MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 4.

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.
Francis M. Hall,
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 Janney.

FOR ALLEGANY.
William M'Mahon,
William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES.
Clement Dorsey,
Nicholas Stonestreet.

FOR ST MARY'S.
Raphael Neale,
Col. James Forrest.

FOR CALVERT.
Richard Grahame,
John Chew.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

In this day's paper will be found an interesting history of the origin and progress of the great question to which the public attention has been drawn—that of universal suffrage. From which it appears, that notwithstanding those Baltimore gentlemen wish the public elsewhere to believe that the federalists were the enemies of its extension, and that therefore they ought to be banished from the public confidence, they select the very opponents of the measure as the fittest guardians of their interest. Let the people read the document, judge for themselves, and appreciate that course of duplicity practised by these men in order to promote their own interest at the sacrifice of that of the state. Let them not be deterred, by its length, from giving it an attentive perusal, it will amply compensate them for the time devoted to it.

We this day publish a disclosure of a transaction in relation to Governor Bowie, to which we invite the attention of considerate men of all parties.

The reader will recollect, that Governor Bowie attended the meeting of Prince George's where judge Duvall presided, "with all his governmental prejudices about him." That meeting, in fulminating the federal party, complained of improper appointments made by Governor Winder, and his council, and selected Governor Bowie as an elector most likely to select a senate who would render inoperative the evil likely to arise from such improper appointments! Imagine what must have been Governor Bowie's sensations at the moment that this accusation, and his nomination, was made.

From this day forward let every democratic tongue cease criminating the executive appointments of Governor Winder. They can find nothing equal to this of Governor Bowie's.

For the Maryland Gazette
To the Voters of Maryland.

It is known to you, that the city of Baltimore, for very many years, exercised unlimited control over the measures of the state legislature, and arrested or progressed every legislative act, according to her interest, ambition or whim. The tyranny thus practised at length aroused the agricultural interest, and in 1812 produced correspondent exertions throughout the state, which eventuated in a return, to the house of delegates, of men who were enlightened enough to unriddle, and bold enough to defeat, her course of selfish policy. The interest of their city was *now* not to be gratified at the sacrifice of the farming interest. To regain her power, to enable her to *dictate*, and rule the freemen of the country, she is indefatigable; on her immense wealth she levies contributions to hire presses; these presses are submitted to the vigilance of a committee, selected from either the expectants of office, or those who are distinguished for their devotion to the interest of the city, they circulate the most foul epithets, and exhibit the most profligate calumnies against those distinguished citizens who, when solicited by you, have the unpardonable boldness and uprightness to prefer your interest to theirs.

To withdraw the public confidence from the federal party, enters "into the view and scope of their policy." That party once destroyed, democracy from a congeniality of feeling, and from a sense of gratitude to the hand that elevated it to power, will give a hearty cooperation in whatever legislative provisions may be required or necessary to rivet the empire of Baltimore over the state; then her projects of a *general ticket, her encreased representation, and a reduction of the delegation from the smaller counties*, will be submitted in the legislature, and the democrats will be invited to aid and assist in their passage, lest another revolution in the public sentiment, "may again burst open the door of honor and confidence to the federal party." Reader, bear this prediction in memory! the writer will unfold to you in another address these *occult* designs, of these self-denying Baltimoreans, the present will be exclusively confined to the investigation of that charge so frequently repeated, "that the federalists were the enemies of universal suffrage."

A historical detail of the *elective* franchise, is submitted; it has been gleaned from the archives of the state, and from intelligence collected from gentlemen who were prominent in the times when the deeds were done.

Great Britain having coerced the colonies to a declaration of their independence, the provincial convention of Maryland, on the 3d day of July 1776, passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that a new convention be elected for the forming of a new government, and enacting all things for the general weal of this colony."

"Resolved that all freemen above 21, being freeholders of not less than 50 acres of land, or having visible property in this colony of the value of 40£ sterling, and none others, shall be only permitted to vote for delegates to the convention."

The inhabitants, breathing that ardent attachment to the American cause which rendered them so conspicuous in the day which "tried men's souls," obeyed the resolutions. The danger was eminent, and universal safety could only be found in the wisdom and energy of counsel. They sought for, and selected, truly in the spirit of our constitution "the most wise, sensible, and discreet of the people."

The delegates met in convention on the 14th of August 1776. It appears that the inhabitants of Prince-George's county agreed that every taxable freeman bearing arms, should have a right of voting for the delegates to the convention, & the judges permitted such to vote. The convention would not suffer the persons thus selected, to take their seats—ordered a new election, to be held under the resolution requiring property as a qualification, and permitted the members returned under the resolution to become a part of the convention.

It appears also, that no election was held for Kent county. Those who had not the property qualifications prevented the judges carrying on the election.

The convention ordered the election to be held, and pledged themselves to support the judges in their office; the election was held; the convention was organized, and possessed a mass of talents, wisdom and experience, which has no parallel in the history of Maryland legislation.

Thus we see, that the whigs of the revolution, had, e'er they exhibited the interesting spectacle of carving out a government for their constituents, at the very moment they were organizing themselves into a chamber for the consummation of that holy work, which has endeared their memory to the Maryland people, had the question (so much agitated by politicians) "what interest ought a man to have in the community before he should be permitted to vote," brought under their notice.

The committee appointed to report a "form of government," at a very early day submitted the result of their labors, the second article of which provides, that the house of delegates shall be chosen in the following manner: "All freemen, above the age of 21, having a freehold of fifty acres, or property to the value of 30 pounds current money, shall have a right of suffrage."

An attempt was made in the convention to reduce the property qualification to five pounds; it was unsuccessful; a similar fate attended another proposition to strike out the property qualification and insert "or paying taxes to the support of government!"

Of all those patriots who aided in the convention, it is believed that but two have been called into public life since the year 1800; Dr. John Parnham, of Charles, and Mr. David Shriver, of Frederick; the first has been a warm and decided federalist, the latter a democrat; the first voted against the property qualification, the latter for retaining it. Still this gentleman has been selected twice as a Senator of Maryland by those very people, who *want you to black* from your confidence men who have uniformly advocated their favourite measures. The convention having completed their labours, returned to their homes, receiving from that time to the present the blessings of the state for their devotion to the public good. The government was administered for nearly twenty years without any attempt to modify the second article. In 1797, Michael Taney, esq. a delegate from Calvert, and who, since the great political divisions which agitate the union, has always been found a zealous supporter of the federal policy introduced by General Washington, moved in the house of delegates to abolish all that part of the form of government which requires property as a qualification for voters, or for office. This proposition was new. Members then who knew nothing of the public opinion, must be supposed to speak their undisguised sentiments. Called to decide on an interesting question, not agitated before they were chosen, and totally unconscious of the wishes of their constituents, they were left at large to decide as their attachments to equal rights, "to the prosperity of the state, or to aristocratic partialities, might lead."

When this bill of Mr. Taney's was called up, the talents of the house were rallied to oppose it. Mr. Philip Barton Key, Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. John Buchanan, J. H. Nicholson, Mr. Upton Bruce, Doctor Charles Frazier, Mr. Allen B. Ducket, were conspicuous in attempting to prevent its passage. Indeed, it is recollected that Mr. Nicholson met the proposition of universal suffrage with great indignation; he moved to enlarge the right of voting to "women and children"!!! Intimating thereby, either that the poor were as much incapable of exercising an independent opinion as women or children, or that the proposition was so unreasonable as to be entitled only to be treated with ridicule. He, however, withdrew this amendment, and the bill finally passed the house of delegates by a majority of 30 to 21, amongst those who voted against the passage of the bill, and who have been rewarded with democratic support, we find,

Mr. Robert Smith, sent to the assembly frequently from Baltimore, and a democratic secretary of state.

Joseph H. Nicholson, a democratic member of congress from the Eastern Shore, brought to Baltimore and made judge, and now chairman or secretary of the democratic meetings abusing federal men for their hostility to equal rights, and the candidate as an elector of the senate of Maryland for Baltimore city.

Levi Hollingsworth, a democratic senator, and an active partizan for Baltimore supremacy.

Mr. Upton Bruce, known for his senatorial intrigues, chosen by the democrats to both branches of the legislature, and in Allegany known as the greatest brawler for equal rights.

Dr. Frazier, made speaker of the house of delegates by the democrats.

Daniel Clarke, appointed a judge by a democratic council.

Martin Kershner, an influential democrat of Washington county, and frequently since elected as a delegate; indeed he is considered the most popular advocate of equal rights in that county, and is selected as the candidate, whenever danger is apprehended from the federal party.

Benjamin Tomlinson, a standing democratic candidate in Allegany, and frequently by the democrats sent to the general assembly, and though last not least in democratic estimation.

John Buchanan, appointed a judge, and now a violent and intolerant stickler for equal rights, and even now brought forward by the democrats as an elector of the president and vice-president.

It does not appear that Mr. A. B. Ducket voted on the question; but his hostility to the bill in 1797, is known; he was afterwards made a judge. Thus every democrat then in the house of delegates, and who since has been prominent in supporting Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's administration, except Mr John Montgomery, opposed the extension of the right of suffrage to the poor!!! It is to be regretted that in the senate of Maryland a majority was found who coincided in opinion with them, and negatived this important amendment.

Before the next election, the public attention was drawn to the subject, and the people withdrew, their confidence from Mr. Kerr of Talbot, for his opposition to this bill. Judge Nicholson and Dr. Frazier satisfied the clamours of their constituents, by a pledge, if elected, to renew and advocate the proposition in the house. What a wholesome corrective to error in opinions, in the aspiring and ambitious, is to be found in periodical elections. Mr. Nicholson was rechosen in 1798; true to his contract, he deserted his original opinions, and became the advocate of the doctrine which he had ridiculed a few months before. The bill however was not as zealously supported in the popular branch as it had been in 1797. A motion for a reference (equal to a rejection) prevailed by a very large majority. Mr. Archibald Buchanan's name (a delegate from Baltimore) is found for the reference; among the ardent spirits in the cause of humanity and of popular reform, he was the most distinguished.

In 1799 the attention of the house was again drawn to the subject, by Mr. John Thomas of Frederick. A committee, composed of himself, the late Mr. Philip Key, and Major M'Pherson, of Charles, (three federal gentlemen) again reported a bill abolishing the property qualification. The bill passed, 48 members voting in the affirmative, 13 in the negative. The senate adhered to their opinions of 1797, and withheld their assent to this bill.

From a very early period after the organization of the government, a party was formed in opposition to the national measures recommended by our beloved Washington, relating to the fiscal operations and foreign relations of the general government. The president's proclamation of neutrality, the ratification of Mr. Jay's treaty, the recommendation of a navy, brought to this opposition an accession of numbers and talents. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were the chiefs of this cabal. Mr. John Adams' administration was productive of measures, which gave to this minority an increased activity; and in 1800, and not till then, the course of the two parties became marked and distinct. The survivors of the revolutionary war, the advocates for the ratification of the federal constitution, the upholders of those measures which, under General Washington, elevated the American character to the highest pinnacle of national glory, gathered themselves under the star-spangled banner of federalism, while the enemies of the constitution, the friends of an entangling alliance with France, the enemies of American neutrality, the advocates of war with Great-Britain, the revilers of the saviour of his country, the opposers of an American navy, disaffected foreigners seeking through war revenge on their mother country for supposed injuries, with those who recommended submission to the insolent demands of the executive directory of France, grouped themselves under the tri-coloured flag of democracy.

Mr. Robert Smith, aspiring to the first office in the gift of the nation, matured and gave activity to a well digested plan, for returning to the state legislature politicians of the last description. He repaired to Annapolis himself as a delegate from the city of Baltimore, to reap the reward of his labours. Every probability existed that their idol, Jefferson, would be elected; much arrangement was deemed necessary to produce a senate in 1801, who would co-operate with them. They refused to re elect the speaker of 1799; they elevated Mr. Edward Hall in his place. The regular period for electing a senator to congress had arrived; by refusing to do so, they set the precedent of delaying the appointment of a senator till another expression of the public will. The senatorial period of colonel Howard's service would expire in 1802—The elevation of Mr. Samuel Smith to that honour would foster the aspiring designs of his brother Mr. Robert Smith.

Every art was then played off to render the then senate of Maryland, who had distinguished themselves for their approbation of General Washington's measures, obnoxious to the people; created in the only constitutional manner that they could be, they were called a self-constituted aristocracy, and the Sampsons of the house of delegates were solicited to hurl the public indignation as a body thus organized, and to amend the constitution, so as to forbid in future a recurrence of a spectacle so odious to democracy, of a set of senators not selected by the people, ruling the destinies of the state! Mr. Mercer, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Montgomery, were chosen for the laudable work; yet these gentlemen, and their friends, did for a very long time control both branches of the state government, and have arrested, since *they* have the right of *filling* up the vacancies in the senate, every proposition to increase the senate's responsibility to the people. It was determined also, that the senate again should incur the odium of resisting the extension of the right of suffrage, or follow the degrading example set them by some of their political enemies, of sacrificing their deliberate opinions to retain the public approbation. The bill was passed by a very large majority. Mr. Robert Smith still voting in opposition to the bill—the senate agreed to alter the qualification of thirty pounds, and substitute instead thereof, "or paying taxes." The house of delegates refused to concur in this amendment, and the bill was again defeated. The democratic triumph in 1801, terminated in the selection of a democratic senate. The bill was introduced and passed both branches. In 1802 a confirmatory law was passed; in the house of delegates, it passed 49 to 17. Among those who opposed the final passage of the bill, we find N. R. Moore from Baltimore county, James Purviance and Thomas Dickinson from the city; Mr. Dickinson was after re-

chosen. It was never believed that [illegible] Purviance forfeited [illegible] his constituents by his vote, on the contrary, it is conjectured, that he [illegible] in conformity to the etiquette of [illegible] city, that his constituents might be [illegible] fited by the superior genius, the enlig[illegible] ened experience, & impressive manner [illegible] of his successor, Cumby Dugan, esq.

Mr. Moore, has ever since been [illegible] lected, by those patent democrats [illegible] Baltimore, to represent them in the co[illegible] gress, and when he was compelled [illegible] cently, by ill-health, to make way [illegible] general Smith, he was eulogised [illegible] them as the consistent and inflexib[illegible] advocate of civil liberty.

Mr. Jefferson has been the great id[illegible] of democracy. He is hailed by it[illegible] the strongest arm of *equal rights* a[illegible] *civil* liberty. Virginia as a state stan[illegible] first in its estimation. Yet Mr. Jeff[illegible] son drew the provision, that no pers[illegible] should be sufficient to vote unless [illegible] freeholder; and Virginia adopted it [illegible] a part of her "form of government," [illegible] and pertinaciously resists, to this da[illegible] every proposition to call a conventio[illegible] to modify the constitution so as to p[illegible] mit the poor to vote. Pennsylvania h[illegible] been consistent in her character of [illegible] ing the most incorrigible of all the d[illegible] mocratic states; still the senate of M[illegible] ryland borrowed from her constituti[illegible] their amendment, requiring voters [illegible] pay taxes. Mr. Madison, and his co[illegible] gress, this nation knows to its co[illegible] have been democratic enough in [illegible] conscience, still they require, in add[illegible] ting states into the union, a proper[illegible] qualification in voters. Thus it appear[illegible] that property qualification was requi[illegible] ed in 1776, by the whigs of the revol[illegible] tion; that a federal gentleman, Mr. T[illegible] ney, first started the proposition to e[illegible] large it; that it was resisted by all t[illegible] prominent democrats in the stat[illegible] that it was again reproduced by M[illegible] Thomas, a federalist; that it w[illegible] supported by a majority of the fed[illegible] ralists in the popular branch, althou[illegible] arrested for some time by a few fed[illegible] ralists in the senate of Maryland[illegible] who were supported in their opinion b[illegible] the democrats from the city of Bal[illegible] more; that those democrats who we[illegible] opposed to it have, instead of being b[illegible] nished from their political friends, ha[illegible] been taken to the bosom of democrac[illegible] and treated with all the fat gifts in i[illegible] control; that the theory of exclusion [illegible] supported, and practised by Mr. Jeffe[illegible] son, Madison, Virginians, Pennsylvan[illegible] ans, and by democratic congresses.

Judge now who are the enemies [illegible] equal rights, who are the systemati[illegible] opposers of the elective franchise! Wh[illegible] the friends of civil liberty! Judge the[illegible] the hypocrisy of those whining dem[illegible] crats, who, after having rechosen tho[illegible] very men who were noisy in opposit[illegible] on to the abolition of the property qu[illegible] lification, now have the impudence [illegible] tell you, that the federalists are its en[illegible] mies, and therefore they are not to [illegible] trusted with a delegated power.

You naturally wish to learn what b[illegible] came of the other part of Mr. Taney[illegible] proposition, to let the poor be elect[illegible] to places of honour and profit; it w[illegible] negatived; and notwithstanding th[illegible] the democrats were in power for nin[illegible] or ten years, it was left for a federalis[illegible] the much lamented Mr. J. H Thom[illegible] to revive the principle. Remember, th[illegible] whenever democracy triumphs, you a[illegible] delivered up to the misrule of Bal[illegible] more, bound, hand and foot, and so fa[illegible] that no future exertions can rescue yo[illegible] from her oppression.

AN OLD MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

We have no such enemy to reason [illegible] party spirit. The leaders of the tw[illegible] great parties in the state, who are to b[illegible] benefitted by the triumph of the[illegible] friends, labour to keep alive this feelin[illegible] by every possible excitement. But l[illegible] us, who are interested [illegible] agricultur[illegible] and who are only sol[illegible] that the g[illegible] vernment should be so administered [illegible] to produce the greatest quantity pos[illegible] ble of individual protection and natio[illegible] al happiness, frown on every attem[illegible] to foster a spirit so destructive to t[illegible] permanency of our republican gover[illegible] ment.

While these cormorants, who hung[illegible] after the fat or honours of office, i[illegible] dulge in invective against each othe[illegible] let us, who would not leave the calm [illegible] our farms for the tinsel of popular h[illegible] nours, by an honest statement of fact[illegible] & a fair deduction of arguments ther[illegible] from, labour to enable each other [illegible] follow that course on the first Mond[illegible] in September next, which in all hum[illegible] probability will redound most to t[illegible] interest and the honour of the state.

The electors of the senate of Mary[illegible] land, ought to be men of great firmne[illegible] of mind, and coolness of temper; the[illegible] are to select senators, who, for the en[illegible] suing five years, will control the stat[illegible] Coolness of temper will be requisite i[illegible] judging of the qualifications necessar[illegible] in a senator, and firmness of mind [illegible] adhering to a judgment thus formed.

That the choice of the next senate wi[illegible] be important to us, is admitted by al[illegible] either with a view to a state of peac[illegible] or war. Our proximity to the seat [illegible] the national government, renders [illegible] deeply interested in the improven[illegible] of the District of Columbia. It [illegible] to us an easy and convenient mark[illegible] the surplus products of our farms; a[illegible] as her population increases, the dema[illegible] for this surplus will also increase, an[illegible]

[illegible] enhance the value of our lands [illegible] by a dom[illegible]
[illegible] Baltimore, jealous of the [illegible] cavalry,
[illegible] which the City derives [illegible] ters, that
[illegible] waters of the Potomac, and [illegible] command
[illegible] anticipating the time when she will be- [illegible] formerly
[illegible] come to her a no inconsiderable rival, [illegible] of Gener
[illegible] has uniformly displayed a marked and [illegible] was comm
[illegible] cool hostility to every measure design- [illegible] lonel of c
[illegible] ed to foster this rising city. Her [illegible] In Mar
[illegible] hostility has been felt, by having a [illegible] vernor a l
[illegible] rival of the state heretofore unequivo- [illegible] jug is ad
[illegible] cally in her interest, she has arrested, [illegible]
[illegible] whenever she willed it, those acts of [illegible] "I beg
[illegible] the legislature which were intended to [illegible] of the sta
[illegible] hamper her rival; & the benefits which [illegible] acknowle
[illegible] must flow from legislative provision [illegible] they have
[illegible] for the Potomac, have been used by de- [illegible] the same
[illegible] magogues in the Baltimore interest, as [illegible] that since
[illegible] arguments against the bill. Indeed, [illegible] on, a pac
[illegible] the Baltimore & Potomac interest have [illegible] bringing
[illegible] at this time been considered as the [illegible] cree in ch
[illegible] watch-word, to alarm the advo- [illegible] considera
[illegible] cates of their respective interests, and [illegible] Should I
[illegible] to weigh from our principle of repre- [illegible] in the ser
[illegible] sentation Baltimore has never been able [illegible] during
[illegible] to exercise, in the house of delegates, [illegible] States an
[illegible] her influence, she has been yet [illegible] ty would
[illegible] from democratic sympathy, to be [illegible] and anxi
[illegible] the [illegible] could on
[illegible] address of the senate. [illegible] the provi
[illegible] What cause, other than the wish to [illegible] resign in
[illegible] coerce or foster, to tyrannize over [illegible] The go
[illegible] every section of the state, would produce [illegible] acceptan
[illegible] those immense expenditures of contri- [illegible] tains his
[illegible] butions levied in Baltimore to hire [illegible] in June
[illegible] presses, and circulate through newspa- [illegible] processio
[illegible] pers, the most profligate and barefaced [illegible] house, c
[illegible] calumnies against men, whose only [illegible] Annapol
[illegible] offence is a devotion to your interest, [illegible] my app
[illegible] when in collision with that of Baltimore. [illegible] 18'4; a
[illegible] The Baltimoreans are aware from [illegible] ture som
[illegible] their experience, that the democrats of [illegible] man res
[illegible] the county are much more disposed to [illegible] giment i
[illegible] uphold their ascendancy than the fede- [illegible] very mo
[illegible] rals. [illegible] la was th
[illegible] It is from her intrigues and her cor- [illegible] of the e
[illegible] ruption, that they sometimes impose on [illegible] Thus
[illegible] the credulity of the country party, and [illegible] so arden
[illegible] men elevated to power display a spi- [illegible] nor Bow
[illegible] rit of gratitude, worthy of a better [illegible] he conse
[illegible] cause, by enabling her to triumph over [illegible] sion, no
[illegible] the interest of their constituents. [illegible] the colo
[illegible] The choice of the next senate is not [illegible] sign, wh
[illegible] less important to us, with an eye to [illegible] His fee
[illegible] war. Experience has disclosed to the [illegible] duced a
[illegible] world, that the capital of the union is [illegible] solemnl
[illegible] liable to be attacked through our territory, [illegible] approac
[illegible] and of course that a part of it will al- [illegible] sessing
[illegible] ways in future wars be the theatre of [illegible] enabled
[illegible] action. It is therefore to us of more [illegible] of coun
[illegible] than ordinary consequence, that we [illegible] vide for
[illegible] should have a cabinet who would be [illegible] of an
[illegible] disposed not to abandon our territory as [illegible] comma
[illegible] indefensible to the ravages of an ene- [illegible] ly usef
[illegible] my, as our cabinet did in 1814. If we [illegible] Ask
[illegible] elect electors who approbate Mr. Ma- [illegible] veriest
[illegible] dison's administration, do we not there- [illegible] better c
[illegible] by approve of the cruel desertion of us [illegible] of Mot
[illegible] by the national government in 1814, [illegible] by the
[illegible] and invite Mr. Monroe, when elected [illegible] appoint
[illegible] president, upon the event of another [illegible] organiz
[illegible] war, to leave us single handed to meet [illegible] who
[illegible] the foe? [illegible] when
[illegible] Let us see if this coolness of temper [illegible] sary fo
[illegible] and firmness of mind, which is so im- [illegible] Had th
[illegible] portant to a faithful selection of sen- [illegible] friend
[illegible] ators, is possessed by one of our candi- [illegible] thers.
[illegible] dates, Governor Bowie I mean. In this [illegible] was so
[illegible] inquiry I hope I shall practise towards [illegible] had, fr
[illegible] him a decorum which I would have him [illegible] stood
[illegible] illustrate in his future addresses to the [illegible] "good
[illegible] people. I step out of the way to assure [illegible] the sta
[illegible] him, I hear no man, who does not re- [illegible] the du
[illegible] gret the course of eloquence which he [illegible] the wa
[illegible] has adopted, as alike unbecoming the [illegible] dividua
[illegible] gravity of his years, and his belief in [illegible] ment h
[illegible] the christian dispensation. The impe- [illegible] which
[illegible] tuosity which arraigns the motives of, [illegible] the go
[illegible] and brands with imputations the most [illegible] bringin
[illegible] dishonourable, names distinguished for [illegible] every
[illegible] every private virtue, might be pardoned [illegible] in givi
[illegible] when proceeding from the indiscretion [illegible] even a
[illegible] and wildness of youth, but when it dis- [illegible] rest of
[illegible] tinguishes the citizen who hath passed [illegible] Ask
[illegible] through all the honours of the state, let [illegible] is selec
[illegible] him tremble lest his friends should be [illegible] choose
[illegible] compelled, in extenuating his conduct, [illegible] in the
[illegible] to attribute it to the same lamentable [illegible] conscie
[illegible] cause which controled the actions of [illegible] man, v
[illegible] the redoubtable Don Quixotte. [illegible] himsel
[illegible] While I develope to the public an [illegible] both
[illegible] official transaction of governor Bowie, [illegible] ment?
[illegible] which proved him to be the slave of [illegible] Can
[illegible] political feelings, destructive of the [illegible] lopeme
[illegible] duty which he owed to his country, [illegible] rather
[illegible] and utterly unfits him, as a depository [illegible] partial
[illegible] of power to be exercised for the use of [illegible] and ju
[illegible] the people, I assail not his motives. It [illegible] hands
[illegible] is his impetuosity of feeling, his un- [illegible] quires
[illegible] conquerable hatred of his political [illegible] are co
[illegible] enemies, which renders him an unfit [illegible] & anti
[illegible] person for an elector. [illegible] his sel
[illegible] In the year 1812, this gentleman [illegible] Res
[illegible] was the Governor of Maryland. It [illegible] probat
[illegible] was, to those who then attended to [illegible] and yo
[illegible] the language of ministerial recommen- [illegible] your s
[illegible] dations, easily to be discerned, that a [illegible] stipula
[illegible] war with Great Britain was at hand. [illegible] ever a
[illegible] The General Assembly in 1811, an- [illegible] in the
[illegible] ticipating the event, and foreseeing [illegible] An
[illegible] that our cavalry would be called into [illegible] his de
[illegible] service, and that measures of defence [illegible] the ex
[illegible] ought to be taken, resolved to organize [illegible] influe
[illegible] a force into regiments, and passed a [illegible] popula
[illegible] law for that purpose. As it is well known [illegible] giving
[illegible] that the governor coincided in opinion [illegible] prepo
[illegible] with the American cabinet, and tho't [illegible] intere
[illegible] an appeal to arms was requisite for the [illegible] as you
[illegible] preservation of our national character. [illegible] ponde
[illegible] It was confidently expected, that in the [illegible] becon
[illegible] height of his constitutional duty, his [illegible] not as
[illegible] zeal to render the cavalry of the state [illegible] of par
[illegible] efficient would have produced a selecti- [illegible] onate
[illegible] on of officers who would have, by a [illegible] the
[illegible] previous course of discipline, brought [illegible] true
[illegible] into the field a corps which would ga- [illegible]
[illegible] ther laurels for themselves and honours [illegible] Pr
[illegible] for the state. Such was the plain path [illegible]
[illegible] pointed out, a wilful departure from it de- [illegible]
[illegible] served the reprobation of all. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Newman had emigrated from [illegible]
[illegible] Ireland and settled in the ——caval- [illegible]
[illegible] ry; he had been commissioned [illegible]