

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Federal Republican Tickets. For the Second Congressional District. John C. Herbert.

For Members of the Assembly. Thomas Hood, Bruce 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 CECL. Dr. James Scanlan, James Janney.

FOR ALLEGANY. William M. Maugon, William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES. Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet.

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

FOR CALVERT. Richard Graham, Benjamin Gray.

Americans Released.

Arrived off this port on Sunday morning last, the U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt. Warrington, in 20 days from Santa-Marta, (S. A.) where she had carried Mr. Christopher Hughes, jun. of Baltimore, who was commissioned by government to demand the release of the American citizens confined there by the Spanish authorities. Mr. Hughes, who was treated with marked politeness by the Spaniards, succeeded without difficulty in obtaining the enlargement of our countrymen, as well as that of several British subjects, who to effect their escape from the power of the unfeeling wretches detaining them, declared themselves Americans. Mr. H. landed on the same day and proceeded on to Baltimore.

We have heretofore warned our readers, that according to the provisions of an act passed at the last session of congress, the numerous heavy taxes laid by congress must after a day in next February, be paid, in gold and silver, come they whence they will. It will answer no purpose to complain, that they are not to be procured, the law is passed and will be enforced against, as well those who cannot, as those who can procure the hard money. This is one of the blessings arising out of the inconsistent policy of the democrats. When the former Bank of the United States was in existence, there was gold and silver in abundance, and bank notes could be exchanged anywhere for them. Such was then the credit attached to them, that every man, except for very particular purposes, preferred them to specie. But that bank must be put to a violent death, both because it was a federal bank, and because it was, as the democrats said, unconstitutional. But when the times are changed, and they act as if they thought the public had lost its memory. In the same session of congress, that the members are made salary-men with fifteen hundred dollars a year, a law for establishing an enormous National Bank, is passed by the very men whose consciences were so squeamish a little while ago, that they looked upon the former Bank to be unconstitutional. It looks a little strange, that they were not so keen-sighted after they got their splendid salary, as to regard the new bank, though nearly four times as large as the former, as free from objection on the score of constitutional exceptions. Circumstances

alter cases; and perhaps it was excepted, that the projectors of the Bank would not agree to pass the salary-law; unless those that wanted it, would seal their consciences and shut their eyes when the bank law was to be passed. Mr. Madison, the president, was, when a member of congress, one of the most decided and violent opposers of the federal bank on the ground of its being contrary to the constitution; but notwithstanding this, as he wanted heavy taxes to be laid on the people, which the democratic majority would not agree to sanction, unless he would agree to charter their new bank, he also shut his eyes when he put his name to it.

Now as specie was wanting to set this bank up, congress also passed the law we first alluded to, requiring every man to pay his taxes and debts due to government, in gold and silver, after a fixed day in February next. There would not perhaps have been occasion for such a measure of severity against the people, if the capital of the bank had not been made so extraordinarily large. In the year 1801, the whole banking capital in the U. States amounted to twenty-six millions and an half; but this bank has itself a capital of thirty-seven millions. It is too clear to be contradicted, that whereas the former bank facilitated to the community the means of buying and selling, and paying their debts both to the government and to each other, this new bank, now only existing in prospect, is a curse before its birth. It has been a chief cause of the difficulty of obtaining loans from the state banks. It has caused them to hoard up their notes. Finally it is for the purpose of assisting the nativity of this monstrous bantling, that gold and silver are to be wrung out of us for taxes. It is also plain enough that the bank is not meant to aid the people in the payment of the oppressive burthens laid upon them, but the people are required, no matter at what expense, to supply the bank with specie. If this can be done in the face of day, what other galling measures may be next attempted, it is not easy to foresee, however confidently we may expect them.

That there might be no doubt of the mischievous future tendency of this proceeding, government have appointed as the first commissioner at Philadelphia, where the bank is to be established, WILLIAM JONES, whom public indignation drove from his office of Secretary of the Navy, for ordering the navy yard at Washington and all the vessels of war at it, to be set on fire, which was done, whilst he was running away from Bladensburg with the president and other heroes of the cabinet.

COMMUNICATION.

How wonderfully some people misunderstand the views and wishes of their constituents, notwithstanding a long course of political connexion with them. Mr. Wright, when advocating the Pension Bill, which was to enable the members to live like gentlemen, and drink their wine, and establish their equipages, remarked, that he feared not the operation of the measure upon his popularity. He was convinced that his constituents would be willing to see his long services rewarded by the enjoyment of a salary much larger than the one contemplated by the bill. The nomination of Mr. Culbreth, of Caroline, as his successor, proves how much he was deceived.

Can he not imitate Mr. Nicholson, who, having rendered himself popular by supporting his own judgment against universal suffrage, promised however, if elected, that he would support theirs? Or like the mighty Mr. Ormsby of Kentucky, pledge himself, if elected, to use his weight (not that of a feather) to repeal the pension bill. Freemen of Maryland, awake! your liberties are endangered! the Baltimore people will send to the electoral college the most violent enemy to the extension of universal suffrage, when first introduced. He who moved to extend the right to women & children. Tremble lest he select democrats like himself, who implied that the poor were incapable of self government, or ridiculed the right attempted to be given them.

For the Maryland Gazette. DEMOCRATS, ADVOCATES OF REBELLION.

To the Voters of Maryland.

A citizen, as deeply interested as any of you in the preservation of our republican institutions, invites you to

forget the party attachments, which in the collisions of electioneering contests, for the last fifteen years, you may have formed; and inquire what is truth, and when you find it, suffer it to control your votes at the next election: Rely upon it, those who administer the affairs of the government, have not that political virtue, without which this government must fail. You will easily anticipate the horrors which we, or our children, shall experience, whenever a dissolution of this shall take place. The bitterness of political and local oppositions, will produce a convulsion not less bloody than those which rendered France a human slaughter-house. From the people, the preventive must come. We have suffered our prejudice and party attachments to govern us too long; we have permitted ourselves to sanction every absurdity, which the folly or interest of our political friends have produced. We will not suffer ourselves to investigate their actions, lest we shall not be supposed "true and good men." Ask your conscience, is this course such as duty to our country points out? Does it not rather tell us obey the cool suggestions of our judgments, and advocate that system which promises the longest continuation of our government? Does it not tell us, to judge men by their actions, and not their professions, and when a man or party boasts of its attachments to peace, to law, order, and the poor, ought we not in duty to ourselves to investigate their acts, and compare them with their vauntings. Acts are not equal to words; from them only ought we to form our judgments. From well authenticated acts, it will then appear, that the prominent democrats of the union, have been the advocates of rebellion, the slanderers of Washington, the enemies to peace, the advocates of an unfeeling conscription law, and the opponents of laws intended for the benefit of the poor.

Albert Gallatin, a foreigner, emigrated to this country; fomented an insurrection against the excise; drafted the resolutions stirring up the Pennsylvanians to arms against the general government; then availed himself of the amnesty granted by Gen. Washington. This man was elected to congress by the democrats; selected by Mr. Jefferson as secretary of the treasury department, and as such recommended to congress to adopt an excise system more rigorous than that against which he fomented a civil war; chosen by Mr. Madison as commissioner to negotiate a peace at Ghent, and is now invested with the honourable and distinguished appointment of minister to the court of France. All these honours, thus poured on him, were sanctioned by democratic senates of the United States.

Alexander J. Dallas was a member of the committee of correspondence of the democratic society of Pennsylvania. This society to fan the flame against the excise in Pennsylvania, and to rouse its deluded inhabitants to arms against the administration of Gen. Washington, gave extensive circulation to the following resolution:

"Resolved, That taxation by excise, has ever been justly abhorred by freemen; that it is a system attended with numerous vexations; opens the door to manifold frauds; is most expensive in its collection. It is also highly objectionable, by the number of officers it renders necessary, ever ready to join in a firm phalanx to support government, even in unwarrantable measures." This same Mr. Dallas is now secretary of the treasury, and has the unblushing impudence to recommend to congress the adoption of this system, so abhorrent to freemen, as to justify a resort to arms.

John Armstrong—at the close of the American war, circulated the celebrated anonymous letters, generally called the "Newburgh Letters," an address to the army of the United States, admirably well prepared to lead to the most tragical conclusions—None other, than that this army, so celebrated thro' the world for its patriotism and sufferings, should, after having gathered for itself unfading honour, and for the nation its independence, turn its bayonets against its country. "Never to sheathe them until it had obtained ample justice."

This serpent was permitted from that time, until the reign of democracy, to drag a despised existence, cursed by the honourable men whom he attempted to seduce to "foul revolt," and only mentioned by others, when examples of baseness and wickedness were sought for.

The stern inflexibility of a man devoted to the honour of his country, was not sought for by Mr. Jefferson, for the representative of the American nation at the court of Buonaparte. A suppliant tool, who had given evidence of the strength of his head and the wickedness of his heart, was the instrument for these dark, tortuous and dishonourable entanglements, which were to precipitate this nation into a war with Great-Britain. This Belial then was ferreted out, and an American senate was found cringing enough to envelope him with the mantle of a minister.

Aspiring to the presidency of the U. States, he pursued the only means for the enjoyment of the prize, by pursuing the path in his negotiations pleasing to the American cabinet. Returning home, "the evil genius" of Mr. Madison selected this man, (who had laboured to corrupt the American ar-

my) to induce into the soldiers a spirit of subordination and loyalty to the American character! A senate of the United States; by recognizing him as secretary of war, were instrumental in that loss of national glory which we sustained during his administration in the war department.

John Pries, fomented an insurrection in 1799, in Pennsylvania, was convicted as a traitor, and pardoned by president Adams, was made a militia-general by a democratic governor of Pennsylvania.

Aaron Burr, elevated by the democrats to the vice presidency, plotted a dismemberment of the Union. Jonathan Dayton, indicted for treason in consequence of his connexion with Burr, and pardoned by president Jefferson, is returned to, or strongly supported by the democratic party, as a candidate for the legislature of New-Jersey.

Pennsylvania, yes, poor Pennsylvania, again unfurled the standard of revolt against the sovereignty of the U. States, and we had the mortification of seeing in the Oimstead case, the process of the United States opposed by a military force, organized by the democratic governor of that state.

Baltimore—I sigh when I write, that this city so celebrated for her commerce, her enterprise, her public spirit, her munificence, in 1812 "acted a most villainous and bloody deed," by sacrificing, without the formality of trial distinguished citizens, whose only crime consisted in entertaining and boldness in promulgating opinions contrary to those of their murderers. I would to God, that those hell-hounds, the immediate agents, were the only ones inculpated in this damnable deed; but the disclosures made at the time forbid us entertaining an opinion so honourable to her. Read the testimony taken by the legislature of Maryland of Mr. Gwynn, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kell, and Mr. Smith, and you will shudder at the approbation given to this deed, by men of the first political consideration in the city; men who are now supported by the democratic party, and ostensibly supported for the very countenance which they gave to this lawless act. Not all the monumental alabaster, which she gratefully piles to the memory of her dead warriors, will screen her from the agonies she is doomed to feel from the pen of the faithful historian.

Notwithstanding this early and continued display of the treasonable actions and views of distinguished democrats, they have the impudence to call their political enemies, traitors, enemies to the government; when throughout the union, neither a federalist, nor a federal state, can be designated as raising the standard of revolt against the government.

Can you believe that those bawling patriots love your government, when they distinguish, by the highest honours, aspiring men, who, through the means of civil war attempted the destruction of your government and the dissolution of the union.

You, who love your country, ponder on these truths. Suffer your judgments to rule. Reflect upon the dangerous consequence of selecting to preside over the destinies of your state, men, who approve such daring acts against the peace of society, and the sovereignty of the law.

A VOTER

* If Milton had undertaken the definition of Mr. Armstrong, he would have given to him the attributes given to Belial. "A fairer person loft not heaven; he seemed for dignity composed and high exploits; But all was false and hollow; tho' his tongue Dropt manna, and could make the worse, appear." The better reason, to perplex and dash Matured counsels; for his thoughts were low; To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds Timorous and doubtful; yet he pleased the ear.

For the Maryland Gazette. DEMOCRATS, SLANDERERS OF WASHINGTON.

To the Voters of Maryland.

Your allegiance to your country demands that you should forego every feeling unfavorable to the formation of correct opinions. Passion and prejudice are the deadly foes to the happiness of man; and the popular government whose destinies are swayed by them, sooner or later, will become the victim of anarchy and tyranny. Burst asunder those chains which rivet you to a party, and drag you on to the support of every measure of your political friends, without pausing to deliberate on the consequences which may flow to your country. He who is thus led, is in worse than Asiatic bondage. This humble and abject spirit emboldens the depositaries of the public power to enact whatever may either be consistent with their will, their interest, or their passions. Fatal experience has taught them, that the public in estimating the motives and the tendencies of their actions, are satisfied by the enquiry, "of what party is it the work." If the wisest work of patriotism emanates from a political enemy, it is deemed as the production of folly, and hostility to our republican institutions. If the most egregious proposition which wickedness, and aspiring ambition ever generated, originates with a political friend, it is hailed as the offspring of goodness, and of a heart devoted to the honor of the nation.

Do you, my fellow citizens, your own integrity; and set your enemy to your country, and a slave to his interest; the service shall aim at the government of your mind, by the catch-words of Demand from them facts, and only from them. Despair, profess they are ready always to gaze on the most villainous deeds. When nold attempted to betray his count to reap his reward from the coffers a British minister, "his zeal to the war, and thus save the American soldier the sufferings of the camp, the conscientious belief that he contributing to the restoration of monarchy, the only government which his countrymen could be happy were the patriotic motives which him to this deed of treason.

No criminal yet would ever receive the chastisement due to his crime; his professions alone were to be considered. Do then judge of acts I proceed to them, that notwithstanding the veneration which the present power affect for memory of the Washington, that they belied, persecuted, and rendered unhappy, that good and man, while living.

Before the unanimous voice of countrymen had elevated this distinguished personage to preside over destinies of thirteen United States, a letter, which he addressed to Marquis De la Fayette, in the participation of the event, he says: "I can form a plan for my own country, my endeavours shall be unremittingly exerted, (even at the hazard of my fame or present popularity) to extricate my country from the embarrassment in which it is entangled for trade credit; and to establish a general system of policy, which, if pursued, ensure permanent felicity to the commonwealth." A rigid adherence to determination of pursuing that plan, uninfluenced by popular clamor, cited by the enemies to the adoption of the federal constitution, the enterprising and interested, produced the loss of popularity which he had contracted in support of the revolution.

For this he was charged with an imitation of the British government, which made him "Vic-Pr" "a public debt is considered as a public blessing." He set apart certain for the reception of company, so he might employ the residue of time for the benefit of his country; this displayed on his part an attachment to the forms of royalty. He proved of the excise system as the mode of raising a revenue to pay debts due to the soldier who had fought the battles of his country—this manifested a temper to perpetuate his influence by extending executive patronage.

He opposed the discriminating ties introduced by Mr. Jefferson & Mr. Madison, to promote the commerce and manufactures of France in opposition to those of Great Britain, as conflicting with his prominent maxim relation to foreign governments, "consider all nations in peace friends in war enemies"—this displayed towards France the blackest ingratitude. To aid the government in its pecuniary straits, he gave his signature to an incorporating the bank of the U. States—he aimed in this to render himself independent of any supply which the patriotism of the post-branch might withhold, and thereby how impotent the constitution may be in opposition to any wish he might have to perpetuate his power. To vent the American people, under the direction of Genet, plunging the government into a war with Great Britain, he issued his proclamation of neutrality—this salutary measure, admitted now, by all, to have been instrument of the commercial ruin of the country, was then pronounced unconstitutional, and proceeding from a deadly hostility to the "right man," and from a disposition to cooperate with the crowned despots of Europe in arresting the march of republican principles.

He ordered forth the militia in to frown down all opposition excited the treasonable practices of Gallatin Pennsylvania, that by banishing all pretensions of success from the republic he might produce submission, and avoid the effusion of blood in a "vill" war—this humane design he tortured into a disposition to gratify his military pride, by appearing at the head of a splendid army of freemen, strengthening himself in his government by exhibiting a vigorous display of administration, to effectuate which violated the provisions of the constitution, by drawing from the treasury the United States, without a congressional sanction, the sum of \$ary for this expedition, upon the cess of which the very union of states depended.

He recommended to Congress the increase of the army of the United States as essential to protect the frontier against the savage incursions of the