

PEOPLE'S MONEY.
THE better known than that
No. 1. The Government makes
all the money taken from the people in
use of money or Taxes, either in the form
of bonds or Taxes, or purchases of
land, and that it is all derived
from the people, and properly belongs to the
people. That those who administer
the government are only trustees
for the people, to manage their
money and other public concerns.—
With this knowledge steadily in
view, how are we disgusted, & how
indignant ought we to be, when we
see these very trustees instead of
taking proper care of the public mo-
ney, squandering it away on favour-
ites and flatterers, and leaving un-
counted thousands and millions in
the hands of worthless, corrupt and
irresponsible agents, whilst they
are again recurring to the people
by taxes to squeeze more money
from them to answer the place of
that which is thus profligately suf-
fered to be lost to the public use.
We have seen that there is an of-
ficial list of balances from the Ac-
countant of the Navy Department
of more than three years standing
of upwards of Two hundred and six-
ty thousand dollars.
We have seen that there is an of-
ficial list handed from the Comptrol-
ler of the Treasury of the U. S.
of unsettled balances of public mo-
ney in the hands of Foreign Minis-
ters, Agents, Consuls, Contractors,
Paymasters and other Dependents
of the administration, to the enor-
mous amount of Two millions one
hundred and twenty eight thousand,
six hundred and ninety two dollars.
We have also seen an official
statement from the same treasury
officer of arrearages of internal du-
ties and direct taxes due and which
have been neglectfully suffered to
remain due ever since the years
1795, and 1798, together with an
amount of balances due on the Re-
venue Books, equal in the whole to
One million five hundred and seven-
ty seven thousand and fifty two dol-
lars.
We have seen an official state-
ment of the names and the number
of these delinquent debtors, on ac-
count of the people's money that
has been passing through their
hands, and we are astonished to find
among them the names of the first
officers of the government and of
those, who are publicly recommend-
ed to the people for their confidence,
when they are recorded as public
defaulters.
We have seen an official list
from the same treasury officer of a
number of idle, useless officers of
the Customs, who are annually re-
ceiving salaries from the public mo-
ney and never perform one atom of
service of any sort or kind—who
keep no office, who have no busi-
ness, and from whom government
receives neither service or emolu-
ment—but these idle officers receive
their salaries out of the people's
money to the amount of more than
Seven thousand dollars a year, and
may literally be said to be political
pensioners, or hangers on for pay.
We are now to see a little more
of this profuse use of the people's
money among favourites and de-
pendents—This plan of buying up
and retaining political friends at
the expense of the people's money.
By an official statement made to
the Secretary of the Treasury Mr.
Dallas, by the Comptroller Mr. An-
derson, and by the Secretary laid
before Congress last session—The
whole amount of the Direct Tax in
the year 1814, which was received
by Mr. Madison's Collectors, was
One million two hundred and fifty
eight thousand five hundred and
forty nine dollars, eighty two cents—
The whole amount of the expenses
of collection and what was paid in-
to the Treasury, was One million,
one hundred and sixty six thousand
eight hundred and forty five dollars,
thirty four cents; which if taken
from the amount above of what was
received by these collectors, there
will be a balance of Ninety one
thousand seven hundred and four
dollars, forty eight cents, unac-
counted for in the hands of these
collectors.
Of this tremendous balance, be-
tween what the collectors received
and what they paid over together
with the amount of expenses of col-
lection—The State of New-Hamp-
shire owes upwards of Five thousand
dollars—Massachusetts, upwards of
Eighteen thousand dollars—Ver-
mont, nearly Five thousand dollars
—Rhode-Island, about Fourteen
hundred—Connecticut, upwards of
Three thousand dollars—New-York,
(the great Democratic State of Gov-
ernor Tompkins and Peter Alyn)

upwards of Thirty thousand dollars—
Delaware, about thirteen hun-
dred—Maryland, upwards of Fif-
teen thousand dollars—North-Car-
olina, upwards of Ten thousand
dollars—Tennessee, upwards of Six
thousand dollars—The States of
Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia,
South-Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and
Kentucky paid their Taxes out of
the state Treasury, and cunningly
kept the Tax-Gatherer out of sight
of the people; what each of these
states may owe, we can't tell, but
there is a gross balance against the
whole of them of upwards of Fifty
six thousand dollars.
In ten states therefore first nam-
ed, we see the balances of money
still due from their Collectors which
have been collected from the peo-
ple, and not paid over, & the whole
of the balance amounts to Ninety
one thousand and odd dollars—
There are in these ten states just
about Ninety four Collectors, of
course there is nearly a thousand
dollars a piece in the hands of these
Collectors, collected by them and
not paid over, supposing it to be
equally divided between them.—
Another thing is worthy of remark,
viz: The more democratic the
state, the larger the balance, and in
those states where democracy
means to carry on great exertions
to displace federalism, the larger
the balance—For example N. York
which has been nursed by the ad-
ministration for many years, her
balance is Thirty thousand dollars,
nearly one third of all the ten states
—Look at Massachusetts, Mary-
land, N. Carolina, doubtful states,
whose balances are about Forty
three thousand dollars, more than
another third of the whole—Whilst
the three federal states of Rhode-
Island, Connecticut and Delaware
owe only a balance of little above
Six thousand altogether—New-
Hampshire and Vermont have both
been made democratic this year, &
their balances are considerably up-
wards of Ten thousand dollars.—
Another thing may be remarked,
that all these Collectors are pure
disciples of Mr. Madison and his
creed, War, Embargo, Gun-Boats,
Taxes and Conscription.
**MORE AND YET MORE
DELINQUENCIES.**
Of the different Taxes laid by
Mr. Madison and the Democratic
Congress to wage a War for Sailors
Rights and Free Trade which they
afterward most ignominiously cut
adrift, with some of the American
soil and American rights—It ap-
pears by this same official Docu-
ment of Secretary Dallas presented
to Congress, that the whole amount
of internal Taxes received by the
Collectors in 1814, was Two million
and eighty three thousand two hun-
dred and eighteen dollars, three
cents—The whole amount of this
paid into the Treasury was, One
million, seven hundred and sixty
two thousand and three dollars,
twenty three cents—and the ex-
penses of collection were One hun-
dred and forty eight thousand nine
hundred and ninety one dollars,
seventy eight cents. Add the amount
paid over to the Treasury and the
expenses of collection together, &
this will make One million nine
hundred and ten thousand nine hun-
dred and ninety five dollars, one
cent—If this be taken from the ac-
count of money collected by Collec-
tors from the people, viz: Two mil-
lion and eighty three thousand two
hundred and eighteen dollars, three
cents, the balance will be One hun-
dred and seventy two thousand, two
hundred and twenty three dollars,
two cents, which has been collected
and not paid over, and not allowed
in expenses of collection. Of this
excessive deficiency between col-
lections and payments New-Hamp-
shire is charged with about Thir-
teen hundred dollars—Massachu-
setts with nearly Five thousand dol-
lars—Vermont almost Six thousand
dollars—Rhode-Island upwards of
Six—Connecticut nearly Six thou-
sand dollars—New-York, the great
democratic state again, upwards of
Fifty thousand dollars—N. Jersey
upwards of Four thousand dol-
lars—Pennsylvania, another great
democratic state, upwards of Forty
eight thousand dollars—Virginia
the democratic Mistress, upwards
of Seventeen thousand dollars—N.
Carolina upwards of Seven thousand
dollars—Ohio, about thirteen hun-
dred dollars—Kentucky upwards of
Five thousand dollars—South-Car-
olina upwards of Four thousand dol-
lars—Tennessee upwards of Three
thousand dollars—Georgia about
Eleven hundred—Louisiana about
Two Hundred.
To all these balances of Collec-
tors, Agents, &c. let us add a

part of the 8th Sec. of the law of
Congress in the year 1813, making
further provisions for collecting in-
ternal duties, &c. and we shall see
that this army of Tax-Gatherers is
well fed and rationally. "And be
it further enacted, That it shall be
lawful for the President of the U.
States to apportion and distribute
annually a sum not exceeding in
the whole Twenty five thousand
dollars among such Collectors as for
the execution of the public service
it shall appear to him necessary to
compensate, in addition to other
emoluments, provided no such al-
lowance exceeds two hundred and
fifty dollars to one Collector, nor
shall be made to any whose emolu-
ments shall amount to One thousand
dollars a year.
It will be remembered there are
One hundred and eighty seven Col-
lectors in the Union—among whom
this additional twenty five thousand
dollars is to be divided.
Can any man longer wonder that
democracy should flourish when it is
so well fed? With such a political,
electioneering army at his heels, fed
out of the people's money, what ad-
ministration fears to be turned out?
—So long as they can lay Taxes &
let their favourites and friends riot
on the public money, so long they
feel secure—A popular man is bought
up in a state or county, and gets his
thousands of dollars—He carries
his friends all with him at the elec-
tion, and thus by buying one Mr.
Madison's gets perhaps fifty voters.
—A fine thing this war to get a po-
litical army all raised and trained
to keep Mr. Madison and his friends
in power—Now get them out if
you can, they say. An army of Tax
Gatherers dependents &c. to election-
eer, and an army of soldiers to be
sent here & there to vote where
they may be wanted and then we
may talk of the rights of opinion
and the freedom of elections and
the blessings of universal suffrage
in vain—for they will be empty
names.
**TO THE PEOPLE OF MARY
LAND.**
The hirelings and office hunters
who fabricate falsehoods for the de-
mocratic papers, are always endeav-
ouring to make you believe, that
the federalists misrepresent the con-
duct of our rulers. The following
extracts taken from the Aurora of
Saturday last, must satisfy you, that
NO CONFIDENCE can be placed in
our present rulers.
The Aurora is a Democratic pa-
per, printed in Philadelphia, and
edited by Colonel Duane, who gov-
erned the democratic state of Penn-
sylvania for many years, and has
long had great influence with dem-
ocrats over the United States.
[Phil. Gaz.]
FOR THE AURORA.
Mr. Duane,
We wish you would intimate in
your paper the determination of
a number of those Republicans,
who, for twenty years, have never
deviated from the principles on
which they set out, but who have
for six or seven years back refrain-
ed from attending ward meetings
or town meetings, in consequence
of the disgrace which their prin-
ciples suffered from the abuse and
perversion of them, under the cor-
rupt influence of official authority;
that it is their intention to invite
Ward Meetings, for the purpose
of selecting men of talents, integrity
and respectability to public trusts.
A title very expressive is already
in use—signifying the political prin-
ciples of the men, who in 1794, op-
posed the British treaty, and con-
demned the western insurrection—
who were objects of persecution in
the reign of terror, and who have
without any views to office them-
selves, always endeavoured to place
the most competent and upright men
in places requiring talents and in-
tegrity.
Permit us to propose that meet-
ings be called in each ward, of Re-
publicans of the Old School—and
that they enter into such measures
as are consistent with the rights of
election by freemen—Our names
are annexed, to be published, or not,
as you may think fit—we subscribe
our names because you know we are
such men as we profess to be.
Three Democrats
of the Old School.
July 25th, 1816.
The National Register, a paper
published at George-Town, Col-
lins, says, "We understand that
Lowndes is to be Secretary of the
Treasury, vice Mr. Dallas, who re-
tires in October next." The Eng-
lish of this is, that Mr. Dallas re-

ceives the Salary in Philadelphia till
October—and Mr. Lowndes enters
with the fiscal year, and lives upon
his 1500 dollars of congressional
stipend.
So Mr. Calhoun, after all the
promises made him—after all his
sacrifices of pre-established prin-
ciples—after all the hot suppers and
flattering things, is left in the lurch;
with the treasury cup at his lip,
his hopes are dashed by a cooler
and phlegmatic rival.
The same paper says—"It is al-
so understood that Mr. R. J. Meigs,
post-master-general, will retire at
the expiration of Mr. Madison's
term." We do not believe there is
any such understanding. The men
who will sustain corruption for a
day, will carry it on for a year—
and as much longer as public igno-
ration or contempt will permit.
We shall see at the next session
of congress, whether the 1500 dol-
lar patriots will take up the report
and the evidence of the post-office
inquiry; or whether they will enter
into sympathies with Bradley & Co.
It appears by letters from Vir-
ginia, that the convention at Staun-
ton meets much concealed opposi-
tion; private letters from very emi-
nent characters, are in circulation,
recommending opposition to it; &
this kind of under-hand work has
been always more powerful than the
world supposes.
The state of Virginia, had it
held forth the right of suffrage to
free white men, would have had at
this time double its present popula-
tion.
By the system pursued in Vir-
ginia, the bounties of nature have
been hoarded and withheld from a
great portion of the human species,
in order that a few families should
linger out a life of lazy and unpro-
fitable existence, like the feudal
Lords of ancient Europe. The con-
sequence has been, that while other
states are marching forward in the
social arts, Virginia has presented
a relative retrogradation.
A Virginian, who is a great ora-
tor, once said, that he never wished
to see one man's house so close to
another, that he could hear his
neighbour's dog bark at midnight.
A state of existence like this would
require a world twice as large as
that we inhabit; and another world
near it to serve it with labourers—
in order that this world of misan-
thropists, might reverse the order
of nature and put an end to every
idea of civil society.
It is said that Mr. Clay, the
speaker of Congress, had some ac-
commodation at the treasury for
the balance of his European com-
pensation.
A good understanding between
the speaker and the treasury is con-
sidered as essential to the move-
ments of the wheels of government
in England.
Mr. Pope of Kentucky, who was
thrown out of his seat by executive
jockeyship in 1811, it appears, from
the National Intelligencer, is up as
a candidate for congress, in oppo-
sition to Mr. Clay.
The error of Mr. Pope, in 1811,
was a dependence on the arguments
and promises of Mr. Gallatin and
Mr. Madison.
When Mr. Pope had committed
himself on the question of the Na-
tional Bank, he supposed he would
be supported by the executive against
the odium which he foresaw would
follow—but when the question was
lost by the venerable Clinton's vote,
Mr. Pope found himself left to bear
the "peltings of the pitiless storm"
of popular indignation.
Mr. Pope, of Kentucky, was per-
suaded that the president was in fa-
vour of the bank proposed by Gal-
latin in 1811; but when the bill
was lost he was assured he was mis-
taken!
What must the opinions of Mr.
Pope be of the powers that be,
when he considers the conduct of
the executive, on the bank ques-
tion, in 1791, 1811 and 1816!!
when his then colleague, Mr. Clay,
obtained a triumph in opposing the
bank—and in 1810 seeks for another
triumph, over the public understand-
ing, in scouting the principles, up-
on which he derived so much cele-
brity in 1811.

the people to a free election, and
biased and uncorrupted voters
have been superseded by clerical
intriguers and corruption.
The worst men of private char-
acter, and the most profligate in
public reputation; men, destitute
of moral reputation & talents, have
been pushed forward as the in-
struments of intriguers and the cor-
rupt agents of power, in the state &
general governments.
A combination organized by the
officers of the general government
and the state government, with the
official patronage of both for a
fund of corruption, has superseded
public right, and debauched pub-
lic opinion.
The officers of the general govern-
ment, and state government, in-
notoriously rapacious, unprincipled
and without shame, have appear-
ed in the front of those scandalous
violations of the rights of free elec-
tions.
Officers of the general and state
governments have been seen leag-
ing and co-operating in this
debauchery, committed in open
day.
Private cabals composed of the
official agents have undertaken to
secret management and the ac-
tuation, not only of committee
for the selection of candidates, but
they have forestalled, by pack-
ward meetings, the selection of the
committees, and thereby composed
those election committees of the
selves.
And by these corrupt means, and
the corruption of the press
throughout the country, they have
degraded liberty, undermined elec-
tive suffrage, and produced disgust
and discontent throughout society.
Such, fellow-citizens, are the
opinions expressed by Col. Duane
whose devotion to democracy has
never been doubted; the above pa-
ragraphs must satisfy every person
that he believes our present rulers
are unworthy the confidence of the
people; and no man in America
so well acquainted with their mot-
ives and conduct as Col. Duane.
From a Philadelphia paper.
It is remarkable that those per-
sons which are most distinguish-
ed for their servility, and indiscreet
support of every measure which
has executive countenance have
openly sought to vindicate and
apologize for the COMPENSATION
ON LAW—in fact it is identical
with the policy of the administra-
tion.
To the Editor of the N York Evening Post
Sir,
At this season of the year when
so many children are afflicted with
complaints arising from an acrid
state of the stomach, and when pe-
culious disorders so generally prevail
you will render an essential service
to humanity by making known the
following simple remedy; it is
every one's power, and has been
ten proved efficacious in extreme
cases of cholick and cholera morbus
affording almost instantaneous re-
lief.
Take a good soft cork, and beat
it thoroughly; when it has ceased
to blaze, powder it on a plate, sepa-
rating any little hard particles
that may remain. A table spoon-
ful of this powder, mixed with molasses
and water, or any other liquid, is
generally sufficient; but be
absolutely harmless, the dose may
be enlarged or repeated at pleas-
ure.
NON MEDICUS.
Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the
court of Anne-Arundel county, the
will offer at sale, on Thursday the 29th Aug
inst at the late dwelling of Philip Hopkins
deceased, the personal estate of said Ho-
pkins, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep &
hogs, household furniture, plantation uten-
sils &c. Terms of sale—for all sums above
ten dollars, a credit of six months, the pur-
chaser giving bond with good security, with
interest from the day of sale, all under that
the cash to be paid.
Mary Hopkins, Adm^r
Isaiah B Hopkins, S^r
August, 8.
Notice.
An election will be held on the first Mo-
day in September next, in the several elec-
tional districts of Anne-Arundel County, for the
Electors to choose the Senate of the State
Maryland for the ensuing five years.
R. Welch, of Br. Stern
A. A. Co.
August, 8.
Notice is hereby given
That the subscriber has obtained from
the court of Anne-Arundel county, let-
ters of administration on the personal estate
of the late Philip Hopkins, deceased, and
Thomas Callahan, late of said county, de-
ceased, and all persons having claims against
the estate are requested to produce them, pro-
perly authenticated, and these indebted to make
payment to the subscriber, on or before the
first day of August, next.
August, 8.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 1816
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.
LECTORS OF THE SENATE.
FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Charles S. Ridgely,
Daniel Murray.
FOR GORCHESTER COUNTY.
Col. Eschiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.
FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.
Francis M. Hall,
Edward H. Calvert.
FOR FREDERICK
Major John Graham,
Roger B. Tanev.
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,
Amos 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,
Benjamin Gray.
FOR SOMERSET.
Thomas Bayly,
George W. Jackson.
FOR WORCESTER.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams.
An election held on Monday last,
the following Gentlemen were elect-
ed Directors of the Farmers Bank
of Maryland.
For Annapolis & A. A. county.
Mr. F. Mercer, Henry Maynadier,
Thomas Harris, James Shaw,
Mr. C. Magruder, H. H. Chapman.
For St. Mary's county.
Philip Stewart, Charles county.
Edward Grahame, Calvert county.
Francis M. Hall, Prince-George's coun-
ty.
For Carroll, Montgomery county.
Richard Brooke, Frederick county.
John T. Mason, Washington county.
William M. Mahon, Allegany county.
Samuel Meale, Baltimore county.
Henry Dorsey, Harford county.
Directors for the Branch Bank at Fre-
derick-Town.
John Tyler, John Thomas,
John M'Pherson, Thomas Hawkins,
George Baer, Richard Potts,
John Grahame, Henry Kemp,
William Ross.
FLATTERING INTELLIGENCE.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman
on the Eastern Shore to his friend
in this city.
"It yields me infinite pleasure to as-
sure you, that our prospects brighten
every day, and the most flattering in-
formation is continually pouring in
from every part of the state. Kent and
Cecil will most certainly be federal by
increased majorities, and Dorches-
ter, Somerset and Worcester, are most un-
questionably placed beyond the reach
of democracy. Great changes are dai-
ly taking place in Caroline and Talbot;
and our friends there inform us, that
federalism will come out with flying
colours. Permit me, therefore, to con-
gratulate you, and the rest of our
friends in Annapolis, upon the bright
prospects of our success generally thro'
the state, and to assure you that there
is every probability of success in four-
teen counties."
Enormous as is the list of balances
due from public defaulters, it must be
borne in mind, that the list published
contains nothing from the War De-
partment, the accountant of which has
had the intolerable assurance to write
a letter to the Speaker, saying that it
was not his leisure to make it out! It
is not to be doubted, that the list is an
enormous one, and would take much
time to copy; but no time could be bet-
ter employed than in letting the people
know how badly they are plundered