Westington, Aug. 10, 1816, Filteen thundred Dollars braides stavelling fers, commonly called the salary bilt or a perp at the cloven fact of democracy.

Mr. Editor.
Those slunderers, who write for the 's Mob's Advocate," published in your city, I perceive are every week affempting by all manner of quirks, quibbles and falsehoods, to justify belove the people, this genuine child of democracy, the salary bill-" Whom the Almighty would destroy he first makes mad." We cannot sufficiently rejoice at that folly which induces these slanderers, like pigs in swimming, to cut their throats with their own claws. If the eye of the people, even of the democrats, can be kept steadily upon this monstrous production of the avarice, profusion and apostacy of their leaders, the consequence cannot be doubtful. If, the fefore, the poor tools of the 'Mob's Advocate' will, every week, touch upon the subject, we care not how many stupid, quibbling, lying things they say about it.

No ingenuity, no slanders, no falsehoods can produce any deception upon the subject; it is the legitimate child of democracy-the people know this fact-it can never, for one moment, be hidden from them. And the whining sycophants of

the Advocate, might just as easily prove that the cloven foot belongs not to the devil, as that this deferined bantling was not begotten, and produced by James Madison and his democrats in congress. I was in Washington when this bill first saw the light. I attended daily in the gallery, of congress-I saw the bantling ushered into the world. and I will now, in few words, relate the circumstances of that monster's birth.

The monster first appeared in thes house of representatives. house is composed of 62 federalists and 120 democrats. A leading democrat, an embargo, war, tax and conscription champion, Johnson of Kentucky, first moved the resolution; he was seconded by Jackson of Virginia, a bird of the same feather, and brother-in-law to Mr. Madison.

This resolution was referred to a committee of seven, four of whom were democrats and three federal

The bill as it was finally passed, was agreed to and reported to the house by this committee, the four democrats and one federalist on the committee being in favor of it, and 10 federalists against it.

The vote in committee of the whole house, not being by ayes and noes, was nearly ununimous, in favor of the bill, but six democrats and twenty-two federalists rising a-

When the bill came into the house. and the aves and noes were called, about 30 democrats left their seats, and deserted Johnson, whom they had pressed forward to make the motion; yet a sufficient number remained to pass the bill in an assembly consisting of 62 federalists and 120 democrats. In the house, the bill was warmly advocated by Johnson, Calhoun, Jackson, Throop, Wright, Gen. Smith, Clay, and Robertson, all democrats, while only two federalists said one word in its ling of 120 democrats and only 62 support. It was opposed in warm and decided language by Mr. Huger, Mr. Cady, and Mr. Stanford, all federalists while only one democrat, Mr. Ilall of Georgia, spoke against

Mr. Barber, Mr. Young, and Mr. Tucker spoke; they said they should vote against the bill, not on account of its giving too high pay to the members, for they expressly declared, that the pay ought to be higher than 1500 dollars, but because the

Thus having been licked into in the house, the monster was carried forthwith into

THE SENATE. Which last winter was composed of 12 federalists and 24 democrats .-Here too it was referred to a democratic committee, which reported it without amendment.

Doctor Bibb, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Lacock, all violent democrate, were its principal advodates, and

ROBERT H GOLDSBOROUGH of Maryland, was its principal opponent. He opposed it in all its stages, but was overpowered by the great demogratic majority in the

It is believed, that one democratic genator, and but one, opened his sure.

lips againgt the bill, and that in a mainer ag fault, and itresolute, as to shew, that in his soul he wished

the measure to succeed. - Having thus been sanctioned by the great and overbearing democracy of the senate, this infamous bantling of apostacy and corruption, was

sect away to THE PRESIDENT.

In the 7th section of the first article of the constitution, it is thus

"Every bill which shall have passed the house or representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States, if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, &c. &c."

Thus it depended, by the constitution, solely on the will of James Madison, whether the people should have their pockets picked, by this enormous salary bill, or whether they should not.

" If he approve, he shall sign itif he do not approve, he shall reject This is the solemn injunction of the constitution-it was entirely in his hands-here were no federal ists to contradict him-he obeyed solely the dictates of democracy .-He has often rejected bills passed by congress; I will mention twothe bill incorporating a religious society in Alexandria, which passed almost ununimously through congress, was rejected by him without hesitation. The bank bill, which during the winter of 1815, passed through both houses of congress by overwhelming majorities, was also promptly rejected.

Why did he not reject this infa-mous salary oil.? I repeat he had the sole, uncontrouled power. When it came to his hands it was not a law; it depended entering on him; when ther it should ever become a law. He is the great Mogul of democracy; as he sneaks so democracy speaks-Well, he did speak, and this monster of apostacy and corruption, for the first time, started into life-He "approved" and he "signed it."- !le made it a law; nay, more, he has a council which he always consults on these occasions-that council is composed of the heads of departments.

When Mr. Madison gave being to this law, his council were James Jonroe, secretary of state; A. J. Dallas, secretary of the treasury W. Crawford, secretary of war B. Crowninshield, secretary of the navy, and R. Rush, attorney-gene-It was by the advice of these chieftains of democracy, that Madison acted, and they must all share with him the infamy of having fastened upon the people, one of the most abominable acts of corruption, apostacy, oppression, that ever disgraced a nation. What excuse has Madison and his secretaries for this vile act? Were they too taken in by the federalists? Say, ye paltry mob too's of the Advocate, have ve any excuse for Madison? Thus it is certain, that this abominable measure, in the house of representatives, was brought forward by a leading democrat, was reported to the house of representatives by a democratic committee-was principally advocated by democrats, and was passed by an assembly consistfederalists.

It is also certain, that the same measure in the senate was reported by a democratic committee—was advocated entirely by democratswas resolutely opposed by Robert Goldsborough, and was passed by an assembly consisting of 24 demo-crats and only 12 federalists. It is further equally certain, that it depended solely on the president, James Madison, whether it should be passed or be rejected, and that form was changed from a per diem he, who had frequently rejected bilts, which had passed congress, did by the advice of all his democratic secretaries, instead of putting down the infamous measure, by his own act and deed, make it a law, and fasten this enormous burthen on the people. If the people of this state shall read thus far let them prepare for a strange surprise.

What would they think of him, who in the face of these plain and undeniable facts, should undertake to shew that this salary bill was a federal measure? Who would hesitate to declare its author an idiot

or'a knave? Yet that knot of slanderers, who fill the jacobin's Patriot and the mob's Advocate, with all manner of filth, have seriously assured the people of Maryland, that this salary bill, was not a democratic mea-

War the embargo a federal or a democratic measure? Was the war a federal or a de-

mogratic measure? Was the conscription a federal or a democratic measure? Was the oppressive tariff a federal or a democratic measure?

Were the enormous tax-bills, the land tax, the stamp tax, the tax on houses' and salt, federal or democratic measures?

Answer me, ye Mob Advocates, were these federal measures, or were they the acknowledged acts of democracy? They were passed by the same party, the same congress, the same president, the same cabinet, which at last crowned all their nefarious acts by originating, advocating and passing into a law that infamous, swindling measure, which has finally roused the people from apathy, and bids fair to purge our councils of demagogues, jacobins & Mob Advocates.

lam your, &c. GEORGE TRUEFORD.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 29.

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

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

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. POR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. Charles S Ridgely, Daniel Murray.

POR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart. . .

POR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. Francis M. Hall, Edward H. Calvert.

FOR PREDERICK 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 Stonestreet.

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

for CALVERT. . Richard Grahame, Benjamin Gray,

FOR SOMERSET. George W. Jackson. FOR WORCESTER. Ephraim K. Wilson,

Thomas N. Williams. FOR QUEEN-ANNE'S. Francis C. Hall, Dr. Parran Tayler.

FOR MONTGOMERY. Ahraham Jones Robert P. Magruder.

We are requested to state, that the funeral solemnities of the late Right Rev. Dr. Thomas John Claggett, will be performed by Bishop Kemp, at the Chapel of St. Paul's Parish, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 5th of September next, and will commence at 11 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished federalist of Kent County to his friend in this city, dated 18th August.

To gratify the anxiety of our friends on the Western Shore in respect to the Kent election, I can assure you that I look upon success as entirely certain.

. The democrats have made great exertions and have applied large, sums of money to corrupt some federalists in needy circumstances; but they have succeeded in only one instance. Where the money comes from I do not know but I are confident at least two thousand dollars have been placed in the hands of Massey, the demogratic candidate as elector, in the upper part of the county. This money he has been dealing out most profusely in presents and loans to needy men.

Il can be proven thut he had given to the im Ten Dollars each to four men in one duy, and exacted a promise from each to vote for him. These men spoke of It the same day to their federal friends, and doclare they will yote an open federal ticket.

I shall be greatly disappointed indeed if our majority at the ensuing election does not turn out to be greater than it was at the last election; and notwithstanding all their imported voters, and their immense expenditures of money, you may count most certainly on seeing two federal electors from Kent

Notwithstanding the exertions of Mr.

Madison's officers and his news paper at Washington, it becomes more and more manifest, that the vote of Maryland will not be given to Mr. Monroe as president. His friends are beginning to bite their nails in despair; and those who made their calculations upon democracy being winner, in order to profit by it, are already trimming their conduct and conversation, for a contrary event. Nevertheless it ought to be remembered, that it is not enough to prepare the means of a victory, but they must be sedulously improved and combined till the day of trial, which is so near at hand. Democracy once more laid prostrate, we shall be secure against her wiles and frauds for years to come, and we shall increase the ad miration with which all the federallsts of the union regard the noble and unprecedented stand Maryland has made against the influence, violence and seductions of the general government, to debaueh her from the virtuous paths of Washington. In vain were the soldiers ordered to Annapolis-in vain have both money and voters been sent into the counties formerly considered doubtful-in vain have the officers of thegeneral government openly meddled with our affairs-the citizens of this state know too well what its interest and honour demand, to throw away their privileges at the requisition of any set of men. The very expedients, used to gain them, have had a contrary family. But that after he the said Eeffect, and, on being exposed, have excited general abhorrence.

As Mr. Jefferson sent a public ship to bring to this country Thomas Paine, the reviler of our Saviour, and Mr. Madison sent another to carry away John Henry and his bribe of 50,000 dollars, we should not think it strange, if Mr. Monroe, when he mounts into the presidency, should send another public vessel, to bring over Peter Porcupine and his types, to assist the go vernment printers in blinding and de ceiving the public. Already the clerk's in the public offices are advertising to receive subscriptions as his agents; and it is probable he may receive a luncheon from the same loaf upon which John Henry was feasted, so much to with calculations, respecting the relathe credit of the country

Had the bribe of fifty thousand del lars given to that impostor Henry; so shortly before the war was commenced, been kept to feed some of the widows and orphans it made, the money might have soothed many a ping of the unfortunate, whom the treasury became too poor to relieve. Assoon as the election is over, the collectors of the U.S. taxes will begin to sell the farms of the poor, whose distress, occasioned by the times, will not enable them to pay the ready money; and we shall then be able to judge how many of them. the bribe, if retained, would have redeemed from the hammer of the aug.i. oneer.

Suppose congress sit twenty weeks, the 1,500 dollars salary they have given themselves, will be just seventy-five dollars per week Supposing them to sit so long, is granting a great deal; for no somer did they pass the law. than they were all agog for fingering it and going home, leaving the public business unfinished. Seventy five dollars per week, therefore, are, ascording

and General San absolute

ry to enable Democratic Nabobs, 4 live like gentlemen, und drink Made toine." How their poor consiliura who are ground to dust by taxes are live, and whose plantations will be a vertised for sale, as soon as the elecon is over, seems to have been no ite of their thoughts. Things however in come right at last. The people kno who have done them wrong and he withstanding the bribing money, dece tion, lifed voters, standing army, caling niating news-papers, and interferen of the officers of the general goren ment, and of the court paper, Marylay will stand, like a rock in the scen, monument of firm ters to the true pri ciples of Washington, and received merited applause of all good me throughout the Union.

Nothing can surpass the credit at will gain by the result of the senator al election, if she realizes the prosper which beams upon her. She has a ready set the example to others, which they have but unworthily followed Should she establish her character e the 2d of next month, which pothing but an impossible indifference and ne gligence can hazard, this struggle mi live in history and form an ara in th liberties of the continent. Corruption hypocrisy, tyranny and persecution will be put down, and their reverse be proclaimed by the people of Maryland as their standard and motto for

## MORE PROOF.

I hereby certify, that Mr. Eten. ezer Massey informed me som weekings that Benjamin Maney one of the democratic candidates in Kent county, applied to him, the said Ebenezer, Massey, some time in the Litter part of last year, to move from Queen-Anne's county into Kent county; and that the said Benjamin Massey would give the said Ebenezer Massey two hundred dollars for the year, and find him, tree of expense, a house, garden, and fire wood, move him over and furnish him with pork for his benezer Massey had been sometime moved over, the said Benjamia Massey refused to comply, and said, the said Ebenezer Massey must pay for his house and fire-wood, and work where he could get employment to raise the two hundred do lars; and that moreover the said Benjamin Massey refused also to supply any pork as he had promised. JOHN NEWCOMB.

August 23d, 1816.

Torthe Maryland Gazette.

TO THE SMALLER COUNTIES It cannot now be doubted that the lemocrats have resolved in case of suc cess to change the present system of representation, by giving a greater number of representatives to Baltimore and thereby silencing altogether the voice of the smaller counties. The democratic papers of Baltimore are filled tive population, and representation of Baltimore. I would ask you fellowcitizens, what other object can they have in view than to reconcile you to a change in the mode of representation by attempting to impose on you a sixtem which will completely take away the rights of the people residing inthe comiles, and will reduce them to the situation of petty provinces dependent upon and owing allegiance to this impe rial and imperious city. I still vehture to affirm, that if democracy should spoceed at the ensuing election, we shall be enred for ever with the misrule of Baltimore Jacobins, and the delegates from the countles, like the territorial representatives in Congress, will have no other agency in legislation than to talk about it, and they will be being down by the mammoth representation of flattimore. This is the most daring attack upon, the rights of the people that ever was concerted in a county professing to be free; it is the most dangerous because it is the most inside cus; it is the more to be dreaded become it is prefended to be predicated on the principle of equal tepresentation on. Were the democrats to come ont pornly and uttempt to take away the right of voting from the counties, the pipple would at once rise in mass and confound the enthorat of it with their maledictions; and this the democratical know, and therefore they do not idea way from the people the right of being represented, but (and it amount to the same thing) that overcover is to the same thing) they gyerpower & dience the country by an increased representation from Haltimore. A Voter of Printe-Glorges.

memb

except

The

höldin

them f

the Se

ly invi

and th

nrosec

theinse

of the

were b

Yet th

The

when

repais

that y

you if

ezpen

main

the la

ously

militia

ons w

cloath

bring

point

preve

ed to

the m

sed a

fined

atten

ness (

under

comi

ry mi

notifi

ed ag

exerc

sition

Stans

cede

'Wri

Brac

lish

out

Du

FER POTENT OF MARYLAND

No. 2. in, while have at to oppressive as the ingentity of could devise. The movements of stipped government have for the mor offeen years, been so inteas to exclude any attention to besemtats of our General Assem-In the collision of election earing in me have heretefore enquired while were the opinions of the danin reference to the proceedings the national government. It is time, r, now, for us to review the consefthose, who have for the last five been in our state councils. If policy is inconsistent, either with me, interest or happiness, we owe their p process to withhold their return which life, For their re-election dimply an approbation that their ry dut by their constituents, & that they uthorised to continue in their when re-elected. How impor-Bitthen, that you should know pers of those nien who aim to re-Lisyour destinies for the next five The present senate of Maryland have

a steeted under the conviction that the democratic party. It is thereafthe democratic ticket for the e-Emofthe senate shall prevail on Monday in September. Birer a fair exhibition, you appro-

atheir projects, give your support the upbolders, & bring again into the life, meh, who while they exthemselves from the toils & dan-neithe camp. laboured to rivet on measures and duties, the most opwire and vexatious.

The papers which owe their circuto the contributions levied on more, in order to produce a tem in the public mind favourable to gratification of those aspiring mes which she plots against the many interest, toil to instil into the insofthe people, that the federalare the enemies of the poor. Yet Asinvidious distinctions in our conetion have been modified on the

The constitution demanded that a im, before he voted, should have Mr. Taney, a Federalist, moved sholish this.

The constitution required that no ashould hold a seat in the general ently unless he had 500.6. Mr. 'Taand Mr. John H. Thomas, federal s, brought forward the proposition recalthis prohibition. The constitution required, no man

all serve as a juryman unless he dafreehold, or 300£. Mr. John ang, a federalist of Caroline, intrond in 1812 the bill which destroyed his restriction.

Inde of these facts; and when you one of these brawlers against fedarone of these prawiets and aristo tiefenture in our constitution, and my one of its distinctions between war of wealth and the poor, have removed at the instigation of fed-

gentlemen. Im have seen the views of the feile ist; as to the agency of the poor in micipaling in the rights of govern-ext of honour and office. Yield me, my your attention, while, from the stand Proceedings, I unfold to you scurse which they have held, as to te maner in which the burthens re thaner in which the burthens re the from a state of war ought to me been borne. This developement. The alke honourable to them, an day a consistent plan to lessen he poor the calamities, the losses. dbudships, inseparable from a state

the poor the calamities, the losses, in this, in separable from a state are and to transfer to the wealth of state, the duty and the gost of furning the means of its security.

When it was idiscorned that war if Gran Britain would be the result its measures pursued by the nation prehament, the Maryland Legisla at theight it their duty to revise in milita law. In 1811, John C. ther, Beq. a delegate from Prince-reg. distinguished for the vigor of ladgment, and for his provident of the Interest of his constituents, solited a bill to the House of Delegan in which he recites, that is in able that a requisition would be all from the war department of United States for daughts from that, and therefore it is the duty is legislature to provide that the solith state should be raised in stock the last but thensome, or appared and the last but thensome, or appared to the state should be raised in stock the last but thensome, or appared to the state should be raised in a sole the last but thensome, or appared to the state of the emais among the several counties, and a to the number of militia, and the source of such apportionment to patices of the Levy Court of each if that the salt courts, and the officers of each county, affould be alibert of each county, affould be alibert for carrying the act in that they should class all the salt assessed, into as many there may be men required an accheming, and that each class

such equalty, and almst each class