

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 Lord  
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.

ALEGANY COUNTY.  
William M. Mahon,  
William Hillary,  
Joseph Tomlinson,  
James Prather, jun.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.  
Upon 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 approve 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 to restore 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 toils, 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 judge, 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 in the legislature, and to hold offices. This lie, therefore, is made clear as noon day. Next, we are told, that the federalists are the friends of England. And how is this to be proved? 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 England must have had a great many

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.

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 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 then 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 bads: 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 lately about the waste of public money. The democrats, we know, are very careful of the public's money. The

\$23,950

Dollars given to John Henry for his attempt to produce something of an evil war in this country, is a proof. But there is another small matter of evidence on this head, which deserves to be remembered; that is to say, the small sum paid to Mr. Jefferson for all the rubbish in his library. Here

follows 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 Davall, 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 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 turned out too. They pretended 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 those twelve years the government was in the habit of borrowing money from its very constituents, the

surrections were to be made at the expense of a war with the

It so happens that we have our own testimony upon this subject, congress of the annual report from the national government from

This statement is confined to the expenses of government, and does not include the money paid

Dear Sir,  
I have seen Mr. Bowie to day, and had particular conversation with

Yours with respect,  
W. ALEXANDER

Dear Mr. Alexander pretend to claim

the sum of \$437 22

the sum of \$437 22

PLAIN TRUTH

For the Maryland Gazette

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Alexander