

insult them and assist in depriving them of their lands, they then dropped that name, and called the whites by way of derision, Schwannack, which signifies salt beings, or bitter beings; for in their language the word Schwan, is in general applied to things that have a salt, sharp, bitter or sour taste. The object of this name, as well as of that which the Mohicans gave to the eastern people, was to express contempt as well as hatred or dislike, and to hold out the white inhabitants of the country as hateful and despicable beings. I have, however, in many instances observed, that the Indians are careful not to apply that opprobrious name to any white persons whom they know to be amicably disposed towards them, and whom they are sure to be a good, honest, and well meaning man. I have heard them charge their children not to call a particular white man Schwannack, but Friend. This name was first introduced about the year 1730. They never apply it to the Quakers, whom they greatly love and respect since the first arrival of William Penn into the country. They call them Quakers, not having in their language the sound expressed by our letter R. They say they have always found them good, honest, affable and peaceable men, and never have had reason to complain of them."

* According to the power of the English alphabet, it should be written Kooek-wen aw-koo.

Alexandria, (Lou.) Aug. 14.
A letter from the Republican Army of Texas, dated Aug. 6th, 1819.

Prospects here, brighten on us daily; letters from different parts of the United States, promise men and means. The Indians are clamorous for us to advance, who have certain information that the brave Creoles of the interior will join us to a man. The great want of American troops now, is, to keep the Indians that are with us in order, so as to prevent them from killing prisoners, as well as women and children, and plundering private property, which we are determined they shall not do. We shall advance in ten days at least, from this place towards St. Antonio—we have large parties out in that quarter. Col. Cook is dispatched for Pacan Point to bring on a detachment of troops collected at that place, and will form a junction with us on the Rio Brasses. The adjutant general and major Smith have taken a party on to Galvestown agreeably to arrangements, there to open a port and establish a court of admiralty.

The pay of a private soldier in our service is \$18 per month, corporal \$16, and sergeant \$20; commission d officers in proportion, besides a bounty of ten sections of land to every noncommissioned officer and private, all officers in proportion agreeably to rank. A diminution of land bounty will take place on the first day of October next of two sections; and so on for every two months thereafter, until it is reduced to one section only. We have flattering prospects as we advance for provision.

About 200 persons have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the New Republic, and more or less every day take the oath.

The Council has passed an act, granting to actual settlers before a certain period, to the heads of families 640 acres of land, and in proportion to the number in family—to old Maids and Bachelors 320 acres—the settlers to pay some little towards the support of government, say 25 cents per acre in several annual payments.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, agreeably to an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises of the late Rev. William Duncan, deceased, near Annapolis, the following property, to wit: One Negro Woman and her three children, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Furniture. Six months credit will be given for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid; bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock on Saturday the 23d day of October, 1819.
DEBORAH DUNCAN, Ex'r.
Sept. 30 3w.

RICHARD G. WATKINS.

Offers himself a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
Sept. 30.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 30.

Federal Republican Tickets.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

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

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Gustavus Weems,
Benjamin Gray,
Thomas Blake,
Joseph W. Reynolds.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

George C. Washington,
Ephraim Gauthier,
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 B. Eccleston,
Frisby Brown.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Charles Parker,
James Powell.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

John C. Herbert,
Edward H. Calvert,
Francis M. Hall,
Thomas T. Somervell.

FOR DECAT COUNTY.

William Cole,
Elisha Kirk,
Robert C. Lusby,
George Milligan.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the People of the Counties.

The democrats do not hesitate to avow their intention, should they obtain the power, of carrying into effect the alterations of the Constitution proposed by them at the last session of the house of delegates. These alterations respect the mode prescribed in the constitution for the election of the Governor and the Senate. The bill introduced by them for the election of the governor by general ticket, has not been sufficiently explained. This bill was an insidious attack upon the right of suffrage. Under the constitution, as it at present stands, every freeman in Maryland has an equal voice in the election of governor, and this inestimable privilege he exercises every year. But should the alteration take place, which the democrats are so anxious to effect, the people will not be permitted to vote for their chief magistrate but once in three years, as the following extract from section 3d of the bill will shew.

"Sec. 3d. And be it enacted, That the governor shall hold his office for three years from the second Monday of December next."

Now, is this the bill of which the democrats boast so much as an evidence of their attachment to republicanism and of their dear love for the people? This bill, which besides depriving the people of the right of suffrage in the election of the chief officer of the state, except once in three years, vests in the whole executive power in one man—a power too immense and too dangerous to be safely trusted to any one individual in a republican country. Under the present constitution, framed by the enlightened republicans of 1776, the power of the governor is very limited and circumscribed; but limited and circumscribed as it is, the wise framers of our constitution thought it necessary and proper that the chief magistrate of the state should not be elected for a longer period than one year, and that the people should every year have the privilege of voting for him. Very different are the sentiments of our modern democratic reformers, our enlightened republicans, our dear-lovers of the people. They wish to persuade the people that it would be more consistent with the principles of republicanism, to elect their chief magistrate but once in three years, to

invest him with powers almost supreme, and to suffer him to reign a "monarch uncontrolled." Can the people be deluded by such sophistry as this? Will they consent to resign the privilege of annual election, and invest one man with the supreme power for three years? Surely not. The people of Maryland are too unlightened, and too ardently attached to the principles of republicanism, to give their votes to men who advocate the principles contained in this most aristocratical bill. The next favourite democratic measure of the last session was a bill to alter the mode of electing the Senate. The alteration contemplated by this bill was one which went to sap the very foundation upon which this admirable branch of our legislature was erected. The senate was designed, by the framers of our constitution, to be a body free from all local prejudices and all sectional views. For this purpose therefore, the choice of its members was not confined to any particular section of the state, except that about two thirds of them should be taken from the Western Shore; and this provision was a wise and provident one, because the interests of the two shores are in many respects opposite and dissimilar, and this provision in the constitution served to unite more closely the two great divisions of the state in the social compact. But had the bill passed, which the democrats introduced to alter the mode of electing the senate, all the beneficial effects which result from its present mode of organization would have been destroyed. The alteration contemplated by them was to give to each county one senator, and one to the city of Baltimore. The consequences of this change would have been, that each member would have been influenced by local feelings, and sectional views, and instead of acting on general principles for the good of the whole would have consulted only the interests of his own particular district. This alteration of the constitution was so manifestly absurd, preposterous, and injurious to the best interests of the state, that the democrats themselves could not be induced to make it, had they the power, from any other motive than that of promoting the influence of their party. If any other consideration could have prevailed upon them to do it, if the welfare of the state had been their object, why did they not make the change when they had the power? Why did not they do it in the long period from 1800 to 1811, during all which time both branches of the legislature were democratic? The same reasons existed for making the change then as they allege now, except indeed that the senate was at that time democratic, and it is now federal, and is likely to continue so; and this is the true reason why the democrats wish to change the constitution—they wish to change it, not because they think it would be beneficial to the state and the people, but because they think it would give them a chance once more of getting into power.

EVIGILATOR.

For the Md. Gazette.

To the Voters of Maryland.

So deep an interest is felt by all our reflecting statesmen in the result of the present elections, that I could sincerely wish that all recollections of former party struggles could be forgotten. The question involved in them is of the greatest moment to us all, democrats or federalists. It alike becomes us all to resist innovations or propensities to sacrifice the interest and the power of the agriculturalists, to promote the rule of the city. Jefferson, in his celebrated notes on Virginia, displays an accurate knowledge of the human character, when he eulogises the morality, the patriotism and public spirit of the cultivators of the soil, by calling them the "chosen people of God," and the inhabitants of great cities "the sores of the body politic." The question to be decided on the first Monday in October next, is not more nor less, than shall this pure morality and disinterested patriotism, be shorn of its power, and bound forever in vassalage to a population, pronounced by that illustrious statesman, as injurious to the general happiness of our state. The question abstractly considered, is one of no difficulty. You would not at the individual who should ask you to be guilty of this departure from your duty to the state, and to this act of political suicide

to yourself. They therefore misapprehend the discussion, and seek to mislead you by artfully introducing in the controversy, the recollection of the former political struggles which have convulsed our state for the last eighteen years. They address themselves thus to your feelings and trust that you, under their delusion, will again return your political friends to power, and thus, from your resentment, enable them to pluck up the pillars of the constitution, and, like the strong man of old, bury friends and foes in one general ruin. Let me entreat you to be guarded against these attempts. If you still prefer to support your political friends, seek for those who are advocates for county rights, and vote for them; and rather than again take to your confidence those who prefer the interest of others to that of their constituents, forego your attachments for once and support those who are the advocates of your rights. This magnanimous course will for ever silence those who have been continually bawling out against the "rotten boroughs;" and when that is done, if desirable, then let our own political struggles be revived. Like man and wife let us unite against all who shall interpose to rob us of our rights, and when we have achieved a victory over them, we may bicker as much as we choose. The "Americans" has indulged in many very absurd and bold accusations of the federalists of our state. This was done to excite your indignation, so that although you disapproved of the votes of the majority of the late house of delegates, still that you should vote in their favour, in preference to gentlemen who are federalists, and who think with you as to the necessity of preserving the county interest.

He charges the federal party with prodigality in lessening the states revenue, but still most unfortunately for his design, refers to no expenditure to prove his assertion. It is to be regretted that in a reply of this nature a full development cannot be made of all the specific items, shewing the causes of the decrease of the state's revenue; however it is conceived that enough will be unfolded to shew that it neither originated from measures approved by the federal party, nor was there any wasteful prodigality in its disbursements. About the year 1800, a very heavy debt due to the state was received from the chancery of England, and the democratic executive of our state displayed its patronage, by rewarding the late judge Nicholson, esq. by giving to him a most unheard of sum for his inconsiderable agency in placing this fund under the control of the state, which directed its investment in the most productive funds; hence the revenue of the state daily increased, without any credit being due to the men then in power, for the principal had been secured by the agency of their predecessors, but during this rapid accumulation of the state revenue for twelve years, the democratic administration adopted no measure to better the condition of their constituents. The soldier who had fought the battles of the revolution, who approached their doors with tottering steps, to ask for bread, was rejected with the most cold-blooded indifference. The philanthropist who pressed the establishment of poor schools, was dubbed a visionary enthusiast and a demagogue; and the money of the state was suffered, like the gold of the miser, to be productive of no amelioration of the condition of those to whom it belonged. From 1807 the democratic party in the legislature were urging the general government to a war with Great Britain, and it is not now recollected that they adopted one act designed to place within the reach of the state, in the hour of danger, the means of defence. During this period the federalists, deeming that the object of the war was not of sufficient importance to hazard the privations and sufferings, which the people of this state, from their local situation, would suffer, adopted every honourable expedient to avert a calamity which brought on the ruin and distress of so many of us. In 1812, war was declared, and the voters of Maryland returned to the house of delegates a majority of federalists. The senate was democratic to a man, and continued so till 1816. Thus whatever measure of expenditure was adopted by which the revenue of the state was diminished, was the act of both parties. But still this wretched "American," who attempts to instruct

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