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The terms of sale are-a credit of twelve months to the purchaser, giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot.

On failure of the highest pidder to comply/with the above terms, by bond on the day of sale, the giving bond on the day of sale, the next highest hidder will be considered the purchaser, and so on if there should be several bidders.

Pomerville Pinkney.

New Arrangement of Days.



MARYLAND, will continue to run as heretofore un-

til the last day of the present month .-But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf. Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Esston at 6 o'clock, the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in ny hand, like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertows, and arrive -Arundel there in the afternoon; and Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock ning last, Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; ne a man touching in both routes at Queen's LL. about town, to take and land passengers, Il inches mplexion, but, when . He has nouth, one She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengen, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will r over one find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union bile. His reighbourline of steam boats, when they can be antaloons put on board, and arrive in Philadel.

phia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

§3-All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

March 29 lement Vickars.

tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and or Marlbo-nty.

e given for ing claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts difto and from said firm. Those indeed ed to the firm aforesaid, by notes honds, are requested to make payment, and thuse indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before

1st April 1821.

William Warfield,
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co. Who have on hand, and will constant keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Grocerity And who respectfully solicit a confinuance of the custom of their friesd

and the public. March 1.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O.HARA.

circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheet, ing a Candidate for the office of shear takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begins to be unfounded. He begins to be unfounded to suffer themselves to deceived by rapayls of this kinds of is atill, and means to continue the didate for their auftrages for the appointment, and respectfully solved. appointment, and respectly

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1821.

No. 88.7

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[VOL. LXXVII.

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET. ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

For the Maryland Gazette.

to the Voters of Maryland. It is known to you, that the city

Baltimore, for very many years, reised unlimited control over the asures of the state legislature, arrested or progressed every lefative act, according to her inest, ambition or whim. The tythus practised at length aused the agricu tural interest, and 1812 produced correspondent exions throughout the state, which ntuated in a return, to the house delegates, of men who were enhtened enough to unriddle, and d enough to defeat, her course of lash policy. The interest of their y was now not to be gratified at sacrifice of the farming interest. regan her power, to enable her ictate, and rule the freemen of country, she is indefatigable; her immense wealth she levies tributions to hire presses; these ssis are submitted to the vigice of a committee, selected from ner the expectants of office, or ose who are distinguished for their rotion to the interest of the city, v circulate the most foul epithets, ed exhibit the most profligate dumnies against those distinguish. denizens who, when solicited by ou, have the unpardonable hold. ess and uprightness to prefer your terest to theirs.

To withdraw the public confience from the federal party, enters into the view and scope of their olicy." That party once destroyfeeling, and from a sense of grarude to the hand that elevated it power, will give a hearty co opecon in whatever legislative proisio is may be required or necessa. y to rivet the empire of Baltimore ver the state; then her projects of general ticket. her increased repreintation, and a reduction of the dele ulion from the smaller counties, will esubmitted in the legislature, and he democrats will be invited to aid nd assist in their passage, lest nother revolution in the public miment, "may again burst open he door of honour and confidence the federal party." Reader, bear his prediction in memory! the wrier will unfold to you in another adress these occult designs, of these elf denying Bultimoreans, the preent will be exclusively confined to e investigation of that charge so equently repeated, "that the federalists were the enemies of universal

uffrage." A historical detail of the elective eaned from the archives of the tate, and from intelligence collecto from gentlemen who were pronment in the times when the deeds were done.

Great Britain having coerced the olo les to a declaration of their nd pendence, the provincial convention of Maryland, on the 3d by of July 1776, passed the follown resolutions:

"Resolved, that a new convenion be elected for the forming of a ew government, and enacting all

"Resolved, that all freemen above 21, being freeholders, of not sible property in this colony of

The inhabitants, breathing that ardent attachment to the American cause which rendered them so conpicuous in the day which "tried men's souls," obeved the resolutions. The danger was imminent, and universal safety could only be found in the wisdom and energy of counsel. They sought for, and selected, truly in the spirit of our constitution the most wise, sensible, and dis-

oreet of the people." The delegates met in convention on the 14th of August 1776. It

the delegates to the convention, and port, we find, the judges permitted such to vote. The convention would not suffer the persons thus elected, to take their seats-ordered a new election, to be held under the resolution requiring

property as a qualification, and permitted the members returned under the resolution to become a part of the convention.

It appears also, that no election was held for Kent county. Those who had not the property qualifications prevented the judges carrying on the election.

The convention ordered the election to be held, and pledged themselves to support the judges in their office; the election was held; the convention was organized, and possessed a mass of talents, wisdom and experience, which has no parallel in the history of Maryland legislation.

Thus we see, that the whigs of the revolution, had, e'er they exhibited the interesting spectacle of carving out a government for their constituents, at the very moment they were organizing themselves into a chamber for the consummation of that holy work, which has endeared their memory to the Maryland people, had the question (so much agitated by politicians) "what interest ought a man to have in the community before he should be permitted to vote," brought under their notice.

The committee appointed to report a "form of government," at a very early day submitted the result of their labours, the second article of which provides, that the house of delegates shall be chosen in the following manner: "All freemen, above the age of 21, having a freehold of fifty acres, or property to the value of 30 pounds current money, shall have a right of suffrage.'

An attempt was made in the convention to reduce the property quali fication to five pounds; it was un successful; a similar fate attended another proposition to strike out the property qualificatio and insert "or paying taxes to the support of

government!" Of all those patriots who aided in the convention, it is believed that but two have been called into pub lic life since the year 1800; Dr. Joh. Parnham, of Charles, and Mr. David Sariver, of Frederick, the first has been a warm and decided federalist, the latter a democrat; the first voted against the property qualifica tion, the latter for recaining it. Still this gentleman has been selected twice as a senator of Maryland by those very people, who want yo to pluck from your confidence men who have uniformly advocated their favourite measures. The conven tion having completed their labours returned to their homes, receiving from that time to the present the franchise, is submitted; it has been blessings of the state for their devotion to the public good. The government was administered for near ly twenty, years without any attempt to modify the second article. In 1797, Michael Taney, esq. a dele gate from Calvert, and who, since the great political divisions which agitate the union, lias always been found a zealous supporter of the federal policy introduced by Genera. Washington, moved in the house of delegates to abolish all that part of the form of government which requires property as a qualification hings for a general weal of this for voters, or for office. This proposition was new. Members then who knew nothing of the public opinion, must be supposed to speak ess than 50 acres of land, or having their undisguised sentiments. Galled to decide on an interesting questhe value of 40.2 sterling, and none others, shall be only permitted to vote for delegates to the conventithey were left at large to decide as their attachments to equal rights "to the prosperity of the state, or to aristocratic partialities, might

When this bill of Mr. Taney's was called up, the talents of the house were rallied to oppose it. -Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. John Buchanan, J. H. Nicholaon, esq. Mr. Upton Bruce, Doctor Charles Frazier, Mr. Allen B. Ducket, were conspicuous in attempting to prevent its passage.

The bill passed the house of dele. gates by a majority of 30 to 21; appears that the inhabitants of gates by a majority of 30 to 22.

Prince-George's county agreed that among others who voted against the among of the bill, and who have every taxable freeman bearing arms, passage of the bill, and who have General Washington's measures, lamented Mr. J. H. Thomas, to re-

Mr. Robert Smith, sent to the assembly frequently from Baltimore, and a democratic fectury of

state. Levi Hollingsworth, a democratic senator, and an active partizan for Baltimore supremacy.

Mr. Upton Bruce, known for his senatorial intrigues, chosen by the democrats to both branches of the legislature, and in Allegany known as the greatest brawler for equal rights.

lartin Kershner, an influential democrat of Washington county, and frequently since elected as a delegate; indeed he is considered the most popular advocate of equal rights in that county, and is selected as the candidate, whenever danger is apprehended from the federal party.

Benjamin Tomlinson, a standing democratic candidate in Allegany, and frequently by the democrats sent to the general assembly, and though last not least in democratic estimation.

In 1799 the attention of the house was again drawn to the subject, by Mr. John Thomas of Frederick. A committee, composed of himself, the late Mr. Philip Key, and Major M. Pherson, of Charles, (three federal gentlemen) again reported a bill abolishing the property qualification. The bill passed, 48 members voting in the affirmative, 13 in the negative. The senate adhered to their opinions of 1797, and withheld their assent to this bill.

From a very early period after

the organization of the government, a party was formed in opposition to the national measures recommended by our beloved Washington, resting to the fiscal operations and foreign relations of the general overnment. The president's proclamation of neutrality, the ratification of Mr. Jay's treaty, the recommendation of a navy, brought to this opposition an accession of numbers and talents. Mr. Jefferson and Virginia adopted it as a part of and Mr. Madison were the chiefs here form of government."—and of this cabal. Mr. John Adams' administration was productive of measures, which gave to this minority an increased activity; and in 1800, and not 'till then, the course of the two parties became marked her character of being the most in and distinct. The survivors of the revolutionary war, the advocates for the ratification of the federal constitution, the upholders of those | amendment, requiring voters to pay measures which, under General Washington, elevated the American character to the highest pinnacle of national glory, gathered themselves | conscience, still they require, in adunder the star-spangled banner of federalism, while the enemies of erry qualification in voters. Thus the constitution, the friends of an it appears, that property qualificaentangling alliance with France, the tion was required in 1776, by the enemies of American neutrality, Britain, the revilers of the saviour of his country, the opposers of an that it was resisted by all the promi American navy, disaffected foreign- nent democrats in the state; that it try treasure, to see the dutiful their mother country for supposed injuries, with those who recommended submission to the insolent demands of the executive directory of France, grouped themselves under the tri-coloured flag of democracy. Mr. Robert Smith, aspiring to the first office in the gift of the nation, matured and gave activity to a well digested plan, for returning to the state legislature politicians of the last description. He repaired to Annapolis, himself as a delegate from the city of Baltimore, to reap the reward of his labours. Every probability existed that their idol, Jefferson, would be elected; much arrangement was deemed necessary to produce a senate in 1801, who would cooperate with them. They refused to re-elect the speaker of 1799; they elevated Mr. Edward Hall in his place. The regular period for electing a senator to congress had arrived; by refusing to do so, they set the precedent of delaying the appointment of a senator 'till another expression of the public will. The senatorial period of colonel Howard's service would expire in 1802 .- The elevation of Mr. Samuel Smith to that honour would foster the aspiring designs of his

brother Mr. Robert Smith. Every art was then played off to render the then senate of Maryland, who had distinguished themselves for their approbation of

the only constitutional manner that they could be, they were called a self-constituted aristocracy, and the Sampsons of the house of delegates were solicited to hurl the public indignation at a body thus organized, and to amend the constitution, so as to forbid in future a recurrence of a spectacle so odious to democracy, of a set of senators not selected by the people, ruling the destinies of the state! Mr. Mercer, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Montgomery, were chosen for the laudable work; yet these gentlemen and their friends, did for a very long time control both branches of the state government, and have arrested, since they have the right of filling up the vacancies in the senate, every proposition to increase the senate's responsibility to the people. It was determined also, that the senate again should incur the odium of resisting the extension of the right of suffrage, or follow the degrading example set them by some of their political enemies, of sacrificing their deliberate opinions to retain the public approbation. The bill was passed by a very large majority. Mr. Robert Smith still voting in opposition to the billthe senate agreed to alter the qualification of thirty pounds, and substitute instead thereof, "or pay ing taxes." The house of delegates refused to concur in this amendment, and the bill was again defeated. The democratic triumphin 1801, terminated in the selection of a democratic senate. The bill was introduced and passed both branches. In 1803 a confirmatory

delegates, it passed 49 to 17. Mr. Jefferson has been the great idol of democracy. He is hailed by it as the strongest arm of equal rights and civil liberty. Virginia as a state stands first in its estima tion. Yet Mr. Jefferson drew the provision, that no person should be sufficient to vote unl ss a freeholder: pertinacionsly resists, to this day, every proposition to call a convention, to modify the constitution so as to permit the poor to vote-Pennsylvania has been consistent in corrigible of all the democratic states; still the senate of Maryland borrow.d from her constitution their taxes. Mr. Madison, and his congress, this nation knows to its cost, have been democratic enough in all mitting states into the union, a propwhigs of the revolution; that a fedethe advocates of war with Great ral gentleman, Mr. Taney, first started the proposition to enlarge it; ers seeking through war revenge on was again reproduced by Mr. Thomas, a federalist; that it was supportin the popular branch, although arrested for some time by a few federalists in the senate of Maryland, who were supported in their opinion by the democrats from the city of Baitimore; that those democrats who were opposed to it have, instead of being banished from their political friends, have been taken to the bosom of democracy, and treated with all the fat gifts in its controul; that the theory of exclusion is supported, and practised by Mr. Jefferson, Madison, Virginians, Pennsylvanians, and by democratic

congresses. Judge now who are the enemies of equal rights, who are the system. atic opposers of the elective fran-Who the friends of civil lib. erty! Judge then the hypocrisy of those whining democrats, who af ter having rechosen those very men who were noisy in opposition to the abolition of the property qualification, now have the impudence to tell you, that the federalists are its enemies, and therefore they are not to be trusted with a delegated power.

You naturally wish to learn what became of the other part of Mr. Taney's proposition, to let the poor be elected to places of honour and profit; it was negatived; and notwithstanding that the democrats were in power for nine or ten years, it was left for a federalist, the much

should have a right of voting for | been rewarded with democratic sup | obnoxious to the people, created in | vive the principle. Remember; that whenever democracy triumphs, you are delivered up to the misrie of Baltimore, bound, hand and foot, and so fast that no future exertions can rescue you from her oppression. AN OLD MAN.

UNION COLLEGE.

A late Address of President Nort, to the candidates, for the Bacclaureate, in Union College, lias been greatly and justly praised. There are few flowers in the fields of literature more fragrant, more beautiful, or more deserving attention, than the following prous conclusion of President Nott's Address.

"I cannot sum up all I would wish to say to you, better than by placing the entire character of JESUS CHRIST before you as a perfect model, in the imitation of which, will alike consist your happiness and glory. On every imsituation, ask what would have been His opinion; what HIS conduct; and let the answer regulate your own.

"Methinks your parents, some of whom I see in this assembly, add their sanction to the counsel I am now delivering-Parents whom I cannot but commend, particularly to your ingenuousness, and from their kindness and solicitude, derive an argument to enforce all that I have said.

You will never know, until the bitterness of filial ingratitude shall teach you, the extent of the duty you owe them. On you their affections have been placed; on you, their treasures expended-With law was passed; in the house of what tenderness they administered to your wants in helpless infancy! with what patience they bere indiscretion in wayward childhood, and with what solicitude they watched your steps in erring youth! No care has been too severe; no selfdenials too painful; no sacrifices too great, which could contribute to your felicity. To you, their meridian of life has been constantly devoted; and even its cheerless evening is rendered supportable, by the prospect of leaving you the heirs of their name and of their fortune. For all this affection and kindness, the only reward they expect-the only requital they ask, is, that when you enter upon the world, you will act worthy of yourselves, and not dishonour them. And shall this requital be de-

nied them? Will you, by your follies, disturb even the tranquility of age: rob declining life of its few remain. ing pleasures, and, snatching away from the palsied nand of your aged parents the last cup of earthly consolation, bring their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave?

"It was a noble spectacle, amidst the flames that were consuming Troy, and while the multitude were intent only, on rescuing their pal-Eneas bearing on his shoulder the venerable Anchises, his aged father ed by a majority of the federalists to a place of safety. But ah! how rare such examples of filial piety! My God! the blood freezes in the veins, at the thought of the ingratitude of children. Spirits of my sainted parents! could I recall the hours when it was in my power to honour you, how different should be my conduct! Ah! were not the dead unmindful of the reverence the living pay them, I would disturb the silence of your tombs with nightly orisons, and bedew the urn which contains your ashes with perpetual tears!

"It is in your power to prevent he bitterness of such regrets. But must arrest the current of my feeling. Your future usefulness, your eternal salvation, constitute a motive so vast, so solemn, that were I to yield to its overwhelming influence, I should protract the hour of separation, and fill up with counsel and admonition the declining day. "I shall address you no more, shall meet with you no more, until, having past the solemnities of death, I meet you in eternity. So spend the intervening period, I adjure you, that that meeting be joyous, and the immortality which shall follow it, splend-id as the grace of that God is free, to whom surrendering my charge, I now commit you. Leaving with you this counsel, I bid you an affectionate and final + AREWELL!

Philadelphia papete