MARYLANDOAZEUCI

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Federal Republican Tickets. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. FOR PREDERYCK COUNTY,

William Ross, Alexander Warfield, John H. Simmons, Robert G. M.Pherson.

TOR CALVERT COUNTY, Gustavus Weems, Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds. FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, George C. Washington, Bohraim Gaither, Ezekiah Linthicum, Benjamin S. Forrest.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Thomas Frazier. Nicholas Goldsborough, William H. Tilghman, John Goldsborough. FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Maj. Richard Hughlett, James Houston. Willis Charles.

FOR KENT COUNTY. William Knight, Isaac Spencer, John Eccleston, Frisby Brown.

For the Md. Gazeite. THE NEXT ELECTION.

FELLOW CITIZENS, Stability is an all important characteristic of every government. As no private individual without stability of character, so no government destitute of it, can be respectable or respected. The greatest evil complained of in the legislation of free states, is the multiplicity and frequent changes of the This mutability is condemned by all sound jurists, and a certain and known rule of duty and of right, even though less perfect, is preferred to an ever varying system, which leaves the citizen in doubt and uncertainty, though the changes that are made, may in the abstruct be good. No certainty can exist as to private rights or obligations, if with every returning session of the legislature, innovations upon established rules are made. If this is universally admitted to be a great evil, with respect to ordinary laws, affecting for the most part private transactions and single individuals, how much greater must the mischief be, when a spirit of innovation invades the very frame of the government itself, now destroying a pillar and now a partition, without regard to the dependence that the other parts of the fabric may have upon them, and then erecting new columns and adding new apartments without relation to the original plan of the edifice. The rights and hberties of the citizen and the powers and duties of the magistrate thus become uncertain and are liable to violation, as well from ignorance, as design. Whole nations, like individuals, are the creatures of habit. They become attached to what they have long been used to, and regard with reverence, what their fathers have held in veneration. This habitual respect forms the chief strength of all governments. Let us beware then in a free country, where public opinion gives force to law, vigour to the government, and security to every citizen, we violate this powerful principle and yield to the spirit of innovation.

The democrats, who were last winter the advocates of instability and change, in the general assembly, openly promulged their views in two bills which they introduced repealing the constitution so far as it relates to the executive depart ment and the senate. Their plan was instead of the present stable senate, to give you one composed of a fifth delegate from each of the counties. This project, whatever may be thought of the present mode of forming the senate, is too absurd to require a moment's consideration to reject it. The great object of having a senate at all, is to form, check upon the other house. To do this effectually you must constisute it in a different manner and give it as different principles of action as possible. By the plan pro-

dy, which is not constrained in its cular section of the country, but is at liberty to be governed by an eh-larged view of the interest of the whole state. There is little apprehemsion that the present mode of selecting a senate will be changed, until a better substitute; than the absurd one just now mentioned, is proposed. I shall not therefore waste your time upon this topic, but must beg your particular attention while I consider more minutely the executive bill.

The effect of the change proposed in that bill will be to lay the country prostrate at the feet of the city of Baltimore. The object of its authors and supporters is by the aid of the overwhelming wealth and influence of that place to elevate themselves to power at the expense of the independence of the counties, and at the sacrifice of the interest and safety of the country. So unfeeling and wilfully blind to consequences is ambitious self interest!

The governor and council are now appointed annually, by the representatives of the people, chosen as their agents, with an express view to that election as well as to their duty of legislation. And these representatives are responsible to the people for the faithful exercise of this power as well as others. And I think, I may with confidence appeal to your recollection, fellow-citizens, whether proper appointments have not in general been made.

The proposition now made by the innovators is to abolish the council altogether and to commit the executive power into the hands of a single man, who is to be elected by a general ticket throughout the state and to hold his office for three years.

The first objection to this plan, is there is no evil felt from the present mode of electing the governor, to justify any change. This of itself is a sufficient answer to the advocates of innovation. But there are strong arguments to satisfy every impartial person that, in the abstract, the present mode of electing the governor, is much better than the one proposed. The des re and the interest of the people must be. to have that man for governor, who is best qualified for auministering well the executive power. It is for the interest of the people then, that those should be authorised to select the governor, who are most able to judge of the necessary qualifications of a chief magistrate and who are in a situation which imposes upon them a strong sense of responsibility for the faithful discharge of the duty of making a selection. In whom are those requisites united so completely as in the members of the general assembly? They are generally better acquainted with the character and talents of political men, than any other set of men you can find in the state. Deriving their power either directly or indirectly from the people, they will feel their responsibility to them in the execution of their trust. The members of the general assembly then offer every title to the confidence of he neonle-intelligence and secu rity for their integrity.

On the other hand, it the governor is to be elected by a general ticket, what security have they that proper choice will be made? A Governor ought to be

1. A man of great firmness of character, that he may see that the law be executed, however dangerous or difficult it may be.

2. He should possess extensive knowledge, particularly of the constitution and laws of the state and the United States.

3. He should be endowed with great sagacity, that he may be able to penetrate into the character and talents of men, that he may make a judicious selection of the offi

cers of government. 4. He ought to have great experience, that he may know how to guard against the deception of men interested to mislead.

5. He ought, to possess great prudence, that he may so administer the respect and attachment of the people for it, instead of exciting their aversion.

6. He ought to be a statesman of profound and liberal views, that he may recommand such measures to the legislature as will be conducive not only to the present but the future welfare of the

as well af an ardent attachment to our free institutions, that we the same, as at the lest evaluation may be sove that his talents will shall still hitle a calculation of

fications necessary for a Gover

Will it then be pretended that the majority of voters in one extreme of the state are sufficiently acquainted with the political merit and private character of men in the opposite extreme, to enable them to give their votes understandingly? No one I presume will be barefaced or ignorant enough to assert this. A direction then must be given to the public opinion by somebody. A nomination must be made. Who will make the nomination? lanswer, without fear of contradiction, because it is the result of necessity itself. A self-created Caucus. This caucus will either be composed of persons, who will meet together from different parts of the state, for the sole purpose of making the nomination, without authority, perhaps cailed together by some ambitious intriguer for the promotion of his own views, or it will be composed of members of the general assembly, which shall next precede the time of election. In both cases this caurus will meet in secret concluve, and of course will be under the influence of no sense of responsibility to the public or regard for their character. This nomination will be virtually an election. In this plan I see no security for a proper selection of a chief magistrate. On the contrary the best possible field will be opened for intrigue or a display of the worst and most selfish passions.

But the greatest of all the possi ble evits, that can result from the proposed plan of electing the governor is, that it virtually gives the choice to the city of Baltimore.

In order to shew this in the most striking manner, it is necessary to bring into view, another project of the innovators, which though it has not yet been brought forward in the shape of a legislative bill, is openly avowed by a part of them and denied, I believe, by none. This project is to destroy the present equal representation of the counties and to give them a number of delegates proportioned to their population. To shew the effect of this it will be necessary to resort to calculation.

By the census of 1810, the white population of the state amounted to 269,044

ı	By the same census,	
1	it appears that Bal-	
ı	t more city contain-	
1	ed, 31,870	
Ī	Eastern precincts 3,788	
ı	Western do 6,225-	41,883
3	Frederick county,	28,766
ı	Baltimore,	22,559
	Hartord,	16,827
	Washington,	16.074
	Dorchester.	13,076
1	Anne-Arundel, 14,975	•
1	Deduct for Annapolis 2,387	12,588
	Worcester,	12,544
	Prince-George's,	11,400
	Cecil,	10,599
	Montgomery,	10,408
1	Queen Anne,	10,267
	Somerset,	10,220
	Talbot,	9,352
	Caroline,	7,933
3	Charles,	7,810
ŕ	Kent,	7,201
T	St. Mary's,	6,791
٠,	Allegany,	6,289
•	Calvert,	4,068
	12	0 747

263,044 Total, The city of Baltimore nearly doubled its population between 1800 and 1810. We shall be moderate then, if we calculate upon an increase of 50 per cent. between 1810 and 1820, especially when we re-flect that within the last two years the limits of the city have been so far'extended, as to embrace more than three times' as much space as it did in 1810. Add fifty per cent. then to the population of Baltimore

including the precincts in 1810, and you will have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 41,883 \\ 20,941 \end{array} \right\}$ 62,824 as

its population at present. We may safely conclude that the three large and flourishing counties of Baltimore, Frederick and Harford, which alone would gain by the proposed change, have also rapidly increased in white population, while the white population of the smaller the government as to increase counties, which would lose political weight, has, taken together, either been stationary or has actually diminished. It is certain, at least,

> *As there is no distinct gensui of Annapolis, within reach of the writer, the above number of white inhabitants are assigned to it from the proportion which its number of voters bears to it.

be exercid for their defence and litical influence in reas the right to These are only a part of the quality tore, take place, less unfavoir able to These are only a part of the quality that maller countles than the trails

would justify.

Add the increase of Baltimore to the white population of the grate in 1810. & the whole will be 289785. Divide that by the number of members in the house of delegates 80)289,985(and 3,625 will be the number of free whites, which will be entitled to one delegate. Divide the white population of each county by this number and the result will shew the number of delegates to which each will be entitled, as in the following table-

Appointment of Delega	tes on the bas
of populati	on.
Baltimore city	- 17
Frederick county	8.
Baltimore county	67
Harford	. व ि
Washington	4
Dorchester	4
Anne-Arundel	3
Worcester	3
Prince-George's	3 .
Cecil	3
Montgomery	. 3
Queen-Anne's	3
Somerset	3
Talbot	8
Caroline	2
Charles if	2
Kent	2
St. Mary's	2
Allegany	2
Calvert	1
City of Annapolis	1

In the above table I have given an additional delegate to each of the counties, having a remainder or fraction larger than one half of 3625, the number which entitles to one delegate.

I have drawn out the present address, fellow-citizens, to a greater length than I intended. I will therefore postpone to my next the consideration of the serious conse quences, that will overtake the country, if political power is to be thus accumulated in the city of Bal timore and distributed in the counties according to the above scale, merely remarking for the present. that that government alone is securely free, where the rights and interests of all the parts are equally well guarded against the encroachment of the others—that this is the only practicable sense. n which EQUALITY OF RIGHTS can be understoodand that this EQUALITY would be utterly destroyed in this state, if political power should be distributed ac-

For the Maryland Gazette.

And so, Mr. Printer, our troubles

are likely to increase. We are go-

ing to have a war, with Spain I

learn, and some of the old war liawks

cording to the ratio of population.
AGRICOLA.

begin to tell us, it would be a most glorious war. I understand there is a party in Congress already who are full of a war with Spain. They want to fight for the South Ameri-A fine thing indeed, that our money, if we have it, and lives in to the bargain, are to go, just to humour some restless spirits, who are always wanting to be at war. I suppose too, if we were to get a democratic assembly, we should have some more pledges of our lives and fortunes, and most sacred honour, in defence of this war. Now suppose we were to go and declare war against Spain, what would be the consequence? Why England would delight to join her. She has got no employment for her soldiers, and would like to send them to this country. If they were killed, she would be saved some of the enormous expense of supporting such a large army. Some of the other European nations too, might join

them for the same reason. It would. be sport for them. But what are we to gain by it? Why some of our people, who have ruined themselves by their speculations, would get commissions, and go to South America, and there sry to make fortunes, tile as even to the spowers the To give them this opportunity we in the national government must plunge into a war, and all its how is it possible that the expenses. All those who can't get ists can be in opposition to alliving by an honest employment, morratic party in the first will be for this wat, and they are yetnment. That party is

the people, name of donations of the Biate acodemices and other high tions, were withheld and list of revolutionary penils increased by the addition names. Mureover the care the federalists of Maryland the late war, has achieculate ceived the approbation of the care that the late war, has achieculate the approbation of the ceived the appropriate the ceived the cei ral government, as his here by the prompt manner in the recognised the justice of the of Maryland for het especially time the claim of Massahum rejected. The amount of the rejected. The amount of the or as it may properly be tend of the control of the con ing the war, for our own promit has been hecessary, at every sequent session of the legislation of the legislation was extraordinary proving the current expenses of the general ment—this has invariably less tong as the federalists had the jority in the house of delegate, alone, by the constitution, has revered to critical the constitution, has revered to critical the series of the constitution, has revered to critical the series of the constitution. power to originate money bilk the democrats had a majorly a house of delegates, and as then to Annapolis with their ne wide open, brawling about the ciency of state funds, the limit could have expected from their could have expected from their could have expected from their could have made to the could have the could

could have expected from their that they would have made son tempt to increase them. Bit are the facts? They not only a no efforts to increase the feets the state, but they systemic and perseveringly rejected the merous propositions made by federal members for that people of their attention to this subject pressed upon them by the sent but notwichstanding all the unade by the federalists is houses, to induce them to the into their consideration, the journed without having made provision whatever for the order expenses of the government of the state of the state of the state of the government of the state of the government of the state of the sta expenses of the government the present year. Instead of plying the deficiency of states, they diminished them, and in they diminished them, and the revenue in a far worse state they found it. They found was money enough in the unto pay their per diem; and the for nothing else. And white consequences? The state without a sufficient revenue, its ordinary expenses; and the United States should interim, pay the balance of the claim, there will not be made nough in the treasury at the session to pay even the per the members. Now with the cency, propriety or consistent these mea come forward and claim, there will not be

Which then is most worths fidence of the people? ; ----- "E For the Muryland Garden The democratic newspaper plain that the federalists pertin they are united in opposition administration of the gestil vernment, and yet they in retain the ascendancy in Mil They implore us to tell them this can be, and insist to the that the federal party is just will be for tillewat, and they are vernment. That party getting to be a strong party. Now divided, and its different I am against the war, and shall vote are as hostile to each other against the men who caused the last ever were to lederalistic war. A COUNTRYMAN: administration democrati

the people to vote for them, have proved that they either

possess the talents to intress

revenue of the state, or the want the inclination. The state shaws that they

both the ability and the inc

p and more, in luve with nes friendly to measures

The federal party cannot their opposition; but in this administration democratic parand are acting as much with as nst democrats. The federalists, party, and as entirely distinct the democratic party, no lonexist in the United States. The t'contest now is among the derats themselves. It is proposo turn out Mr. Monroe, not by ting a federalist, and an antiinistration democrat, and in such ntest the federalists must be at rty to act as to each of them meth meek and proper. Some of m will prefer Monroe-others opponent, and some will prefer emain neutral.

Why then, if these parties no ger divide the union, do any such

nions exist in Maryland? because, 1st. They are kept up a few democrats for their own vate ends. 2d. The leading men the democratic party in Mary. d are anxious to give to the City Baltimore an under influence in councile, and it is the belief of federalists, and it is hoped of a mber of the democrate, both adsistration and anti-administration that this is a wicked and ruinpolicy, and that the salvation of state, and the independence of counties, demands of them to e to it a decided opposition. It a truth not to be denied, that the at contest now in Maryland is ween the city of Baltimore and counties; and the journals of the embly furnish the most decided of, that on every question for the rease of the influence of Baltire, at the expense of the coun-, most of the democratic memes, and their votes are given to timore, regardless of the inters of the people wto elect them. This should not be to Free Peo-of Maryland, and it is for your res to apply the corrective.

A FREE MAN

For the Md. Gazets observe that for a number of spast, the demostrate in Maryd have been any four to increase political influence of Baltimore, actimes they would change the of electing the governor, in er to secure the election of the y are anxious to increase the de tion of that city, to the injury besmaller, and indeed, all the 8 to 10-in Shauinies. Does any body believe Ducala, the plague proceeds from principle: en phy were not these changes de thile they had the majority in horaches? Why was not a nedity for the change discovered, til it was found that a majority of counting were becoming federall tany democrat answer these sim2 questions. But no budy can beye one work of what is said by
m. The true reason is very obus. Baltimore happens to be detratic, and every additional detregiven to baltimore, is an adthe democratic vote in the use. This measure is advocated the democratic it order to ensure them the ascendaricy in the state; din their antiety, how the do not party, some of the democratic in the countries and blind to mischief and ruin which would all to the planters and farmers the state. We all know that for at it has been the desire of Ball menced at 11 in was kept up until state to that market, between when the whole is own terms? How long have ty been anxious to destroy all the ional democratic vote in the

came into marketalao. ed higher prices, and timore buyers made m fers, and by this mes living price for all the t was not sold too soon.

Letius take care th does not get the much increase her influence her with a stick wit will break our heads.

A P. Prince-George's co S-pt. 2, 1819. For the Mi. G

How very entertain cratic prints are just : of every year. How the republicans will t next election, and the ists be put down for taken particular noti timates of the result on, with which they to furnish us each ye had a federal senate, ways certain only number of democrate of delegates, as with of the senate, to giv rity on joint ballot, they were to get

Their predictions ne

fied, and yet they doubtful of the trut

next vear. When the senate ed, they became rati vagant in their pred they had not been al ties enough to give on joint ballot, they became certain tha the counties had tur and the old senate w ed. Miserable in disappointment! but effect in lessening t in their own predict prophecied, that wi their side they wou jority-without the ther side the maje in their favour, and them to be false now, that the whole are against them, th assure us, that in th delegates there will majority more than verbalance the sena to them the govern and all the offices of their predictions h

statements. THE PL Gibr

long almost as true,

From Tangie The plague cont -At Fez, irom 40 ly-Ar Arlat 8 to have appeared in the of Morocco, and t cions of its having town-Deaths at 29th June and 12th tan between 28th ly, 285-Account ed at Teutan, iu 1 by which it appear still existed thro dom of Algiers; th in the capital wet Oran still more co

Victory over the The king of Mo of an army of 56, ty been anxious to destroy all the between killed icco inspections in the counties, fewer than twee to oblige all the planters to send The Arabs despe teled. Lee them become all pow- Morbeg, at their ful in the erate, and what will be of their flower to the Consequence? I he Bellimore! aprited deserming will get all our tobacao, and up. ful manageres.