

The process consists, simply, in three successive fall ploughings, winter fallow, and spring crops, as follows:

The first fall ploughing to be succeeded by a crop of Indian corn; after the corn is gathered the ground to be ploughed & sown with oats the succeeding spring. The common weeds and stubbles which are left after the oats are gathered to be carefully ploughed down in the fall, and the ground again sown on the succeeding spring with oats and clover seed; or the clover seed may be reserved and the ground may be appropriated after the second crop of wheat or rye crop.

As the germination is killed in the process, not by the nature of the crops, but simply by the winter frosts, any other mode of culture which would afford the same exposure, would produce the same result; but I have preferred the above method, because the two first crops are in conformity with the usual practice, except that the ploughings are usually done in the spring, although it is generally admitted that without regard to any other consideration, the crops would be better from fall ploughing. It would probably be objected that two crops of oats in succession would too much exhaust the land—but experience is not in conformity with this opinion; on the contrary, if the ordinary weeds which abundantly succeed the oats crop be carefully ploughed under by the usual help of a heavy chain, properly fixed to the plough-beam and swung-tree, they will be found greatly to meliorate the soil, and clover seed will take and grow after it surprisingly.

Although I have recommended a second crop of oats, I am not sure that the plan above proposed is efficient, but perhaps it might be sufficient to plough down the first oat stubble and sow with wheat, and this would differ from the usual mode of cropping only in time of ploughing for the two first crops.

I am, very truly, yours,
THOMAS E. BOND.
Bethesda, Harford county, March 7.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 30.

Federal Republican Tickets.

For the Second Congressional District.
John C. Herbert.

For Members of the Assembly.
Thomas Hood,
Brice J. Worthington,
Jacob Franklin, jun.
Charles W. Hanson.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.
FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Charles S. Ridgely,
Daniel Murray.

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 CECIL.
Dr. James Scanlan,
James Janny.

Federal Republican Meeting.

At a meeting of the Federal Republicans of Prince-George's county, held at Upper-Marlborough, on the 20th of May, 1816, Dr. William Beanes was called to the chair, and William Hebb appointed secretary.

On motion, ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed, to take into consideration the objects of the present meeting, and report thereupon; and the said committee having retired, after sometime returned, and made the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, ordered, That the said report, and these proceedings, be subscribed by the chairman and secretary; and be published in the Maryland Gazette.

REPORT.

The freedom of opinion, of speech, and of suffrage, is our invaluable heritage, achieved for us by the wisdom, the blood and the treasure, of the sages and heroes of the revolution; secured to us by a constitution founded upon the principles of civil liberty, and which of

right should be administered by popular representation for the common defence and the general welfare. Unalterably attached to this constitution, and to the principles upon which it is founded, we have preserved a high respect for its distinguished authors and advocates, and have uniformly adopted and promoted that policy which we believed best calculated to maintain it pure and inviolate. This policy has been called Federal, because it was the policy of those who framed and adopted the constitution, and of those by whom it was administered for twelve years. The objects of this policy were the consolidation of the union, then threatened with dissolution; the revival of public credit, almost entirely extinct; provision for national defence; the discovery and economical management of the national resources; the restoration of commerce; the encouragement of agriculture; the maintenance of peace, and the retrieval of national character. The patriotism, the persevering labour, the virtue and intelligence of Washington, and his associates, produced these ingredients of prosperity in the short period during which this policy prevailed. Unfortunately this policy had its enemies, as well as its friends; enemies who had been very consistently opposed to the constitution itself. But having failed in that opposition, they very shrewdly attacked those who were delegated to administer the government; they censured and defamed all public measures, assailed the characters of public men, addressed the people with the sweetest adulation, made the most lavish promises, professed the most captivating theories, fostered an unwarrantable predilection for one foreign nation, and irreconcilable antipathy to another; and in short, practised successfully all the known arts of popular seduction. The majority had been well thought that they could do better, and in an evil hour changed their rulers. As canting profession is the genuine characteristic of ambitious demagogues—the new malcontent and now dominant party took the title of republican. This appellation was an irresistible allurements to many, very many sincere and ardent friends of their country—And there can be little doubt that the name alone has had a prevailing influence over a majority of those who now constitute this party. It is our candid and impartial opinion, that a concise examination of the measures of our present rulers will discover that they are glaringly incompatible with true republicanism. A review of the federal measures, which they principally reprobated and condemned, and their own measures so loudly applauded, & supported, will exhibit a boldness of inconsistency, & hypocrisy, which the people cannot fail to detect and punish. For this purpose a short and hasty retrospection will be indulged.

It is well known that the United States confederated and made a common cause in defence of their rights against British aggression; a heavy debt was incurred by the contest; Congress, under the new constitution, assumed & funded this debt, which was the price of independence. The present dominant party opposed the funding system, and declaimed against the evils of a national debt. Since they have been in power, they have preserved and magnified the system, and added from eighty to one hundred millions of dollars to the debt.

They opposed a national bank of only ten millions of dollars, as an unconstitutional and dangerous engine of state. The same men have lately created one of thirty-five millions of dollars.

They opposed (in time of war with the Indians, when the troops of the Union had been twice defeated under Harmar and St. Clair) the increase of the army to less than five thousand men. They have themselves, in profound peace throughout the world, established a standing army of ten thousand men, with a staff and hospital department supposed to be adequate to the wants of an army of twenty-five thousand men.

They violently opposed a necessary loan, negotiated by the federal administration at the rate of eight per cent. They have themselves negotiated loans to the amount of forty or fifty millions of dollars, at the enormous discount of from sixteen to twenty per cent.

They opposed the equipment of a few ships of war to protect the commerce and freedom of our merchants and sailors, against the pi-

racies of Algiers—they persevered for ten or twelve years, in opposition to the increase of the navy, which was branded with the epithet of "the beast with the great belly." Having acquired unmerited popularity by the signal successes of our ships of war, they have dissembled their hostility, and seem desirous of rendering the navy odious to the people, by the extravagance of appropriations for its increase. They opposed all taxes direct and indirect, the whiskey tax, carriage tax, and all internal taxes.—The whiskey tax was resisted by insurrection in one state, and the carriage tax opposed as unconstitutional in another.—They have themselves most enormously increased the taxes of all kinds.—They can boast an increased whiskey tax, a carriage tax, a direct tax, and indeed a system of taxation which has embraced almost every article of necessity, as well as luxurious consumption.

They clamoured against the profusion of the federal administration, and the increase of executive patronage. It is a fact, that the greatest expenditure of the federalists in any one year, according to Secretary Dallas's report, did not exceed seven millions and one half of dollars—whereas the greatest expenditure of the present administration in one year, has exceeded thirty millions of dollars.

They complained of favouritism in the distribution of offices, and the exclusive preference given to federalists. It is notorious that they expelled from office even old revolutionary worthies, because they were federalists, and have fixed unalterably, as a qualification for office, an adoption of their political creed, and principles. It is believed that the patronage of the executive at this time, is at least multiplied four fold of what it was sixteen years ago.

They complained of the waste of public money in the support of foreign intercourse.—It is a fact that there is scarcely a court in Europe, to which they have not appointed a minister, and they have of course commercial agents in all parts of the world.

They clamoured against the supposed encroachments and usurpations of the national administration upon the sovereign rights of the states, and even objected to the president's commissioning the officers of volunteer corps.—It is certain that they themselves have insisted upon subjecting all the militia of the union to a conscription, authorised by an act of congress, and placing them under the command of officers of the United States.

They complained of the abuse of secret service money; and here there is neither room nor time to enumerate their own avowed and scandalous misapplications of money in this way; let it suffice to say, that they suborned a foreign informer to traduce their own countrymen, and paid him fifty thousand dollars for an infamous libel.

They filled the land with furious denunciations against the commercial treaty negotiated with G. Britain by Mr. Jay.—In the same spirit, they rejected the treaty negotiated by Messrs. Monroe, and Pinkney, which was the primary cause of the late war. They have recently made a commercial treaty with the same nation, acknowledged to be less advantageous than either of the foregoing.

To this hasty and imperfect sketch of the violent inconsistencies of men styling themselves republican, it is proper to subjoin some of the most remarkable features of the injurious policy by which they have harassed, and almost ruined their country, within eight years past.

It ought not to be forgotten, that in opposition to reason and experience, in open disregard of the constitutional rights of the citizen, they destroyed the commerce, and discouraged the agriculture of the country, by embargoes, and restrictive measures of unprecedented duration; that afterwards they childishly abandoned these measures, and to avoid the disgrace attendant upon such folly, hurried their country into an expensive, and sanguinary war, without adequate preparation. It is unnecessary to add, that they have come out of the war, without the attainment of any object, or the vindication of any right for which the war was avowedly waged. On the contrary, by the treaty of peace, we have lost a valuable part of the right of fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, and our territorial boundaries to the north and east are unsettled.

But we regard with the liveliest apprehension, as the worst consequence of the war, the avowal, and recommendation of a policy, at the last session of congress, which has for its object, to render the people of this country a military people; to infuse into the republic a spirit of foreign conquest—to pave the way for the establishment of large and expensive standing armies—to foster an inordinate national pride, to be indulged in vast schemes of magnificent and profuse expenditure—in short, to increase a burthen of taxation and of executive patronage, until some ambitious and turbulent leader shall avail himself of the popular discontents, the cupidity of a licentious soldiery, to erect a throne upon the prostrate liberties of his country.

And here we ought not to pass over in silence other measures of the last session of congress, strongly indicative of the extravagant projects of our rulers, and their unaltered confidence in the duration of their unmerited popularity. We allude to the immoderate encouragement given to the manufactures of some sections of the union, by taxing the agriculture of others. It is computed, that the new tariff takes at least nine millions annually from the pockets of the people, as bounty upon domestic cotton manufactures only. It also imposes \$3 upon every hundred weight of brown sugar, as a bounty to the rich planters of Louisiana. Thus an article of the first necessity to the poor, is taxed to increase the profits of a species of cultivation, which already yields enormous gains to the planter. Whilst so unreasonably liberal to the cotton manufacturer, & sugar planter, our high minded legislators did not forget to make a most ample provision for themselves. They very boldly changed their wages of six dollars a day into a fixed salary of fifteen hundred dollars a session. Upon the most moderate calculation, this increase of compensation will be equal to eighteen dollars a day, should there be no extra sessions, of which there is little probability in time of peace. Now be it remembered, that this intrepid step was taken at the close of a most expensive and distressing war, which has enormously increased the public debt, and imposed a never ending burthen of taxation on their infuriated constituents.

Is there a man so hood-winked by party fanaticism, so madly prejudiced, as not to discover that the measures of our present rulers far exceed, and transcend in spirit, and in kind, those ascribed to the federalists, and censured as objectionable.—It is not too much to say, that in the infancy of the republic, the measures of the federalists were dictated by wisdom, and were often the fruits of necessity; they bear no proportion to the overbearing and extravagant projects of pretended republicans, whose ambition and prodigality have long rioted in the confidence of an abused people.

There has been a harmony of principle, and counsel, as well as a unity of conduct, in the democratic party throughout the United States.—In our state it had an absolute ascendancy for nine years. Like the managers of the general government, the rulers in Maryland distinguished themselves by a system of unqualified proscription and persecution of all who differed with them in political sentiment. They monopolized all the state offices, destroyed the independence of the judiciary, and dismembered counties to form election districts, which would suppress the voice of the people opposed to their misuse. They discouraged the diffusion of useful knowledge, and internal improvement, and withdrew the appropriations destined to these important purposes by their predecessors—and notwithstanding, it will appear by reference to the records of their proceedings, they egregiously mismanaged or neglected the finances of the state. The principal objects of their bounty were needy but active partisans, whilst the just claims of meritorious revolutionary worthies were disregarded. Unmindful of the independence of the state, they were ever ready to prostrate it at the feet of the general government.—They regarded with tame complacency the most disgraceful insult ever offered to the majesty of the laws, by the flagitious attempt of a sanguinary mob to still the liberty of the press in the blood of a little band of patriots who adventured to defend it.

The intolerance, and misrule, of these highly professing republicans, were at length pushed so far, that

the people at last awoke from a slumber of delusion, or indifference, and dismissing them from office, trusted the administration of state government to other hands. For several years past the friends of peace, of order and economy, old disciples of Washington, have been the choice of the majority of the people.

By the temperate and prudent management of the executive of state during the war, the evils which we were exposed by the pinceness and neglect of the government, were greatly diminished. The savage depredations of an enemy, from which we were left unprotected by that government whom was the constitutional obligation to defend us, were in many instances repressed and punished by the cautious but resolute preparation made by the courage and foresight of the governor and council. Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures induced by the measures of defence, the revenue of the state has been so prudently managed, that a resort to taxation has been unnecessary. And it is to be remembered, that during this period, the senate was unfortunately composed of men who were exerting themselves to the utmost to embarrass the measures of state administration. There was no concord, no harmony in legislation between the senate and the popular branch, the house of delegates, immediate representatives of the people. Of course, the measures which the wisdom of the executive and of the house of delegates would have adopted to defend the state from the perils of war, to secure its safety and prosperity could not be sanctioned by the majorities of law. It is a well known fact, that few, very few acts of public nature could be passed by both houses, and none without qualifying and unacceptable amendments.

The time is however approaching when the people will have it in their power to complete the reform which has begun. The election of electors of the senate on the first Monday of September next, will be of interest and importance to citizens of Maryland. We confidently anticipate the signal triumph of correct principles—the triumph of genuine, not counter-republicanism—the triumph of uniform, unshaken, and unchangeable advocates of the policy of Washington. It is however, true, that the impudent inconsistency of our great, and untrifling will be the efforts of our adversaries.—Already indeed the alarm bell of democracy is ringing through the state, already the thousand tongues of defamation are heard in all quarters—and new presses, approved vehicles of falsehood, and misrepresentation are busily occupied in promoting the views of an intolerant, persecuting, and now dominant party in the United States. To the states governments alone can the minor now look for the security of rights which the tyranny of their successful adversaries has already menaced with violation.

Before we close these preliminary remarks, it may be advisable to notice some calumnies now industriously circulated, to prejudice popular mind; amongst others, that the accusation is revived, that the federalists in the year 1813, acquired the ascendancy in the state, in open violation of the voice of the people constitutionally expressed. This charge is not only satisfactorily refuted in a report of a committee of the house of delegates in the same year, but it has been also repeatedly repelled in the debate upon the report, and since in newspaper discussions. It is only necessary to add an explanation, that as the votes at all our elections are given in ballots, there is no security against abuses, except the supervision of the judges of elections, and to the qualification the obligation of oath is legally indispensable. It is so obvious, that in the violent collision of party, it may not be unreasonable to anticipate, that some of the judges of election, influenced by anxious and passionate desire, would refuse to unite in making return.

The want of legal qualification of the managers of the election one district, and a return of the fact by a majority of the presiding judges throughout the county, were the grounds of the decision of the house of delegates in the case of the Allegany election, and it may confidently be asserted, that the decision has been approved by a large majority of the people of that county.

It is well known, that the defect of a legal return from one district, vitiated the whole election. This new and extraordinary principle, is not only at war with the practice of Congress, and all other legislative bodies, nor is it in conformity with the law of our own state. This constitution is likewise an answer to the trivial allegation respecting the election of St. Mary's county, it is a matter of notoriety, that the judges of election were appointed by the legal and proper tribunal, the legislature; they were all qualified according to law, and the only ground of objection was, that they were not appointed at the customary time. The charge that the governor was illegally compensated for services rendered while commanding in person the militia called out in 1813, is made in the same spirit of indiscriminate censure, which actuates our present opponents on the eve of every election. It is well understood that the existing law, the militia, whilst in active service, are entitled to the same pay and rations as the troops of the United States. From the militia of this state is imputed the executive council may require the governor to go into the field, and command in person. In such circumstances it is idle and unreasonable to suppose, that his salary as governor is to be his sole compensation, and that no provision is made for the extraordinary expenses, camp equipage and apparatus, which this new and important station requires. As an officer of the militia, he has a claim for compensation according to the grade with other officers of the militia, amongst whom, it is presumable, there are many civil officers enjoying salaries under the government. We therefore consider the restriction of the law, given by the executive council, as correct.—This censure, and petulant charge, is with a very bad grace from the pen of the chancellor, whose salary is considerably greater than that of the governor, granted to him fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars for a petty worthless complaint, almost the whole edition of which has long been the most conspicuous lumber of the council chamber.

The fare not long since acted at Annapolis, under the auspices of the chancellor, is only another proof of the impudent inconsistency of our great, and untrifling will be the efforts of our adversaries.—Already indeed the alarm bell of democracy is ringing through the state, already the thousand tongues of defamation are heard in all quarters—and new presses, approved vehicles of falsehood, and misrepresentation are busily occupied in promoting the views of an intolerant, persecuting, and now dominant party in the United States. To the states governments alone can the minor now look for the security of rights which the tyranny of their successful adversaries has already menaced with violation.

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