

made... with great avidity by the...
entirely ignorant of the process used.
In its manufacture. This secret
the Frenchman studiously kept
from them, and always made the
gunpowder alone in a room of his
house, to which no one else had ac-
cess. It is reported he is since dead.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At a numerous and respectable
meeting of the Inhabitants of the
town of Saratoga, convened pur-
suant to public notice, at the Inn
of Amos Stafford, on the 22d June,
1816—Jesse Mott, Esq. was chosen
Chairman, and William Wait,
Esq. Secretary.

After the meeting had been cal-
led to order, and its object explain-
ed, Mr. Cowen introduced the fol-
lowing Resolutions and Address,
which were read, considered and
unanimously adopted as the sense of
the meeting.

I. Resolved, That a leading ob-
ject of a Republican form of govern-
ment is economy and a prudent man-
agement of the public Treasury, an
essential feature to distinguish it
from monarchy or aristocracy; and
that whenever the great end is for-
gotten or disregarded, the best gov-
ernment in form, becomes in sub-
stance a hateful despotism.

II. Resolved, That a departure
from this object, which ought to
permeate our whole system, a national
finance assumes its most alarm-
ing and frightful form, when it
operates upon the compensation of our
immediate representatives. Because,
could it stop here, without extend-
ing itself to the other departments
of government, and even to say
nothing of the additional burthen
upon the constituent; it subverts
the spirit of our government, which
is virtue, and substitutes the de-
grading principle of avarice;—It
confounds the distinction between
the good man, laudably ambitious
of his country's purity and honour,
and the wretch whose only aim is
his country's gold: It detracts
from the merit of parliamentary ex-
cellence, blackens with suspicion
the most disinterested patriotism,
patronises the enervating practice
of luxury and excess, and crowds
our house of Representatives with
the venal, the corrupt and the mer-
cenary.

III. Resolved, That a habit of
Republican simplicity, temperance
and industry in our Representatives
ought to be encouraged and enforced
by their constituents, as mutually
beneficial to both, conducive to the
individual health, happiness and
glory of the former, and the surest
guarantee of political happiness to
all:—and that the man who has so
far renounced the dominion of these
virtues, as to scoff at their mention
in the legislative hall of the nation,
is not only a daring and profligate
trespasser against the fundamental
maxim of Republican policy, but a
dangerous offender against the morals
of the republic, and ought himself
to be hissed from the stage of pub-
lic confidence.

IV. Resolved, That our representa-
tives in Congress are bound to a
discharge of their trust with a single
eye to the benefit of the people;—
And that the indulgence and grati-
fication of artificial wants in them-
selves, at the expence of the nation,
are foreign from the purposes of
their election; and are acts fit only
to define the corrupt parliament of
a corrupt and corrupting hereditary
tyrant; That they have no right to
enquire of their constituents more
than a reasonable compensation, pro-
portioned to their expences and the
time of their service; And for this
purpose we esteem the ancient per-
diem compensation of \$8 not only
competent but liberal.

V. Resolved, That the supposi-
tion of the smallness of that com-
pensation subtracting from the talents
of our national legislature is falsified
by language of uniform experience;
and we cannot be driven from this
opinion, while we recollect the com-
petition of the great and good men
of our country for every important
department of the state and general
government, under the compensa-
tion heretofore allowed.

VI. Resolved, That raising the
pay of our Representatives in Con-
gress to the annual sum of \$1,500 is
not only a wanton extravagance of
waste of the public treasure, but high-
ly dangerous in precedent; and
must be pernicious in practice. It
makes interest clash with delibera-
tion; The reward ceases to be in
proportion to the services; and in
short sessions, the high and honour-
able station of a representative virtu-
ally degenerates into a sinecure, the

disgrace and curse of our country go-
vernments, the medium through
which the clamorous wants of a
crown favourite are so frequently
redressed:—Nay, extravagance in
this respect unchecked by the people,
will prove more pernicious than the
voluntary pensions from a sove-
reign; because, the giver is also the
receiver: And what aggravates the
offence under consideration is, that
the waste was committed while the
national debt was so far undischarged
as to require the continuance of in-
terthal taxation.

VII. Resolved, That if the sev-
eral towns in the county of Saratoga
concur herein, that we will meet
them by delegation on Tuesday the
THIRD day of October next, at
1 P. M. at the Academy in the vil-
lage of Ballston Spa, for the pur-
pose of concerting measures to pro-
cure the repeal of said law at the
next session of Congress.
On motion of James Green, Esq. It
was

VIII. Resolved, That the dele-
gates to be appointed under the 6th
Resolution be and they are hereby
instructed, to introduce to the con-
sideration of said meeting the alarm-
ing increase of compensation in the
several departments of our state gov-
ernment within a few years past,
and request them to express an
opinion thereupon.

[The Address which followed, is
unavoidably omitted.]
JESSE MOTT, Chairman.
WM. WAIT, Secretary.

From the Federal Republican. CORRUPTION.

The democratic papers are loud
and vociferous in their cry against
corruption. They insist upon it,
with much violence, that the fed-
eral party have been detected in an
attempt to follow the example set
by themselves, and by Mr. Madison
and his cabinet. They have laid
this down as a maxim, on which
their whole argument is built, that
it is disgraceful for a federalist to
do, what they have already done. It
is the federal party can produce at any
time, in justification of any of their
measures, no better precedent than
that afforded by Mr. Madison & his
cabinet, the democratic papers open
upon us with loud and reiterated
cries, that their rights and liberties
are endangered—that a monar-
chy is about to be established, and
the freedom of election overturned.
This serves to shew what deep ab-
horrence is felt for our administra-
tion by the members of their own
party. The most notorious bribery
& corruption are practised at Wash-
ington—where office is made as
much a matter of bargain & sale, as
any other article of merchandise. It
is a notorious fact, that if Monroe
had no other chance of succeeding
in his claims, on the Presidency,
than from the free suffrages of the
people, he would no more dream of
aspiring to that office, than he would
of flying with the wings of an angel.
He knows that he is made the laugh-
ing stock from one end of the con-
tinent, to the other, even among his
own defenders; that his whole popu-
larity lies between laughter and
bribery. He knows that a knot of
interested individuals at Washing-
ton, denominating themselves a
caucus, in defiance of all shame and
decency, undertook the task of dic-
tating to millions of freeborn souls
their future President: that they
put forward this ridiculous man of
straw—this thing—this nothing, as
a suitable candidate, by way of in-
sult to their fellow citizens, as if
such a compound of negatives in
their hands could stand up the fu-
ture President of this country. He
knows that his friends must be paid
for their admiration, of such a no-
gentry—that nothing but a liberal
treasury—nothing but office and pa-
tronage, will ensure his claim to the
office of first magistrate for a single
hour. He knows that this whole
shameful farce which has been act-
ing, and is now acting, is not even
attempted to be veiled by decency
of pretext; that it is all glaring ec-
normity and corruption, as if it was
unnecessary any longer to veil the
depravity of the cabinet. This
great and good man has been told
by the members of his own party,
that the English government, with
all its hideous features of corrupti-
on, never afforded so hideous a spec-
tacle. This has been said by for-
eigners, men conversant with the
corruption of the English Court,
men who have seen and witnessed
its prodigality. They do not hesi-
tate to declare that England never
has beheld such open, shameless,
barefaced, hardy corruption, as the
city of Washington presents. What
reply do we hear to these direct,

and palpable charges, made against the
cabinet by the democrats—What
reply is made by the defenders of
the cabinet? none at all. The thing
is taken for granted and laughed at,
as if it had occurred in the usual
course of business. They preserve
a jealous and guarded silence on
this point, because they know very
well, that on this basis, rests the
hope of James Monroe to the Pres-
idency of the United States. They
look to the treasury—to office and
to emoluments as affording a suffi-
cient indemnification to them, for
all the disgrace and shame which
will attach to the election of this
man to the office of the first magis-
trate.

BRIBERY. Extract of a letter from Kent county, July 14.

"We have positive and authentic
information here, of the receipt of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in
this county, sent over by the Dem-
ocrats of Baltimore, to be used for
the September election. The same
sum, we understand, has been re-
ceived in Talbot, Dorset and Caro-
line. Such bribery is shocking. The
people are first reduced to penury
and want by the profligacy & weak-
ness of government, and are then
seduced by means of their neces-
sities, to betray the good cause and
abandon their country. But we
cannot bring ourselves to believe,
that the good people of these coun-
ties can be bought, or hired like
Hessians—We still hope & believe,
that the issue of the September con-
test will prove, that their money
has been thrown away." Ibid.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. SPLENDID FETE

It was known some time since
that the courteous as well as gallant
commodore Bainbridge had issued
cards of invitation to a large circle
of ladies and gentlemen of his ac-
quaintance to visit the line of bat-
tle ship Independence, during the
present week—and that accord-
ing great preparations were making
for the reception of the company.
Thursday last was the day selected
for this memorable occurrence in the
fashionable world; and as it
proved to be delightful weather the
boats of the ship as early as four
o'clock in the afternoon, in a mi-
rabile order for their accommodation,
began to fill with the guests desti-
ned to partake of the Commodore's
entertainment. The oar-men were
handsomely dressed and decorated
for the day, and the boats continu-
ed to ply with great rapidity be-
tween the ship and the shore until
about seven in the evening, at which
period nearly three hundred and fifty
fashionables, both ladies and gen-
tlemen, had been conducted on
board.

The arrangements of the vessel
were equally remarkable for hospi-
tality and good taste. All that part
of the upper deck as far forward as
the mainmast, was completely lined
and covered with flags of differ-
ent nations, placed in such a manner
as to produce a sudden and striking
effect as well as novel and beautiful.
Convenient seats for the company
were placed along the side of the
deck and the gun-carriages were
embellished with flowers—while a
large band of musicians were stati-
oned upon an elevated seat, half
surrounding the mainmast, thus con-
verting the whole area, between this
spot and the stern galleries into a
splendid naval ball-room, of one
hundred feet in length.

The cotillions commenced as soon
as the company had generally as-
sembled, and continued with occa-
sional intermission until about ele-
ven o'clock in the evening. Nume-
rous ship's lanterns, and a great
multitude of candles disposed taste-
fully round the capstern, which
transformed it into a brilliant chan-
delier, produced an abundant and
appropriate light for the ball deck.
Below, the Commodore's two cabins
were prepared for the company; the
after one was fitted up for the ladies
apartment; and the gentlemen had
a cold collation in the forward cab-
in, at which both welcome and abun-
dantly presided. A succession
of agreeable refreshments upon the
upper deck, comprising all the va-
riety of fruits which the season af-
fords, cakes, choice wines and other
liquors, seemed to be almost unre-
mited. The evening was uncom-
monly mild and delightful, and a se-
ries of splendid fireworks displayed
from a small U. S. vessel anchored
near the Independence, contributed
much to heighten the spirit of the
scene.

The excitement on this occasion,
arising from the singular and some-
what contradictory associations, which
the novelties necessarily attending it,
were calculated to awaken, was
extremely interesting & powerful.

The deck of a man of war, a the-
atre of combat & of slaughter, con-
verted into a place of all others best
adapted to superinduce ideas of the
pleasure of peace and innocent re-
creation; the consciousness that
such a deck had during the late war,
thus become the scene of bloody
conflict, and the conviction that
happy peace had now almost obli-
terated the impression—the very guns
of the ship & their carriages trans-
formed into easy and elegant seats
for ladies; the muskets, boarding-
pikes and pistols, contrasted with
the beauty, taste and fashion of the
belles; their wit and animation as
well as the gaiety presented to view
over the whole area; the generous
feelings of the commodore and his
officers, beaming from the eye, and
expressed in their polite and gen-
tlemanlike demeanor, opposed to the
rugged, weather beaten visages of
the sailors, many of whom were al-
lowed the forward part of the deck
to witness the festivity, and among
whom groupes of ladies were fre-
quently intermixed—were circum-
stances well suited to the indulgence
of great animation of feeling, with-
out leaving much leisure to analyze
the causes by which it was produc-
ed.

The ship Independence is one of
the most thoroughly built as well as
most elegant specimens of architec-
ture which this country has yet, or
probably ever can offer to the admi-
ration of naval connoisseurs. As she
was erected in our vicinity, we feel
some pride in beholding her & con-
templating her beauties. And we
are as free to express the hopes—as
to indulge the expectation that like
our own Constitution she will on some
fortunate day, delight the inhabi-
tants of Boston, by realizing all
their anticipations of her brilliant
and successful destiny.

From the Hager's Town Torch Light. A SHORT HISTORY OF PAST TIMES.

So grossly impolitic, so highly in-
consistent, & so completely iniatu-
ated, has been the conduct of the
ruling party, in this country, since
the year 1801, that the most hard-
ened political fanatic can scarcely
palliate it without evincing some
symptoms of compunction.

We challenge any man, whose
vision is not obscured by the mist
of political prejudice, to take an im-
partial retrospect of the proceedings
of the ruling party, from the year
1801 to the present date, and then
say whether we are correct or not—
whether or not, from the commence-
ment of the democratic adminis-
tration, its measures have been
characterised by inconsistency, in-
decision, want of foresight, indiffer-
ence to the best interests of the
country, and an inexcusable parti-
ality for, and unwarrantable at-
tempts to mitigate the enormities
of a foreign despot—whether all, or
a great part of the embarrassments
under which our country at present
labours, are not justly ascribable
to the mismanagement of the ad-
ministration—whether the embar-
rassments under which it is evident
we must labour for ages to come,
are not deducible from the same
cause—and whether, in all human
probability, our condition may not
be rendered still more desperate, by
our continuance to "rope with au-
thority" the men who have forfeit-
ed every claim to the implicit con-
fidence reposed in them.

It is universally admitted that
the country was in a flourishing
condition when the present domi-
nant party assumed the reigns of
government. Mr. Jefferson, the first
democratic president, represented
the national treasury as overflowing,
and congratulated the American
people on their happy condition, and
the prosperous situation of their
public affairs. But reversed is the
case now. Would to God the suc-
cessor of Mr. Jefferson could have
done the same; and would to God,
Mr. Monroe, when he ascends the
chair of state, may be able to con-
gratulate his countrymen with sincerity,
on their happy condition & pleasing
prospects! But this he will not be
able to do. We have drank too
deeply the bitter cup prepared by
his predecessors, to refuse taking
the dregs to be administered by
him. Our political system has be-
come vitally diseased, and has yet
to undergo a vigorous depletion be-
fore its fibres (the people) can be
sensibly affected.

It being admitted that the coun-
try was in a prosperous situation

when the dominant party assumed
the direction of its affairs, the nat-
ural conclusion would be, that the
same system of government which
had brought us to this condition, was
to be persevered in. Not so, the
No sooner had Mr. Jefferson as-
cended himself in the chair of state,
than he commenced a system of re-
formation, and trampled into the
certain crash of "successful cap-
sizing," unskilled and without the
aid of a pilot. The consequences
of this unadvised enterprise were pre-
dicted by federalists, and predicted correctly
but their predictions were disre-
garded. The admonitory lessons
Washington were deemed unworth
the notice of the illustrious Jef-
ferson. He determined to pursue
counter system—he did so. Frugi-
ty was laid aside as an useless an-
pendage to a republic; and the
most prodigal measures succeeded
the most economical of the federal
administration—But finding the
growing prosperity of the country
exceeded their most favourable ex-
pectations, and money flowing in
on them faster than they expected
and entertaining a little partiality
for Monsieur Buonaparte, our en-
lightened administration conceived
the plan of aiding him a little in
fiscal concerns. They purchased
him Louisiana, to which he had
more claim than they had, for which
they paid him fifteen millions of dol-
lars. By this, and succeeding mea-
sures of a similar nature, they
the course of a few years, put a
stop to the "overflowing" of the na-
tional treasury.

Having succeeded pretty well
that part of the plan, the next mo-
mentous undertaking was to re-
lieve the people, for whom they cer-
tainly a paternal regard, from the
burthen of their individual purse.
This object could not be well ef-
fected by any other means than
aiming a death blow at our pros-
perous commerce—now the next
expedient was the means of doing
it. The embargo was the identical
that would effect their purpose—
was imposed, under the flimsy pre-
text of protecting our merchant
vessels against the insults of British
marauders and French pirates, when
it is well known that if they had
been permitted to arm, they would
have effectually protected them-
selves against the insults of the
and the aggressions of the other.
But oh! that would not do—
would involve us in war, and per-
haps displease his French majesty
which they would not have done
for all the world. But to proceed
with our subject—the embargo mu-
be continued until the country was
completely impoverished. It was
continued until it effectually as-
sured the purposes for which it
was imposed.

The country having been com-
pletely impoverished, but the pa-
ternal regard of our rulers for the
people, not having yet subsided,
the next thing to be done, pur-
port for their benefit, was to involv-
them in a war. War is considered
a severe affliction to every country,
but our sympathetic rulers thought
it not severe enough for the Amer-
ican people—they must also be
trammelled with non-intercourse
non-importation, and non-exporta-
tion laws, all at the same time, to
protect their commerce.

The country being finally reduc-
ed to the lowest ebb of despondency
—after having sacrificed the lives
of about fifty thousand of its best
citizens, and expended millions upon
millions of money wrung from
the hands of industry and the mouth
of want, and involved us in an enor-
mous public debt, our rulers gra-
tuitously determined to put an end
to the war, by signing a treaty,
which not one of the alleged causes
of the war was mentioned! By
which we relinquished many im-
portant privileges, of which we were
in undisputed possession before the
declaration!!

And now we are told the peace
was glorious and honourable and ad-
vantageous. It was such, because
it has given us a name abroad—be-
cause we are respected abroad—
And now, pray were we not happy
at home and respected abroad, when
Mr. Jefferson took charge of the
helm of state? Mr. Jefferson, him-
self acknowledges we were, and a
man can have the effrontery to de-
ny it. Why then had we to go to
war for a name, and respect abroad?
Because, under the auspices of de-
mocracy, our reputation abroad had
become tarnished, and its taint
removed by contempt.

Before the conclusion of the war
we were led to believe we were

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MARYLAND GAZETTE. Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1816

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

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

Directors of the Senate.
FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Charles S. Ridgely,
Daniel Murray.

FOR POSSESSOR 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 Stone-street.

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

FOR CALVERT.
Richard Grahame,
Benjamin Gray.

FOR SOMERSET.
Thomas Bayly,
George W. Jackson.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman
in Cecil county, to another in this
city, dated
Elkton, July 28th, 1816.

Dear Sir,
I have the satisfaction to inform
you, that so far as my observations and
the opinion of our friends here can be
depended on, we have every reason to
anticipate an INCREASED FEDERAL
LIBERTY in Cecil county, at next
September election."

It is easy to see where the shoe
pinches. The democrats observing the
the exposure of their conscrip-
tion has worked, to their disadvantage,
the public feelings, have the au-
thority to manufacture that General Wash-
ington approved of a law of that na-
ture, from which, so despotism were its
provisions, that Buonaparte might have
copied his. That illustrious man's re-
putation needs no defence against such
infected calumnies, which the inven-
tion of them do not themselves believe,
though they flatter themselves with
being so happy as to be deceived by
the people credulous enough to be
deceived by such gross insults to the
memory of the departed father of his
country. Washington was too steady
and enlightened a lover of his native
land, and its most precious boon civi-
liberty, ever to have thought of the
idea of dragging into the army of
France, conscientiously scrupulous, or of
proceeding with death throes citizens
when it would not suit to devote them-
selves to military service; and he re-
pudiated the constitution of his country,
the oath he had taken to observe it,
and too much saw, to think of waging
war from the state executives, the
individual states have retained of
being alone instrumental in ordering
their militia. Such intolerable
insultation was reserved for Monroe
and Madison, whose destructive designs
their undertakings strive to vanish, by
the origin to that venerable and in-
comparable patriot, who conducted this
perilous war, without trampling upon
the rights of his fellow-citizens or sub-
verting the rights from the immunities
of his country.

The National Intelligencer, Mr. Ma-
son's Copy Gazette, printed at
Washington, boldly attempts to justify
democracy, by giving the members of Con-
gress a salary of fifteen hundred dol-
lars. It has not done this once,
before, but returns frequently
to the job in hopes of ridiculing it by
repeating the same thing, but can be
considered nothing less than pillaging