the cities ain criminal in cities ain criminal in publicate all the criminal in publicate all the criminal criminal their productions. The cough their productions of the cities of an are the excitements resorted to be a cough to the chartest which patents. alive that hatred which naturally jects the exercise of reason.

Do you, my fellow citizens, mour own integrity; and set on your own integrity; and belinor an enemy to your country, and a slave to his interest, the arrive, shall aim at the government of mind, by the catchwords of Demand from them facts, and in only from them. Despise pro only from ment they are ready always to glaze with a most villainous deeds. When nold attempted to betray his coun to reap his remard from the coffer a British minister, "his zeal to c the war, and thus save the Ameri soldier the sufferings of the camp, the conscientions belief that he contributing to the restoration monarchy, the only government on which his countrymen could be happy were the patriotic motives which him to this deed of treason.

No criminal yet would ever rece the chastisement due to his crime his professious alone were to be co dered. Do then judge of acts I proceed to them, that notwithstand the veneration which the present pa in power affect for memory of the Washington, that they belied, pe cuted, and rendered unhappy, that gr and good man, while living. Before the unanimous voice of

countrymen had elevated this dis guished personage to preside over destinies of thirteen United States, a letter, which he addressed to Marquis De La l'ayette, in the a cipation of the event, he says—"I can form a plan for my own conde my endeavours shall be unremitting exerted. (even at the hazard of form fame or present popularity) to extric my country from the embarrassme in which it is entangled for war credit; and to establish a general stem of policy, which, if pursued, ensure permanent felicity to the co monwealth." A rigid adherence to determination of pursuing that "pla uninfluenced by popular clamer, cited by the enemies to the adopt of the federal constitution, the envis factious and interested, produced t loss of popularity which he had st ed. He sanctioned the congression provisions for the assumption of de contracted in support of the revoluti For this he was charged with an itation of the British government, wh a public debt is considered as ap lie blessing." He set apart certaind for the reception of company, sat he might employ the residue of time for the benefit of his country this displayed on his part an aud ment to the forms of royalty. He proved of the excise system as the

the battles of his country—this m fested a temper to perpetuate his in ence by extending executive patrons He opposed the discriminating ies introduced by Mr. Jefferson Mr. Madison, to promote the comme and manufactories of France in op sition to those of Great Britain, as c flicting with his prominent maxim relation to foreign governments, ! consider all nations in peace frien in war enemies' -this displayed wards France the blackest ingratity To aid the government in its scale rations, he gave his signature to s incorporating the bank of the Uni he aimed in this to ren himself independent of any supplivation the patriotism of the popularine might withhold, and she how impotent the constitution wo he in opposition to any wish he mi he in opposition to any wish hem have to perpetuate his power. Top yent the American people, under direction of Genet, plunging the vernment into a war with Great tain, he issued his proclamation of traity—this salutary measure, mitted now, by all, to have been instrument of the commercial me of the country, was then prenound unconstitutional, and proceeding from a deadly hostility to the "right man," and from a disposition to corate with the crowned despots of the constitution of the country of the count rope in arresting the march of repu

mode of raising a revenue to pay debts due to the soldier who had for

can principles. He creed forth the militia in fq to frown down all opposition excite the treasonable practices of Gallatin Pennsylvania, that by banishing all pectations of success from the reb he might produce submission, and a avoid the effusion of blood in a vil war—this humane design he s tortured into a disposition to grat his military pride, by appearing at head of a splendid army of freemen, strengthen himself in his government by exhibiting a vigorous display of administration, to effectuate which violated the provisions of the constitution, by description tion, by drawing from the treamy the United States, without a mine congressional sanction, the sum sary for this expedition, upon the case of which the very union in

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states depended. He recommended to Congress in crease of the army of the United Sti as essential to project the fidular gainst the savage incursions of the

bety the American people as

mining the ovils incident to a par, before the American conhe had gained that strength eslive has gained that strength established rigorous resort to arms, he to Great Britain Mr. Jay, and no led with that nation a settlement mining claims, and a tracin of the Union, than any which his sors have been able to conclude; originated, and was ratified fer;" and the treaty thus by that "damned arch traitor reconclusively proved that the famechment to monarchy and enmity roblican France, the interest, the his be displayed such sovereign confor the public voice, that his reity reorganization of the constitu-

Toprotect the American commerce the piratical cruizers of the Bar-Trevers, he recommended the cre was to impose upon the nation instance of the British govern-"a public debt. a mint, an excise, stices bank, a standing army; deamurchy of England should be cannated, by the addition of the partial when the public attachment afficiently displayed, in favour of

regalia, aristocracy and royalt etatriumph over the chartered h fredent Jefferson in his celebrated serson his countrymen, to Mrzei, densed into one general denunciatidestriggling accusations of demoand ingratitude, and by mainting great saviour of the American peo-as the Solomon in council, and Sumpson in combat, who shair had act off by the whore of England," Espliyed alike his powers of com-tion, and fiend like malignity of

When Washington was about to re sinto the calm of private life, bless with the prayers of every friend to to, the Aurora, the paper of the op-tion, published to an indignant peo-that his retirement proceeded rawhom a consciousness "that he alinot be elected, than a want of ration or lust of lower. It was well destood that many of the republi-unere determined to give him op stion. Nothing was more easy than make him Vice-President, by unitgherepublican votes in favor of John m. He was apprized of the scheme. absave himself the mortification of the cisappointed, he cunningly de-ad It may, be thought singular, and It may, be thought singular, ment, should be preferred by redicant to George Washington -ms would not be a puppet; that havgu opinion and judgment of his he would act from his own imis rither than those of others; sposesing great integrity, he would merifice his country's interest at thrine of party; and that being an my the corruptions which have stems, he would not lend his aid farther prostitution of American der. In addition to these consi ansit is well known, that Adams uistocrat in theory only, but that

his has the simplicity of a republi-A tet that Washington has the osand olds none of his fellow men in at that Washingto a that fourth of March, when protecting genius of Washington and from the chair of state, the same period for rejoicing, this is the m to beat high with exultation, that mane of Washington, from this tesses to give currency to political The appointment of Duane to lucraind honorable offices under the midd States government by a demo-dicexecutive, too incontestibly, for

hime character, proves that those incalmunies against him, who was ratia peace, first in war, first in the Mid his countrymen," received the ation of those who " now rule the land? Paine, who denied "the loar of mankind," and libelled the ared in France, on board of an Awalted to the bosom of jefferto his long and laborious ser-

lender-yes Callender, the veri table who ever fied the halter, re from the mild and unaspiring the profession his slanders of the good lagton, fifty dellare, with the flatapprobation, "these things, with menmity to Washington has been

sport to power, to honor to top not now convinced, that the raing party delied the man-

of Clair. This pro-first burst of the national agrow for ignio by the foundati the death of this great man had sub-sided, we saw those slanderers grasping his mantle; eulogizing his virtues and

adopting his mazims.
Think ye, that the party which had the wickedness to adopt, and the hold-ness to execute the plan of sacrificing the reputation of Washington, in the midday splendor of his renown, would hoggle at your destruction, if it should be essential to the retention of their political consequence? As well might the lamb expect mercy from the wolf

Let those truths have their influ ence, by leading you to withhold your confidence on the first Monday of Sep tember next, from those whe support such wickedness and hypocrisy.

SIGNIOR CARUSI,

Cannot take leave of the citizens of Annapolis without expressing the high sense of grateful feeling with which he is impressed by their generous and benevolent patronage Distinguished as Annapolis over has been as peculiarly the seat of liberal feeling and polish hospitality, the feeble testimony of stranger could add nothing to its character; but as a grateful acknowledgment of the generosity he has experi enced is demanded by his own feelings, he indulges a hope that he will not be considered obstrusive in this public ex pression of them.

It is the intention of Signior Carusi to return to this city, should he succeed in his attent to establish a Musical School.

"A Friend," will be attended to next

From the People's Monitor. THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Hark ye! Just listen to this bit of a story told you by Joseph Ander son, (President Marion's Comptrol ler.) which he laid before Congress last winter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Comptroller's Office, Jan. 17, 1816.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the act of Congress passed the 3d March, 1800, childed in actiurther to amend the several acts or the establishment and regulation of the Treasury War and Navy Departments, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, a state ment of the balances which have remained due more than three years pri or to the 30th September last, on the books of the Accountant of the Navy Department.

A similar statement has been requir ed of the Accountant of the Depart ment of War; but owing to the multiplicity of accounts upon his books, and the great pressure of business in his office, it has not yet been furnished. As soon as it shall be received it will be duly transmitted to congress

With great respect, JOSEPH ANDERSON Honourable Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

With this letter, Mr. Anderson trans mits to congress the name of upwards of 400 delinquent debtors on the hooks of the accountant of the navy department alone, who are now indebted to the government for money put into their hands to the amount of two hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and seventy eight dollars and thirty six cents, balance. And this money has been due in their hands for more than three years; yet no methy adopted to get it. This is either a me criminal neglect on the part of the administration in not taking steps to settle these balances, or, it is a gross piece of cor-intion on the part of the administra-tion who thus let favourites sport away with the public money. You may tax and tax forever, as long as a shilling's worth of property remains in the hands of the people, but if better care is not taken of the public money, there will be no end to our grievances—no end to our burdens—no end to our national debts.

Good people! In the name of our country will you look quietly on at such doings as these, and by saying nothing and supporting President Ma-dison's friends, give them encourage-ment to keep on in their wicked conduct!

SEE THE ODDS. When President Wushington served for eight years all the expenses of the Government for every purpose were

55.426,822 dollars.
President Adams served four year and all the expences of the Government for every purpose were, 43,811,926

President Jefferson served eight years. and all the expences of the Government, for every purpose were 107,689,311 dollars, upwards of fifty two millions more than Gan. Washing ton spent in the same time, and up wards of Sixty three allions more than the character of the same time, and up wards of Sixty three allions more than the thral-

Now cames President Madison, the wat President, the awiit footed General at the battle of Bladensburgh What did he expend? Why, supposing his Secretary Dallas to make a fair calculation for this current year, he (Madi son) will expend by the fourth day of next Murch, when he goes out, Two Hundred and Eight Million, Four Hundred and Ninety Thousand. Seven Hundred and Forty Eight Dollarsopwards of One hundred millions of dollars more than Jefferson-upwards of one hundred and fifty three million dollars, more than Washington-and apwards of one hundred and sixty four million of dollars more than Adams.) And this statement of the comparative expences of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, is official, as it was presented to Congress last session in the annual Treasury Report and signed by

Yours respectfully,

A. J. DALLAS.

Huzza for Madison and War and
Taxes and Bladensburgh!!!

IT IS A PITY That we cant get all the documents to lay before the people a full statement of all President Madison has done for them He has spent upwards of two hundred million of dollars, that is about eight hundred and sixty six thou sand waggon loads of hard dollars; he signed the fifteen hundred dollar law: he gave John Henry fifty thousand dol lars of the people's money, and then lent him a netional ship to run off in he will have received two hundred thou sand dollars on the 4th of next March for his own salary as president; and he will have had in his hands four hun dred thousand dollars of the public money, in that 8 years, (fifty thousand a year) which have been appropriated to his use by congress for the purposes of "foreign intercourse," as is pre tended, better known by the name of secret service money." for which he is not responsible, and for which he gives no account; he will have left unsettled and accumulated balances on the navy account of more than two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. besides an immense halance on the war department, occasioned by his own war, and on account of agents, censuls, ministers, &c .- All of which, to a most enormous and alarming amount we shall lay before our readers as fast as we can procure the documents-for we will not make those statements without official evidence. In our next we will give a statement

of balances of money due more than three years on the treasury books, and of balances on the Revenue Books, which will astonish the world, among which names they will find as large debtors, His Excellency William Pink ney, Esq Minister Pienipotentiary to St. Petersburg, and special Envoy to the court of Naples.—The Honorable James Monroe, now Secretary of State, President Elect by the Caucus, late Secretary of War and mungo General to the administration-Tobias Lear, Accountant in the War Department, in the place of honest old Will Simmons, who did not owe a shilling to government-General Armstrong, late minister to France and Secretary or War when Washington was burnt and the nation dishonored at Bladen-burgh _Joel Barlow, Esquire, our minister to France. well known there by his peculations and facility of temper-Governor Claiborne, of Orleans, to whom you are referred for the manner of settling the disputed election be-tyreen Col Burr and the moral Mr. Jefferson-Edmond Randolph of Vir ginia, formerly Secretary of State, of flour merchant memory, who made even monsieur Fauchet (French minis ter) exclaim "if our archives are thus early decrepid, what will be their state in more advanced age!!!"-Fuller Skipwith, late partner in trade with General Mason of Georgetown-and many others too tedious to mention, but all of the democratic party, pure patriots, friends to war, taxes, embargoes, paper money, and fingering the people's cash to their own emolument

and advantage.

If the people are not wilfully blind, and wilfully determined to go wrong through thick and through thin, we will give them evidence to go on as strong as proof from holy writ.

DOUBLE PAY OF CONGRESS.

The Legislature of New Hampshire nave voted instructions for the repeal of the new Compensation Law of Congress In all the southern States a hue and cry is raised on the subject. Mr. Throop, one of the New-York mem-bers, has resigned his seat on account of the clamour; and the democratic members who voted in favour of the pay, and who have not been re elected, stand no chance of favour Many of them have apologised for their conduct, and whiningly urged that they were joined in the measure by some Federalists: -But their opponents reply that the Majority is always responsible for all measures adopted; that the double pay was moved, seconded, and supportby leading republicans; and that the federalists had a right to lure them into any act which might destroy their popularity.—Boston Centinel.

Four young natives of Owhyles, one of the Sandwich islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the same where earth Cook was killed, are now at Morris Acade.

my in Ricciffeld, Contection, receiving education to Ro them for religiou pissionaries to their native country I'wo of them at the ages of 16 and 14 years, came to this country ten years ago ; a third arrived 6 since, and another has since joined them One of them has had the be nefit of instruction from the Theologi cal Institution in Andover; and he is now employed in translating a part of the New Testament into the Owhylies language, and by his aid also an Owhyhee Grammer has been formed

[Salem Gazette.]

From the Philadelphia True American. SQUIBS AND CRACKERS.,

Laudatory.-The right of Virginia at length seems to be well established; and her supremacy to be acknowledged from the rising even to the going down of the sun. Although ignorance and envy may have maintained, for a time. a disgraceful contest against her power. et thanks to her perseverance-her ta ents and her virtues, she reigns undisputed mistress of the states.—James succeeded to Thomas—and James the 2d the 1st, in the most regular order.

All great in arms, as all improved in ares Hail Virginia !- Like the Virgin Queen-after whom thou wast named thou art a sun among the twinkling stare"-" I hou standest among the states like a cedar of the hills among the chinquopins of the vallies. Thy patriotism is as pure as the chastity o Elizabeth was spotless. The caucus bends to thy pleasure, as did the parlia ment to that of her majesty. mayest say, as did Elizabeth, on the invasion by Spain-" I to ink foul scorn of Pennsylvania, York, or any other state shall dare invade my realm."

Hail Virginia! Virgin Queen,

At thy sceptre low we bend, Long hast thou our sourcign been May'st thou reign till time shall end.

From a Pennsylvania paper. Our Magnanimous Governor refused to pay his Taxes.

THE TAXES.

Our notice of Governor Snyder's refusal to pay his Borough Tax. has not been lost upon his majesty. When the collector called again, his Excellency informed him, that "he would have paid the Tax, but for the fool printer tutting it in the paper."

Since that publication another Bo-rough Tax has been laid, and an appeal held. The Governor addressed a long memoir to the Court of Appeal, urging he unconstitutionality of the lax With his wonted shrewdness heargues thus-that the compensation of the Go vernor shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and that this Tax diminishes the compensation; and hat, therefore it is unconstitution

The Court of Appeal, however, have decided against his Excellency, and he akes nothing by his motion.

. This is the man whom the demo crats in Congress nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Lumberton. (N. Carolina) June 13.

Extraordinary & shocking occurrence. On Friday afternoon, the 7th inst. Mrs. Anna Ratley was riding acress the Gum Swamp, (about 12 miles from this place) where the water was but little more than knee-deep, the heast on which she rode was attacked by an Alligator, and in the struggle, Mrs. Ratley was thrown, and the moment she fell, the monster seized, bit and mangled her most horridly, of which wounds she died on Monda last. Her husband and brother were near at hand and ran to her assistance, and in rescuing the woman, one of the men received a blow from the Alligator without sustaining much injury, and after shooting seven or eight times, they succeeded in killing him; he mea sured eleven feet in length.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday the 4th inst after a lingering and painful illness Mr. Thomas Callahan, an old and respectable inhabitant of this

United States Tax. The subscriber will meet at Mr. Hunter's tavern, at Annapolis. In Thursday the 25th inst. at the Rising Sun the 26; at Mr. John Smith's tavern Sun the 26; at Mr. John Smith's tavern (head of South river) the 27; at Beard's Point the 29th; at Mrs. R. Mile's tavern the 30th; at Mr. Benj. Well's store the 31st; at Tracey's Landing the 1st day of August; at Pig Point the 2d, and at Friendship the 3d, for the purpose of receiving the said tax—As considerable indulgence has been given in the collection of the above tax. given in the collection of the above tax. it is presumed that prompt attention will be paid to this notice; and more particularly when it is known the collection must be made without delay.

WILLIAM O HARA,

Dept Col. for the 1st and 2d Elect. Dist. of A. A. County. P. S. The above meetings will take

July 11, 1816.

Best Bottled Porter & Ale.

JOHNSTON KARNEY, Respectfully, informs, the circums of Annapolis, and, the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the cellar formerly occupied by Mr. David Haplon, in Corn Hill street. where he intends to keep, a constant supply of the best Porter and Ale. He solicits a share of payonage from a gonerous public

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Unonurable. Chancellor of Maryland, the fablicitist will expose to public sale on Tuesday 'Ule o'h' day if Angust next, if san, 'if not the next fair, day thereafter, parso that trad, or parcel of land lying on South River, in Anne-Afundet county, called "White Hall," containing one hundred and fifty acres "the improvements are, an excellent new dwelling house, a spacious tohacco bouse, necossary, out-houses, and a thriving young crehard. Further information of this preperty may be obtained on at plus cation to Mrt John Smith, who resides out it. Terms of sie—"i welve months credit will be Terms of fale-i welve months credit will be iven for the purchase money, on the purcha-er giving bond with approved ferurity for the ayment of the fame with interest thereon rem the day of fale. The subscriber will tive a good and sufficient deed for the property in the payment of the whole of the purchase

Benjamin Pindell, Trustee-July 11, 1816.

State of Maryland, sc. dune-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

July 6, 1816.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Wels and Benjamin Wells, jun executors of the laft will and test ment of Benjamin Wells, it is ordered, that they give the notice required belaw for creditors to exhibit their claims a law for creditors to exhibit their claims as painst the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette

John Gassaway. Reg. Wills,
A.A. County.

This is to give Natice, That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel Courty, in Maryland, letters terlamentary on the personal estate of Ben-jamin Wells fen late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warnted to exhibit the same, with the v uchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the sixth day of January next, they may other-wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this

6th day of July, 1816
Elizabeth Wells, Executors.
Benjamin Wells, July 11.

Last Notice.

Those persons refiding at a distance, who were subtribers to the late "Cumberland Gazette." and have not yet discharged their accounts, will please forward the amount of the counts, will pleate forward the amount of the fame to Joseph Smith, at the office of the "Allegans Federalifi," who is authorifed to receive all monies due the effabsishment. All those who fail to comply with this request amountermed that their accounts will be placed in the lands of an officer to enforce-payment.

William Brown,

Late Editor of the Cumb'd Gaz.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 25, 1816

On applicaten by petition of John Gaither R. Edward Gaither, executors of Sally Gai her, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceafed, it is ore dered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the faid deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A County.

This is to give Notice, That the fubfcribers of Anne Arundel coun-That the fubicritiers of Anne Arunder country, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel country, ia Maryland, letters teffamentary on the personal estate of Sally Galther, late of Anne-Arundel country, decoarded All persons having claims against the said deceased, are her by warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the funferibers, at or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise by law all beneht of faid effate Given under our

hands this 25th day of June, 1816.

John Gaither;

Edward Gaither.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1816.
Littleton Atkinfon. Jacob Bird, Doctor John H Brown (3), We tley Beard; Bazil Brown, William Bares, Brice B Brewer, Jas. Boyd, Ralph Bazzil, Afrley Bennett, John W Beard, Henry Bafford, Wm Burnes, Mary A Beard, T H. Biwie (3). Clender Burly, J Bucharan. Thomas R Crofs, Solemon Clarrage, Louifa C Courfe; Niche. Carroll, Mark Collins, John Crow Capiain Dawfon, Emanuel Dadde. Samuel Elliott, David G Farragut, William S Gieen (3), Sarah A Cannon Thomas Grafon, G I Grammer. The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Juftice Legislature of Maryland George Hidderand, Thos Harrifon (2), Christopher Hichne, H Harwood, Wm Hughes, Walter G Hammond (2), Philip Hammond, David Hanlon, Samuel S, Hopkins, James Hunter, Dr. Mathias Hammond Mrs Jones, Richard I. Jones, Wm Killy (3), Majer Adam Kirg, Ann Lavalle, Flizabeth Lufty John Mackles fresh, Henry Mathews, John Mofgrove, Wm. Maxwell, John M. Fresy, Richd. Owens, Marcia Orme William Frest, Peter Funtice, Lucinda, Plumer, Nancy Price, Elizabeth Rofs (5), John W. Fresy, Richd. Owens, Marcia Orme William Frest, Peter Funtice, Lucinda, Plumer, Nancy Price, Elizabeth Rofs (6), Ishu T. Richarlson, The Clerk of the Houfe of Representatives, Wm. Randle, Charlotte Ruffell, Eliza Ringgolu, Vachal N. Sovaers, John Shuer, Rendy Sewall, Leond Scott (5), John W. Thompson, Kitty Trewman, Sarah Lidings, Dector G Troot, Robt. Thomas, Geo Watfon, Elizabeth Wells, R. Welch of Ben (2), Richd. B. Watts, Ichabod Wocks, John Williams, Haate Weedbury, Deal M. Wilkurs, Robt. Honry Wilmer, Sulan Williams, Haate Weedbury, Deal M. Wilkurs, Halley Watts, Ichabod Wocks, John Williams, Haate Weedbury, Deal M. Williams, Haate Weedbury, Deal M. Williams, Hate Weedbury, Deal M. W