

Thursday, Aug 15
Republican Ticket
Second Congressional District
J. O. Herbert
Members of the Assembly
Thomas Hood
Brice J. Worthington
Jacob Franklin, jun.
Charles W. Hanson
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Charles S. Ridgely.
Daniel Murray.
Baltimore COUNTY.
Col. Eeckel Richardson,
Robert Hart.
FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.
Francis M. Hall,
Edward H. Calvert.
FOR FREDERICK
Major John Graham,
Major B. Tappan.
FOR TALBOT.
John Leeds Kerr,
Allen Bowie.
FOR CAROLINE.
William Potter,
George Reed.
FOR KENT.
De Morgan Brown,
Capt. Frederick Boyer.
FOR CECIL.
Dr. James Scullian,
James Jannoy.
FOR ALLEGANY.
William M. Mahon,
William H. Hillary.
FOR CHARLES.
Clement Dorsey,
Nicholas Stonestreet.
FOR ST MARY'S.
Richard Neale,
Col. James Forrest.
FOR CALVERT.
Richard Graham,
Benjamin Gray.
FOR SOMERSET.
Thomas Bayly,
George W. Jackson.
FOR WORCESTER.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams.
FOR QUEEN ANNE'S.
Francis C. Hall,
Dr. Parrot Taylor.
The only real friends of the poor are the federalists. All their past conduct proves it, and every future occasion which can bring it to the test will prove it. True it is they do not attempt to buy up their votes, as the democrats do, at the time of election, but neglect and despise them all the rest of the year. Nor did the federalists of Maryland, like Gen. Smith, Governor Wright, and other leading democrats, vote for giving the members of Congress a salary of 1500 dollars per annum, which in these hard times is to be drained out of the pockets of the poor and industrious, to support the sensual appetites of the members, or as Governor Wright said, to enable them to drink wine and live like gentlemen. The federalists have always had the good of the poor at heart, not at election time only, but all the year round. For this they have in turn so far shown their gratitude as in great numbers to stand fast to their benefactors, without being lured or betrayed by the showers of money poured out by the democrats to purchase their votes, and with them to purchase the greatest privileges. By this means the federalists have been enabled to keep the state for several years past, and it is to be hoped, that with the same assistance, they may continue to remain in power for ever. The democrats calculate, that if they can only gain a majority by the downright purchase of poor men's votes, they need not care much about them afterwards. As they the democrats mean to make a systematic attack upon the existing order of things, who knows, whether Tom Paine's creed may not be preferred, instead of continuing the cant about the equal privileges of different sects of religion, and whether they might not invent some cunning method of hitting a private blow at the right of poor men to vote, on account of the resentment they feel for the part so many of them have taken with their friends the federalists. Nor need this seem very strange. Tom Paine, after writing all his hellish attacks upon the Saviour of the world, and the Book of Bibles, which the poor people are now so zealously

loyed in distributing among the poor, was sent for by Mr. Jefferson and brought here in a public national vessel, and still he died, was cherished and looked upon as an oracle of truth and decency by the most prominent men of the same party—men who now pretend to whine about the safety of religious liberty, when it is not in danger. They that have done this, may do worse.
As to the attack of the democrats upon the right of suffrage, that need not seem very strange. Let it be remembered, that Judge Nicholson, Judge John Buchanan, Judge Clarke, Mr. Kerstner, Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tompkinson, Robert Smith, Levi Hollingsworth, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Frazier, all voted against passing the law to permit poor men to vote. Every body knows that they were looked upon then, and now are, the heads of the democratic party; and yet we are warranted, according to the statement we have given, in considering them hostile to the poor. How far this hostility may carry them remains to be seen, should they unfortunately get into power again, which God forbid! It is not to be supposed they are grown much more partial to the poor than they were formerly, and they will be goaded to resentment by the independent use the poor have made of their right, to vote against the friends of war, embargoes, taxes, conscription, irreligion, and fifteen hundred dollars salaries to the members of congress.
The People's Property going in great Style!
In a Hampshire paper of the 7th instant, two of Mr. Madison's tax gatherers, advertise for sale in one collection district only. FOUR HUNDRED AND TWO TRACTS OF LAND, for the PAYMENT OF THE TAX imposed by the very same worthy democratic congressmen, who were lately pleased to make themselves salary-officers, and to plunder the public treasury of the trifling sum of 1,500 dollars each, to enable themselves to live, while at Washington, in a style similar to that of the dukes and lords of England.
Richard Smith, was executed in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, for the murder of Captain John Carson.
For the Maryland Gazette.
There is no doubt, that it is the determined aim of Baltimore to fix the seat of government there. She has several times made the attempt. It is equally clear, that whenever the senate is democratic, she rules it in what manner she pleases. Experience amply proves this.
It is certain, that she means, if she succeeds at the approaching election, to attempt to destroy the weight of the smaller counties in the legislature. This is proved by open avowal, and the steps heretofore taken to effect it.
At present there is a pretty extensive combination at Baltimore not to purchase any tobacco that is not inspected there, & the measure has already cost thousands to the counties, which cultivate that article. For at Baltimore the inspectors are sure to undervalue the quality of the Tobacco, and then the merchants give what they please, generally much below the real value. The country also, by this means, is put to immense trouble in sending it to Baltimore, besides paying the cost of the warehouse & inspection to that city.
What is to prevent the same thing from being done with flour? A similar combination would reduce it to a song's value, as often as Baltimore pleases.
Should she succeed in her views, she would not blush in attempting to sanction those abuses by obtaining a law in her favour; and she might add to her monopoly the important article of lumber.
For a year past we have seen how tyrannically she has refused to receive the notes of the country Banks, without a discount of from 3 to 10 per cent; whereas those country Banks are more solid and better provided with the means of payment than those of Baltimore—we appeal to the last publication of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury, Mr. Dallas, upon the subject of the Banks, to prove this assertion as respects the Western Banks, and the Maryland Banks are as good. Yet how much of the hard earnings of the farmer has Baltimore pocketed on account of the pretended preference of her paper trash over country Bank notes of all descriptions, those expressly designated by Mr. Dallas as well as others.
We all remember how grossly she has always taken in the owners of lumber brought to her market. If the imposition is not now obviated, we may be sure that with the government in her hands, it will not be hereafter.
In fine we wish Baltimore to be a great city, to flourish and grow as wealthy as she may. But she ought not to monopolize and do injustice to the country. In particular the immense sums she has sent away to bribe the people out of their right of self government, will not we hope enable her still further to regulate every thing to her exclusive advantage.
Federal Republican Nominations.
At a meeting of the general committee of the different districts in Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester Counties, at Salisbury, on the 8th of August 1816, in pursuance of previous arrangements by the said counties respectively, for the purpose of nominating a successor to the honorable Charles Goldsborough, (who declines a re-election) present, from Dorchester Robert Dennis Esq. Doctor William Jackson, John Williams, Esq. John Craig, Esq. Henry Keene, Esq. and Joseph E. Muse. From Somerset, Col. G. W. Jackson, Doct. T. Robertson, Capt. W. Waller, Isaac M. Adams, Esq. M. Doshield, Esq. Maj. E. M. Waller—From Worcester, T. N. Williams, Esq. Doct. J. S. Martin, L. Quinton Esq. James Dennis, Esq. T. H. Ooper, Esq. and Doctor John Stevenson; Robert Dennis, Esq. was called to the chair, and Doct. John Stevenson appointed Secretary.
Resolved, Ordered, that the convention proceed to nominate; upon which Ephraim K. Wilson, Esq. was nominated and no other person. The delegation from Somerset then withdrew. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That this meeting highly approve the conduct of the hon. C. Goldsborough, our present representative in Congress.
Resolved, That Ephraim K. Wilson, Esquire be nominated as a fit and proper person to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States; and that this meeting pledge themselves to use all fair and honourable means, to secure his election.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Monitor, and Maryland Gazette.
ROBERT DENNIS, Chairman.
JOHN STEVENSON, Secretary.
Mr. Pinkney paid up.
We are requested to state, and we do it with pleasure, that Wm. Pinkney, Esq. paid, before he sailed for Europe, the balance due the government, so that he cannot be considered a defaulter. [Telegraph.]
Brief Memoranda for future amplification.
Amidst the intrigues and corruption, which have confounded truth with falsehood, virtue with crime, and talents with stupidity, it is due to the character of our country, & the honour of our revolutionary Patriots, to state that, with the exceptions of THOMAS JEFFERSON & BENEDICT ARNOLD, there was not an instance throughout the war which established the national independence, of a GOVERNOR and a GENERAL throwing up their commissions and deserting the military service of the United States.
How far this single fact accounts for the departure of the present dynasty from the principles of the revolution, the base transduction of the great father of his country; and the persecution of the men, who in the most doubtful days of our struggle, and to its triumphant close, were faithful to their trust, the people of the United States may decide. It is, nevertheless, an incontrovertible fact, which impartial history will record, in contradiction and detestation of the infamous letter to Maxzei, and the rewarded calumnies of CALLENDER. [P. C. Register.]

People of Maryland—farmers of the country, what think you of this project? It is not confined to one individual—No, it is known to be the favourite object of the leading democrats in Baltimore, and they would succeed in it; for it is a notorious fact, that the democratic party in this state, are entirely under the control of a few aspiring democrats of Baltimore. You men of independence in the state, how would you like that the mob of Baltimore, should send to Annapolis about thirty of their leaders, as delegates? If you like it vote for democracy, and two years shall not pass before you will be gratified to your hearts content.
From the Aurora.
Frequently recur to first principles. It is indeed high time that the American people should turn back to an examination of the principles, upon which the revolution commenced, and the government was founded; and examine the degree of congruity which exists now between those principles and the practice of government which is professedly a mere exemplification of them.
Apply those principles to the transactions of the general government for seven years; to the transactions of the government of this state for the same period. What caricatures do they not exhibit! What scenes of scandal, what abuses, every depravity common to the worst of governments have been practised in both.
We have in view that alone which has at length disgusted the whole country. From the Bay of Fundy to the Balize, the exclamations of indignation and disgust are heard against the present administration.
Let us pause, then, that comparison to which we referred in a preceding paper: the flagrant disparity between the emoluments which a majority of Congress shamelessly voted in their own pockets, and the privations which they denied to those gallant and virtuous men, who intrepidly saved the country from the evils of incompetent councils, and the blunders and extravagancies of ignorant or prejugate military leaders.
It is by contrasting conduct and measures of this kind, that we can easily discover how far the principles of the government have been reflected or disregarded.
We said before, and we repeat it from perfect acquaintance of the materials of the comparison, that we have seen a greater number of men of good education and talents in the ranks of a single regiment, than could be found in any congress for seven years past. If the idea be carried to the hardy seaman who fought at Orleans, & Hatterburg, in the swamps of lower Virginia, and the banks of the Sandusky; and if he be asked what was the compensation of those gallant men; then we shall have a fair criterion to appreciate those services for which the full complacency of congress itself entitled to a duplication of what, in former times, not twenty years ago, was deemed an adequate allowance.
Let us see then what an extraordinary contrast those men who expose their lives on the drear shores of Canada present, with those who undergo the oppressive labor of sitting in an arm chair with a stuffed bottom, from eleven to three o'clock, for five days in a week, during the session of congress; whose daily labor is, to walk or ride to the capitol, eat a heavy breakfast, dinner and supper, eat a few dinners or suppers with the Secretary of Treasury—attend a caucus, correspond with those who want offices, and sleep out of the range of the intrusive wipers.
To see this clearly, let us examine what are the allowances of the soldier, who fights the battles of his country, compared with that of those who talk or write about them.
PER MONTH PER YEAR
Soldiers war pay, dollars 8 dollars 60
Rations, 4 50 54 75
War pay total, 12 50 dollars 150 75
Soldiers peace pay dollars 5 00 dollars 60
Rations, 4 50 54 75
Peace pay dollars 9 50 dollars 114 75
War pay of Congressmen—dollars 6 per day, for a session of four months, being the average of several years, dollars 750
Congressional pay on the peace establishment, 1500
Let it be kept in mind that our government contemplates the equality of mankind, and the proportion of rewards and honors to the services. Let any man who is not hostile to the principles of the government, take up this contrast for examination; let him carry it to the officers of the line if he pleases; let him consider the execrable conclusions which must follow; & he will see that it is high time to recur to first principles, and select other men of public stations, than those who have proved themselves indigent, or incompetent to appreciate the paths to which this course leads.
We are not among those who would deny the legislators, or to men who perform functions which require superior qualifications such compensations as will indemnify them for sacrifices; and where they render services, or exhibit qualities of great public utility, to reward them for the good they do, or the services they render.
But, although legislation be, in fact, the supreme power, where the nation is governed by laws, the honor of the service must be taken into the account; and the duty which every man owes to society, cannot be overlooked; in monarchies and aristocracies governments are limited only for the offices and offices; our government was created for establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility, providing for common defence, promoting the general welfare, and securing liberty to ourselves and posterity; and according to the compensation law these objects are reversed; the government is established, it seems, to provide salaries. Considerations of another nature, must not be forgotten. The legislator, in his personal view, has preferred to him, the field, which in a free government presents the fairest opening for the

displays of talents, and pointing to the honors and confidence of the country, for such the inducements and patronage which he possesses, in the performance of our government, be restricted to relation to the compensation law. The mode adopted by our government in purchasing executive patronage is a source of the most pernicious corruption, and the most flagrant abuse which has been employed, relative to the compensation law, by the legislature and the executive; for it has been employed to favor votes of one hand to procure the best salaries for the work of men on the other.
The extension to the measure in the eyes of every honest mind, is the vicious character of the proceeding; its inconsistency with republican principles, and the profusion of the party in power, the degradation of the character of public service, by making that which was honorable a subject of price of pecuniary value; and thereby disclaiming in fact every idea of honorable service to the state; which is rendered more monstrous by the juggling of the very same men, about the pay of a cent more or less, to men equally responsible to every sense, as themselves, who encounter war and hardship, and risk life, and are only rewarded by the honor of serving their country, perhaps to suffer after years of service its black and blasting ingratitude.
Died—In Prince-George's county, in the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday the 23rd inst. the Right Rev. THOMAS JOHN CLAGGETT, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.
A CARD.
The surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army of the United States, are respectfully informed that the undersigned are a committee on behalf of the officers of the Pennsylvania line, and that they are desirous of learning the names of the gentlemen, who are, or may be appointed committees on behalf of the officers of the other states, for the purpose of prosecuting their claims at the next session of Congress.
The Editors of Newspapers in the several states, who wish to promote the interest of the Revolutionary Army, will be pleased to give this notice, an insertion in their respective Gazettes.
Math. M. Corwell, Am. G. Claypoole,
James M. Smith, Cullender & Co.,
Committee.
Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1816.
Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Saturday the 31st of August instant, if fair, if not the next fair day (Sunday excepted) all those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying on the north side of Severn River, in Anne Arundel county, devised to Jonas & Abraham Collins, by their father Richard Collins, containing 123 acres more or less. Terms of sale—Twelve months credit will be given for the purchase money, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the same, with interest from the day of sale. The subscriber will give a good and sufficient deed for the property on the payment of the whole of the purchase money. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, and on the premises.
Benjamin Pindell, Trustee.
Aug 15, 1816.
Coach & Harness Making.
JONATHAN HUTTON,
Respectfully informs his friends that he still continues the above business, at his old stand in Corn-Hill street, where all orders for work from the country are punctually attended to. He has a second handed gig in complete repair, well calculated for use in the country, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms. Persons wanting work done in his lines will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
He has now on hand several light, handsome, strongly constructed
Riding Gigs,
Which can be finished on a short notice, and which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Annapolis, Aug 15. 6w.
Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at sale, on Thursday the 30th August, in at the late dwelling of Philip Hopkins, deceased, the personal estate of said Hopkins, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, with interest from the day of sale, all order that sum the cash to be paid.
Mary Hopkins, Adm'r.
Isaiah B. Hopkins, }
August 8. 12.
Notice.
An election will be held on the first Monday in September next, in the several election districts of Anne Arundel County, for two Electors to choose the Senate of the State of Maryland for the ensuing five years.
R. Welch, of Ben. Sheriff A. County.
August 8.
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.
Margaret Callahan, Adm'r.
August 2. 3w.
Take Notice.
The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 23d day of August instant, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at eleven o'clock, at his farm in the Swamp, and near the Swamp Bridge, below West River, in Anne Arundel county, a large flock of Sheep, including a number of full blood Merino ewes and rams; also a number of valuable cattle, including work steers and milch cows, some valuable horses and mules, &c. The terms of sale will be, six months credit, on notes with approved security, for all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, to carry interest from the day of sale; for all sums under 20 dollars the cash.
John C. Pears.
August 8, 1816. 2 3w.