

years, and in these years the government was... from its very foundation... the expense of a war with the... and with some of the... powers, to be defrayed... these one or two millions... plained most lustily; and... very men who thus... added upwards of one hundred... to the national debt... course of two or three years... is not this plain simple... which no man can contrive... cient to prove to you that... now in power ought not to be... ed. They have deceived us... who have deceived us, and... wilfully deceived us, and... trusted no longer. They com... ed too of the expenses of the... verment while the federalists... in power; now let us examine... as the amount of these expen... It so happens that we have... own testimony upon this subje... official reports have been ma... congress of the annual expen... the national government... formation, and as these reports... made out by their own officers... must acknowledge them to be... and all must believe that they... not done themselves injustice... calling the story.

**PLAIN TRUTH.**  
For the Maryland Gazette.  
GREEN.  
I have undertaken to explain and... the charge made by a Voter... me for pleading the act of... to an account of Mr. Alex... Before I proceed any furth... I will insert a copy of Mr. Alex... and writing made out in his own... part of April 1815.  
To Wm. Alexander,  
To Mr. Rezin Spurrer,  
To Mr. Maynard's goods, 437,22  
Cr.  
Accounts settled, 21,62 1/2  
In cash at sundry, 147  
Total, 459,39 1/2  
To establish the public judge cor... of this transaction, I must take... of his commencement. In 1810... Mr. Alexander, and I... March or April, Mr. Alexander called... to detain on James H. May... for rent, which he Mr. Alexander... was due to him. I requested... Alexander to make out his ac... stating what was actually due... Mr. Maynard to him; this he... he would do hereafter, directing... to go to the store house of Mr... and take all the goods, and... thing that was there, it all would... pay him. I proceeded to find... the house of Mr. Maynard, and... there had the goods appraised... and sold them at auction... the amount of the sale, says Mr... was 437 22. Mr. Alexan... claim for rent was only 156,66 1/2... it will be seen, that Mr. Alexan... had led me into an error, and one... of the most importance to myself... who had no interest in the sale... Mr. Maynard's goods, except on... the Mr. Alexander for rent, as I... will presently prove, had subjected... self to suit, to costs and heavy... damages; that 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... himself of the advantage. Some... me after the sale of those goods, Mr... came called on me, and informed me... the presence of Mr. Shaw, that he... instructed Mr. Shaw to bring suit... against me for the illegal distress and... sale of Mr. Maynard's goods. I would... that moment have given up all my... 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... 437 22, that Mr. Alexander's claim for... was 156 66 1/2; take notice that we... did sold goods to the amount of... 459 39 1/2 over and above Mr. Alexan... claim for rent, and to what sum... had no legal right or title, that on... being informed by Mr. Bowie that... 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 en... abled to receive it as the trustee of... Mr. Maynard. I called on Mr. Alex... der again and again, and on the 13th... of April 1811, Mr. Alexander writes... a letter, of which the following is... copy:  
"Dear Sir,  
I have seen Mr. Bowie to day... and had particular conversation with... on the subject that excited your... ears, expressed to me yesterday; and... can now assure you, that no event 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... every respect, and shall do so."  
Yours with respect,  
W. ALEXANDER.  
April 13, 1811.  
Does Mr. Alexander pretend to claim... my money of me in this letter? No... he rent; and why? because I did... not owe 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 paying Mr... Alexander almost every day, that I have... repeatedly paid him small sums of... money; have done business with him... privately in his counting room, and... were one word said about this claim... until last April? Will common sense... say that I should call on Mr. Alexan... der 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 also... prevent me from being sued, and at... the same time withhold from him the... means which I should use to enable him... to do so? I had said before that I had... no interest in the sale of Mr. May... nard's goods, except on the sum ac... tually due Mr. Alexander for rent;... the amount of the sale was \$437 22... my fees on that sum was \$15... of which I received only... of giving up to Mr. Alexander... of \$415 cents, which I was fairly and... justly entitled to; this Mr. Alexander

admits himself. Pray if I was indebted to Mr. Alexander, and refused or neglected to pay him, had he not at all times his remedy against me? Was he 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 magistrate, without any date, never attempted to prove it, no items named in the account, but brings his suit to recover a lump sum of 48 59 1/2; and this appears to be a feast to a Voter. I heartily wish he might glut his appetite. A Voter says, the gentlemen named in his publication all live in town, and if 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 reputation. If by any act of mine I have lost my reputation, I stand precisely on the same footing with a Voter, for he has none to lose. Mr. Green, if you should happen in conversation with this Voter, 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 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, you will see that every line of his writing betrays 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 Voter 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; I shall take no further notice of him.  
Sir, I have given you, to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief, a fair and correct statement of this business of Mr. Alexander's. Mr. Bowie, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Wm. Warfield, have some knowledge of this transaction; these are gentlemen of standing, and whose words will not be doubted. Let any 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 Spurrer.  
13th Sept. 1815.

**FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.**  
**Fellow-Citizens of Maryland.**  
The time is now rapidly approaching, 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 people—when they are called upon to declare, whether their magistrates have fulfilled or abused public confidence. At the federal politics prevailed, we should have been harassed by no embargo—no non-intercourse—no non-importation—no non-exportation—no war—no national bankruptcy. The streets of Baltimore, now bustling with business—your crowded ware-houses—your 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 exterminating wars, opened a large field for our commercial enterprise—the golden harvest nodded to the sickle, and all that was wanting, was an 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 brethren, thus interdicted from their proper 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, non-exportation, and non-intercourse. We were artfully told at that time,

that the mercantile was the only suffering class, while it was a notorious fact, that the surplus produce of our honest farmers was rotting in their barns and granaries, for want of exportation. In the mean time our treasury, supplied as it was, by the redundant streams of commerce, was drained and exhausted, and our administration, as if resolved to outdo even themselves in inquiry, plunged us into a war, unprepared as we were, and by so doing exposed all our seaports to conflagration. In the midst 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. Fellow-Citizens, for year after year, have our administration pursued this system of inquiry; they have laughed at your distresses, and insulted your respectful remonstrances—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 abandoned—they have imposed a debt of millions 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 on importation, non-exportation, embargo and non-intercourse, are all ruinous measures, since they have abandoned them without obtruding their objects. They say, that the federalists have been right, and that their charges against them are blustering falsehoods; 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 fellow-citizens 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 federalists themselves. To cite a single instance, how far have these intriguing politicians put back the prosperity of Baltimore! With the ardor and enterprise of her citizens, what might not have been expected, had commerce remained unretarded 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 enterprise? 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 administration into a sense of their duty. Since they have, under such severity of chastisement awakened to their senses, true to themselves, they endeavour to deceive their countrymen again, and to claim credit for the marks imprinted by the lashes.  
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 treat 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 paper, book, containing several papers. A letter printed in a hand-bill yesterday, and circulated about town, is, in all probability, one of them. From having never been sealed, 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 the way, that the "British doctrine of impressment" taken of in this

letter, is their claim of a right to take their own subjects (not native citizens of America) from our merchant 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 Buonapartes 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 furnished 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 taken every 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's 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 that 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 them!"  
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 August, 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 consul 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 bound 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 Magothy. The meeting to take place at 9 o'clock in the morning. All the candidates are particularly invited to attend.  
September 11.

**TO RENT.**  
The subscriber's farm on the north side of Severn, and possession given at Christmas, or earlier if required. 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 crops. The terms will be accommodating to a good tenant.  
Frederick Mackubin.  
Sept. 14, 1815.

**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 requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to  
Benjamin Ogle, Admr.  
Or to Samuel Kidout, Annapolis.  
Sept. 14

**For Rent,**  
That large and commodious three storied brick building in this city now in the occupation of Thomas H. Bowie, esq. Possession will be given by the first of November next.  
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 immediately.  
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 bonis non.  
September 14, 1815.

**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 personal 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 take their dividend as far as assets in hand; those that do not, may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 25th day of August, 1815.  
John Rhodes, Admr.  
Sarah Rhodes, Admr.  
6w.

**20 Cents Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, early in July last, two apprentices to wit: James Burton, between 19 and 20 years of age; and Joseph Wynson, about 15 years of age. A reward of Twenty Cents will be given any person who will apprehend and deliver the above apprentices to me, in the city of Annapolis, or Ten Cents for either, but no expenses paid. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said boys.  
Walter Cross.  
September 7.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons having claims against the estate of Martin Deale, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to bring them in legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.  
Robert Franklin, Admr.  
Aug. 21.

**Lancelot Warfield,**  
Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county.  
May 1, 1815.

**Private Sale.**  
The subscriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called  
**Glorious Prospect,**  
in Anne-Arundel county, nine miles from Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on South River, West River, and Rhode River, containing 1000 acres of land more or less.  
William Sanders.  
May 18.