

Federal Republican Tickets, ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

- FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart. FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. Dr. William Marshall, Edward H. Calvert. FOR FREDERICK. Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney. FOR TALBOT. John Leeds Kerr, Allen Bowie. FOR CAROLINE. William Potter, George Reed. FOR KENT. Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. FOR ORCLE. Dr. James Scaulan, James Jauney.

The U. S. ship Washington, of 74 guns, Commodore Chauncey, arrived off this port on Thursday last from Boston. In this vessel William Pinkney, esq. is to proceed on his mission to Naples.

The arrival of the Washington, has caused our city to be visited by several distinguished personages, among them the President of the United States and his Lady, the Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore Rogers and Porter; all of whom arrived at Caton's Hotel in the course of Sunday & Monday last.

In our last we observed, that the project of the conscription, proposed by the leaders of the democratic party in congress, was in all probability not abandoned, but would be revived the first good opportunity. Since that article was penned, the government paper at Washington has come forward and openly avowed, that the measure would be again attempted at the next session. Thus, therefore, it is no matter of surmise and prophecy, but we are actually threatened with a more odious and oppressive military law than ever Buonaparte imposed upon his wretched subjects; and to make the yoke more galling, we are to put it on after the French people, tame and degraded as they were, have restively thrown it off.

Why our democratic rulers are so desirous of having ready made for immediate use, this instrument for reining and driving the militia as they please, it is not difficult to divine. Mr. Clay, the speaker of congress, fairly let the cat out of the bag, in one of his late speeches. He said it was probable we should go to war with Spain, to get the Floridas from her, and in order to help her subjects in South-America to throw off her dominion. And Mr. Calhoun, a famous leader in Congress, in a long speech he made recommending heavy taxation and most expensive warlike preparations, gave the house plainly to understand, that they were designed against England, with whom we are. He said, to have many more contentions. Such language, it is easy to see, would not be used in the face of the world, if their intention was not fully formed to enter upon quarrels, that will most probably bring on another war. But if Mr. Calhoun had not so candidly confessed what the secret thoughts of the heads of the party are, it might be seen with half an eye what their late proceedings would end in. They went to war with England, when they might have avoided it; they spent about one hundred millions of dollars; disgraced the capital; bankrupted the national treasury; sacrificed the lives of many thousands of our brave citizens, and then made peace, in a worse situation than they were in when they began. They gained not one single point by fighting, but made up matters at the expense of surrendering part of our territory, beside other advantages. Under such circumstances, with their hatred of England rather increased than diminished by the scurvy peace they so gladly accepted under the then pressure of their affairs, and the same

state of complaint existing against England, as formerly, because they settled none of them with her; when a good opportunity offers, which they daily are in expectation of, the quarrel will be begun afresh, and may terminate in as bad or worse consequences.

But it seems they have provided two strings to their bow. Until they are ready to contend with England, they have a hankering for a war with Spain. Spain is a weak power, and never did, or wished to do us any harm, until France, the ally of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, got the sway over her councils, and made use of her to plunder and harass us. Spain, it ought to be remembered, had the merit of aiding us in the war of our independence, by making common cause against our enemy. Yet, as we have not yet enough revelled in the miseries of war, and though a profound peace exists among all the civilized nations of the world, our rulers are repining at the calm, and are eager to make the first disturbance. Humanity blushes at the unnatural spectacle; and we cannot err, when we loudly declare, that such schemes and contrivances, as are alluded to by Messrs. Clay and Calhoun for getting into a new war, are abhorrent to the hearts and the good sense of the people of Maryland.

We have thought it requisite to enter into this short explanation, to account for the over anxiety of the democratic party to lay the existing numerous and heavy taxes, and to obtain the passage of a military conscription law, by which the religion and conscience of the devout are outraged, the sovereignty reserved by the several states is insulted and trampled under foot, in forcing away the militia without the consent of the governor; and which will enable the president to march as much of the population of the United States as he chuses to the pestilential climate of South America, or the inhospitable forests of Canada; there to fight his battles, and lay their bones, not for their country's cause, but his own ambitious animosity.

Democratic Toleration.

Little more than a fortnight has elapsed since the dismissal from office of Charles Burrall, esq. late post-master in Baltimore, was announced, and yet in that short time another instance of democratic moderation has been given, by the removal of John Tilghman, esq. a federalist, from the office of clerk of Queen Anne's county, which he had discharged with fidelity to the public, and the appointment, in his place, of Thomas Murphy, a democrat.

The fifteen hundred dollars salary, which our democratic congressmen were pleased to vote themselves, though taken little notice of by their party in this state, appears to have excited general indignation in other states. But their silence here is certainly very prudent, and is accounted for by the reflection that the most of them are always on the look out after the crumbs which fall from the national executive table, which an ill word against the matter, would be sufficient to exclude them from approaching. However, in the state of New-Jersey, it is somewhat different; there the expectants of office, and the miserable tribe who subsist upon the offals of executive extravagance, not being so numerous, nor so immediately under the eye of administration, and consequently not so obedient to it, have, after considering the subject in town-meeting, expressed in the strongest terms, their abhorrence at the avarice and rapacity of their brethren who have made thus free with the public treasure. At one meeting in that state, held in a town which has heretofore given at elections large majorities to administration men, they "unanimously resolved, that they never would directly or indirectly countenance or support any man who voted in the majority" on the question, when taken in congress. This is an instance of independence of opinion which has few parallels in the annals of democracy, &

is one which we cannot calculate upon being imitated by the party here. It shows that the democrats of New Jersey, whatever may have been their conduct on former occasions, on this, divested themselves of that prejudice which blinds men to the welfare of their country and their own interest, & took a correct view of that shameful and abominable measure which nothing can justify, and which the present impoverished state of the people, at whose heels packs of tax-gatherers are incessantly yelping, in a peculiar manner reprobates and condemns.

Federal Republican Nomination.

At a numerous meeting of Federal Republicans of Anne-Arundel County, held in the city of Annapolis, on the 21st inst. the county of Prince George's, and each election district of Anne Arundel being duly represented by committees respectively delegated in pursuance of previous notice, the following persons were by an unanimous vote, respectfully offered as suitable candidates for the suffrage of their fellow citizens of the County, and of the second Congressional District.

- For Congress, John C. Herbert. Electors of the Senate, Charles S. Ridgely, & Daniel Murray. For Members of the Assembly, Thomas Hood, Brice J. Worthington, Jacob Franklin, jun. Charles W. Hanson.

For the Maryland Gazette.

In reading in the Maryland Republican some observations respecting the political and party movements of our present rulers, I was forcibly reminded of the history of Sadi, in the little Persian tale of Barthamendi. Sadi is represented as a man of intelligence and fidelity, on whom the Vizier was compelled to depend to extricate him from any difficulties into which he might fall in the administration of the government; but serviceable as he was, the Vizier most cordially hated him, and in making his reports to the Caliph, attributed every improper measure to the counsel and conduct of Sadi, who was in fact made the complete scape-goat. I thought to myself, that in the character of Sadi one might find a good representation of the Federal party; in the character of the Vizier, a most excellent portrait of democracy; and in that of the Caliph, as good a one of the nation or the people; for whatever the people, or the nation, think proper to condemn, is charged to the Federalists; they were charged by the Democrats with being at bottom the authors of our late glorious war; they are charged as the cause of the abandonment of the intended capture of Quebec; they are charged with the surrender of Hull, Beresford and Winder, and with Wilkinson's retreat; with the disgraceful fall and abandonment of the Capitol, with the destruction of the public buildings, the blowing up of Fort Warburton and the Florida. Thus the Democrats, like the Vizier, throw upon the shoulders of the Federalists every measure which is too odious to be justified. Ask an administration man who was the cause of the heavy taxes being laid—ten to one but he has the impudence to say the Federalists. Ask him then who pockets the money raised by these taxes—this perhaps might make even a Democrat blush; he could find no subterfuge as long as the 1500 dollars salary was staring him in the face. I think when this subject is fully explained to the people they will be able to pass a correct judgment on the men in power; they will find that they have been cheated by the Democrats first out of their votes, and now out of their money; for I will appeal to any candid man if it is not downright knavery for a Member of Congress to put his fingers into the treasury and take out 1500 dollars of the people's money without the consent of the people; that the democrats have done this cannot be denied, and no other justification is offered than this, that a democratic Congressman likes to take a glass of wine at dinner, and sport a fine equipage, and the people ought to pay for it.—Well, so be it, if the people like to see members of congress riding about in fine carriages, and living like nabobs, at their expense, let them go and vote against the democrats, and if they don't find their money squandered fast enough say I am a sous-garnet.

A NEWS-PAPER READER. May 18, 1816.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It is wonderful with what success the plans of the men in power, to secure to themselves and their measures a blind and servile support, has been

attended. Men whose motives are really pure, and whose interests are inseparably connected with those of the community, are found the indiscriminate supporters of all the measures of their rulers, and merely because they are the measures of their rulers. Are they consistent with the public good and public liberty, is no longer the inquiry, but whether right or wrong it is thought to be the duty of every man to give them his support. If the proposition be revolting to his judgment, still he is informed, (and he believes it too) that he is bound to uphold it. Not the particular measure, but the general interest of the party, is principally to be regarded. Delinquents of his own party he must defend to the furthest verge of possibility, those of the other he must hunt down to the last gasp. When therefore an individual assails any measure of the ruling party, it is considered the duty of all who profess to support that party, to disregard not merely his reasoning but his proofs. If he chance to be one of those who have been of the same party, he is immediately hunted down as a vile apostate, and such terms of reproach & abuse are deemed a sufficient answer to all charges, by whatever evidence supported, which the most pure and virtuous motives may impel him to bring forward. If the author of any piece against the administration be a federalist, no matter how palpable the truth of it, the charge is refuted by calling the author a tory, and the followers of democracy must not allow themselves to complain of it. Hence it happens, that often times men who in private are most hostile to measures of administration, upon the eve of an election are found to be most active & zealous for the administration men. Such men can never be convinced by proof, because they have resolved to disregard all proof, and the zeal of such men will always be found more ardent in proportion to the evidence of the guilt of those whom they support. There are among them, however, some who will shake off the trammels of party, and undertake to think for themselves, condemn what they find to be wrong, and renounce those in whom they have confided, and by whom they have been deceived. To convince such men that those in power are not worthy of their confidence, it is not necessary to enter into any fine spun reasoning. Let them recollect what their rulers promised to do, and what they have done, what measures they once opposed, and what measures they since have adopted. Men who have broken every promise which they made, and adopted every measure which they once professed to execrate, can never have a just claim to the confidence of an honest people. Has not this been the case with the men now in power? This is a question of fact, which all are equally able to decide. It is a question which every friend to his country is bound to consider, and in the decision of which he cannot be misled. We all know that those men once were violently opposed to a small standing army; and know too, that they have since raised a much larger standing army. We all know that a still tax laid during the administration of General Washington, caused an insurrection in some of the most democratic parts of the union; and further, that some of the promoters of that insurrection were appointed by democrats to high and important offices. We know also, that these same men have since laid a much higher still-tax. We all know what clamorous measures were used to make about the public debt which was contracted during our independence; and we know that the men who made all this clamour have contracted a much larger debt, in a war for the conquest of Canada. We all know too what a boisterous they used to make about the few taxes which were laid during the administrations of Washington and Adams, and what promises they made us, to save the country from taxes, if they were in power.—Yet none of us know when we had to pay so many taxes as have been laid since these men were in power. We all know what a noise they made about high salaries, and yet now, that they are to receive these salaries, so far from wishing to reduce they attempt to increase them. In short, we all know how many measures, executed by them while in the opposition, they have adopted since they came into office. But the whole party may be challenged to tell of one single promise which they made and have not broken. And are such men for ever to be supported by the people? To be sure, say the office holders and office hunters. These are the very men to be supported, these are the people's friends. And is it possible that the honest yeomanry of the country will suffer themselves to be cheated any longer by such men? Is the country to be ruined for the benefit of those who want offices and those who are living upon the public treasury? Those men are true to their interests, and will support the acts of the men in power, however wicked and ruinous they may be, because unless they do support them, they will lose their offices. Now ought not the people of the country to be equally attentive to the interests of the country, and to place faithful men in power, even although the officers of government may suffer by the change?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Facts opposed to Liberty.

To expose guilt is a matter of consideration to the public, or to individuals, as they may be personally concerned.—But when a man only expresses the character of an individual, in order to carry his point against right, it appears to him that person such a degree of hatred and disregard.

Such has been the conduct of unprincipled scoundrel, who, in order to acquire some applause among the Jacobinical tribe, has stated, as a fact from me, that I confessed in the month of Annapolis, that "I employed a certain stipend per month, to a man in Kent county, expressly and avowedly to overrule the election in that county." To this unprincipled effusion I give the lie direct; but that though I admit my utter detestation and abhorrence of such measures, and a full persuasion of the tendency of them, yet feel a strong inclination to use my utmost endeavours to counteract and combat any measure or means which may be introduced by the democratic party for the alienating from the people the right to a fair and honourable suffrage. I did suggest the propriety of compromising with the parties, that relinquishing their claim to the right of the free voice of the people, but unless this is the case, I shall be justified among my fellow-brethren, co-operating with them in remedying the evil imposed on us.

Such has been my motive as far as I have gone, expressly and avowedly to counteract the nefarious practice introduced by the democrats of Kent county, and perhaps conjointly with the democrats of Queen Anne's, to transport into Kent as many democrats as could get in. But that I ever proposed to defray the expenses of an individual residing in Kent for the purpose of becoming a voter, I do positively deny. The liberality of the measure proposed by the writer in the Maryland Republican, is completely evinced by his attempting to cast a reflection on me for the great crime of having been born in England. I think I safely appeal to every honourable man on this subject, and cannot but believe that they will join in pointing the finger of scorn at that man, who could be so enough to hold out the lure of giving foreigners all the rights and immunities of native-born citizens, with a view to induce them to settle among us, and afterwards basely attempt to deprive them of enjoying political opinions in common with their fellow-citizens. But this I find is only evinced when an Englishman or an Irishman is attached to the principles of the mortal Washington—nor can I expect to be exempt from the charge of British influence—British traitor—British factionist—tory, when Washington himself has even been accused of bribing corruption, by those base traitors on the people's rights.

The assertion that I held in detestation and abhorrence such characters as would be employed for such purposes, in the manner suggested by the writer, is but too true, taken in the fair and liberal sense; but he must not leave to say, that I believe it worth attaching solely to the men employed by the democratic party, most assuredly not to those honest and worthy mechanics, in whom the love of country predominates, as to induce them to vote; or to prevent the diabolical attempt to stifle the voice of legal and honest voters.—The galled jade winces, will take no wizard to foretell the fate of democracy in this state, at the coming election, as we may judge by the very facts they already make.

Though nature has created me an Englishman by birth, yet I have thought proper to adopt another country for my residence, in which I evinced an early disposition of becoming a naturalized citizen, and which is to be seen by referring to the records; consequently, as posing that my privileges would be equal with the rest of my brethren, in a country which was intended to be every disposition to support, in an honourable manner, measures which tend to the interest and happiness thereof, having every thing here that can possibly tend to rivet and attach a man to his adopted country. But notwithstanding the considerations, this unprincipled person has attempted to calumniate and traduce my character as a citizen, in order to place himself or his party in circumstances more auspicious to his view, and thus to blast the characters of others, that his own may appear more unblemished.

Fellow citizens, how long will you men have dominion over your better judgments; can you tamely permit them to gull you into measures which you do not think will be to the security & welfare of your once happy country? Be aware of those base intruders on your liberties and best interests, who still farth under the specious garb of distinguished patriotism, and who are using every exertion in their power to alienate the free and natural course of your affections.

RICHARD I. JONES.

It is impossible to reflect, with... upon the manner in which... of our Republic... Fifty or sixty individuals... were fixed upon one as the... to the Presidency, whom the... of men, having the... the wishes of... are unworthy and inco... there is little doubt that... which has thus been made... (not by the unblasted... of the people, but) in the form pre... by the constitution. The ratio... too many appearances of con... decay will be made to the wit... late. The Presidency in... like the Ro... crown, it is the prize of... bestows the largest donat... may not, indeed, be the... of a caucus vote, and most of t... undertake to invest with the... perhaps, not be directly... of the few; and those few—HA... REWARD. A twelve mo... what is that reward... Mr. Monroe, who is the Pr... the people of this coun... to learn how he is entitl... confidence. We are told, h... by his spot laureat, Mr. Gales... in the war of the Revolution, he... of his maiden sword; and that, in... he rendered divers great... services to his country—... to doubt, at BLADENSBU... equal in merit, to those of his Ex... the shield of his country in... Tompkins, who wa... "exposed his life" u... frontiers, "had Providence su... But whatever may have b... have been, Mr. Monr... the people of this coun... not soon to forget that he is... of the CONSCRIPTION... Although not adopted at the... proposed by him, it is still a... Even since the tes... of the war—at the late ses... Congress—a bill to carry into... was brought forward in the Sen... directly at the sovereign... states, and put the militia into... of the general government, t... off without their consent... their state officers; or to... in case of refusing to mar... effect, converting 800,000... a standing army.—This... the Senate were not yet... and it was rejected... Mr. Monroe comes to be Presid... will see the Bill a LAW; and Cong... indeed deserve credit for an u... care of independence, if... hardihood to resist his will... such is the man who is to be our... and such the destiny that aw... militia. What militia-ma... may for the success of Monr... will not shout—Long live the... [Worcester Spy...