

Federal Republican Ticket. 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 RENT COUNTY. Isaac Spencer, Henry Tilghman, William Knight, Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY. Jabez Caldwell, Thomas Frazier, Nicholas G. Hildsborough, William H. Tilghman.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY. George Semmes, William D. Digges, Samuel Clagett, James Somerville.

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

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Ignatius Davis, Joshua Howard, Robert M'Pherson.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Col. Richard Keene, Richard Hughlett, James Houston.

FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY. Cornelius Howard, John Elder.

FOR CECIL COUNTY. Matthew Pearce, John R. Evans, John Stump, Louisa Kirk.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY. George C. Washington, Ephraim Gattner, Ezekiah Linticum, Benjamin S. Forrest.

FOR ALLEGANY COUNTY. Joseph Tomlinson, William Snaw, Samuel Thomas, James Tidball.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Federalists of Maryland.

"Federalism expects every man to do his duty."

"Maryland is Federal"—her regeneration was effected in the year 1812, the memorable era of the declaration of War, and of the sanguinary atrocities of the ferocious mob of Baltimore.

Since that period to the present, a great part of which was distinguished for unusual difficulties and dangers, as well as for unusual violence and rancour of party spirit, the political character of Maryland has remained unchanged.

The federalism of Maryland has been triumphant in war and in peace. In the course of the last six years its principles and its policy have been amply developed, and the people have manifested their confidence in the integrity of the one and the wisdom of the other, by a strict and undeviating adherence to its cause.

The federalism of Maryland is of the purest stamp—it has not only defeated the arts and intrigues of its opponents within the state, but it has successfully encountered and withstood the power and the influence of the general government; to which, owing to its immediate vicinity, it has been peculiarly exposed.

Maryland, as it has been truly and eloquently expressed in "The Ararat of the Southern States, where the Ark of Federalism has finally rested, after the deluge of Democracy." To preserve then unimpaired, the high character of Maryland Federalism, it is expected that at the ensuing election all its disciples will faithfully perform their duty.

Let no local feuds, no personal jealousies, no lukewarm indifference, relax your zeal in support of that cause for which you have so honourably and so successfully contended for the last six years. "Fas est ab hoste doceri"—it is lawful to learn wisdom even from an enemy.

The example then which our political opponents have manifested, should inspire us with a correspondent energy and activity—their industry is unwearied, their zeal is indefatiga-

ble—no schism pervades their ranks, no lukewarmness affects their cause. Undaunted by repeated defeats, they are preparing once more to contend earnestly for the victory at the ensuing election. Their hopes of success are founded, not upon the belief that democracy has gained any accession of strength, but upon the consequences which they anticipate will result from a fancied want of union and activity on the part of the federalists. Let not then the hopes of democracy be gratified—it is in your power to disappoint them, and Federalism expects every man to do his duty. L.

For the Maryland Gazette.

After dispassionately reading the numerous plain and excellent relations of the charges made by the democrats against the federalists on account of the "inefficiency of the state's funds," every man of candour will admit, that no blame can be attached to the federalists, that the charges have recoiled upon their unprincipled stupid authors, and that these men, in the present as well as in ten thousand other instances, have plunged into the most extravagant falsehood and inconsistency.

It is a fact well known, as it has often been stated publicly, that the old democratic senate voted for and sanctioned every expenditure of the public money which took place. Then, if the federalists are blameable for voting for appropriations which the wants and emergencies of the state, and the general government made necessary, are not the democratic senators equally so? Every honest man will say yes. Have these senators been censured? No—the whole odium and blame, which some of our democrats raised, have been cast upon the federalists, and the most fulsome praise bestowed upon the senators. Nay, more, some of these very senators have been selected as the most trustworthy men of their party, and nominated as "fit and proper persons to represent the people in the next legislature;" and their names are now to be seen blazoned in capitals in most of the democratic prints in the state.

Among this number we find Mr. Hawkins, of Frederick county, Mr. Holbrook, of Caroline, and Mr. Solomon Frazier, of Dorchester, all formerly members of the very democratic senate, which boldly voted for the expenditures, concerning which the federalists have been so unjustly bespattered with the filth of certain democrats. If our democrats think these gentlemen erred in their votes, why, instead of again bringing them forward to serve in a legislative capacity, did they not drive them from their confidence and their ranks, as unworthy servants? Does nominating them shew that the democrats, who continually puff and praise them, were actuated by any regard for the public welfare when they began their clamour against the federalists? Does it not on the contrary shew, that men of their own party may do any thing without incurring their displeasure, and that the uproar which they have so vainly endeavoured to excite and make general against the federalists, was not attempted so much with an eye to the public good and because real cause of complaint existed, as it was with the view to deceive and entice the people into the notion of putting them into office?

After the profusion of contumely and reproach which our democrats uttered while reprobating the voting for appropriations of the public treasure, how any of them can reconcile it to their tender consciences, their nice principles, their rigid consistency, and the love they bear the interests of the people, to vote for Messrs. Hawkins, Holbrook, and Frazier, it is impossible to say; but it is just as easy to vote for them, as it was to nominate them as "trustworthy" men; and as they have done this, it follows as a matter of course, they will do that, notwithstanding these worthy gentlemen were members of the very senate which voted for expending the public money.

OBSERVER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

By secretly circulating hand-bills, containing the most barefaced falsehoods against the federalists, the democrats afford better evidence of their hopeless state and the unfair and wicked means to which they will resort to delude the people and obtain a desired object, than by any other thing they could possibly do.

But poor souls, defeated in every attempt which they made openly to misrepresent the conduct of their adversaries, it is no wonder their despair should make them have recourse to their old plan of spreading their false accusations privately. But this plan cannot succeed; the people are awake, and well know it is pursued solely to gull them, and think, (and very correctly too) that the democrats, hardened as they are, are themselves ashamed to make the charges they slyly advance in this way, in the public newspapers, lest their want of truth should be exposed, and their authors placed in a condition, if possible, less enviable than the one they are now in. But where do the most of these fine hand-bills come from? From no other place than the proud overbearing city of Baltimore, which would, had she the power, deprive the people of Calvert, Caroline & Talbot, and all the other small counties, of their influence in the state, by taking their delegates to the assembly from them. Mr. Kell, one of her members, even at the last session of the legislature, made a motion to withdraw the delegates allowed the city of Annapolis from her, and give Baltimore two in addition to those she now has, and he would, in all probability, have succeeded, had not the federalists voted against it.

The Baltimoreans know that so long as this state is federal their wishes to destroy the rights of the people of the small counties will be disappointed; and it is for this reason they exert themselves, by writing and distributing lying hand-bills about the federalists, to bring about the election of a majority of democrats; whom, they are quite certain would, as they have heretofore done, vote with their members in the legislature on all occasions, and willingly agree that Baltimore should govern the whole state, no matter how fatal the consequences might be. A COUNTRYMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Don't you think it was rather imprudent to publish in your last paper, that since the year 1812, the federalists have given pensions to one hundred and forty-four of our old revolutionary soldiers? Don't you think the democrats will be more violent against the federalists for thus expending the public money than ever? The old soldiers do not appear to be favourites of theirs, or they would before this time, having had the command of the national treasury so long, have made ample provision for this worthy and venerable class of men, whose youth and health were spent in establishing our independence, and who in the winter of life, if it was not for the aid extended to them by a federal legislature, would have been left to live in want, and sink into the grave unpitied. The relieving so many brave old soldiers, according to my notions, is highly honourable to the feelings and character of federalists, and I hope, as long as federalists rule in this state, that the old soldier's claim upon his country will never be forgotten or rejected, no matter how loud the democrats may cry out against the federalists for allowing it.

A FEDERALIST.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor, As there is no distinction between the principles of the federalists of Pennsylvania, and those avowed and practised by the federalists of Maryland, the following paragraphs in commendation of the former, must be equally applicable to the latter, and as they are from a late number of Duane's Aurora, a democratic paper, which has not always represented federalists as "friends of the constitution," or spoken of them in terms calculated to reflect honour upon them, and give the lie to the many slanders spread against them by the insidious democratic scribblers and half-witted politicians among us, by copying them into your paper you will oblige

A READER.

PARAGRAPHS.

"Whoever will turn to the principles proclaimed by the federalists of Philadelphia county last year, and the preceding year, will find in them principles which no man, however ardent he may be in devotion to popular and representative government can refuse; he must then find his own principles as distinctly and unreservedly asserted, as they could be declared by any man.

"In the present year we see the same sound principles and sound sense

actuating the people of the North-arn Liberties; and if principles be the test of patriotism or public virtue, we cannot see any difference between those citizens and any other friends of the constitution."

The following communication it will be seen is from a democratic source.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green, Who shall represent the city of Annapolis this year? is a question oftener repeated during five or six weeks past than any other query of the present day. Yet there is a perfect calm among the knowing ones. They affect the stillness of death. Not a man offers his services. Not a man dare be proposed. What can all this mean? It would seem, from this apparent unconcern, that it is an object of little or no moment to the citizens, who may happen to be produced at the Saturday night-meeting next preceding the election, at some tavern or other.

This apparent apathy, upon many accounts, is very reprehensible. In the first place, there are many good and valuable citizens who are too modest or backward to offer themselves as candidates, but who might be induced to serve, if solicited in time by the citizens. Secondly, When candidates are proposed for the choice of their fellow citizens, the sooner they are brought to view the better; so that their merits may be compared at leisure, and their pretensions duly and calmly examined; this we have until too late neglected, as if, what is every body's business, is nobody's. Thirdly, It forces the citizens upon a very improper and dangerous alternative; either we must support those, at all risks, who shall be proposed, at a night meeting, by the loudest notes, or else meet the resentment and denunciation of those who forced their candidates so loudly and untimely upon our consideration. Why, therefore, should those matters be so mismanaged?

It has been repeatedly said that our worthy citizen, Doctor Claude, cannot, with any regard to his interests, serve any longer. It is also said that John Stephens, Esq. will not serve. This proves the remarks above to be more than well grounded. Therefore the citizens should, even now, at this late hour, look about them this week for two gentlemen who are competent to perform the duty of representatives.

Who then shall serve us, and can devote the whole of their time to the duty imposed, and to whom would \$4 dollars per day be of the most essential service? In this question there is a twofold consideration; both so plainly obvious to every understanding as to require no further support from enforcing them by reasoning; because he who cannot devote the whole of his time, and his univided attention to the business of the house, would certainly injure himself and his constituents. Then are there no sound minded mechanic, or poor man in town competent to the task, and to whom \$4 would be of real service, and a full remuneration for the whole of his time? Such there certainly must be. If so, then the business would become a reciprocal favour. It is now high time that the city should be represented by some other orders. If we have favours to bestow, why may we not grant them in consonance with the dictates of the constitution; which inculcates an interchange of duties and favours? Our citizens are composed of Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, Soldiers, Merchants, and private citizens. The two first grades have served us, until it has become injurious to their own private affairs. Hence then reciprocity is at an end. We have had no mechanic since the death of one of our best representatives, Mr. A. Quinn. An old soldier we have not yet had. We have had no merchant since Mr. J. Sands served us. Some of the best and the most useful of the Baltimore representation have been mechanics. Such I am sure we can find in our little city who cannot earn 4 dollars per day at their business; upon such then we might confer a favour, in this point of view. And if it be taken for granted that honour comes in as a component item in the reward we have to bestow, let that also be conferred. In the list of citizens, I forgot that we have many respectable farmers; but upon further thought they are taken in virtually above; because the farmers are either soldiers, merchants, lawyers, parsons, &c. Now as the field politics has taken wing and

left us to our proper selves, as soon as the great Sea Serpent the Leviathan of the deep made appearance on the coast of England; I hope therefore, that one will dare to imagine that any the influence of that foul fiend dictated the cursory remarks or hints which is herein brought before the eye of the citizens, "solely for the good of the whole," by many CITIZENS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

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

From past experience I am well aware the volleys of abuse that await me, if I venture with reluctance, I assure you, to present this district in the Congress of the United States. I have earnestly solicited those, whose personal influence far exceeds what I possess, to come forward, offering the aid I could render them, in securing honourable success; but after waiting until the present hour, in hopes of a resident of Anne Arundel, to come forward as a candidate, so as to afford choice to the voters, to wit: any longer, they come forward myself, would be regarded as a charge, at least of wishing to be elected by stratagem, a gratification as desirable as it would be disgraceful. I am content I feel much interested for the honor of this section of the district which I inhabit, and I am very confident, from the knowledge I have of Prince George's, that a wish to share, equally with their neighboring citizens of Anne Arundel, the congressional honours, which have been exclusively to herself, (with the exception of one instance when it would seem another section would claim).

But this alone would not, I believe, have been sufficient to have induced me, without any other, so far to neglect my pecuniary interest, as must necessarily follow an attempt of this sort, did I not in conscience believe, that a right for me to be elected in this district, is an encroachment upon the rights of my fellow citizens, and that I was not to represent him, and I voting for a choice when made. Of late years, when party spirit ran high, it is thought necessary on both sides to be united in certain measures, such as each (it is to be hoped) during that period, is amenable for the friendly feelings then produced, and so most difficult with some, to make off, respect was paid to the opinions and so to meet in their several ways, and then, themselves to select a 5 or 7 of their most worthy citizens, to meet in general committee, where on an exchange of sentiments they united in recommending proper characters to the notice and confidence of their fellow citizens. But when every real cause of party spirit has vanished to ever, I trust, from our happy land, and the very best of us, the foul fiend built his detestable edifice, been tumbled into ruin; when the magistrate of the union, elected then those who formed one party, it stood, not to be conducting our national affairs to the entire satisfaction of those who opposed so much so as to have produced a unity of good men in opposition to certain ones; where, I would say, is the necessity, or good policy, that can justify such conduct as has been adapted in this district? A few individuals, say thirty, forty, or as far back as last spring, esteem themselves, and undertake to decide the freemen of this district should have represented them without consulting in any manner their sentiments on the subject. 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 answer, that I trust your vote, at the next election, will prove it to be so, however contrary it may be to their intention or expectation. But, my fellow citizens, where would there have been a choice had not I been influenced to offer an opposition? Where would there another individual to be found, worthy of the weight and influence of those thirty or forty persons, as I have already stated, who are now in the city, and can be prevailed on? For every man who has any mind will not, to cease, or will be convinced, that those 30 or 40 gentlemen, however respectable or friendly they may be as individuals, will not, after such stretch of power, consent to give up their id, or even suffer, with impunity, the rectness of their conduct or judgment to be questioned, but will bring all their weight and influence to operate against the individual who dares oppose them. But most of you, my fellow citizens, know, that I attempted, (hopeless as it may appear, to view those very gentlemen, (unless they literally see without seeing, and hardly out understanding) that they are likely to establish a precedent the most just, calculated to deprive them of their vote, for where is the advantage to you, my friends, as voters, to give the finishing touch, or verbal form, to a nomination, not daring to feel but those they selected by a board of elected dictators. For who can expect the latter will dare oppose such legitimate characters, if you, the people, are found in the present occasion to be such willing instruments in establishing principles which will thereafter become law, to the total destruction, not only of your own rights, but their's also, who are now urging their nomination. Can these 30 or 40 gentlemen select your board of dictators? Surely not; then they should be succeeded by weak and designing men, who perhaps will care more for a poor man than for a dog, who will then be your situation, and that of your children? Inevitable ruin you will be advanced—cap in hand, and obtain the consent and support, before you will offer your services to the public. And if you my friends, look forward with the least degree of patience to such a servile period, which 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 voting for others. To enable you to do this, I have, as before stated, earned out this, I here, as before, and not until I have departed of success in getting one. This has induced me to venture in

York R... OYS... Josep... Respectfully... Annapolis, and... opened a... Oyst... Nearly oppos... Store, in Chur... tends carrying... with clean C... Priv... He has accom... keeping, a sup... Philaa... In bottles, an... other necessar... tification. H... and industry... lic favour... Annapolis.

MORNIN... A NEW... TO BE ESTAB... OF

It is with un... subscriber bes... of the Public t... he proposes w... establish in B... THE MORN... With regard... this publication... it will be de... That federalism... tised in the d... rialism, for wh... and for which... rialism, which... sive view, emb... they augment t... deur of their c... tive of the mo... tere; despicab... for office, th... raise, countle... ter of our dea... opposition to th... rialism, which... grandize priv... that exult in t... greatness, th... spangled ban... our commere... tions than tho... ism, that chee... his plough, th... the mechanic... and the grave... turn an apostat... scury means... to mistake his... of his country... be governed by... tion. He seek... he looks for... large—it he is... and forgotten.

Late F.R. and

THE MORN... lished daily, a... the patronage... flattering pro... the publication... of October ne... tends it shall... wish nor his r... ine and me... he will be assi... ed with the p... paper.

It is intend... Ch onicle offic... ber of subscri... the Country, a... at four dollars... take all the ne... Every atten... the paper to s... out delay.

By Letters... 50 North Fre... to... Baltimore.

By virtue... me directed by... court, with... on Wednesday... ber next, at... vern, in the... o'clock, for... o'clock, and... of and to a... whereon the... called "Duc... thirty acres... all the right... of said mar... tract or par... Delight," co... of Land, mer... taken as th... Marriott, of... Snowden.

Sept. 17.

Respectf... the citizens... y—He v... few days—... Sept. 17.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Examiner" and "Fair Play" to be attended to in due time.

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received the assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine French and English Black and blue cloths,

Black and blue, Cassimeres, and other colours,

Double milled Drab, Black do,

Black Cassimeres, Grey mixed do,

Light do,

Coloured Corda,

Coloured and coloured Marselles,

And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be sent to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

Annapolis, Sept. 21.

Elegant Boots & Shoes.

GEORGE MEDRIFF,

Takes this opportunity of informing his Friends both of this city and county that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business in the house lately occupied by Dr. Shaaff as a medical shop, where all persons disposed to encourage him are requested to call or direct their orders. He has employed several first rate workmen whose work he will venture to say will be faithfully and elegantly executed, and he pledges himself to make up of materials of the first quality.

Annapolis, Sept. 21.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 22d Sept. 1818.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first of October next, or at the fifth of October next, to stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

Order of the Board.

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

Sept. 21.

The Editors of the Maryland Gazette and the American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

CAUTION.

The subscriber forewarns all persons taking with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on his Farms in Anne Arundel county. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.

WALTER CLAGETT

Sept 24.