-Mr. Speaker, Matri-I. Dorsey, C. Stewart, ent, Dalrymple, Snuwbeng mas, Wm. Hayward, Be ate, Macky, Moffitt, Pite. e, Stephen, Quinton, Wor-Hawkins, Norris, Steel, Willis, Kell, Brecken tler, Kennedy, Schnebly

nined in the negative.

he Maryland Gazette. NEXT ELECTION.

CITIZENS, y last address to you I at your next election apyou under circumstances favourable to dispussionration: that federalists & now unite in their supe general government; and ordial good will and mutunce, which are at all times ble among those, who are desirous to promote the est of their country, are acceeding to distrust and nd would soon entirely heal ds inflicted by past dissenfor the unceasing efforts selfish agitators, who know to attain power except in of that confusion, which an examination into their Federalists and Demovunite in support of the government .- Federalists, heir princ ples have been -Democrats, I should hope, hev are at length persuadsoundness of those prinnd that an administration accessfully conducted upon , if it looks with a single e welfare, the honour, and

a great and enlightened n, late a Schator of the Uites from this State, who, as 1801, when first the f democracy obscured the ay of Washington's policy, d, "Though the measures nciples of Federalists may, me, be decried and misund, they must ultimately be d and pursued, with perhaps mall variations, by whoever sters the government of a nation. Their opposents, triumph of a momentary s, have proclaimed, that "the

iness of this great country.

ly prophetic have been the

Federalism has set forever." is is a mistake. It may set. e the glorious and beneficent which it is so aptly comparwill set to rise again. The of democracy may obscure it ioment, but they cannot tars lustre, much less extinguish nt. It may set; but the bed nation. after tossing for a in the disturbed and fleeteams of fancied good, will to mourn its absence and r its return. It will return;

tion shall hail its approach, joice in the brightness of its while its genial ray shall rth in abundance, and ripen est form of government the est. Names man schappes.

ed, or the government must pieces." t were the great and leading es and principles of Washand the Federalists? Their was to strengthen and pro-

e Union-and their policy preserve peace by being preor war-to fortify all theiruland important points of the y-and to give prosperity to ture by fostering commerce. fending it by a navy,

en democrats drove federalists ower in 1801, what were the es that were then adopted? fence of the country was ne-, the fortifications were sus-, the navy was laid aside for bats-Commerce was first d by nonimportation and nonourse acts, and then smotherembargo. "The benighted n, after tossing for a while, in isturbed and fleeting dreams ncied good, and when the goment was about to fall in piecwas at length roused by the er of war to reflect upon the rous consequences of a deser-Federal principles and Fedeout of sight. The little nounce the constitution of the Federal Navy co- land the best in the Union

encouraged peace of restricted means are the property ing that peace of the property of the peace of the peac plans are substantial The glorious sun of fe

was predicted, thus religionation," (not a party beforeally the nation) thall it and rejoice in the brighter "course; while its grain is forth in abundance, and refruits of virtue, liberty and

Such was the prophecy of our wisest men, and such har its fulfilment. Federaliguite but consistent and true to principles, when they gresupport to the administration general government—and the rity of democrats, who also of the administration, discount magnanimity in thus renther old principles and and since experience has demoura their unsoundness. There will tion of them, 'tis true, that at satisfied, who wish to revived ploded doctrines of their ping 1798. With these, Federalist have no union, without a vicho of their own principles; but the great body of democrate have now adopted their prince they invite and solicita union. this union, so much to be drived all good men and true friend Maryland, might be effected? for "the unceasing efforts," al fore remarked, "of a few selfing tators, who know not how to a power, except in the midst of the confusion, which they endervan excite, to prevent an examina into their merits."

Let me then, my Fellow Gin and brother Farmers, call your tention to the course they have dopted, and are now pursuing of you may the better be able to per whether such men ought to really our votes at the ensuing election.

These men, who call themen democrats, in order to mislead aim at the destruction of our Constitution. This constitutes the oldest except two in the last States. It is the result of the bours of the wisest and best that Maryland possessed, at it od that was prolific of great, and good men. It sheltered in given complete protection is given complete protection is liberty, and property, during a period of peace; it has tainst triumphant through the penist second war, and now secured. second war, and now securd ness. Names may change; power to oppress, is strong use in the denominations of a may be altered or forgotten; completely secured. The independence acted, must be adopted, plans must be substantially gives a full expression of the government must be substantially gives a full expression of the feelings wishes interest and the substantial of the substant feelings, wishes, interestands of every part of the state, in ther branch, more select in in racter, smaller in number, ch indifferently from all quirten state, and holding their simile a longer period, and by a more ble tenure, acts independently the general good, uninfluenced its formation, more free fron other Senate in the United Se and in every point of view in culated better than any other known in this country, to it the end of a second branch is the end of a second branch using slature, to wit, a check of the irregular movements and in agitations, to which all uses popular bodies are liable particular part of our tond on has received the unput approbation of the most empty, and the illustrious Hamilton. The illustrious Hamilton. is in allits parts, and keeps affastly in view the great obtain all free government, the prise and security of life, libery nan more capable of making rappointmenta than twenty," conduct in this matter, then,

o number of members they ed patting in the Senate.

d and ask, Do you my fellow humblest capa
d, and ask. Do you my fellow orthly character in the perfect any swife out the whole session;

ess, feel or perceive any swife out the whole session;

ess, feel or perceive any swife out the whole session;

ess, feel or perceive any swife out the whole session;

ess, feel or perceive any swife out the whole session;

ess, feel or perceive any swife out the state of the form of the countries into a ske you not in the full and at the of subjugation to her, had tereleft enjoyment of all the rights ministed here they swould not pro-Ale you not in the full and less enjoyment of all the rights ement do you suffer any object and water the partial and unprejudicate, and you'vell then one more and you'vell then one mo

prepared to say autether your oud refraged pight to be with which raise their sacrirs to Liberty. my next endeavour to

to you some of the disas-consequences that wo re-if your negligence or ion give success to the efforts e disciples of innovation. AGRICOLA.

For the Md. Gazette. exaltation of Baltimore, and degradation of the counties, to have been the main obwhich our democrats in the le. pre have for several years past ed their time and talents to Nothing which the love of or the pride, or avarice of tizens might prompt them to as ever met with democratic al. Exclusive of the enormous ue which she has been for years itted to enjoy, and which by rights should have been red for the benefit of the whole from time to time large sums been voted her from the treaand innumerable lotteries ted for her improvement. In-like the pet cuild of a doting at, they have for oured and in-ed her in all thanks. Yet, this enough; they must make Balcomplete mistress of the h, resources and political desof the people of Maryland. eading measures brought forin the last house of delegates, is Baltimore party, were such ere calculated, if they had met success, to have placed her in oty situation, and fully to destroyed that who esome baof power, which the wise ers of the constitution thought sary for the preservation of rights of the counties, when determined that the G vernor d be chosen by the General

mbly, and the Senate by elec-This requires little or no extion, so obvious is it to the est understanding. If we supfor an instant, that the Gopris elected by general tich annot fail to perceive, that sales with her population of sixty and, could nominate and elect she pleased, and so doubt she never fail to ake him from gher own citizens. From this , whose where wealth might lay nher lime, and whose own in would be improved by prothe counties have to expect? surely would not be simple ento look for him to act conto his own interests, or to forpat "self love is one of the first nature." With such a Goclothed with such extravapowers, as the bill reported and ated gave him, after a while, e important offices under the government would be filled by moreas, and the door to office er closed against countymen, itter how great their worth, cations for public services. bill, as resported, did not even le that he should be chosen ately from the Eastern and ately from the Eastern and ern shores, set it gave him power of nominating and aping officers. The federalists house, aware of the danger-indency of this latter feature, sed to remedy the vil, in some exhausto make it necessary that the ent of the senate," as the count to be abolished, stould be the appointment of t led the powers of the Gover t in the house at the time, Bagainst it. They could not sted thus because they thought

Calvert county. .

babiy have excited that well found. ed suspicion of their mefarious intentions, which happily for the foture welfare and independence of the counties, seems to have found its way into the bosoms of that portion of the agriculturalists who are 'acquainted with their proceedings. But no, securing her the power of electing the governor, and it may be said, of having no other citizens appointed to office but her own, would not satisfy them; the mode of electing the Senate must be changed; until then, their views would not be gratified, for her influence would not be complete. To effect this, so main advantages. they brought in a bill to increase the number of Senators to twenty, and to have one chosen from each county, and one from the city of Baltimore. The first consequence of this bill, if it had been enacted into a law, would have been the ut ter prostration of the county pow er; for no doubt the very men who voted for it, would, before the train of evils which it was calculated to produce became generally felt, have stepped forward as candidates for seats in the Senate, and have been chosen to them. It is but reasonable to draw the conclusion that they would be elected to the senate, so long as they can be elected to the house of delegates. What better friends could Baltimore wish in that body? They are now for giving her all power-her own cit zens could not give her more. With such a senate, and a governor of her own direct choosing, she would indeed be absolute mistress of the whole state. How capable she is of acting as such, with her mixed population of foreigners, who do not know or care any thing about the county interests, the country people who

left to judge. It is notorious that it was through the foul combinations of the latter descriptions of men, who have imposed upon us wherever they could, and every way they could, that the notes of the country banks were depreciated; that the farmer who went to Baltimore to purchase with them, was compelled to make an enormous discount before he could pass them, though he knew, what has been lately pro ed, that the country banks were assate as the Baltimore banks, whose notes were kept up by the same combinations, to their nominal value. This fraudulent procedure could not have taken from the country people holding constant intercourse with Baltimore, less in the aggregate, than two or three hundred thousand dollars. Admitting that the whole of the citizens of Baltimore were native born citizens, would it be right to give them, since they live by spe culation, usury and commerce, and since there is a large portion o them who avenge by mobs every measure which displeases them, power to sarests require, the agricultural interests of the state? It certainly would not. "Commercial cities have no business with political power over the rest of the community-It is enough with them that the state in which they exist, should cherish and take care of them, by affording every necessary aid for the objects of their business, and for the establishment of a correct system of internal police. Commercial cities should rather be made to depe d on the landed, labouring interest of the state, than to control it. They should be the children of the state,

have suffered by the conduct of her

bankers, speculators, merchants and

brokers, being most capable, are

not its MASTERS and DIREC It would be well for every countyman to consider these things well before he goes to the polls in October next; and after doing so, if he feels disposed to place the farming interests of this state under the dominion of Baltimore, to give his vote to democrats. If, on the contrary he should be opposed to destroying the independence of the counties, let him vote for federalists, who, to their honour be it said have registed with their talents, eloquence and votes, every attempt made to trespiss upon the rights of the counties.

A PLANTER.

measure was recommended some weeks ago by one writer in your. paper, and by another in the Maryland Republican, and has been talked of I balleve for ten or fifteen years. The arguments given in faour of it, particularly by the two writers above alluded to, most abundantly shew the necessity of it. and when one reflects that there was formerly an alley or street that run along there, and that too paved, it seems there can be no reasonable hesitation about it. I write this that the subject may not drop, and to induce the corporation to pay some attention to it. It is the wish of such a number of the citizens, and would be attended with

One of the People. August 31, 1819.

The Aditor of the Maryland Republicanthas imputed to us a misre-presentation of one of the para graphs in the article from the National Intelligencer, which we noticed last week. To convince the public that our construction of the paragraph referred to, if erroneous, was not designedly so, we now in-sert it, in order that those who consider its meaning worth inquiring nto, may have an opportunity of sa

tistying themselves respecting it. "Some time in the year 1816, parcel of goods, notoriously smug gled from a vessel piratically captured from the British, were seized by the coelector of Annapolis, and together with the vessel seized at the same time, were libelled in the District Court of the United States, where the case is still pending. Those goods, as well as the vessel and cargo, were also libelled and claimed by the British consul, in behalf of certain British subjects, as having been piratically taken from them, and of course not liable to forfeiture for abreach of our reto forfeiture for a breach of our revenue laws. The claim of the United States, as to the vessel and goods on board when she was seized, has been abandoned, and by

the order of the tourt, they were delivered to the British consul." Being indifferent what the article contained, except so far as it undertook to controvert our statement, we read the other parts hastily, and laid the paper aside under the impression that it represented the United States to have abandoned their claim to the whole vessel and cargo. The phraseology is certainly far from explicit, and we are inclined to think, that the impression we Being indifferent what the article ed to think, that the impression we received from it is the same which it is calculated to make on the mind of any man, unless his previous associations had made him familiar with the whole smuggling transaction. Indeed, the idea of our having intentionally misrepresented the meaning of the paragraph is too absurd to be entertained for a moment-It would have teen done without any assignable metive. According to the view which we took of the matter in controversy, the

whims might dictate, or their inte- and was only casually noticed. We think proper on this pocasion to state distinctly, once for all, that no threat to disclose the names of persons concerned in any sneuggling transaction, can affect either us or the federal party in the slightest degree; nor shall any such empty menace deter us from speaking of this or any other affair which we may deem it proper to notice, in such terms as truth may warrant and the welfare of our country mand. If therefore, the Edital of the Maryland R-publican is acquain-ted, as he seems to exult in being. ted, as he seems to exult in being, with any nefarious smuggling transaction, let him divulge it, and on proving his charges, he will not find us endeavouring to shield the persons concerned from public execution. On the other hand he may be assured, that if the leaders of democracy think proper to connect themselves with the Collector and his associates that from the course

his associates (as from the course pursued one would be inclined to think was their design,) no entifice that can be resorted to, no introduction of extraneous circumstanc. es, shall divert the minds of the people from the real point in dispute. They shall know, that the

question to be decided is, not wheconcerned in smuggling, but whe-ther the civil authority shall be laid rostrate at the feet of military des-

New Yark, Aug. 24 Testerday afternood arrived at late of Prince George's county de-this port, the superior fast sailing ceased sit the personal property of ship Ann Maria, Capt. Isaac Watte, in 40 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received London hold and kindser forniture. So

of his sons and succeeded in making one of his wives a prisoner.

Intelligence from Petersburg, of the 12th June confirm the accounts relative to the formation of three camps in Finland; and adds that the works of Riga are to be increased.

News from Copenhagen of the 23d June, announced that the general prevailing stagnation of trade is now felt there.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that the latest intelligence from Egypt announced the total demolition of the capital of the Wechabites, (Darrieh). The chief, Abdallah, was beheaded.

The court of Paris has decided, that a child born 9 months and 9 days after the death of its father,

lawfully succeeds him. A splendid comet was visible in the north of Europe the beginning

It is asserted that Gen. Devereaux has sailed from Liverpool with 5,000 men to aid the South-Americans.

Aimiral Cornwallis died in South ampton, England, on the 5th ult. The Persian Ambassador was

packing up his valuables to quit London, He is to pass through France, and the continent of Eu-The capital of the Wechabites

has been demolished, the Chief peheaded, and his relations allowed to settle in Cairo. The London Courier remarks, in

reply to the Morning Chronicle, that it would be a libel upon the heroic achievments of the British navy, to notice them with the enterprises of such a man as Lord Cochrane. The last quarterly report of the

King of England's health, states his bodily health to be firm, without any visible alteration. On the night of the 7th July, says

the Courier, the Cockney astronomers were all gazing at the Comet. Some of them saw it in the South, and some in the North.

On the 9th of July, William Connell and 19 other journeymen coachmakers were tried in the court of king's bench, for a conspiracy to raise their wages and to prevent their employers from having above a certain number of apprentices. They were all found guilty. Connell had returned from America but one week previous to his trial.

A Spanish frigate, called the Bronte, formerly a Russian frigate, after having boarded the British schooner Brunswick, on her way from Liverpool to Genoa, and asanchor caught in the gunwale, and while in that situation, she fired a gun in the wake of the fore rigging of the schooner, which killed Mr. Walker, a passenger, and wounded two others. The only excuse for such wanton conduct, was, that a Patriot brig had taken a Spanish frigate with half a million of dollars on board, and they suspected the schooner to be a cruiser of the same character.

From the 17th of April to the Sist of May, 1162 persons passed through Mayence, on their way to America. The greatest part were Swiss peasants.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

A By-Law to exempt from the operation of some of the By-Laws the persons therein mentioned.

Be it established and ordained by the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common-council of the city of Annapolis, That Lewis Duvall and John Miller, shall be, within their enclosures, exempted from the operation of the laws and ordinances of the corporation, except those which impose taxes on real and per-

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor. By the corporation, Ang. 31, 1819. Read the first and second time and will pass.

IOIIN BREWER, CIE.

Professor TATE FROM ENGLAND.

Tate FROM ENGLAND.

Testerday afternood arrived at law of Prince George's county, de-

papers, to the Etch. Liverpool to the 13th, and deeds and Bristol to the 11th July.

Accounts from Gibraltar state, that the Emperor of Morocco is a mense army, against a large tribe of Arabs, who lately defeated one

At the same time will be offered to the highest bidder for rent, from one to three years, the dwelling plantation of Tobias Tyler, deceased.

Violetter Tyler, Executrice

Sept. 2, 1819

## NOTICE.

This is to request all persons having claims against the estate of Tobias Tvler, late of Prince-George's, county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, and those indebted to said estate o make immediate payment to

Violetter Tyler, Ex'x. Sept. 2, 1819

200 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living on the north side of Severn River in Anne Arundel county on Saturday the 14th August, a MULATTO MAN named Cyrus, but more commonly celled Cyrus Hawkins, by trade a blacksmith; he is about 32 years old, with large whiskers, light gray eyes, rather a heavy dull look, his legs small and rather bandy, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on when he went away a blue round about and Osnaburg hirt and trousers, but may have other clothes, & I have no doubt has by some improper means obtained a pass One hundred dollars will be paid if taken up and secured in any gaol in Maryland so that I get him again, and two hundred dollars if taken out of the state and secured so that I get him again, and if brought home all reasonable

charges will be allowed. James Mackubin. Sept 2, 1819.

Notice is hereby given,

That an election will be held at the Ball Room in this City on Monday the 4th day of October next, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said city in the next General Assembly of Maryland. At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of electing, (agreeable to the charter of the city,) a mayor, recorder, five aldermen and seven common council-men.

John Brewer, Clk. Corp. Sept. 2.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,

August 31, 1819. On application by petition of Henry Childs, administrator of Issae Simmons, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Simmons, late of A. A County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, 1819. HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r.

Sept. 2

New Boot and Shoe Ma-\* nufactory.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoa Manufactory, next door to Mr G. I. Grammer's, and opposite to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons disposed to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his assiduity and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement; and pledges that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashions, on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner.
WILLIAM YOUNG.