his duty, and the done little to help, would unive done little to Why, then, had be instantially did so, either because his worth and seeling to be constructed in the construction of the because he was altogether mistales as to his knowledge of such men and such conduct. In facti Mr. Wermi showed, by every part of his address, that Mr. Causden's memory treacherous; he would not day con, veniently so. I will not, however, attempt further to detail the speech, or the answer, as some one, perhaps Mr. Weems himself, can be induced to give both; and if so, I think it most desirable it should come out I never saw men in my life, so panic. struck, as some of the leaders of de. mocracy were, at finding how irresistably and forcibly some of the well-meaning members of their party were persuaded by the very clear and convincing reasoning that was offered them; and after Mr. W. had closed his answer, at the hearty cheer they gave him; many going up personally, aud, taking his hand, declaring, that altho' a stranger and a federalist, they believed him an honest man and a clever fellow. Even an old man, who gave Mr. Weems the lie whilst speaking, and who soon after approached him in the most hostile, threatening manner, and even made a blow at his head with a club. (but without injury) was, by those honest men of his own party, aided by Mr. Causden, soon convinced that he was in error, and he himself magnanimously went up and solicited the hand and forgiveness of on't Mr. W., acknowledging his sorrow our for what had happened; which was sincerely accepted -- this said old gen. tlenian (captain T. Moore) declaring that he should have been much better satisfied with what Mr. W. had said, had he not made out Thos. lefferson to be a miscreant. He never could bear to hear that man abused; and acknowledged, that he betreved ne never should. Mr. W. hose most friendly admonished him, not to idolize Jefferson or any other mag who or thing; and to endeavour, if posning sible, to get so far rid of his partiality as to look at the evidence that was now offered him and every othntleer man that would call at your office and and read it; being his letters to Callender approving of, and paying Callender, for his abuse of Washington; Sewand that, if afterwards, he felt willing to worship him, he would have nould a right to do so. In fact, sir, I think it may be truly said, that the democrats gave the feast, to be sure, on ough Saturday, and have the cost to pay; whilst federalism gained all that was gained, and perhaps that not a little.

CECIL COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

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A very general and numerous meeting was lately held, opposite to Frenchtown, with a sketch of whose proceedings we have been furnished, by one of the few federalists who were present. We much regret that we have been unable to procure a sketch of the remarks of I. C. Weems, esq. which, we are informed, were copious, spleadid and convincing. From his elevated genius, eloquence, knowledge and urbanity, a brilliant display would naturally be expected; and although the occasion being accidental, and ole for the address extemporaneous, wears an, to well assured, it did not diminish the fame of the orator, and that it proit the duced an effect upon a prejudiced ld, in and adverse auditory, of the deepen' every usden, impression, which, at its conclusion was manifested by loud and long and I a vast continued plaudits. We are not yet supplied with a sketch of the speech; er was but should this paper meet Mr. e time Weems' eye, we hope and trust he is life, will not refuse the public at large the edification, which was then limiwhilst ed, for ted to those who heard him. It ought duty, to become the common benefit of the ddress, against

public. The speech of Mr. Causden, we are enabled to sketch from notes handed to us by the gentleman fin: alluded to, who took them on the spot, and upon the accuracy of which we place the fullest reliance. It forms a most important documentif. of the democratic party, in case they should succeed at the next election, and an equivalent exhortation to prevent their predominance. if such of hostility to the constitution, and ch mei. to the harmonious balance of the state, such as have upon other and ungrounds been imputed to that party. but which have of late been atterif isposed, ally use denied for convenience sake. That ght for also are the avowals for which Mr.

populationes In particular, this city is to have an increase, graduated by the proportion of buisness it brings, into the legislature, which Mr. Causden represents to be half of all that is transacted for the state.

2d. There is to be a re organization of the senate, in order to destroy the controll which that body has upon hurried and transie pas-sions and prejudices, and which may make their way through the house of delegates. What is of equal interest, it is no doubt intended, in the comtemplated reform, to adopt the same rule of population, as the measure of the weight and influence each county is separately to retain in choosing this body, as it is more ex-plicitly stated as to the delegates. The consequence will be, that the equable system which now prevails as the security to each county for her seperate rights and influence in the legislature, will be uprooted, and the peculiar advantages and interests, secured to the small counties in the senate by equal and the same barriers, as those which guarantee theirs to the large counties, will be prostrated to the mercy of the strong. This, the small counties will no more be disposed to encourage, nor even to submit to, than would the small states of the federal Union, be willing to have their equal representation in the senate ravished from them by a combination of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

3d. Another charge more vitally affecting the security of public and private rights, is the appalling mo dification Mr. Causden says his party contemplate, and which they mean to carry into effect, "to render the judiciary responsible to the people,' in a manner which does not now exist. At present a judge may be removed upon an address of the legislature, and upon conviction or impeachment. The wisdom of, we believe, every state in the union, and of all collectively in the general constitution, has hitherto been contented with this control, or even less upon the independence of the judiciary, except the scare of Rhode Island, which contenting herself by living under her anti-revolutionary charter, is centuries behind her sister states in constitutional and civil policy, chuses her superior judges by an annual popular election, her court of appeals moreover consisting of her annual ordinary legislature. The consequence is, that the distribution of justice instead of being blind and impartial, is the function of unlearned on versatile

demagogues. The people of Maryland must shudder at any similar or kindred subjection of their judges, who pass upon life, liberty, property and every variegated and precious right of social man, to the vaccillation, inseparably connected with a dependant or temporary tenure of that momentous office.

We thank you, Mr. Causden, for this especially, among the kind premonitions, you have given us against

4th. The Governor also, according to the settled scheme, solemnly and reservedly proclaimed in Cecil, is to be otherwise appointed than as is now prescribed. One of the reasons assigned by the gentleman, for his contemplated innovation, is that nobody knows, who the present Governor of our state is. Whose fault, allow us to ask is that? If Mr. Causden's party will palm, year after year, upon the people, a man, as Governor, who is unknown by public services, renowned bilities or disinction in private life, and whose tharacter has not yet penetrated to Geeil County, though too well nown to permit his election as Deegate, after repeated trials, in that of his residence, it seems not to us sufficient reason for making a wild and undigested alteration in the mode of choice, which has given us o many, good and beneficent, patriotic and able Governors, ever since he splendid period of 1776. No more safe, fair, and reasonable mode
of election can be substituted, nor
the one whose fundamental princiele will not strike at the root of the

Allerations of the Constitution. The innovation, on the provision

tandard position of equal county

ights, can be suggested. 10.

in the properties in advant. On a general like. How this gain be the approbation of his party and preferred to the present mode, as the heart and the them is to be altered in the House ball be gates, as to render it proportioned to the present the people west the power to elect in their representatives in containing. In particular, this city. to elect in their representatives in both branches of the legislature; and the popular branch, which is annu ally renewed has more than five times the weight in deciding the choice, which the senate posesses. The people therefore have the opportunity, every year, of correcting any choice of governor, of whom they may not approve, by changing the house of delegates. By this means whilst they have as much agency in ppointing, and controul in removing the executive; the choice is made mediately by electors, who, from their supposed more general knowledge of public characters, may make it with greater judgment. To set aside the existing constitutional provision, and call upon the people to chuse the overnor by a general ticket, would be productive of the very evil complained of, that the people are unacquainted with the governor. For how can all the citizens in their individual capacity make a judicious choice, in voting for the most suitable person; and how are they in general to judge of the comparative merit and qualification of different individuals proposed to them, all or most of whom may reside at considerable distances from The real sentiments of a former

democratic legislature were pointedly expressed, about twelve years ago. Before that time the citizens of Baltimore elected their mayor in person; but under the idea, that a more discreet choice would be made by the instrumentality of electors, the charter was altered, and the present mode substituted. Keeping this democratic precedent in view. let us ask, whether, if the mayor of Baltimore cannot be safely and discreetly chosen, but through an intervening body of electors, how much greater must the difficulty be, with respect to the selection of an executive, by all the people individually? The door it would open to the intrigues of unprinciple demagogues would be deplorable. At the people could not themselves judge in many instances of the fitness of the candidates, much less bring one forward, who might meet with the common approbation, some petty caucus would dictate, instead of the members of assembly, who are constitutionally authorised, regularly appointing the executive, as at present Can any man entertain a moment's doubt whether the people are more respected, and will be better served by a constitutional arrangement or by an usurpation of their judgment and prerogatives, by two or three boil and arrogant individuals? The choice of the executive by

the members of the legislature has the sanction of examples in other states, and the constitution of the United States upholds the principle, by referring the choice of lectors of the national executive, state legislatures.

Easton, August 14th, 1821. Pursuant to adjournment, a very numerous and respectable assemblage of the Federal Republicans of Talbot county, met on this day at the Court House in the town of Easton.

Mr. STEWART REDMAN having

been called to the Chair, and Mr. TENCH TILGHMAN chosen Secretary, the Chairman declared the object of the meeting to be the selection of candidates for Electors of the Senate of Maryland.

Whereupon it was resolved to appoint a committee of five gentlemen from each election district to make the proper selection, and the following gentlemen were nominated and appointed, viz:

Easton District-Dr. John Stevens, John Edmondson, R. H. Goldsborough, Thomas Parrott and James

Denny. St. Michael's-Thomas Bruff, William Harrison, (of Jas.) Richd. Harrington, Nathan Harrington and Robert Banning.

Trappe-Thomas Harrison. Edward N. Hambleton, Tristram Bowdle, Thomas Haywell and Thomas Bullen.

Chappe!-George Parrott, Benjamin Benny, Arthur Holt, William Wilson and William Slaughter.

The committee retired, and after due deliberation, returned and reported that they had unanimously agreed upon JOHN EDMONDSON AND NICHOLAS GULDSBUthe constitution for the appoint- ROUGH, Esquires.

mounty realized to support John oil.

Edmandson and Nicholas Goldsbo.

Edmandson and Nicholas Goldsbo.

The Beneric of the Senate fundamental principle of our gold the State of May James at the vernment, and one most essential

Resolved; That the proceedings of this meeting ba sigued by the all important to the public welfare Chairman, attested by the Secreta- and happiness, and nothing has a higher tendency to promote and eszette, the Mary and Gazette, and the Federal Republican:

Robert H. Goldsborough. Esquire. submitted to the meeting the following Preamble and Resolutions, which being considered by them as containing principles and matter of the highest importance, not only to every individual present, but to our fellow citizens at large.

The meeting unanimously resolved to adopt them, and have directed them to be published as a part of the proceedings of the day.

Stewart Redman, Chairman, Tench Tughman, Sec'y.

Preamble and Resolutions. It having pleased Divine Providence, to direct the wisdom of our forefathers, in the formation of the most excellent systems of government adapted to our condition, so that nothing equal to them are to be found in all the nations of the earth -It becomes our duty to be unfeignedly grateful to the Great Au thor of all Good, and, as well out of respect to our Ancestors as in instice to ourselves and to posterity, to preserve and perpetuate these blessings, by watching over them with a fidelity that cannot be corrupted; and a diligence that shall be unrelaxing.

Wherefore, we will never apply or oppose the administration of any set of men from party feelings alone -such a course is unworthy, illiberal and unwise—the conduct and the motives of men, so far as they can be clearly ascertained, are the proper subjects for our decision, and we hold that maxim a good one which teaches us that, measures and not men are the best objects for our

consideration. The name of Federalist which we bear, is derived from the great head of the convention and such of its members as were advocates, for the constitution that confederated these states—this name was assumed by those who wiere friends to the confederation and to the federal constitution which established it, to distinguish them from those who were opposed to the same. It has been from that time continued as the distinguishing title of all those citizens who confided in and supported the measures of the Washington and Adams administrations, and has been worn by all since who adhered to the doctrines and principles of those times-The name of federalist was practically first assumed by Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay, the authors of the Essays of . Publius, as the best and most fit designation of the character of their celebrated work, which is now universally held by all parties to be the commentary of greatest authority. and the ablest defence of the federal government.

The term Republican, in our country, is a general description of the sentiments of our people in regard to forms of government, not a specific appellative of party-inasmuch as it belongs to all those who prefer King in first stepping forward to an elective government with a representative legislature, and therefore embraces the whole of our population capable of forming an opinion— For it is a heresy worse than damnable, to believe, that the people of this country, of whatever party, prefer any government to their own. To monopolise the term "Republican" therefore, as the name of a party, with the intendment that all those who do not bow down to that party are to be excluded from the rights and benefits of the term, and are also to be stigmatised with the odium of being hostile to our own government, is a pretension as arrogant and intolerant, as it is ill the feelings which ought to bind fellow countrymen together, as it is reconcileable with the commonest principles of truth and justice. Meaning therefore to assert and to maintain our claim to be ranked among the best and truest friends of this government and country, in defence of which we have always been and ever shall be ready to perform personal service and to render our full

approaching election to be theld on to be duly and regularly enforced the first Munday in Beptember. —confidence between the people and confidence letween the people and those they select to serve them, is tablish that confidence, than exact and timely relidering of accounts of the expenditures of the people's muney-a judicious consulting of the national interest by a wise course of measures and a magnanimous dependence upon the people for therenewal of trust in consequence of such conduct, rather than on any ma nagement of their own especially intended for that purpose.

Resolved; That we have seen with surprise and great disapprobation the enormous unsettled balances of public money now remaining in the hands of government agents, as reported by the responsible officer of the treasury department to congress at their last winter session, amounting in the whole to about fifteen millions of dollars-The greater portion of which sum of money we believe was put into the hands of agents by government to be expended during the late war -among which agents are not only many very subordinate military officers and undistinguished individu als, but many of the highest and most responsible civil and military officers in the country-men too, whom the duties of their respective high public stations equire to be a con-siderable portion of every year at Washington where the accounts ought to be settled-enormous balances then femaining unsettled for more than three years in such hands, as the official report declares is a wrong inflicted upon the public interest-an evidence of want of attention to the proper management of the people's money-and a conclusive demonstration of bad administration in this concern.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest concern the monstrous accumulation of debt due from citizens of the western and south western states to the government of this country for the purchase of public lands, the property of the people-a debt now amounting to more than twenty-two million of dollars, as officially stated to congress in a late report. We lament the existance of this debt, not only because it has deprived the treasury of the United States of an immense sum of public money, which would have served the public exigencies, and that it must be distressing to our fellow citizens who owe it; but such a debt is of tal tendency, because if the relation between debt-or and creditor are of the most delicate character, they are certainly not the most harmonious in nature, and if the citizens are not well able to pay, and the government, tired of delay, should pursue urgent measures, a spirit of dissatisfaction may arise in the bosom of men who are as faithful to the go vernment and country as any men, and the horror of their own destruction might urge to a state of desperation, that might at least

threaten a dismemberment of the Union before it could be llayed.

Resolved, That we adopte the conduct of the honourable Ruius shew the bad tendency of this accumulating debt for the purchase of western lands, and in suggesting the establishment by law of a safer disposal of them, by which no public debt can be created—no loss can accrue to the public treasury-by which speculators will be unable to monopolise, and men in humble circumstances in life will be eminently benefitted who desire to purchase

those lands. Resolved, That we love and venerate the constitution of the state of Maryland, and to no part of it are we more zealously attached than to the security it endeavours to provide for the independence of the founded-as little comporting with judiciary. In all governments the integrity and uprightness of the bench of justices is essential to the security and happiness of the neople-therefore the repeal of judicial systems under pretence of making some special amendment, when an opportunity is taken to remove one set of judges and to appoint others in their places, is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the citizens -ruinous to the best interests of portion of pecuniary means, as required by the legal authorities, we offer the following resolutions to exviolation of one of the most es emplify the sentiments we entertain I teemed principles in our constitu-

Resolved, That we cordially and centirely approve of the present decounties in this state-it was adopted in times of the purest and most disinterested patriotism-it has been most salutarily adhered to for the last forty-five years, ever since thei ratification of the constitution itself. -no murmur has been; still ren; cently expressed against it-no actual ill or inconvenience is presende? ed to be derived from it-it gives. greater diffusion throughout the state to political power and controul-it preserves that controul free from local influences-it tends to place the agricultural interest upon an equal eminence with all other interests-and it has subserved the state well in every interest. except it may be party interest, and that we hold of itself to be unworthy of consideration.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the several matters and things herein contained, to the sober and serious reflection of our fellow citizens of Talbot-we believe that they relate to points of general concern, worthy of general attention. Assembled as federalists, that is, friends to the constitution of the country, we do not pretend to claim for ourselves any superior virtues or patriotism over other good men-we do not pretend to claim any superiority of wisdom over other men of intelligencebut we frankly and sincerely express our deliberate opinions and sentiments on matters of great public importance, and willingly repose, ourselves upon their soundness and stability before the world-we present them to the people not to a party-we cordially invite all our countrymen to unite with us upon the principles and opinions here laid down-and we appeal to the reason, the sound discretion, and the good sense of our fellow citizens, not to their passions or their party feelings:

a Person

Competent to the Situation of Book-Keeper in a respectable Counting-House, wishes to obtain employment in that way. Tradesmen's or Mechanic's Books either in bringing up, making out the accounts or regulating them, or in writing of any sort by which he may be able to obtain a live lihood. Apply at Mr. Jonathan Hutton's.

Annapolis, Aug. 23, 1821.

NOTICE. .

The commissioners of Tax for Anne-Arundel County will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 3d of October next.

William S. Green, Clk.

State of Maryland, Sc. Calvert County, Orphans Court,

February 13th, 1921. On application by petition of William D. Gray, administrator of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their clams against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in sach week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, an Maryland Republican. -

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the sub-criber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county in Mar land, letters of adminis-tration with the will annexed, on the personal est to of Thomas Gray, late of Cavert county, deceased. All person, having claims against the said decesed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the sight and December next, they the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be exclud-ed from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of June, 1821.

William D. Gray, Adm'r. of Thomas Gray.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make applicable The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne frundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Raad, through the farm of the last Catalwarker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Cragge Ferry.

Telias Reynolds.