They therefore min-
iscussion matters not
d seek to mislead you
introducing in the cir-
recollection of the
al struggles which have
ur state for the last
s. They address them-
to your feelings and
, under their delusion,
return your political
ower, and thus, from
ment, enable them to
pillars of the constitu-
ke the strong man of
iends and foes in one
. Let me entreat you
ded against these at
u still prefer to support
al friends, seek for
e advocates for county
vote for them; and rath-
in take to your confi-
who prefer the interest
that of their constit-
o your attachments for
pport those who are the
f your rights. This
s course will for ever
e who have been con-
wling out against the
ough;" and when that
desirable, then let our
al struggles be revived.
and wife let us unite
who shall interpose to
ur rights, and when we
ed a victory over them,
icker as much as we
he "Americans" has in-
many very absurd and
tions of the federalists of
This was done to excite
nation, so that although
oved of the votes of the
the late house of dele-
that you should vote in
r, in preference to gen-
are federalists, and who
you as to the necessity
ng the county interest.
ges the federal party with
in lessening the states
t still most unfortunately
gn, refers to no expendi-
ove his assertion. It is
etted that in a reply of
a full developement can-
ade of all the specific
ewing the causes of the
of the state's revenue;
is conceived that enough
nfolded to shew that it
iginated from measures
by the federal party,
here any wasteful prodi-
its disbursements. About
1800, a very heavy debt
state was received from
ery of England, and the
executive of our state
its patronage, by reward-
ate judge Nicholson, esq.
to him a most unheard of
his inconsiderable agency
this fund under the con-
e state, which directed its
t in the most productive
nce the revenue of the state
eased, without any credit
to the men then in power,
rincipal had been secured
ency of their predecessors,
g this rapid accumulation
tate revenue for twelve
he democratic administra-
pted no measure to better
ition of their constituents.
ier who had fought the bat-
revolution, who approach-
doors with tottering steps,
r bread, was rejected with
cold-blooded indifference.
anthropist who pressed the
ment of poor schools, was
visionary enthusiast and a
ue; and the money of the
suffered, like the gold of
r, to be productive of no
tion of the condition of
whom it belonged. From
democratic party in the
re were urging the general
ent to a war with Great
and it is not now recollect-
hey adopted one act design-
ce within the reach of the
the hour of danger, the
f defence. During this pe-
federalists, deeming that
ct of the war was not of
t importance to hazard the
ns and sufferings, which the
f this state, from their local
n, would suffer, adopted eve-
urable expedient to avert a
y which brought on the ruin
tress of so many of us. In
war was declared, and the
f Maryland returned to the
of delegates a majority of
sts. The senate was demo-
to a man, and continued so
6. *Thus whatever* measure
enditure was *adopted* by
the revenue of the *state* was
hed, was the act of *both* par-
But still this wretched "Ame-
who attempts to instruct

you, shamelessly contradicts
that truth, and wants you to
believe, that the federalists
the purse strings of the state
prodigally wasted the money
the truth, for every appropriation
bill made the democracy
majority of the legislature
ly responsible. By referring
public documents you will
that the disbursements made
the war were not
national government
provide a system
and refused to give
they would do so.
navy ascended the Chesa
1813. Governor Winder
the legislature of the state
month of May. He, on
communicated to them his
tion to the secretary of
protection to be afforded
state. His reply partook
evasive and jesuistical temper
he displayed throughout his
trous administration of the
partment. The legislature
they proceeded to any
propriations for defence,
a mission to Washington,
to obtain a categorical
to the agency of the national
vernment in defence of the
This mission was as unproductive
as the governor's communications
and no intelligence could be
ed as to the aid to be expected
the national government.
port of the honourable
Martin and Dorsey detailing
events, is dated May 25, 1813,
may be found in the votes and
ceedings of that year. In this
dition, the whole legislature
it their duty to make appropriations
and authorise the means of defence
for the state. Then it was,
till then were the resolutions
rising loans, the purchasing
arms, and the employment of
military of this state against
common enemy, passed.
there was a *little* difference
the two parties in the extent of
sum to be appropriated, and in
means of resistance that were to be
provided. The democrats wished
barges to be built, and regiments
raised, at the expense of the state
and these to be free offerings to
national government, without any
assurance or stipulation that they
should be applied to the security of
the Maryland sea-board!!! Yet
profligate and unprincipled of the
party, dare to charge their political
enemies with an unnecessary and
prodigal expenditure of the public
revenue, when they rejected enormous expenditures, advised by the
advocates of the war, and which
would have left the treasury without
a dollar. Let those who love
and their country, reflect on the
wicked attempt at deception.
the federalists were opposed to what
they sought from the national government
had a constitutional right to demand
from it, and they resisted the enormous expenditures advocated by
friends of Baltimore, and
It is now to be seen if they can
shew the account current so correct
as to preclude the supposition of
improvident management.

The "American" says, from
till 1819, the federalists expended
the sum of $ 49,560. By the
and proceedings of the last
page 57, it appears from the
communication of the governor
the legislature, that the state claims
from the general government,
grounds recognized in the
tion of the state's expenditures,
sum of $ 292,819; that the national
government refuses to allow
state the other expenses incurred
her during the war, in the purchase
of arms, powder, ball, cartridge
boxes, knapsacks, and other military articles, and now belonging
the state, the sum of $ 155,
making an aggregate, accounted
in war expenses, of the sum
$ 448,814, leaving the sum
$ 21,746 to be accounted for.

An act of justice to the
of our revolution, distinguished
earliest exercise of power by
federalists of Maryland. The
riots had been most cruelly
ed, and after having won by
bravery that liberty which
to the treasury of the state
heavy debt from England,
deemed utterly irreconcilable
humanity, justice or sound
to suffer them longer to
want and wretchedness;
every poor soldier of the
who has applied for it,
from the state a pension
pears by a report made last
ruary, that one hundred and
three persons are on the list of
sioners. This act of

y alone is sufficient to atone for
f aberrations, would of itself
how the above alliance, re-
ning to be accounted for, has
applied, but when it is recol-
d what an immense sum has an-
ly been appropriated for the
ding, repairs and managements
e penitentiary, only rendered
ssary for the punishment of
incredible amount of daring
profligate characters who are
ched to Baltimore by the facili-
always afforded by a great city
perpetrations of offences with
, it must be admitted that
federalists have like faithful
, fairly accounted for the
entrusted to their hands.

t one specific act of improper
diture is stated by the "Ame-
" he says, that the late gene-
Winder drew money, as com-
der in chief, which he ought not
ave done. It was to have been
ected that this charge would not
been repeated, after it was
wn, that in point of operation on
revenue, it was productive of no
to the state, as the United
es have refunded the money
drawn by general Winder, and
regard to morality and its
formity to usage and principle,
had, in the liquidation of our
ms, been admitted by the war
artment. Thus a reference to
uments prove every assertion of
handbill, under the signature
American" untrue. There is,
ever, an allusion of his which
true; the treasury, from these
ses has been necessarily reduced,
must be supplied. With this
wledge staring them in their
s, why did they not unite in
ring into the vaults of the state
asury, the monies which Balti-
e has and will continue to re-
, unless you send to the legisla-
citizens true to the interest of
counties. A candid appeal has
made to your patriotism, and
our intelligence. It is now with
to preserve yourselves by the
rcise, on the first Monday in
ober, of your elective franchise,
to yield yourselves up to the
dance of men, whose interest is
unfrequently opposed to yours.
who have not the same continued
rest as yourselves, in the faith-
administration of public affairs.

A Friend to the People.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

Mutatis Mutandis.

TO THE

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

It is known to you that every
d and every artifice that ingeni-
profligacy could invent, have for
e years been practised on the
ple of this state by the leaders of
democratic party to maintain their
endency in its councils. It is
known to you, that to secure
unholy triumph of democracy at
ensuing election, every means,
ever depraved, every artifice,
ever corrupt, will again be
rtised to prevent a fair and con-
utional expression of the public
. It then imperiously behoves
to guard against fraud in every
ginable shape. Look at the con-
of the democratic party in the
t election in 1815 & the Baltimore
tion in 1790, when there was a ge-
al ticket for members of congress,
hen thro' fraud alone she obtained
gave votes to drown the voice
ll the state beside, and say if
will again be swindled out of
r dearest rights, without an ef-
while it is in your power, to
erve them. Every precaution-
step should be taken to prevent,
ct and expose fraud. It is a
ciple upon which our republican
tutions are founded "that all
ernment of right originates from
people, is founded in compact
, and instituted solely for the
d of the whole;" when therefore
see a faction, a small and incon-
rable part of the people of this
, attempting by the practice of
fices, bottomed only on fraud
political villainy, to wrest from
majority of the people the right
elf government, it is our privi-
, it is a duty enjoined upon us
the immutable laws of our cre-
, to take every constitutional
to protect and preserve for our-
s and our posterity, the enjoy-
ts of rights sealed by the blood
ir revolutionary fathers.—With
view, therefore, the following
positions are respectfully, but
earnestly urged on the atten-
of the federal republicans thro'
the state, & on no account to let
in any part or section be omit-
. Such a plan as deemed of the
t importance to prevent demo-

cratic frauds, and accordingly necessary to ensure any thing like a fair expression of the public will:

1st. Let a vigorous opposition be made in every county in the state.

2d. Let every exertion be used to get the people generally to the polls.

3d. Let Committees of five or more of the most active, influential and extensively acquainted federalists in each election district, be appointed for the purpose of superintending the election.

4th. Let it be made the duty of these committees to attend the polls at nine o'clock in the morning, and by no means to leave them during the day. To see they are opened at that hour; if no judges attend, or if they attend and refuse to perform their duties, to see that some attending magistrate hold the election, and if there be no magistrate attending, that the people present elect judges for the day to see that they with the clerks qualify according to law, to see particularly that there be no tickets fraudulently placed in the ballot boxes before the polls are open, and to guard narrowly against it during the day; to see that no person from an adjoining county, and no person who wants age, residence or any other lawful qualification is permitted to vote without the necessary objections being stated, and every lawful means being used to prevent his voting; if such person be permitted to vote, that a minute of the circumstance be taken in a book prepared for the purpose, with the person's name, his place of residence, and the reasons assigned by the judges for rejecting the vote.

5th. That it be the duty of said committees to see that all persons are permitted to vote who are lawfully entitled to that privilege, if the votes of any be rejected without lawful cause to take a minute of the fact, with the name of the person, his place of residence and the grounds upon which his vote was rejected, with an affidavit of the candidate for whom he intended to have voted.

6th. That it be the duty of the committees to be sedulously watchful that no persons from adjoining counties, states or districts be permitted to vote.

7th. That it be a duty of said committee to attend at the counting of the votes which must be done in public; to see that no double ballots are counted and that the number of *tickets* tally with the *enumeration*, and with the number of names on the books of polls. They ought to be particular in counting for themselves, and to watch closely that the persons appointed to draw the tickets out of the box on counting them, exercise no fraud by putting tickets in, or separating in the box double tickets that may have been put in by voters. None such are to be counted if discovered.

8th. That it be a duty of said committee to notice in proper form the number of votes given for each candidate in each district.

9th. That it be made the duty of one or more of each district committee to attend at the place of holding the county court on the second day after the election to see that the presiding judges make the proper return of the persons elected by a majority of votes, and to cast up the number themselves, including all federal votes illegally rejected, and excluding all democratic votes illegally received by the district judges. And

10th. If it should in any instance be found that democrats are returned where federalists are elected by a majority of votes thus estimated, or any other fraud practised to prevent the federal candidates elected from taking their seats, let certificates stating and proving the fact, be made out under oath of said committee, and given to each candidate having such majority, with instructions to him to repair to the City of Annapolis with all his proofs and documents, on the meeting of the legislature, there to claim his seat as a representative of the people of his county.

New York, Sept. 20.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Cork Morning Intelligencer of Aug. 21.

Meeting at Manchester on Monday last—Disastrous and important consequences of it—Through the London papers, we have had all the preparations which Hunt and his party thought necessary for the effectual getting up of the meeting at Manchester on Monday last. Having pronounced his own opinion of it being both constitutional and legal, this firebrand of sedition tho't it quite dishonourable to his patriotism to consult any other authority, and the meeting was accordingly held, under his wicked influence, on

Of this meeting we regret to say, that private letters from Manchester, from the most respectable sources, received in town this morning, give very alarming and distressing representations—The civil power it appears, was as decided in preventing, as Hunt was in holding the meeting; and the result has been, that many lives have paid the forfeiture of supporting him in his nefarious desperation.

According to the letters to which we advert, and from which we cannot now make literal extracts, the mob, of which Hunt was the leader assembled from different quarters of the country, at Manchester, as the common place of rendezvous, at the appointed time on Monday. The approach of the different bodies of the deluded populace, of which it was ultimately constituted, was made with all manner of outward display, in order to impose forbearance on the civil authorities. Banners and bands of music added their effect to the march of the different divisions of the Reformers which was conducted with something like military precision. Among the former were several bearing the following inscriptions and devices:

"Let us die like men, and not be sold as slaves!

No Corn Laws.

Annual Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage!

Major Cartwright's Bill.

The Rose, supported on each side by the Shamrock and Thistle, with two hands united, and the word Union under them.

Three different Flags, bearing the Cap of Liberty on the Flag Staff.

Equal Representation or Death!

Taxation, with False Representation, is unjust and tyrannical."

Women in considerable numbers, were united in these processions, and advanced with them to the general place of meeting in Peter's square. One female, more abominable and desperate than the rest, bore a banner in the particular circle which attended Hunt to the point where he was to act his part. When every thing of preliminary arrangement was concluded, Hunt with his immediate party, mounted a platform prepared for their reception, from whence he proceeded to address the multitude. His harangue was suffered to go on for one hour, until the Riot Act had been read in due form, and then he was interrupted by a body of cavalry acting under the orders of the civil magistrates, who made their way through the mob to the platform, and took him and his party (all of whom, it is to be supposed, were ready made orators) prisoners, and destroyed the structure on which they had taken their stations. Some of the standard bearers, the women among them, did not part with their seditious emblems until force compelled them to it. The Dragoons having made the capture of the leaders of the meeting, charged the pressing crowd on their return, five of whom were killed, and nearly 100 were wounded by being trampled on.

The resolution of the troops appears to have dispersed the mob for the moment; but towards evening they collected in great numbers and were committing several outrages, when they were fired upon by the 88th Foot, (Connaught Rangers,) and had four men killed. The military, notwithstanding this example, became objects of popular fury, and were assailed with various missiles. In this conflict one dragoon was killed, and some others wounded.

At this period of the day, the general confusion was such as to render it difficult to give an accurate description of what was going forward. The scene was too dangerous to be visited, for the mere purpose of communicating the events that might take place; and therefore, the accounts which have reached this quarter cannot enter into any thing like a minute description of passing occurrences.

It is perhaps, the worst feature of the Manchester intelligence, that the mob was not deterred by what passed on Monday from pursuing the system of outrage and commotion which had been commenced with such fatal consequences. The strong military force which occupied the town, having attached to it a detachment of artillery, prevented the prosecution of any further measures of violence on Monday, more than, we believe, has been generally stated; but the letters from Manchester, dated early on Tuesday, say that the mob was then collecting in great numbers, armed with pikes, and such other offensive weapons as could be hastily procured, to attack the troops. What the result of this posture of things was, the letters we have seen do not state; but should the mob persevere in their apparent determination of attacking the military, dreadful consequences may be anticipated.

The reform meeting exceeded any thing I could have supposed—there was no less than 100,000 people collected from all the villages around for 20 miles.

There is every reason to fear that the military will be obliged to act in a way which every friend to humanity will deplore, for the forbearance they have shown has been tried to the extreme. At half past nine o'clock, when this paper went to press, we were in possession of little more than rumour—the result can only be given in a second edition.

A second edition of the same paper mentions:

Except the riot at the New Cross before mentioned, at which 2 men were shot, and taken to the infirmary, where one of them had a leg taken off, the night was passed in comparative peace. Indeed, in the centre of the town, there was almost an uncommon silence, only broken by the distant trampling of the patroling cavalry.

The reports of numbers killed at that unusually riotous place, the New Cross, in the tumult last night, are so vague and contradictory, that we refrain to repeat them.

Mr. Magruder declines serving any longer as a Member of Corporation.

DISNEY & HALL,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Having commenced business in the room formerly occupied by Mr. William Well as a dry good store in Church street, politely solicit a portion of the public encouragement, which should they receive, no effort on their part shall be wanting satisfactorily to requite. They will make up Goods in the most fashionable style, or in any manner that their patrons may order, and pledge themselves that their work shall be well done. They have on hand and will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, a variety of Goods suitable for the present and coming season. Among them the following—

Best London blue and black cloths,
Second do. do.
Best London brown, green, and olive ditto.
Dark and light mixtures,
Best London double milled blue and black cassimeres,
Ditto fashionable light, and mixtures.
Ditto Buff, Florentines, & white Marseilles,
Olive Cord,
Fashionable Toilinette Vestings of the latest importation.
Likewise some of Nelson's first quality
PATENT SUSPENDERS,
Which will be sold at a very reduced price.

Sept. 30. 3w

Lands for Sale.

I will sell on a credit of one year, approved bonds and security being given, at Vendue, at Boswell's Tavern, in the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent, at 11 o'clock, A.M. on the second Monday in November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

The following Tracts of Land:

Londonderry, near the brick church, about six miles from Nottingham, containing 241 acres.

Reed's Swamp, a mile or two further, 200 acres.

Cool Spring, in the same neighbourhood, 21 acres.

Pheasant Hills, about four miles from Nottingham, 181 acres.

Scotchman's Hole, nearly opposite Mount Calvert, on the Patuxent, 100 acres.

Fifty Acres in St. Mary's, adjoining the farm of Captain John Jackson.

And on the third Monday of said November, at 11 o'clock, A.M. at Samuel Cole's auction room, in the city of Baltimore, Planter's Paradise, containing 400 acres, on the waters of Back and Middle rivers, about 10 miles from town.

The titles good, and any information which may be required, respecting those Lands, will be cheerfully given by me.

W. G. D. Worthington,
Baltimore city.

Sept. 20.

Taken up

On Sandy Point, last Thursday, a BATTEAU, 28 feet in length, 7 feet in width at the stern, and 2 feet deep, nearly new. The owner, on application to me, paying charges, and proving property, can have her again.

HENRY MAYER.

Sandy Point, Sept. 30. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) at the residence of William Fisher, All the personal estate of Ezekiel Simmons, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, consisting of one Negro Woman and two children, three head of Cattle and one horse. Terms of sale, for all sums under twenty dollars, the cash, to be paid, all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale.

ACHSAH SIMMONS, Adm'x.

Sept. 30. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Shipley, Sen. late of the aforesaid county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

Elias Shipley,
William Sellman, } *Ex'rs.*

Sept 30. 3w.

Planter's Bank of Prince-George's County,

September 23d, 1819.

The Board of Directors, having this day declared a dividend for the year, ending the 24th inst. at the rate of four per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, on or after the 30th instant, upon personal application, by power of attorney, or upon simple order, specifying that it is for the dividend.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash.

Sept. 30. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court September 28, 1819.

On application by petition of Henry Maynadier, administrator of William Bowser, 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, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, 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 William Bowser, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons havin claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of September, 1819.

Henry Maynadier, Admr.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court September 28, 1819.

On application by petition of James Williams and Lewis Neth, Jun. executors of the last will and testament of James Williams, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Williams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 13th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 28th day of September, 1819.

James Williams,
Lewis Neth, Jun. } *Ex'rs.*

FOR SALE,

A genteel Coachee, in good repair, and a handsome pair of sprightly bay Horses, very gentle, and excellent travelling. The Horses will be sold with or without the Carriage.

To Hire, by the year,

A good Gardener, Shoemaker and Waiter, who are honest, sober, and healthy. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 30. tf.