portion are foreigners who come from aproad to make money, and who care nothing for the wellfard of the State at large provided they can succeed in their commercial plans Neither do they know what is undful for the State, be cause they are strangers to it, and to all its concerns. Would it be right then to suffer cur constitution to be changed, so as to place the State and the people under the controll of such a set of men as these? Bosides, we know thay although many worthy men reside in commercial towns, yet we equally woll know that they are also invariably the attendes of the most profligate and abanfound of men, and that they are too often the Scenes of Riot and Moba and turbulence; instead therefore of placing these dispositions to insubordination under the eye of the law, it would be a gross error to give them supreme com-mand over the sober, orderly and peaceable inhabitants of the Country.

THE QUESTION then is, FEL

LOW CITIZENS.

Do you wish your Constitution changed and the Balance of power taken from the Counties and given to the City of Baltimore OR,

Do you think that the power is safer and more properly ledged where it is, in the hands of the people of the Coun-

The Baltimoreans (who lead the demonatic porty in the State) and the leading democrats in the counties have resolved, if they get a majority of democratic Electors of the Senate, to make this charge in favour of Baltimore at the expense of the State.

The Federalists are to a man, every

where opposed to it, and wish to keep the controling power where it now is, in the hands of the people of the coun-

FREEMEN of MARYLAND.

Judge ye then between them, and as your best judgment shall direct you. have it in year power, to determine this point, and as you exercise that power on the election of electors, so you will either presence your Constitution, the people and the State from destruction-or you will become partners in the guilt of sacrdicing the good old lapublican system together with the hopes and happines - of the people, to the unreasonable and arrogant pretensions of the great city of Baltimore.

What Reason we demand, can the democrats assign, why this change in the Constitution ought to be made They say it is more democratic to have a representation by numbers, than by territorial divisions, such as counties. and that Baltimore city which has four times as many inhabitants as some of the counties sends only half as many members. Thus, suppose Baltimore to-have forty eight thousand inhabitants and Calhot county to have only twelve thousand (which it is believed is not materially variant from the true statement) these advocates of change say, that Baltimore ought to send four times as many delegates to the general Assembly of the State, as Talbut county does -and if Talbot sends four, that Baltimore ought to send SIXTEEN, and so in proportion. So incregard to Caroline and Calvert which are both less populous than Talbot, these advocates of change say, that Bultimore olighteto send a still greater number than they do, thus endervouring by eve ry means to diminish the influence of the countles to accumulate the more in the hands of Baltimore.

Laying aside the impolicy and injustice of this plan, let us frankly examine and see if it is in any degree necessary for the welfare of Baltimore that this should be done .-

Does Baltimore want aid in the Legislature of the State to carry into effeet all her useful and proper measures? Certainly not—for every man knows, who knows any thing about it, that she has already a gigantic influence in our Legislature, and that nothing which she wishes at their hands has been de nied hef. The unexampled growth of Baltimore in wealth, extent, population, industry and capital, prove beyond all contradiction that she has been well nursed and kindly befriended by the Patronage of the State, and it is ungrateful as well as unjust and arrogant in Baltimore to put in pretentions for an increase of political power, when all the delegates from every part of the State have uniformly been, and still are willing and ready to do every thing in their power to augment her prosperity and grandeur and to add to the wealth and happiness of her citizens. The welfare of Baltimore and the interest of her citizens do not then require this change contemplated by the democrats Why then, we domand again, should it be made? Fellow Citizens, be on your guard. It is a deep laid plan. Under presence of a more democratic Representation, they wish to give Bal-tim re the controling power, because they evidently see, that it is the only mode of giving strength to the demo

nion of the imporial city of Baltimore, than that the democratic party should Then the State.

Hen then we arrive at the true developement of all this democratic scheme to despoil us of our rights. not into the State.

fratic party—and although they might not frozen it, yet they had rather see the claim of Maryland, and all her citi-

abservient to the haughty domi

pore the population for the most part of which, like most of their mandanted your commercial towns? A great propulation are foreigners who come from and republican principles, when in liter the real object is their own party grandisement, and the devising schemes to fix themselves more firmly in power.

But me sak, would it be prudent would it be eafe thus to swell the par-er of a Commercial City over the A of cultural and Mechanical Interest

FARMERS of MARYLAND v best can tell flow far Baltimore exercis es with exact justice to all the power and control she already possesses you -- you rellow citizens who are commanders of and employed in the Bay Craft that trade to Baltimore can well tell, if you will, whether any arts are made use of by the Baltimoreans, or whether they are men of such inflexible probity and justice that power

cannot corrupt them.
In the sale of your wheat for instance. Farmers, have you always implicit confidence in the price you will get, that it will be exactly what the purchaser can afford to give you, estimated by the price of flour and the probable domand broad? Or does not the price of wheat vary with the wind, whilst the price of flour stands still? It is not a fair an swer for the Baltimoreuns or their ad vocates to give this "that every man aught to bay as cheap as he can' This maxim may be sound enough when the parties are upon an equal footing-but here they are not-On the part of the farmer there is igno rance, confidence and necessity. On the part of the purchaser there is know ledge, cunning and the power to take adventage. It is impossible that the farmers can go up with their-grain to Baltimore, nor can they wait any great length of time for a market-But being for the most part obliged to sell. and being almost altogether ignorant of the various standards that fix the price, they send up their grain under a confidence, or rather a hope that the purchaser will give them the fall price that it ought to command. On the part of the farmer then it is evidently a mere honest confidence, a confidence put at risk against experience, and a total state of dependence-as he lays himself at their mercy, submits without compromise to all their regulations, & complies with all their rules as to weights, measures and every thing.

Do we see the same steady justice on the part of the grain purchasers? No we do not -instead of a steady per mineut market in Baltimore, we find it perpetually changing as a north or a south wind may prevail; upon the blowing of a Southerly wind they will not purchase, but woit a day and by that ime the dock is full of grain-then the purchasers have it all in their poweris completely in their clutches, and the price just stoops to the level of their liberality. Is this dealing fair ly with the farmers who are thus obliged to place confidence in the Baltimo reans? Is this making a fair use of the power they already possess, so as to inluce as to give them more?-Nothing explains so satisfactorily the conduct of the Baltimoreans as this fact, viz. That the FOORER CLASS of FAR-MERS do not generally get so good a price for their wheat as the rich farmers, and the reason is obvious-the rich farmer can either go up with his wheat, or consign it to an agent who is responsible to him, or can bring back his if the price dees not suit him. But the POOR FARMERS are in the power of the Baltimoreans completely, ind they are sure to suffer for it -This is one example and an important one loo to illustrate this subject, " how far it would be salutary to the state to increase the power in the hands of the Baltimoreans—But if we extend our view to the policy and propriety of subjecting a state at large to the controling power of a great commercial city, we shall not be at a mor loss to decide against it, altho' time would be wanting fully to discuss it.

What has been the influence in Maryland that has retarded the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, commonly called the Cross cut between the two bays? It was the Baltimore interest which complained that if you opened a competition between them & Philadelphia, that the capital of the lat ter was so much greater than that of the former, that Baltimore would be materially injured. They would not take into consideration the number of Farmers in Maryland, (the agricultural interest) who were on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and who every year suffer so seriously, in the price of their grain for the want of this Canal -No, the interest of Baltimore alone prevailed and the interest of the farmers was neglected. When by successful opposition, the Baltimore interest had discouraged exertions in behalf of the canal and the enterprise declined. then indeed Baltimore professed to care little or nothing about it, and to say, that it was indifferent to her whether it was cut or not . Whereas if she had not opposed it in the first instance and the canal had been cut, your wheat which is now selling in Baltimore for one dollar seventy five cents, would command at Brandywine or Philadelphia or Singrna Two dollars & twenty uve cents and that too without inore than one cent additional cost,

Let us now enquire what would be the Political condition of the State, in vase the democrats succeed in this con-

plated change in the Constitution The large counties, such as Paltimore Washington, Frederick, Charles and Queen Anne's, would have an increased influence given them over the smaller counties of Kent, Talbot, Caroline, Calvert and Somerset, but they would be very inferior to Baltimore city and would be governed by her how degraded then is it intended to make the condition of the smaller counties? who are not only to be thrust down from their present just and honourable equality with their sister counties, but are destined to become the third grade to Baltimore, who is to triumph over all .- Then the law will be given us from the imperial city of Baltimorethen we shall have none other but such Governors & Councils as it shall please Baltimore to give us-then all the civil officers of the state and of the counties would be the CREATURES of BAL-TIMORE-the seat of government would be instantly removed and poor Annapolis with all that depends on her, would be annihilated in the general wreck. The legislature being fixed in Bultimore, the MOB of that city would be a ready engine to force them into any measure they might please, and the State of Maryland and its people would be under the immediate control of the BRUTAL FEROCITY of the BAL-TIMORE MOB. Baltimore thus hav ing the ascendancy in the state would do as she pleased.—The delegates from the counties would become independent of the people, and like the democrats in congress at the late session, might raise their por diem to Twelve dollars a day. lengthen the period of their service, make themselves salary officers at the expence of the peoples money, just as their good masters the Baitimercans would think proper-In fact, the whole system of government would be overturned, and instead of being a government of the people, it would be a government imposed upon us by Baiti more to answer her purposes & to promote her views. The tarmers and the country people would be put down, and nothing short of a Revolution could ever reinstate them—the present leaders of the democratic party would then be absolute & permanently fixed in power whilst the people of that and of all par, ties would be trampled under foot-They would trouble themselves no more about elections, & sing no more Hosan mes to glory and republicanism and the rights of man—All would be still and quiet—but it would be the stillness of slavery, it would be the "calm of des potism"—You might labour, but it would not be for yourselves, but for Baltimore-You might talk about re publics & freedom & equality, but you would talk of merefictions of the brain which had no real existence-You might have opinions, but you dare not express them-your bosoms might heave with emotions of honest indigna tion, but your bosoms would be the pri-

son bounds which they dare not pass.

Fellow Citizens of the SMALI COUNTIES look to this matter with Brethren of the LARGE COUN

TIES who love justice and right bet ter than party intrigue, aid us in a con stitutional struggle against this perfidious, this tyrannical attempt. HONEST MEN of ALL Parties unite with us to preserve the BLESSED HERITAGE rom our FATHERS, and to ward off the theatened blow against the liber

tics of our people. OH! My countrymen! Reflect one moment before you decide upon this awful, this tremendous question - Remember the duty you owe to your country, to your fathers & to posterityone single wrong step at this time, prostrates the laboure of past years & plunges you into an abyss of misery from which nothing but the sword can redeem you. Indolence on your parts or remisiess, or a false calculation that others may do right while you permit irselves to do wrong, may give the tatal preponderance of one vote that may put the scal of death to the liberties of the Freemen of Maryland and consign them to that abject condition where no mention will be more heard

JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES. If you wish the constitution of the state changed, and the supreme sovereign power wrested from the hands of the people of the counties and given to the city of Baltimore, go and vote for the Democratic Electors in your respective counties, who if they succeed will assuredly cause this change in the

But if you think, as we sincerely hope you do, that it would be better for the state and the people to hold the sovereign power in their own hands, by keeping every county upon an equal footing and retaining the controul of the state as now is among the free, IN. DEPENDENT and native yeomanry of the country-GO AND VOTE FOR THE FEDERAL ELECTORS, who are sworn in their hearts to GOD and their country to support the constitution as it now stands, and the people eign power and absolute controll.

BALTIMORE AND THE PRICE

This famous city and its famous Democratic inhabitants and police officers and regulations, are now the serious subject of our deliberations. The wheat purchasers of Baltimore just before harrest, raised the price of wheat to a

most inviting a: the industry of the Farners to press forward instantly with the increase. The scheme had the desired effect. Every body was getting out and sending off their wheat, when in an flour the price of wheat falls from two dollars ten or fourteen cents to one dollar and seven-ty five. And all this too without one single piece of intelligence from abroad to justify the procedure, or one little of information contrary to what they knew when they offered and gave two dollars and twelve cents a bushel

This is a sort of swindling which the law cant take hold of, but it is conduct that ought to make a deep and lasting impression upon every country farmer. They invite you by the promise of high prices to send your wheat to market, & as soon as they get it in Baltimore, they blow upon it and tell you, they cant give so much The market is over stocked. Knowing as these Baltimore wheat purchasers do, the needy state of the farmers for money, that they cant do without it longer and must sell, they ignominiously take advantage of the distresses of their fellow men, and make them the victims of their avarice. Thus the industrious farmer stands at the mercy of a merciless set of Harpies, who tantalise him by false promises

and then speculate upon his credulity. Yet with all this before our eyes, the Baltimore democrats, who literally ruled the state when she was democratie, and who will rule it again should it ever have the misfortune to become democratic, avow publickly, and their followers of the democratic party in the country are mad enough to join them, hat if the democrats get the senate his next September, they will change the Constitution and have the Representation in the state Legislature necording to population, and not as it now is by counties. By which means they intend to give Baltimore eight times as much influence in the general assembly as she now has and four times as much as cither Tulbot or Caroline counties. For as Baltimore has about four times the population of Talbot, they say she ought to have four times as many rethen Baltimore will send sixteen. After this takes place—the Seat of go vernment goes to Baltimore and the State of Maryland will then be ruled by the mob of Baltimore composed of every sort of foreigners and renegadoes. Think a little on this good people of Maryland, and pause before you put yourselves under such arbitrary, such tyrannical bondage.

> From the Telegraph. To the Federalists of Maryland.

If ever you had a ferious call upon your patrictifin, now is the time. The day is fast approaching when you will have it in your power to determine the fature condition of your country. If you neglect your dury at the next election the confequences will be most fatal to your country and to your election. Remember. I befeech you, the mifery, privation and diffiels which fo lately inveloped you; and know that it depends upon your exertions whether those difinal and heart rending icenes final again occur. The ignorance, the folly, and the perfidious intrigues of the authors of pall calamities are fill employed to rum our country, and blast its happiness for ever. Who is ignorant that James Monroe, into Who is ignorant that James Monnoe, into whole hands a contemptible caucus has furrendered the itture definy of our country, is the difeiple of Euonaparre, bred in fanguinary revolutions, and accustomed to tyranny and crimes. What better proof of this would you defire, than his confeription bill—2 bill which had for its object the destruction o which had for its object the defruction of every principle of law, justice and humanity. With what feelings will future generations read in the records of the prefent period, that at a time when the whole civilized world united in execrating the murderous conferiptions of Buonaparte; when even despots abnorred an American, a fecretary of thate, a citizen of the freest republic that ever existed, dared to use his exertions to introduce it into his cour try; and that the same man should remain still in the confidence of his citizens—nay, that he should even be nominated for the pre fidency! Monroe has always been the chief counfellor of Mr. Madifon, and the confequences of his counfel fufficiently unfold the weakness of his apilities, and the corrup-tion of his character. Acknowledged by his own party to be ignorant, and by every dif-cerning man to be unworthy a dignified flati-on, he is nominated by interested democrats, the weakness of his apilities, and the corrup to poffess the highest dignity conferred by face

Such is the chief of democracy & Such i the eyes of foreign nations, as the man of th people. Our national character, already in jured under the administration of Macifon will suffer every violence under that of Monroe Our national character, already in Does such a party deserve support-or do they not rather deserve the executation of mankind

I het him who is eager to pay his adorations to the prefent administration mention if he can, any advantage which they have conferred alpon their country. They have declared an impolitic war, and in the conduct of that war, ney have savished with unparalelled protustion, the wealth and blood of the nation; and when, by the fignal interposition of Providence, not by their efforts, we obtained a peace from our enemies, every point for the recevery of which they engaged in the contest, was entirely abandoned. And yet they fill possess the ly abandoned. And yet they fill perfet the confidence of a great pertion of our country-nay, by the affiliance of their minions, they nay, by the amitance of their minions, incy, are fall advancing to the peffetfion of unlimited ed power. Already have they converted the presidential chall into a throne, and reidered it bereditary in the family of Virginia. Has any one of those legitimate Virginians, from the accidion of Jefferson to the peffet day, they mentioned by the profilence.

repoled in him by his actions the high confidence repoled in him by his countrymen to the genius of Jefferfon was manifefted in The genius of Jefferson was manifested in the invention of embarge's, gun-boats and dry docks. The pelitical wistom of Matison was manifested by neglecting the 'rayy, and tranching troops by piece-ment in Canada, to protect on the land failors' rights' on the ocean, and Mr. Monroe disclayed his powers, when he forgot his instructions as eminalisator, at Paris. The character of Mr. Jefferson was pair field, when, the darming the father of the second of the seco

Let us then rally round. I hadded I to its planted in Maryland, Mortel by pure iffit, and guarded by all the virus. He that banner, the iron hand of Bredie enbyted into duff, and her legions based in jubmiffive necks. Let us no new there. jubmillive necks. Life us not now a and democracy berfeif shall triple under

To the Editors of the Pederal Rep lican and Baltimore Telegraph.

Gentlemen, As your paper has a more gereral tirel As your paper nas a more greate titles on than any other in this county. I propose through that medium to flate a few which are but too little understood erm which are but too little underflood rea-thole who are most affected by thousawhich will prove to the citizens of Marsha that however lederal they may be, yet to are not entirely free strong democratic option. If you think proper to give it as mit tion, it will at least open of their wrongs, it will at least open of their wrongs, it is but too well known that congress the year 1813, taxed to a certain per centual real property, and it is field lietter know that they allerwards added 100 jet century the fermer tax. They intended, I metal

the farmer tax. They intended, I prefathat the operation should be as equal as puble. By reference to the proceedings of principal affelt as ceratered in Haltimore, tensibly for the purpose of ascertaining whe lands were valued at 100 high, and which too low a rare. It appears that they had been supposed to the supposed by the supposed b been true to their principles, or rather to want of psinciple in being gully of unp denable partielly in fome counties, and minal oppression in others. To prave charges, it will be only necessary to refer to fixth collection diffriet, composed et Car St. Mary's, and Calvert counties. Those th counties are fimilarly fituated alike fish the fame appreciation and depreciation value of property. The principal aleft thought proper, when in Baltimere, to a 233 1-3 per cent upon the former affilme-the lands in Gharles; leaving Calvett and Mary's to be taxed only according to the ginal valuation. This 233 1-31er centils laid by congress upon their former tax. To it appears that prop my paying in 1813, dollars, in 1814, pay the enormous increase 33 1-3 dollars; and that all the additional laid upon the fixth district is part by Char county alone—It may not be in proper to quire why this unequal diffibution exists the pr judice of Charles, and what were motives of the principal attellors. It will require a minute investigation to aftera that Charles county is almost unanimously deral—St. Mary's and Calvert more divided politics. The inference is admissable, that afforms had other and more important object. in view, than the mere valuation of protection of protection in Maryland is to be fected this fall-Calvert is an importante ty, and for fe eral years pait ofcillating in politics—the people just recovering from effects of a diffo acetal, ruinous, and opp effects of a differential, ruinous, and ope five war, will not bear the burden of additional tuxes; but as the amount muft come fi the diffrict, and we can have no hopes fr Charles, and as that county has been up fully opposed to administration, there is place to lay the hand of opprefices, by all

mans relieve Calvert, thereby fland a char at the enfuing election, and create in St. Mar a preposite film in our favour. Is not this enough to open the eyes of-people of Maryland? Is it not enough to yet in their minds a difficult of any and evthing emanating from democracy. Therefive with fuct evidence before our eyes, if the deralists do not at the ensuing election do daty, they deserve for ever afterwards to the iron rod of oppression.

A Subscriber from Charles.

July 23d, 1816

BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES RIDGELY of Hampto GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION Whereas it has Been represented to me His Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of common wealth of Pennsylvania, that a cor ROBER I ROGERS, Schoolmafer, who been indicted & convided in the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, of an armula of the city of Philadelphia, of an armula of the city of Philadelphia. of the city of Philadelphia, of an assault battery with an intent to commit a rate on body of Eleanor Griggs, an infant bettere leven and two leve years of age, has fled from justice of that State into the State of Maria and now is resident in the city of Baltino and has requested that I would care the a Robert Rogers to be arrested and record that he might be delivered to such age might be appointed by the executive antho of the said State of Pennsylvania; I he therefore, thought proper to issue this therefore, thought proper to issue this Proclamation, and do, by and with the 2st and consent of the council, effer a reward and consent of the council, ther a reway Fifty Bollars, to any person or perfors that apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff it imore county, the said Robert Rogers. On under my hand & the seal of the State of ryland, this thirty first day of Joly, in they of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, sixten.

of our Lord
sixteen.

By His Excellency's cormand,
NINIAN PINKEY
Clerk of the Cosa
Ordered, That the above Proclemates publified three weeks in the Marsiand Garat Amapolis, the Federal Gazette. Teek and American, Baltimore.

Ninian Pinkary.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphanic of Anne Arudel county, the fubliciber offer for fale, on Wednelday, 4th Sept. nar the late dwelling of Aaron. Sides, at Poplar Springs, property conflains, of he cown, it wagon. I fet black mills a cown, it wagon. I fet black mills a household formiture, a quantity of her file file months tredit will be given by fale file months tredit will be given by five fall to the file of the fi

muse be paje. Jacob Sides, Le

John C. Herbert Members of the Assembly Thomas Hood, Brice J Worthington, Jacob Franklin, Jun. Charles IV. Hanson. STORE OF THE SENATE. THE ARUNDSL' COUNTY. miel Murray. DE PORCHESTER COUNTY, Of Erekiel Richardson, Robert Hert TOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.

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Buard H. Calvert. hijar John Graham, loger B. Taney. FOR TREBOT. hin Leeds Kerr, Alea Bowie. TOR CLROLINE. Willam Potter,

George Reed. FOR KENT. De Morgan Brown, Opt. Frederick Boyer. Pr. James Scaulan, hmes Janney.

FOR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon, William Hilleary. FOR CHARLES. Clement Dorsey. Ficholas Stonestreet. FOR ST MARY'S.

Richael Neale. Col James Forrest. FOR CALVERT. Richard Grahame, Benjamin Gray, FOR SOMERSET.

Thomas Bayly, George W. Jackson. FOR WORCESTER. Echraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams. TOR QUEEN-ANNE'S.

Francis C Hall, Dr. Parran Tayler. The only real friends of the poor the federalists. All their past con haproves it, and every future occain, which can bring it to the test mirms it. True it is they do not tempt to buy up their votes, as the ments do, at the time of election, si reglect and despise them all the of the year. Nor did the federa-Its of Maryland, like Gen. Smith, Sammer Wright, and other leading buccrats, yote for giving the mem. ben of Congress a salary of 1500 dolin per annum, which in these hard times is to be drained out of the

pakets of the poor and industrious, to sumper the sensual appetites of the sembers, or as Governor Wright alls it, to enable them to drink coine sallive like gentlemen. The federaists have always had the good of the por at heart, not at election time onh, but all the year round. For this they have in turn so far shown their putitude as in great numbers to stand hit to their benefactors, without belured or betrayed by the showers a money poured out by the democratis purchase their votes, and with them berdearest privileges. By this means he federalists have been enabled to fils the state for several years, sain is to be hoped, that such the and assistance, they may continue to rale it for ever. The democrats calplate, that if they can only gain a minity by the downright purchase of por men's votes, they need not care with about them afterwards. As they he democrate mean to make a systehit affect upon the existing order of hings, who knows, whether Tom Nine's creed may not be preferred, instead of continuing the cant about the wal privileges of different sects of

teatrive some cunning method of hit

a private blow at the right of poor

net to tole, on account of the resent-

ment they feel for the part so many of

then pike with their friends the federalist. Morneed this seem very strange.

ton Paine, after writing all his hell had attacks upon the Saviour of the

wild and the Book of bife, which

and profile are now so sealously of