the metate was in danthe not such a delusion
ive them: Our adversaver active and vigilant;
knows no abatement and
any justice in giving to knows no abatement, and tions are indefatigable.
the same zeal, the same vid the same exertion, be
zen of the former to virial on the part of the Fedetheir triumph will be ertain and glorious. Let ection of their defeat last the cause of it, inspire new ardour at the ensuit. The ensuing sess on gislature promises to be teresting and important; sures of vital importance rests and prosperity of the o these, it will have to pergreat and important duty ng two of our Fellow Cirepresent the State in the the United States. Let deralist then, who profess a disciple of Washington, r, that among the most un uties that he has to perhat of exercising the right ge; it is a duty which he nimself, to his family, to his and to his God. Let then ous cause deter a single Ferom going to the polls on of election, to exercise the of a Freeman, and perform

for the MI. Gazette. NEXT ELECTION. last address to you, Felizens, I remarked that overnment alone is securewhere the rights and interests the parts are equally progainst the encroachment of s—that this is the only pracise, in which EQUALITY GHTS can be understood— EQUALITY would be ut stroyed in this state, if power should be distributed ac to the ratio of population." equal protection of law is

of a patriot and a good ci-

lamental principle of ail free ients. This equ lity is caro practical effect, by the conn, of the United States, and Institutions of the several inder which, citizens, strangnen and children, are placed ting of perfect equality in rts of justice. And this is e essence of Liberty: But erty require that women and n and foreigners should have e political power as the citi-The absurdity of an answer

affirmative cannot fail to foreigners, not naturalized, en and children, neither the ution of the United States, of the States give any popowen at ail: nor does any these constitutions in all its listribute political power eupon the bas s of population. ell known, that by the conon of the United States, that te of New York containing on of inhabitants, has only ne number of representatives branch of the legislature as are, not possessing one twelfth f her population-and that er branch of the legislature formed upon the basis of poon, inasmuch as the slaves of athern states are allowed to

holding no slaves. The same al distribution of political is observable in the constitu f every state, in some form or Political power in them as ryland is distributed according umstances-and this very inty is admitted for the purpose ducing an equal protection of

fferent interests, in each of

greater political weight to

hite population than is pos-

by the white population of

ates. LUE come now to examine more ail the distribution of politiower in the constitution of land. The Senate though n by electors taken equally parts of the state—and in the fluence in the election of their fluence in the election of the of delegates the counties are equiver for let it be always

id which the wind a part actilize part of Calvery of Caroline of Charles of was disregarded the Caroline of Charles of was disregarded the Greek of Labort and all the versatives gained a partial acquaities that their interest once more then it is the placeted as it is countried to the processor to make an appeals the great countries to distinct the Poleralists Hallimber Harlott and with the know full want to court at first sear proceed. other cause than an overcourt, its levy court add
infidence in their own seey knew not, and they inhabitants respect
the metate was in danshall a man in

onel Surely, there is noch this. Yet this would be it of proportioning representa population, regardless offthe produce of his land. portant circumstante, thit

or smail. Such a distributor litical power would not afford protection - the grand object very political constitution for upon principles o justice. on the contrary expose the the strong. of an un qual distribution of tical power among the distribution of tical power among the distribution what would be the table result from suring and table result from giving apriderating political influencetors city, like Baltimore, situated midst of the state? Lansweit

out hesitation, the degraceing subjugation of the country. The terests of the city would a no attended to; the interests d country on y, when it suited the ty. I have already shown to Fellow Citizens, by a calming grounded on the last cessus, it representation in the house of gates should be proportionedis pulation the city of Baltimoren be entitled to seventeen out of eighty delegates. There iten delegates too would be sidedly influence, which always accepting mes great wealth, and sould nacked too by the assistance of doors of committees from the poration, committees from the and lawyers sent down by indirection. dence and honour of the coun-AGRICOLA.

als to use their influence neffer their views. Most of the delay from the counties would have tions residing in Baltimore, would be sought out, when any object was to be effected and down to influence their coned in the general assembly. What these powerul circumstances these powerful circumstanted, add, that these seventeen mentions with perfect concert and menty in all the measures is with the interest of the city was cerned, upon the country measure who coming from differ nipage the state, would have no cessinterest to support and no point union, and would thereforehad same relation to the city plant as militial has to regular disorder troops, and I would ask every pendent country voter in Mark to say, whether any measure in general assembly in which more interested hersely, that

more interested hersels, that ported by influence without all used efforts within, could fail used? I cannot think it possessed in the could believe that any pension and mind, and free from the mon of prejudice and passica,

be of a different opinion.

Will it be said, that it has yet been proposed to desire. present basis of equality of me sentation of the counties? L answer, and with confidence that if this alteration has us formally proposed, no ent heard the debates upon the co tive bill last winter, can doable this alteration is intended by authors of the executive billy that the executive bill was included as the means of achieving it. I shall be council and give Balanthe virtual election of the gorwho is to serve three years have in his uncontroled will diguously of all the locative to the serve three years. disposal of all the lucrative of the state, as is proposed as enormous power will be constant the cause of innovation in

gislative department? And cas It is perfectly fair then to sider the proposition is a made—but supposing it was are the counties ready is an ice of the governo

the all bisorbing influences

the one who now ot Batimore. Far from ald do every thing for the is, in a commercial point of the more abla will her mers be to give a fair price for

of the country to foster the th and prospe of Balti-e, that her essettal interests be in no possessinger from raving a representation prononed to her population, or from having the same proportion of sence in electing the governor. hall in my next address, fellow zens, expose to your view the lous situation in which the insts of the country would be ed, if in ad ition to the influwhich wealth and united efs give, in defiance of your deariterests, nay, in defiance of first law of nature-self preseron-you should be persuaded to fer upon her the fatal political er, which the democratic innoors in the last general assembly endeavouring to persuade you eve. I trink I shall be able to it perfectly clear, that the e counties of Produciek, Baltitheir representation, have a in interest with the smaller sties in preserving the constion as it now stands, and resis the plans now in agitation for exaltation of Baltimore at the ense of the interest, the inde-

For the Maryland Gazette. riews and Designs of Demo-

cracy.
A more complete illustration o views and designs or the demoric party, or as it might more perly be termed. The Baitimore ty, could oft have been afforded n that which was disclosed by the ceedings of the house of delegites ts last session. The democrats, ng for the first time in the last 6 rs. unexpertedly obtained a majo in the popular branch of the leature, owing to the want of vigite & activity on the part of the fewists, suffered their exultation at to get the better of their pruce, as to inquee them, incautily to betray their designs, in they should ever succeed to the teme power in Maryland. These gns I shall endeavour to disto the people of Maryland, & rd them a timely warning of their micious tendency. The main ic party, is the undue elevation aggrandizement of timore, the depression of all the small nties in the state plishment of this object, ali rviews have been steadily di ed. To effect it they made no than four different attempis at last session of the legislature, iter the constitution. The first order was Mr. Kell's motion, (a egate from Baltimore and the der of the democratic party in house of delegates) to increase number of representatives from ticity. This motion d d not preit was consid, red as too bold a sure for the primary step in the tem of reform and innovation .-Was thought more adviseable aret

plausiole measure. bill was then introduced to althe constitution as it respects mode of electing the Gavernor. e provisions of this bid were of most odious kind, and esteulatodestroy entirely the political inace of more than two thirds or counties in the state. It. conplated the election of the gonor by a general tickes, throughthe state of in other words, it

ry the temper of the house by a

should be the Governor. A. com daily in this city! If, a residence pact entered into between this city bin the pententiary serves to stimuand county, and these two other late the appetite, and improve the counties, would enable them to say, genius for new and more extensive (should Baltimore find it necessary achemes of villainy; if the grand jury, to make such a companie,) that composed, as it is presumed it was, the governor shall no mencetorth of the most respectable and intellible elected from any section of the gent citizens of Battimore, whose the governor shall no menceforth of the most respect the and intellithe state; and as a counbe elected from any section of the most respect the and intellithe state; and as a counbe elected from any section of the
gent citizens of Gritimore, whose
wand farmer, he would do it,
state except Baltimore, Harford or
means and opposite the most respect to the mos ue the more prosperous Balti- Frederick. Now, when a temptation of this kind is presented to any particular section of the State. can we doubt, judging from the knowledge we possess of human nais so much for the interest ture, and knowing its fondaces for power and authority, that such a temptation would be eagerly embraced. Now, are the people of sixteen free and independent .counties, prepared to surrender to the city of Baltimore, and three other counties, the exclusive privilege of electing the Chief Magistrate of the State? But the advocates of this bill in the house of delegates. contended that the present mode of electing the governor was unfair & unjust-and that it would be more consistedt with the principles of true republicanism that this officer should be elected immediately by the people. Now this argument is specious and plausible, and it was used for the purpose of deceiving the people, and inducing them to believe that their interests alone were consulted in the contemplated change-but specious and plausible as this argument may be, it is no difnout matter to shew its utter futility. This I shall attempt to do by explaining the provisions of this bil'—for these they been industri-ously concealed from the people, & it has only been known and talked

of as a bill to provide for the election of the governor by the people. The title was thought to be striking and popular, and this alone has been presented to the view of the people. But let hem consider well the provisions of this bill, and reflect upon its tendency. The very first article declares, that the supreme executive power shall be vested in one manand that he shall be elected for a period of tiree years. Now let me ask any candid man, if this change would render the constitution more consonant with the principles of republicanism? Would not, on the contrary, rendessite the high-st degree monarchicai? Under the constitution, as it now stands, the executive power is vested in six men, who are elected annually, by the immediate representatives of the people. The people have therefore, now an opportunity of voting every year for six men, who are entrusted with the government of the state; whereas, had the change taken place in the constitution which the Baltimore party were so anxious to effect, the people would not have tempt to enumerate the amount of been permitted to enjoy the right wickedness and crinic daily and of suffrage in the electron of the governor, but once in there years, and the supreme power would have been invested in one man instead of six-the state would have become a monarchy, and the order of succession would have been established in the nobility of Baltimore. Such was the design and tendency of this

For the Maryland Gazette. A PICTURE OF BALTIMORE.

famous bill, the advocates of which

called themselves dear lovers of the

people, while they insidiously wish-

ed to rivet upon them the chains of

despotism, and subjugate them to

the tyranny of Baltimore. A fur-

ther exposition of the views and

designs of the Baltimore party will

form the subject of a future address. VIGILATOR,

The federalists have been accused of a wish to degrade and vility the City of Baltimore for party purposes. They have been char ged with a design of endeavouring to excite the prejudicies of the people of the counties against this city, by unjust and exaggerated descriptions of its iniquity and de pravity. Now let us see what the res ectable vitizens of Baitimore hemselves say of their own city. The tollowing is an extract from

the fide alteration product of the control of the country of the c Maryland, and say who if werines of every kind muluply ladvertisement of M. Michel, it was the most ample, have frankly declared that it would be in vain for them to attempt to "enumerate the amount of wickedness and crime daily and hourly practiced in their city, what a mass of iniquity must abound in it. And is this the place to which the rest of Maryland must become tributary? Is this the place to which the supplie executive power shall be given Is this the place that shall have the executive power shall be given by the place that shall have the executive power shall be given by the place that shall have the executive power shall be given by the place that the sive right of declaring who shall be the governor of the state? It this the place whose political influence shall be increased by giving ther an additional number of representa-tives in the legislature and lessening the number from the counties? Is this the place to which the seat of government shalf be tra sferred? Is this the place that shall render tri-butary to her will all the smaller counties of the state? For such power and influence as this, have the democratic party in the house of delegates endeavoured to bestow upon Baltimore. At the last session of the legislature every democratic member voted for every measure that was calculated to increase the political influence of Baltimore, and diminish that of the smaller counties. Yes, such was the infatuation of party spirit, that even the democratic members from the smaller courses, forgetful of the interests of their constituents, voted for measures directly calculated to diminish their political influence, merely because it increased that of Baltimore. And now when the federalists come forward to point out the evils of giving this overpowering influence to Baltimore, they are accused of unjustly vilifying and degrading that city. They are ar from wishing to see her degraded they would rejoice to see her elwated to the highest pitch of prosperity. But they have faithfully warned the people of the danger of increasing her influence, and if in doing so, they have deemed it necessary to speak of her moral character, they would point to the report of her own grand jury, made under the solemn obligation of an nath, for the truth of their statements.

hourly practised in Baltimore."

MR. GREEN, As the period for the election of the Corporation is not far distant, and as the present members have given general satisfaction to the Citizens, you we please insert the following noming in, which will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

They would say to the people be-

fore they go to the polls, read this

awful and alarming declaration, "it

would be in vain for the jury to at-

FOR MAYOR,

Lewis Davall. RECORDER, Thomas H Carroll.

ALDERMEN, James Hunter, John Randall, Sen. Alexander C. Magruder, James Williamson, John W. Beard.

COMMON COUNCILMEN, John T. Barber, Joseph Sands Washington G. Tuck, James Shaw. George Schwrar, Henry Maynadier, William M'Parlin. -

Philadelphia, Sept. 9. From the Demogratic Press.
VAUXHALL BALLOON.
We have felt a our luty to ascer

tain with as much accuracy as pos sible all the facts connected with the riot at Vauxhall. Many of then. fell under our own immediate of servation last exening and the

stated, that "between 3 and 4 o'clock, he would cause the parachuteto be attached to the balloon, &c." No precise time was fixed for the era at Vauxhall on Wedgesday ascent, but from the above sentence a general belief prevailed, that, at that time the balloon would ascend. About a quarter after 2, we were in flated laws of their country. As Vauxhall garden. The balloon at that time lay on the ground, and was not inflated to more than the size of a hogshead. It went on gradually but slowly extending its sides until a little before 6 o'clock. when M. Michel bad the parachute &c. attached to the balloon; it was believed to have sufficient buoyancy to answer all the purposes contemplated and M. Michel was shaking hands with his friends preparatory to his stepping into the car. At this time much impatience was ma nifested by the crowd who were outside the fence of the gardens. The people on the inside were quiet, at tentive and anxious. We speak more especially of those assembled round the balloon. As a mean of inspiring hope, and thus kieping quiet the crowd without, those who were in the garden repeatedly clapped and cheered. This had a parat the balloon. The stones fell among the crowd. Just as the balloon was, in somewhat of a hurry. cut loose, we saw a very large stone strike and rend the balloon. The balloon ascended but a few fect. when it fell: the stones now poured in faster, and the noise greatly in creased.

Just at the time this scene was passing, at the SW. corner of the garden. a still more serious scene was presented the NW. corner. There a boy, having climbed on to the top of the face, was struck with a stick by one of the men employed to prevent a forcible entry into the garden. It will be recol lected that a dollar was paid by every person who entered the garden. in order to remunerate M. Michei the heavy expense he had incurred The boy was struck with such force. that he immediately fell to the ground. He was picked up bloody and speechless. The blow by which he was struck down, was gi en in view of thousands. A sensation of indignation and horror thrilled thro' the crowd. The women shreked and the men swore. It was then passed through the crowd that the boy was killed. Horror was quickly converted into rage, and a cry of vengeance was no sooner uttered by one voice, than it was re-echoed by thousands.

The large flag staff before the door was torn down and used as a battering ram against the fence at the place from which the boy had higher and purer source than any knocked down. The fence in many places was soon levelled. The crowd rushed through the breaches, and a mad spirit of destruction was infused by a few young men. The par in which was a large supply of wines and spirituous liquors was torn down. Many drank the liquors. This was adding fuel to the fire. Every consideration of self respect or regard for the peace ful character of Philadelphia was given to the wings of the winds. The billoon, parachute, &c. were torn into ribbands-the ornaments, fences, lamps, &c. were broken up; the shrubs were many of them destroyed; and at length the idea of setting fire to the Pavilion was whispered; and no sooner suggest ed than carried into operation .-"Each seized a torch eager to dehundreds of people mourning over the ruins to which perhaps many of them had contributed. It is probable from the evidence given be-

fore Alderman Badger that the whole number of persons actively engaged in the riot never amounted to 100,

From Relf's Gazette of Sept. 10. he exclusive cret, crimes of every kind multiply portant facts come of the most im portant facts come out that night in the city and a probationary residence evidence before Alderman Badger; lights. A number of the principal sept. 16.

The mayor of the city was equin engaged this morning in the sa evening. The greater nun these persons are likely to be detected and handed over to the viosoon as the investigations hall bavo been completed, a correct list of the rioters shall be published. The boy, whose supposed death is

pretended to have been the immediate cause of the mob, still lives, and was not essentially injured.

The mob consisted nor merely of boys, but of men of years also. Their conduct was not only criminal but wanton and unprovided.

From the Federal Republican of Sept. 14: The lare sudden change in the weather has produced an increase of the number of malignant cases, truly larming. To the ciphteen new cases reputed on Sunday lashave to add for the twenty four hours of yesterday morning, an accession of FIRE

Died, on Thursday morning the 9th instant after a painful illness of forty days, Robert Henry Golds-horough, in the 5th year of his age, son of the Governor of Maryland.

COMMUNICATED.

Died on Saturday the 4th inst. at the residence of his tather in Kent-county, John W. Bordley, Esq. of this City. In announcing this melancholy event, we cannot forbear offering the humble tribute of our sincere respect to the 'memory of the deceased. During the two years that he has lived amongst us. ne has by the uniform correctness of his d portment, by the urbanity, of his manners, conciliated the unversal esteem and good will of his fellow citizens. Rarely indeed have we known a man whose whole conduct eviaced a m. re scrupulous regard to the feelings of others, greater delicacy of sentiment, or a more elevated sense of honour.

He had just completed the twenty third year of his age, and was entering on the pursuit of an honourable profession, in which his liberal natural endowments, united with the acquirements his own industry had made, afforded a fair prospect of his attaining distinguished eminence. But he has been cut off in the commencement of his career. and those pleasing hopes which his friends have been accustomed to indulge are fled forever.

We will not presume to offer consolation to the afflicted relatives of the deceased. Their feelings may be in some measure soothed by the assurance of the deep and general sympathy which his untimely fate has awakened. But real, permanent comfort, they must derive from a which this world affords. wound they have received can be effectually healed by that Being on ly by whom it was inflicted.

Erratum. In the address published in last weeks paper signed AGRICOLA, for the word "appointment" at the head of the table shewing the number of delegates to which each county would be entitled, read, "apportionment."

TAVERN

BOARDING-HOUSE.

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House, stroy," & about 9 o'clock that beau-tiful building was burnt down. At six o'clock this morning we saw hundreds of people mourning over month or year, on the most reasonable terms. He has laid in, and will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of Liquors. Parties and Cluis can be served on the shortest notice with ducks, oysters and terrapius, in their seasons, and at all times with such delicacies as our climate affords.

He has constantly on hand the great est abundance of Porter, Ale. Cider, Beer, Wines, Cordials, &c. of the best qualities, for his particular friends, to whom he promises the utmost attention. RICHARD GRAY.