Federal Republican Ticket. M HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

> FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Dr. John Dare, Samuel Turner, Joseph W. Reynolds. John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer, Henry Tilghman, Wiffiam Knight, Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY. Tabez Caldwell, Thomas Frazier, Nicholas Goldsborough William H. Tilghman

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY. George Semmes, William D. Digges, Simuel Clagett.

James Somervell.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY. Ephraim K. Wilson, George Hayward, Thomas N. Williams, Dr. John Stevenson.

YOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross. Inatius Davis, Tshua Howard. Robert M'Pherson.

YOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Col. Richard Keene, Richard Hughlett, James Hauston.

FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY. Cornelius Howard, John B. Howard. Abraham H. Price,

John Elder. For the Maryland Gazette. Deficiency of State Funds. Although the many misrepresentations and falsehoods which the democratic editors have circulated in relation to the deficiency of State Fu ds, have been most amply disproved, and satisfactorily refuted, yet, inasmuch as there can be no doubt that they will still persist in repeating them, until the election shall be over, it is deemed proper to submit, for the information of the people, a plan, candid, and intelli-gible statement of this subject. The democrats boast, that when they went out of power they lest an overflowing treasury-this is admitted -because it had been filled for them by the wise policy of their federal predecessors. The period during which the democrats had the ascendancy in Maryland, from 1800 to 1811, was a time of profound peace, and of course they had no occasion to spend the public money for any other purpose than the ordinary expenses of government. But when ed the bounty of the state. They the federalists came into power, in have paid all the necessary expens the year 1812, they found the country involved in a war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, and so suddenly and prematurely had this war been declared, that no preparation had been made by the general government, as it was its duty to have done, to protect our seaboard from invasion. At this period, too recent to be forgotten, the general government, instead of providing for the common defence, were exhausting the public treasury in producing troops to march to the

invasion of Canada. By this most

ill-judged policy the government be-

came nearly bankrupt, and when the

enemy was at the door, it had not

the means to protect even the Capi-

tol of the Union from conflagration

and pillage. It was at this dark and

gloomy period, when dismay and terror pervaded the Cabine at

Washington, when the public strea-

sury of the Union was nearly ex-

hausted, and was totally inadequate

to the expense of protecting us from

the incursions of the enemy, that

the public treasury of Maryland was

opened and appropriated to this pur-

pose. With what effect it was ap-

propriated, experience has decided.

By the judicious expenditure of the

treasury of Maryland, by a Federal

House of Delegates and a Demo-

cratic Senate, (for they are entitled

to half the graise, a'though our de- sumed to pay the claim of Mary-

mocratic collors wish to deny them land, would violate their faith, and

laced "in an armour and an attiude" suited to the crisis. The militia were armed; the militia were [fed; the militia were paid with the public funds of Maryland-and this was done at a time when it was indispensibly necessary, and when the treasury of the Union was totally inadequate to the purpose. And was not this conduct of Maryland highly appreciated at Washington? And did it not extort from Mr. Madison the emphatic declaration, "That the claims of Maryland, for her expenditures during the War, stood upon higher ground than those of any other state in the Umon.' And now, when the danger is past, when the war is over, at this very period when we are enjoying the blessings procured in part by the udicious expenditure of the state funds, our democratic editors, with dereliction of principle, & a baseness and ingratitude which strikingy evince the corruption and degeneracy of human nature, are daily aspersing the feneral party, in terms of the grossest and most vulgar abuse, for doing an act which merits the highest praise of patriotism. Enough has been said to snew in what manner the deficiency of State Funds has been produced, and no man who possesses one spark of patriotism, will venture to assert that they were not spent in a just and a righteous cause.

It now remains to shew, that not-

withstanding the expenditures during the war were necessarily very great, yet that the people have since, wing to the judicious management of the federalists, suffered no inconvenience, in consequence of it. Our democratic editors have published long calculations, in order to snew the mag litude of the deficiency of state funds. These calculations are confused, involved and perplexed, and mean any thing, or mean nothing. They were intended to deceive. The treasury is far from being in that deplorable situation which our democratic editors endeavour to induce the people to believe. Had this been the case, the effects of it would long since have been felt, and we should not have had to wait until a few weeks before the election, for the din of democratic clamour which it would have excited. Had the treasury been in the state of exhaustion which has been represented, how have the federalists contrived, after paying the e-normous expenses of the tan opay all the ordinary expenses of the government-the Journal of Accounts; the Civil List; the Judiciary; the Executive, &c. &c. without the imposition of asingle tax. The people know that all this has been done, & therefore that they have suffered no inconve nience in consequence of the deficiency of State Funds. Moreover, the federalists since they have been in power, not withstanding they were burthened with the heavy expenses of the war, have not only continued the donations to the academies ard schools in the state, but hive increased them-they have not only continued the pensions to the war worn soldiers of the revolution, but since 1812 they have added 144 more of these venerable patriots, to the list of those who previously enjoyes of the Penitentiary, which in the course of the last 5 years amounted to \$64,000-they have made an appropriation of \$30,000 for the support of that excellent institution the Baitimore Hospital; and in various other ways have they benefitted the State by judicious appropriations of the public money, as may be seen on reference to the resolutions passed since 1812. Now, if the federalists have done all this, besides paying the expenses of the war, without burthening the people with a single tax, is it not evident that they have conducted the affairs of the state with judgment, wisdom and prudence? The expenses of the war to Maryland were about \$450,-000, of which about \$300,000 were charged to the United States, and which they have assumed to pay The reason why the whole expense of the war was not charged to the United volutionary war-Men who were States, was because a large sum was expended in purchasing arms and camp equipage, and which still remains the property of the state, and may be considered as a part of its capital-it was not, therefore, thought ust that this portion of the expense should be included in the charge a-

gainst the United States. The de-

mocratic editors, a few weeks ago,

predicted that the general govern

ment, notwithstanding they had as-

my portion of it.) Maryland was eventually refuse to do it. To shew now completely the predictions of these ill-omened prophets have been Talsified, let the reader peruse the official communication from the State's Agent to the Governor, in which he informs him that the Secretary of War had advanced him \$40,000, in part payment of the laim, although the accounts had not yet been examined. What stronger evidence could we wish of the intention of the government to Aquidate the claims of Maryland, as soon as the leisure of the proper officers will permit them to examine into the correctness of it, of which there can be no doubt, as it is supported by unquestionable vouchers and receipts. As soon as this money is received, and the period cannot be distant, Maryland will again be rich, and her funds will be amply adequate for all her legitimate pur-

JUSTICE.

For the Maryland Gazette. Mr. Printer-Please to put this ittle piece in your paper, and thus oblige A Poor Man of the County.

Who wished the federalists, duing the late war, to build barges at the expense of the state? The de-

Who abused the federalists for not raising a regular army, to support which would have emptied the reasury? The democrats.

Who wanted the federalists to pay his state's portion of the direct tax out of the state's treasury, and to ay a tax on the people to get the same back? The democrats.

Who attempted at the last session of the legislature to raise their pay as members? The democrats.

Now, after our demotrats wished to do all these things, the effecting of which would not only have swept the treasury of the last farthing, but likewise have plunged the state milfrom into debt, they have the effrontery, (though they cannot deny hese charges,) to come forward, and tell the people they wished to husband the wealth of the state, and be as saving of it as possible. I wonder if they do so because they think poor men fools, or because they think us forgetful? If they think the former they are certainly mistaken, and if the latter, I will assure them our memories are not so bad but we can recollect these same demourats having published and said, just after the senatorial election, that "the barriers to the poor man's honesty had been broken down," and that we had been bribed to vote the federal ticket. But, poor souls, their own memories must be bad; for afer saying all these il natured scanislous things of us poor men, they now turn round, and quite forgetful of the past, almost beg us to vote or them. I know they don't get my vote; and I can't see how any pour man of reeling can reconcile it to h s conscience to give men his vote who publicly declared he was mean enough to receive A BRIBE.

From the Wellsburgh Gazette. OLD SOLDIERS—Attention!! Dead March-Tune-Hope, Sweet Deceiver. Ah farewell for ever. MARCH-HALT.

News from the Pension Office ! Right about face-Prepare for your GRAVES!

It is asserted on the best authority, that there are now depending in the pension office of the United States, upwards of six thousand applicants: and that the affairs of that office are so much deranged, that "one week would be consumed in finding one application." Quere. Why is it so? How long will it be before the tenth part of the applications can be decided on? And how many of the applicants will probably be then surviving?

An answer to these questions from some friend of the present administration of the war department. would no doubt be acceptable to the public, and is anxiously experted by a rumber of Old Soldiers of the Reinduced from the apparently benevolent intentions of the law to apply and hope to obtain the pensi-

It is nearly five months since the law was passed, and few, very tew, indeed, in this state have been placed on the pension list; and of those few (though certainly in need, and highly deserving) it cannot be said that they were the most in need or most deserving.—Quere again— Why should this be?

JULY TOAST VETERAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, And Voters of Anne Arundel & Prince-George's Counties,

From past experience I am well aware of the volley of abuse that awaits me; it is therefore with reluctance, I assure you, that I have prevailed on myself to come forward senerthis district in the Congress of the U nited States. I have earnestly solicited o thers, whose personal influence far exceed wha' I possess, to come forward, offering all honourable success; but after waiting and urging to the present hour, in hopes of get-ting a resident of Anne Arundel to come forward as a candidate, so as to afford a choice to the voters, to wait any longer, and then come forward myself, would be endan-gering a charge at least or wishing to be e-lected by stratagem, a gratification as unde-sirable as it would be disgraceful. I must confess I feel much interested for the honour of this section of the districtin which I live; and I am very confident, from the know-ledge I have of Prince-George's, that a very arge proportion of her generous citizens wish to share, equally with their neighbours the citizens of Anne-Arundel, those con gressional honours, which of late years, from some cause, appear to have belonged exclusively to herself, (with the exception only of one instance which it would seem neither section would claim.) But this alone would not, I believe, have

been sufficient to ha e induced me, with a large young family, so far to neglect their

pecuniary interest, as must necessarily fol

low an attempt of this sort, did I not in my conscience believe, that a right far dearer

to freemen than life itself, is endangered. I mean that right which every freeman holds in this state, of making choice of those who are to represent him, and of voting for that choice when mode. Of late years, whilst party spirit ran high, it was thought necessary on both sides to be united in consenting. sary on both sides to be united in conce-ting measures, such as each (it is to be hoped.) considere best for the gene al good, but during that period, (lamentable for the un niendly teelings then produced, and still most difficult with some, to shake off,) a respect was paid to the opinions and sovereignty of the people; they were called on to meet in their several nistricts, and there and then, themselves to select 3 or 5 or 7 o their trust-worthy neighbours, to meet in general committee; where on an exchange of sentiments they united in recommending proper characters to the notice and confi dence of their fellow citizens. But now when every real cause of party spirit has vanished to ever, I trust, from our peacetul, happy land, and the very base on which the foul fiend built his detested edifice has been tumbled into ruin; when the chief magistrate of the union, elected then by those who formed one party, is found, now to be conducting our national affairs to the entire satisfaction of those who opposed him o much so as to have produced already a union of good men in opposition to designing ones; where. I would ask, is the justice, necessity, or good policy, that can justify such conduct as has been adopted in this district? A few individuals, say thirty or forty, as for back as last spring, assembled themselves, and undertook to decide who the freemen of this district should have to represent them without consulting in any Shall I be told that this was merely recommending a candidate, and that the people were left to vote for him or not? I will an swer, that I trust your vo'c- at the next election, will prove it to be so, however contrary it may be to their intention or expectati But, my fellow citizens, where would there have been a choice had not I been influenced to offer an opposition? Where is there another individual to be found suffici ently regardless of the weight and influence of those thirty or forty persons as to be in-duced to come forward? It seems not one can be prevailed on-For every man who has any mind will at once see, or will soon be convinced, that those 30 or 40 gentlemen, however respectable of friendly they may be as individuals, will not, after such a be as individuals, will not, after such a scretch of power, consent to give up their idol, or even suffer, with imposity, the cor-fectness of their conduct or judgment to be questioned, but will bring all their weight and influence to operate against that individ you, my tellow-citizens, know, that I date attempt, (hopeless as it may appear,) to convince those very gentlemen, (unless they literally see without seeing, and hear without seeing, and hear without understanding) that they are blindly es-tablishing a precedent the mo-t destructive to freemen in their elective franch se, calcilated victually to deprive them of their vo.es, for where is the advantage to you, my friends, as voters, to give the finishing touch. or technical torm, to an election, by voting for men not your choice, none daring to of fer but those thus selected by a board of selfelected dictators. For who can you expect hereafter will dare oppose such legitimate characters, if you, the people, are found on the present occasion to be such willing in-struments in establishing principles that will thereafter become law, to the total destruction, not only of your own rights, but their's allo, who are now urging their adop-tion. Can these 30 or 40 gentlemen always be your board of dictators: Surely not. If then they should be succeeded by weak and then they should be succeeded by weak and designing men, who perhaps will care no more for a poor man than for a dog, what will then be your situation, and that of your children? Inevitable ruin. You will have to advance cap in hand, and obtain their consent and support, before you will date offer your services to the public. And can you my triends, look forward with the least degree of nationed to such a service period. you my triends, look forward win the least degree of patience to such a servile period, when it will be too late to remedy the evil? Surely not. Now then is the important time when you may with ease prevent it, by rejecting the candidates so offered to you, and by voting for others. To enable yout to do this, I have, as before stated, carnestly solicited to hers to offer, and not until this day have I de-paired of success in getting one. This has induced me once more to encounter the charge of insaniry, by opposing my individual front to such unequal odds. But the purity of my motives then having secured me success, I feel little doubt but I shall be able to enforce the aforesaid facts to a conviction on your minds, and to the total discomfiture of all those who would attempt, in any way, to rob you of your rights. It I am disappointed, I shall feel the satisfaction of having the first the satisfaction of having the satisfaction of having the satisfaction of the satisfaction and the satisfaction of the in any way, to rob you of your rights. It I am disappointed, I shall fee! the satisfaction of having so far discharged my duty, and for having satisfaction. for having satisfied your dictators, that an opposition is to be expected from me, to all such attempts, as long as I have strength to

offer that opposition, and until you are a wakened to a sense of your danger. Should I be honoured with your support, I shall, I

duties that will then devoles on many prevent a regret being fek either by you my salf. It will give me pleasure to you my fellow-citizens when and when a minety apprised of its being your sire I should do so, and to meet before my friend and opponent Doctor Kent, we good sense, it is to be hoped, will rather duce him to be pleased than offended an honourable opposition. But the per between this and the first Monday of O ber, will be too short to allow me to a you all, unless regular and central meet are called in each of the sectional district of the two counties. Should this be de I pledge myself, with God's permission attend. If not, I must beg you to consumed what I have endeavoured, thus consult what I have endeavoured, thus consult wand plainly to bring before your vadjuring you seriously to reflect before act, or rather before you suffer yourse (as some would have you) to be mere to with which they would act, to the destition of your presentines imable night. I least I may not have the grant adual & collection of your presentines imable in the ingfin person for your individual & collection of your presentines imable to the support, let me beg you to consider the an all sufficient application, from your fit JOHN C. WEPMS.

Annapolis, Sept. 8, 1818.

Annapolis, Sept. 8, 1818.

Died, on Tuesday morning la at an advanced age, Mr. John J vis, an old inhabitant of this city

Another Revolutionary Here Gon. Died at his farm on Laurel H Somerset co. (Pa.) on Monday to 31st ult. Major Gen. Arthur S. CLAIR. His remains were intern on Wednesday. The last few year of this venerable patriot we spent in journeying to and from t seat of government, in endeavou ing to claim from the congress the United States, what was just due him. Often have we have se this war worn veteran, whose was ed frame, and palsied limbs, wor have elicited compassion from ass ic, endeavouring to convince the House of the justice of his claim while the tear of wounded hono fell fast on his aged breast. Us less entreaty—his claim was barn by the statute of limitation, and h grey hairs suffered to sink in pen ry to the grave. It would be act of retributive justice, if the who doomed him to pass the re-nant of his days in a wretched h vel, serrounded with the horrors indigence, should die as he has do: indigence, snou...

—in abject poverty.

Fed. Repub.

Norfolk. Aug. 29. FROM GIBRALTAR.

Our correspondent at Gibralta has favoured us with papers of the place to 17th June-Among the at rivals at Gibraltar from the 20tht the 27th June, only two American are reported, viz. the ship Pekin Comerford, 31 days from Boston, 8 brig Adriatic, Sanger, 22 days from Leghorn, bound to Boston.

Our correspondent, in a lette dated June 28th, observes, "Wear in alarm here about the plague which has got to Tangier. Great exertions are making by the Govern or of this place, and in the adjacent parts of Spain, to prevent its cross ing the Streights, and it is hoped their plans will be successful; should they not, we shall have to run this

From the New-York Evening Post AFFRAY AT MOBILE.

We several days since published some particulars of an affray which took place a short-time ago between a detachment of U. States troops, commanded by a Lieutenant Ber and the citizens of Mobile. The account, however, was so incomplete and imperfect, whether designedly or not we cannot say, that we were left entirely ignorant as to the origin of the quarrel. The New Orleans Gazette of the Soth ult. received this morning, gives a history of the transaction, on the authority of a respectable gentleman at Mobile, which places the affair in quite a different light from what was to be inferred from the resolutions of the town meeting which we publish

It appears that the county ju had been erected upon the public nospital lot of the United States, which lot had been placed under the special charge of the military commander at that post. Several days previous to the disturbance, Liett Beail addressed a note to the chief justice of the quorum, stating that the jail must be removed. The judge replied, that he had no authority to order it to be taken off. Subs quently, another note was addressed by lieut. B. to the judge, state ing the necessity he should be under to remove the building, should the business be neglected by the proper authority. To this communication no reply was made. Lieut. B. thes called personally upon two of the judges, and made a representation trust, continuese to discharge the additional turned a deaf ear. He then notifi-

to them that the unpleasant duty nel devolve upon him -- requested hen to take the necessary measures orsecuring the prisoners confined ashe jail offered them a place of sibe jail—offered them a place of seasity in the fort, and assigned persons in the fort, and assigned between the proceed to the switch he should proceed to the stretion of his duty. According that the time appointed, lieut. B. I set with a detachment of troops, were with a detachment of the same and the secessary to return to the form plarm his men. The jail was den removed; and although seve-dimes assaulted by the mob, Lt. showed no disposition to overwe them by military force. Lieut. leall is said to be an officer of ex-

THE MIRNING CHRONICLE, ANEW DAILY PAPER, N BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

his with unfeigned reductance that the E is with unreigned reductance that the surfer begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which temposes with all possible expedition to solicit in Baltimore, to be denominated ME MORNING CHRONICLE.

ME MORNING CHRONICLE.
Was regard to the political character of ophilication, he scorns any concealment will be decidedly of the Federal cast: naticaralism, which was known and praches in the day of Washington—that tederam, for which Hamilton wrote & fought, when which Hamilton wrote & fought, when which Montromery left—the control of the control of which Montgomery lell—that federase, which, with a large and comprehen nate, which, merew, embraces all characters, so are as the remember of the prosperity and the granders desired their country, and which turns an he most transcendant disdain on the nic, enable, and aggrandize the characer of our dear and beloved country, and in apposition to that detestable, mushroom fedemaire private families-that federalism. materials in the spectacle of our country's greates; that delights to behold the star singled canner glittering over every ea; groumerce bounded by no other restric-eguthin those of the ocean—that lederain that cheers the honest husbands is jough, the merchant at his de teneenanic at his anvil. He is coold, adthe grave too near, for the subscribe to the man apostate now; to lend himself to the min apostate row; to lean infined to the only meanness of individual ambition; or imstake his own welfare for the welfare its country. These are the federal senments of the Editor, and such as he will coverned by until the hour of his dissolu looks for suppost on his countrymen at ge-if he fails in this appeal to their con-

> PAUL ALLEN, Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

nce, he is content to remain unnoticed

TERMS!

THE MORNING CHRONIQLE will be pub-The Mornino Chronicle will be published faily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage already offered, and from the failing prospects held out, it is expected be publication will be commenced the est doctober next. Although the Editor intends its hall be a newspaper, it is not his without his interest to disregard the maniferant mercantile departments; in these lessible assisted by persons well acquaint also the management of a commercial paper.

country, to be published twice a week fine-solars per annum, which will con-inalithe news-matter of the daily paper. Every attention will be given to forward apparer to subscribers at a distance with-

Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 39 North Frederick street, will be attended

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1813.

Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage a male Man as an Overseer for the engage are None need apply unless can come well recommended for housely, sobriety and industry

JONATHAN PINKNEY. Sept 17,

D. HARRINT (AN, DENTIST, Repectfully tenders his sentices to let dizens of Annapolis, and its vici-lity—He will remain in the city but a en days—Apply at Mrs Sherwood's.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to redirected from Anne Arundel couny court, will be exposed to public sale, Wednesday the 7th day of Octo-ber next, at Mr. James Hunter's Ta trn, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 clock, for Cash, All the right, title, berest and claim, of Jose, h Marriott. hereon the said Marriott now resides, alled "Duvall's Delight," containing hity acres of Land more or less. Also the right, title, interest and laim, of said Marriott, of and to one other inct or parcel of Land, called Duvall's Delight " containing one hundred acres light," containing one hundred acres of land, more or less; being seized & taken as the property of said Joseph Marriott, to satisfy a debt due Thomas

R. WELCH, of Ben. shff. A. A. County.

Anne-Art

This is to ce of September, burn brought b tices of the peac two brown ba act of trespas The marks of old, about 14 in the forehead other about 14 a small white some small sac old, trots and c came to the spring, and we en under my day of Sept. 1 ABNER

The owner monds, (Head perty, pay chi

SHE

Having b icited by n luced to of didate for t the ensuing Should I be support of pledge my duties of tl faction of t GEOR

Annapol Valuable

Vednerday nezt. offer at of Isidaye inost valuable. Estate of the leceased.

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Sept. 3.