Mr. Maynard,
and I am bound to tray, although in
the power of Mr. Powith he never did
vail himself of the advantage. Some when the sale of those Boods, Mr. I will be said on me, and informed me, a the presence of Mr. Shaw, that he ad instructed Mr. Shaw to bring suit gliss me for the illegal distress and le of Mr. Maynard's goods. I would that moment have given up all my s, and ten times as much, if I never dhid a finger on the goods of Mr. fignard. It will be borne in mind it the sale of those goods was 37 22, that Mr. Alexander's claim for twas 156 66 2; take notice that we ad sold goods to the amount, of 055 tover and above Mr. Alexanetschim for rent, and to with sum e had no legal right or title that on eng informed by Mr. Bowse that a at was to be instituted against me, ent to Mr. Alexander, and prayed of in to pay the sum of money in his ands over to Mr. Bowie, who was enled to receive it as the trustee of dr. Maynard. I colled on Mr. Alexoder again and again, and on the 13th f April 1811, Mr. Alexander writes

"I have seen Mr. Bowie to day, nd had particular convers um on the subject that excited your cars, expressed to me yester y; and an now assure you, that no event or ecceding will give you any trouble, herefore you may rest entirely easy especting the business—Indeed I hold spelf bound to save you from injury a very respect, and shall do so

Yours with respect,
W. ALEXANDER" W. ALEANIA.

April 13, 1811.

Bes Mr. Alexander pretend to claim
ay money of me in this letter? No
article cent; and why? because I did
at the him any. And is it not strange
at the shar from April 1810, to April 15, a term of five year, when I have been in the habit of earn Mr. Hennder almost every die, that I have bought goods of him, that I have epeatedly paid him small sums of noney, have done business with him ritately in his counting room, and erer one word said about this claim, sail last April? Will common sense by that I should call on Mr. Alexan oder and request him to do an act which was to exonerate me from the syment of a sum of money and between save of feelings, and also between the feelings, and also revent me from hip sued, and at he ame time second from him the main which some was to enable him odd to file and before that I had no interest in the also of Mr. Mayard's goods, soot on the sum according due, Mr. Alexander for rent; the amount of the sale was \$6.437, 22 he amount of the sale was \$ 437 22

my fees on that sum was \$ 15

of which I received only 6 11 cents, which I was fairly and antly entitled to ; this Mr. Alexander