

The representation is to be made in the House of Delegates, so as to render it proportioned to the population. In particular, this city is to have an increase, graduated by the proportion of business 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 controul which that body has upon hurried and transient passions 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 contemplated reform, to adopt the same rule of population, as the measure of the weight and influence each county is separately to retain in choosing its body, as it is more explicitly stated as to the delegates. The consequence will be, that the equable system which now prevails as the security to each county for her separate 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.

**Alterations of the Constitution.**  
The innovation, on the provision of the constitution for the appointment of the judges in advance of their term, is a bold and unattractive alteration of the constitution of this party and may be considered as a successful attempt.

Why, then, had he neglected his duty, and their interest did so, either because they considered that worth and sterling talents necessary to enable him to do so, because he was altogether mistaken as to his knowledge of such kind of conduct. In fact, Mr. Weems showed, by every part of his conduct, that Mr. Causden's memory was treacherous; he would not conveniently 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 patently struck, as some of the leaders of democracy were, at finding how irresistibly 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, and 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 Mr. W., acknowledging his sorrow for what had happened; which was sincerely accepted—this said old gentleman (captain T. Moore) declaring that he should have been much better satisfied with what Mr. W. had said, had he not made out Thos. Jefferson to be a miscreant. He never could bear to hear that man abused; and acknowledged, that he believed he never should. Mr. W. most friendly admonished him, not to idolize Jefferson or any other man or thing; and to endeavour, if possible, to get so far rid of his partiality as to look at the evidence that was now offered him and every other man that would call at your office and read it; being his letters to Calender approving of, and paying Calender, for his abuse of Washington; and that, if afterwards, he felt willing to worship him, he would have 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 Saturday, and have the cost to pay; whilst federalism gained all that was gained, and perhaps that not a little.

A. B.

### CECIL COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

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 J. C. Weems, esq. which, we are informed, were copious, splendid and convincing. From his elevated genius, eloquence, knowledge and urbanity, a brilliant display would naturally be expected; and although the occasion being accidental, and the address extemporaneous, we are well assured, it did not diminish the fame of the orator, and that it produced an effect upon a prejudiced and adverse auditory, of the deepest impression, which, at its conclusion, was manifested by loud and long continued plaudits. We are not yet supplied with a sketch of the speech; but should this paper meet Mr. Weems' eye, we hope and trust he will not refuse the public at large the edification, which was then manifested to those who heard him. It ought to become the common benefit of the public.

The speech of Mr. Causden, we are enabled to sketch from notes handed to us by the gentleman first alluded to, who took them on the spot, and upon the accuracy of which we place the fullest reliance. It forms a most important document in the testimony of what are the views of the democratic party, in case they should succeed at the next election, and an equivalent exhortation to prevent their predominance. It unceremoniously discloses intentions of hostility to the constitution, and to the harmonious balance of the state, such as have upon other grounds been imputed to that party; but which have of late been utterly denied for convenience sake. Those also are the avowals for which Mr.

**Alterations of the Constitution.**  
The innovation, on the provision of the constitution for the appointment of the judges in advance of their term, is a bold and unattractive alteration of the constitution of this party and may be considered as a successful attempt.

...Resolved, That the accountability of public officers and agents is a fundamental principle of our government, and one most essential to be duly and regularly enforced—confidence between the people and those they select to serve them, is all important to the public welfare and happiness, and nothing has a higher tendency to promote and establish that confidence, than exact and timely rendering of accounts of the expenditures of the people's money—a judicious consulting of the national interest by a wise course of measures—and a magnanimous dependence upon the people for their renewal of trust in consequence of such conduct, rather than on any management 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 individuals, 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 require to be a considerable portion of every year at Washington where the accounts ought to be settled—enormous balances then remaining 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 dollars, as officially stated to congress in a late report. We lament the existence 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 a tendency, because of the relation between debtor 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 government 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 allayed.

Resolved, That we deplore the conduct of the honourable Rufus King in first stepping forward to 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 benefited 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 judiciary. In all governments the integrity and uprightness of the bench of justices is essential to the security and happiness of the people—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 the republic—subversive of judicial independence—and a most flagrant violation of one of the most esteemed principles in our constitution.

**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 Author of all Good, and, as well out of respect to our Ancestors as in justice 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.

Therefore, we will never approve 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.

Resolved, That the accountability of public officers and agents is a fundamental principle of our government, and one most essential to be duly and regularly enforced—confidence between the people and those they select to serve them, is all important to the public welfare and happiness, and nothing has a higher tendency to promote and establish that confidence, than exact and timely rendering of accounts of the expenditures of the people's money—a judicious consulting of the national interest by a wise course of measures—and a magnanimous dependence upon the people for their renewal of trust in consequence of such conduct, rather than on any management of their own especially intended for that purpose.

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**A PERSON**  
Competent to the Situation of Book-keeper in a respectable Counting-House, wishes to obtain employment in that way. Tradesmen 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 livelihood. 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.  
Aug. 16.

**State of Maryland, Sc.**  
Calvert County, Orphans Court,  
February 13th, 1821.  
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 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 a Maryland Republican.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded 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 application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late C. W. Parker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Crags Ferry.  
T. S. Reynolds.  
July 6. 1821.