of safety; and furthermore that themberatic officers, that they deem fa part of their privileges, and mak of the U. States, whout the thrwards, to doff their chanlets, and to suffer federaliste to be appointed in their pleces. Mut, wA Farmet" would have the people of Kent to poite with Baltimore in its attempts to increase its political influence, and to give up their own consequence and weight, for the sake of Baltimore town. All that I have to say to this is, that if the good people of Kent are so civilly disposed towards Baltimore, why then be it so. Let them petition the general assembly to take from Kent county its fourdelegates, or any number of them, in order to give them to Baltimore. This can be done by any of the counties who are eager to increase the influence of Baltimore. But although the people of any county may give up their own rights, they have no right to take away the privileges of other counties, in order to give them to Baltimore. Let then the question be fairly tried, and let petitions be carried about in each county, to have the constitution so altered as that the number of delegates, to be elected in a county, shall be diminished in order that they may be sent from Baltimore. And as Mr. Parmer is so full of the notion, let him carry it about in Kent county, and inform us in his next piece what has been his suc-

But them we are told, how long these poor Baltimoreans have pati ently endured to be thus cruelly wronged. It is a pity, indeed, that they have not sent a mob into each county in order to frighten the peo ple out of their rights. For my part, I am for making no fuss about the matter. It is right that the people should be indulged. If therefore the people of Kint, or any other county, wish a change, and will signify that wish by electing those who are for giving to Baltimore a larger number of delegates, I should be clear for gratifying them. A people who can be brought to surrender their own influence, in order to in-crease the power of others, ought to be gratified. At the next election in each county, let the people say by their votes, how many of their delegates they will consent to give to that most scandalized place, Baltimore City. A. Y.

For the Md. Gazette.

Every year, and from almost the commencement to the close of the session of the assembly, attempts are making to increase the influence of the city of Baltimore in our state councils. It is said that the people of the counties are willing to intrease the influence of that city, & diminish their own-that Baltimore has a right to it, and none but Aristocrats can be hostile to her claims. Now, for my part, I think it is time that this question should be settled; that a free and fair express on of the sentiments of the people in the several counties should be had, and with that view, I have drawn up the offered to the people in every county: and if the majority of the peopie of any county will sign it, or elect men who do not avow themselves openly against it, it is my opinion that they ought to be gratified.

To the Honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.
The petition of the subscribers,

inhabitants of county, respectfully sheweth. That your petitioners, and the fathers of most of them before them, have been in the habit of voting every year for four men to represent them in the general assembly. But your petitioners are given to understand, that it is not right that they should have so much power, that it is not right that they should elect so many delegates-and that it is their duty to give up a part of their weight and influence in the legislature, in order that it may be added to that of Baltimore city. If your petitimen, they might have doubted it: but the information is given to them by the people's best friends, democratic printers-democratic candidates, and democrafic electioneering men. And your petitioners there fore cannot, without being in danger of the charge of turnicoats and apostates, doubt it. Your petitioners therefore hereby make known and declare to the general assembly,

ilten and grand-children, surre that the people of this county bereand true people of Baltimore may elect the same number in addition to those already to be elected by them. Your potitioners cherish a hope, that other counties will be equally liberal to our great city, and that, by the free and voluntary consent of the several counties, the Parriors, &c. of Baltimore, will have the power to choose a sufficient number of the members of the general assembly, to enable them to make all the laws, by which we are hereafter to be governed. Your petitioners suppose, that they are notcapable of making a proper choice. but that if the people of Bultimore are allowed to elect the assembly men, in place of the country penple, then we shall have wonderfully wise and sensible men in the legislature and executive. Your prtitioners therefore hope, that a majority of the people of this county agree with them, and if so, the evidence of it will be found in the rejection of those of the candidates who are opposed to the increase of Baltimore influence, and the election of those who offer in opposition to the Anti-Baltimore Ticket.

For the Maryland Gazette. I have just been reading a very fulsome piece in praise of Colonel Cross, of Prince-George's. What a wonderful man he must be, if we are to believe some folks. Every body who knows Col. Cross, knows him to be a very worthy man; but certainly, for a legislator, he has no very extraordinary qualifications. As a citizen he is as much respected by federalists, as by any others. But nobody supposes, and no one is less apt to suspect it than Colonel Cross himself, that he has any very extraordinary claims to the support of his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the legislature.

But he is an old revolutionary patriot! True-and notwithstanding any services which he rendered the country during the revolution, if he was to call himself a federalist, those who now praise him would be ready to call him. as they have hundreds of others, a Tory. Democrats admire him very much for his revolutionary services, while his name is on the democratic ticket. But what if misfortune overtook him, and he was under the necessity of asking of the state a pension for the remainder of his days, what party would then remember what he had done for his country? Federalists have always shewn their respect and gratitude for such men, not by voting for them, when they "suffered" their names to be placed on a democratic ticket, but by making provision for them in their old age, if they were in need of it. For how many of the beroes of the revolution have the federalists provided for, whose peform of a memorial, which may be titions, when the democrats were in power, were treated with contempt? Who have proved themselves by their acts the friends of the old re volutionary men?

For the Md. Gazette.

The democrats talk of the expenditures of the public money. What caused it? The war which they brought about. How much did it cost the state to defend itself? Much less than any one invasion of Canada cost. But how dare they to say that this money was expended by federalists? The senate was democratic, and the democrats in the iouse voted for the expenditures. Not one cent of it could have been expended without the consent of the democrats, those gentry who pledged their lives and fortunes, and most sacred honour, in support of the war, and now clamour because of the money that was unavoidably expended in feeding and paying the militia, when they were called into service. Do democrats suppose that the people already have forgotten how this money was expended, or are such fools as to be deceived by them?

One poor fool however, says, that "the course, pointed out by the general government, it it had been purto the state." All that the general government said upon the subject was, that the state must defend it-

when called into service to the stall shehority the stall shehority the then acting secretary at war ambied to the executive in the state to pay the expenses of the militia, called out and in the service of the U. States, shout the time

The state was obliged in delray. after soul only one, two or three, the or pense, because the general government would not. Yet the getter assembly, in order that the good neval government was bound to do fray its and accordingly is at this time refunding it. But who propured from them an acknowledgment of the claim? Not the democrats. Many of them were most ed that it never would be refunded, and intended to have made much of it, during the canvass for electors of the senate, il, most unfortunately for them, the secretary of war had not decided that the claim was a just one, and must be paid by the nation.

For the Md. Gazette.
To the People of Maryland of all political

It is my determination to present o you in one view, those questions which were presented at the last session of the state legislature, and in which Baitimore had a separate and exclusive interest, directly opposed to that of the whole state. The votes of the different delegates will be exhibited, and you will have in opportunity of learning, if they eve forgot you, who elevated them ato distinction and office; if they lave sacrificed your interests, which ney were sent to protect; and if they have not most, systematically supported those measures, emanutng from Baltimore, or resisted those which her delegates resisted.

The first and most important measure which I have already shewn to you, was intended to subject you and the whole revenue of the state, to the despotism of that city, was the sill providing for the election of the Governor immediately by the peo-

The next in consequence, and having an immediate and direct operation upon the revenue of the state, was a bill providing for the resump tion of the tax on sales at auction of foreign merchandize. Baltimore has contrived to retain this source of revenue since 179 , and received from it nearly a half million of dolars, which the state ought to have

The bill providing for the increase of the revenue by a tax on retailers of dry goods, was important to the interest of the treasury, exhausted as it is by the heavy expenditures necessarily made, during the last-war. Baltimore city has a number of m. r chants who blend not the grocery and dry good business, (and upon such only was this bill to act, and her delegation, therefore, were active in their opposition to this bill,

more.

The brokers in Baltimore are generally supposed to have contributed much to the present embarrassed situation of the monied concerns of our state. It is certain, that through their agency, our country banks have been ruined. It was in their power by combination, to depress the paper of any institution, buy it up at a discount, and then sell the silver, drawn by these notes, thus bought up by a depreciation caused by themselves, at a premium. No Bank could stand this constant recurrence to its vaults, hence all discounts ceased, and the Farmer and Planter has the mortification of seeing his produce sacrificed, (from the want of money created in part by these means,) at a price far less than its relative value in a foreign market. To restrain, as far as practicable, this trade in gold and silver, so ruinous to the growers of our staple products, a bill was introduced in the nouse of delegates, and finally passed into a law. But the Baltbuore delegation were opposed to it, and some of the representatives of the Planters and Parmers, united with assembly would control completely

risque of the destruction of gour po-lities power, and micvety question of collision between city and country, display all their atrength in favour of the sormer, and against you, from whom they drew their folicical life. Can you reward such ingrati-tude! A Friend to the People. We find among those who valed on the

above bills in favour of Bullimore, the following:

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	. 6	Auction		Broker	Ren
Names,	· Æ	` . 	- <u>Ş</u>	4	<u>*</u>
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	= .	2,	7	•	-
Prior,	Yes				• • •
Beckett.	Yes	Yes		Yes	-
Kent,	Yes	Yes			Yes
Dairymple,	Yea Yea	Yes		Yes	Yes
W. Hayward, Boeleston,	Yes	Yes			Yes
S. Frazier.	Yes	Yes		-\.	
Lake.	Yet	Yes.			Yes
Wroth,	Tes	-Yea			Yes
Mackey,	Yea	Yes	***	Yes	Yea
Moffitt,	Yes	Yez Yez	Yea	Yea	Yes
Patien,	Yes	167	108	1 0	Yea
Cockey,	Yea	Yes			
Worthington,	Yes	Yes			Yes
Smith.	YCA	Yea		•	Yes
Sau sbury.	Yes	Yes			Yea
William	Ten	Yea		Yes	Yea
Whitby.	Yes	Yes		Yea .	Yes
Hawkins,	YEL	144			
			. *		

For the Md. Gazette. THE NEXT ELECTION.

Fellow Citizens, The longer and the more deepy I reflect upon the changes, with which our admirable constitution of state government is menaced, chan ges so vital in their nature, that they amount to a subversion of it and a re-edification in a new form. the more thoroughly am I convinced that your permanent w.lfare and happiness require you to resist them in the very beginning. To induce you to do so, it is only necessary, I am persuaded, that you should be made fully acquainted with the baneful effects o an opposite course of conduct. Attempts are made and will constantly be made until the election is over, to rouse up the dormant feelings of party, to excite your prejudices against the men in to whose hands your well placed confidence has put the reins of government, and to persuade you that the ensuing election is an ordinary contest between federalists and democrats. It is true that those, who have attempted to make those inno-

proposed and design, will place the great Agricultural State of Maryland at the feet of the Merchants, the Bank Speculators, the Brokers, the Lattery Office keepers, the Foreigners, and the Mob of Baltimobel or, Shall I give my support to those, who will maintain, in opposition to them, the honour, the dignity and independence

of the CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL! To convinte you that this is the true question to be decided, I proconsequences that would result, if the changes contemplated by the democratic innovators, should be

carried into effect.

It appears from the statement made in my address before the last, founded upon the census of 1810, that if representation were proportioned to white population, Baltimore alone would have note than one fifth of all the delegates to the general assembly: that Bilimore city, Baltimore courty, Harford, Frederick and Washington, would together have one half, so that those four counties, uniting with the But works. four counties, uniting with the city, and obtaining one vote in addition to their own in the general.

-Sue never winde, arter prive her of the mounding

now enjoys. lature, or political influentalis ing the Governor is to be troned to population that is trained or political influence change with the population of the Westward population of the country Maryland nearly or quire the ry, while the population of the po present commercial embarians subsides, will continue to in with an almost unexampled by. By the last census it of one fifth of the white populative state; at the next fitting tain one third, and arther the state. ter, even one half of the vier pulation of the state. This no means an improbable ties the facility of communication the western country, by met turnpike roads and railways in defeat the rivalry of steam conveying foreign production the Mississippic Under this cumstances, can any man this the country, and knowing this terials or which all large ching composed, be willing to put his terests, his rights and his lies and the welfare and happinedill children into the safe keepig Baltimore?

Suppose the changes that we templated are made, and the con of Baltimore triumphant, with the course she will pursue he the nature of all societies, it as individuals, to obey the drift of interest. I have already being think conclusively, that will penteen delegated described venteen delegates disciplined hit gular soldiers, and acting is a cert, backed moreover by the it ence which wealth always gird, aided by deputations of light and committees from her batts, various incorporated compand city councils, and from interesting and procured a sufficient number of the county delegates to unite in its rejection.

The laws enjoin each county to take care of the vagrants found within their respective limits. This is done by a country tax. Baltimore had so contrived it, that from 1812, her vagrants were committed to the penitentiary of the state, and there supported at a most heavy expense. A bill was introduced prohibiting this in future, and compelling her, like the other counties, to provide for her vagrants. You would hardly believer, that some of your delegates voted for this undue preference still to be retained by Baltimore.

A believe that those in our form of government, against which, in my late addresses, I have endeavoured to warn you, are called Democrats. It is also true that those, who oppose those pernicious innovations are called Federalists; but you are not to infer from the true contest has any resemblance to those that have preceded it. The true contest is now between Baltimone and the Counties, between Baltimone and the the form one part of the State of the polls, ought to put to himself is, shall I vote for the men, who, by effecting the changes, which they have proposed and design, will place the county members, who have her heart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the reart upon, in spite of sign position that can be organized to the rea venteen, her population may have ner to thirty or forty, and when representation of the countries be proportionably reduced possible chance will the countries then nave? Will it be said ball interest of Baltimore will nere hostile to that of the countries monstrated. But before doll i would ask, Hould not stiff be thought to have lost his state should columnarily surrender the keeping of his fortune and land into the hands of another will could retuin them in his own I be the same case with the country

really require.

But write will by the court, interests, will dictate to Blue of we are copressions that and the court of all other communities ac vill

interest of the Bultimore were, will be made, providing of that of facts in the country, hen the causes afise there, but the decision at all paints of that shall arise under them, n the great court shat shall sie n Baltimore for that purpose, in he same manner as all points of he same manner as all points of aw arising in the counties in England, are fried up to London to be desired there. By this neans the business of the whole take in the higher courts will be monopolized by the Battinger lawyers, who will also at reat expense be sent for to detend il important our trials in the il important jury trials in the ountry, whenever either party is the to offer a sufficient fee to in-uce them to leave the city. The onsequence of this system will be, o draw all the lawyers of emi-enceto settle in Baltimore, so that countryman will not be able to earned attornes, in whose opinion he can place Confidence, without ing up to Baltimore. Baltimore will, by degrees, induce

he legislature to grant new powers to her corporate by which he will be enabled to levy taxes pon an the people of the state for her exclusive benefit. This may not, and probably will not be done liretly, and in an open manner, but it will be done under the disraise of inspection and measurement ordinances. These already rist as respects flour, fish. luft ber, &c. and will ultimately boexended to every article, even markeling, which shall be carried rom the country to the city to ell. The fees will be made high. a that after a handsome compenation to the various inspectors and measurers, a large surplus may remain for the supply of the ity treasury, and to be applied o city purposes, as is now the ase with the auction tax, which sit is laid upon goods sold to he country, and goes to increase he price of them, has the com-lele effect of taxing the inha-itants of the county, for the sole

enefit of Baltimore. ach will be the course of things his state, if the fatal changes in constitution, intended by the ocratic innovators, should ever arried into effect. Such will be course of things, because the insts of Baltimore dictates it. No who has any political experi-or any knowledge of human sent doppies to the will doubt that she will purhe course dictated by interest, he has the power. That she will the power to bring about the of things pointed out above, n she has seventeen r more gates in the general issembly, ne can doubt, who read to upon she has been able to bring t with only two. In 1814 when charters of the banks in Bulti-29 granted on condition of their cribing so much towards the of the Cumberland turnpike as would complete it. It is known to you, fellow citizens, it is customary when a bank ter is granted or renewed, for tale to require what is called a s, which means, a sum of money into the public treasury for the lege of banking. The moriey might have been obtained for state from fall the banks togeon renewing their charters, ably have been several hundred any have occur several numerous and dollars. Haltimore had the county candidate enough to get rid of the her; whereas the condition above twen the two the done of hubscribing for stock catsarily always ghite complete the Cumberland country, where pike road, which tery stack will the principally to the growth the perfect enser the grandlessement of Baltimore tied every the call the perfect enser the call the perfect enser the call the perfect ensert ensert the perfect ensert ens

of an alleged def in the freasury. federal member o delegates from th last session of the in order to provide any possible defi proposed to give state, which paid i timore exclusively. member of the hous ed against il!!! T lished by the votes of the last genera 98. And the very thus abused the them by their co country, voted to eight times as muci now has in the ele nor, aud which gor all the power that council together n hold his office for stead of UNB!!! Shalf I adduce prove the fatal effe

the political influe

I will mention on

countrymen, as point, and I will tience no longer. When to co United States are the members we From some cause of Baltimore beca five of the mon congress, and the determined to lea next election. held a gracus, a what plan to ado ance of their desi to the late celebra Chase for advice. assist them, on o allowed to nom members, which him. though he w list at that time. well as the state. Baltimore ticket and Philip Key, J liam Pinkney, Sa liam Vans Muj redine, were pr candidates, and was composed o members, to wit Stone, Benjamir Gale and Daniel new candidates, J James, and Sam last gentleman w timore ticket. I troops in this cor election under the when there was sult of it particu teresting to Balt little more than three were divid between the two But now, when s her own in view wishes of the cou wirds of snoo ticket; and so

her plan, that a

number of votes

country where