

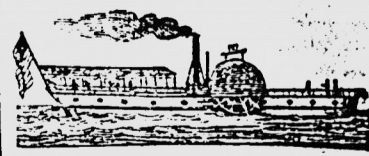
Notice is hereby given.

That an Election will be held in the different election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in September next, for two Electors to elect the Senate of this State agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

BENJAMIN T. PINDELL

Takes this method to inform the citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will entitle him to their support.

New Arrangement of Days.



MARYLAND

will continue to run as heretofore until 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 Easton 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 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 Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommodate the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

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

Clement Vickers. March 26

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1831.

William Warfield, David Ridgely.

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends.

March 1. 26

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, he takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29. 22

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings

of the last session of the Legislature.

Price—\$1 50.

June 14.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Federal Republican.

It is hard to determine, whether the democrats ought to excite more contempt than indignation, when they lay claim to the unresisting submission of federalists to their yoke, because it is so light. They pretend that their administration has been so just and salutary, forbearing, and even generous, that nothing but perverseness itself would refuse to bend the neck to them; and they all but deny the right of the federalists to judge for themselves upon the occasion. Yet, nature having given them reason, it would be a hardship, indeed, if they were deprived of the exercise of it upon the important subject of choosing their rulers. This has, in fact, been their lot in the two last years.

In the former, the delegates elected by the people of Calvert county, were put out by the democratic majority of the house, and others were elected in their places, by a stretch of the most unexampled despotism, anywhere exhibited. All the wholesome maxims of law, and the indispensable safeguards of the constitution—even the elementary principles of free government, were levelled to the ground, in order to effectuate this object, so consoling to their hatred, but so insulting to the people. Owing to a like disregard of duty and honour, on the part of the appointed agents of democracy, the rejected candidates, whom the people of Cecil had refused to entrust with their confidence, were returned to the house, in place of the federal ticket; and when the false return was duly and regularly complained of by the aggrieved, their petition was smothered by obstinate appointing commissioners to take the testimony, who would not serve, and who omitted to express their declension till it was too late to replace them by the appointment of others.

But at present, their claim is not so much to subvert the elections, when returned, or to return them falsely, as it is to forbid the federalists to make any choice at all. In the one case, the result has imposed upon a persecuting and vindictive governor and council, who would not have wielded their rod of iron over the state, if the free voice of that country had been heard in joint meeting. In the other, they would brand them as slaves, dishonoured and degraded by the want of the common spirit, which ought to accuate every man to hold fast to his equal rights in the community. Though the house and the judges of election may again defeat our exertions, it is not to be doubted, that the people will eventually controul and rectify the procedure. But voluntary self-disfranchisement, would be base and odious. The very suggestion of it is affrontive. Federalists will not brook it, but democrats owe the hardihood to expect it.

An impudent scribbler, who has been acting the slight-of-hand with honest farmers of Washington county, whose intellect he understands, and whose social virtues he paragages, has procured, by his dexterity, the respectable name of one of them to an insinuated threat of fatal consequences, in case the federalists attempt to oppose the democratic electioneering career. We are proud to learn that this is of the sentiment of an American. Whilst our fathers were repairing for us the glorious immunities we now enjoy, at so much expense of toll, blood and treasure, this man was performing the alliance of a foreign enemy, and he now abuses the generous hospitality, which received and sheltered him, by diffusing suspicions and slanders, and striving to produce all dissensions and proscriptions, among a hitherto peaceable people. The punishment which ought to attend his labours, is general contempt and reprobation.

From the Register, Town, Town Light.

The open, candid, and generous investigations and deductions of the unprincipled politician, are always entitled to attention and respect; whilst partial, designing and deceptious

statements and conclusions of the unprincipled demagogue, are most properly rewarded by deliberate contempt. That they are not generally thus rewarded is truly unfortunate for the peace and prosperity of our state. Much political animosity, warmth of feeling and mutual injustice, might be avoided, if the honest politicians of the two great contending parties were to discountenance, in a proper manner, the rantings and ravings of political fanatics.

Within the last twelve months, some ten or twenty letters have appeared in the Baltimore Patriot, purporting to be written by a "Republican in the country to a Federalist in Baltimore."—These letters, it is said, are written by Thomas Kennedy, Esq. of this county, to the editor of the Patriot; and indeed the whole head and front and body of them, furnish strong proof of their being the handy work of this indefatigable politician. The sophistry, the injustice, and the abuse of federalism, which characterize them, without answering any good purpose, are well calculated to mislead, to inflame, and to keep in perpetual ferment, those political animosities and illusive prejudices, which have already deeply wounded, and which must inevitably, if persisted in, eventually prostrate the best interests of the state.

Why Mr. Kennedy is so inveterate against federalism—why he is thus endeavouring to fan the political flame, in other parts of the state, while he professes, at home, to wish it extinguished—why he is thus active in meeting out injustice and abuse to a party, who only ask the right of living peaceably in the enjoyment of the privileges guaranteed by the laws of the land; we are utterly at a loss to conceive. Is it that he is sensible his political importance must sink with political prejudice? Is it that he knows his merit will not enable him to maintain his political elevation, when merit alone is made the test of preference? Or is it that he delights in turmoil and confusion, barely because he does delight in them? Whatever be his motives—whatever be his impressions, they will not do much credit to his heart, or to his head, in public estimation.

As a sample of these letters, we copy the following, from one dated July 14, 1831:—

"My statement may alarm you, for it has astonished me beyond measure to find, that during the five years of the present Federal Senate there will have been expended of the public money about three hundred thousand dollars beyond the permanent Revenue of the state, that the ensuing year there will be a deficit, that our revenue is diminishing and our expenditures increasing, and that five years hence there will be another deficiency of more than three hundred thousand dollars beyond our permanent revenue, except a speedy change in the management of our money concerns take place. The people of Maryland have been grossly deceived—they have been kept in ignorance, and their money wasted by improvident stewards. My blood boils with indignation, when I look at the statements with which I shall furnish you, when I think how easily this state of things might have been avoided, and this immense sum of money saved; and it is a solemn truth that if our political contentions continue many years longer, Maryland will be bankrupt."

From the style and spirit of this extract, superficially examined, the reader will be induced to suppose that Mr. Kennedy really wishes to see "political contentions" done away; but a little scrutiny, or a reference to other parts of the same letter, will abundantly prove that this is really not his wish. What can be more unjust or ungenerous, and better calculated to perpetuate party misunderstandings, than the assertion that, "my statement may alarm you, for it has astonished me beyond measure to find, that during the five years of the Federal Senate, there will have been expended of the public money, about three hundred thousand dollars beyond the permanent revenue of the state?" Here the whole weight and burthen of the charge is attempted to be thrown on the "Federal Senate," thus by implication, absolving the democratic house of delegates, and the democratic governor and council, from

all participation in the expense; when, in fact, they are almost exclusively entitled to it all—for, if Mr. Kennedy does not know, he ought to know, that all "money bills," must and do constitutionally originate in the house of Delegates, and consequently the house of delegates comes in for a full share of all the blame imputed; nor should the fact that Mr. Kennedy himself has been a member of that house for the last four years, be overlooked and that, if the public money has been squandered at all, it has been squandered with his knowledge and consent; for we do not recollect that he ever raised his voice, in the representative hall, against that prodigal system which runs "three hundred thousand dollars" beyond "the permanent revenue of the state!" But we do not believe that he is so ignorant as not to know that all "money bills," must originate in the house of delegates—we know that he is not; hence he must have known that that house was at least alike censurable with the "federal senate" for any improper use of the public money. Knowing this, then—in what light are we to view his attempt to cast all the odium of the fact which "mak's his blood boil with indignation," on the comparatively innocent "federal senate?" Certainly in none more favourable than that of wilful and premeditated misrepresentation, for the purpose of furthering sinister and ambitious views; or, of injuring the federal party, at the expense of truth and justice, purely for the love of injuring it! On either horn of this dilemma, Mr. Kennedy, if he be not really dead to the prickings of conscience, must feel himself rather uncomfortably situated.

One more extract from this letter, and we have done for the present. Speaking of the politics of 1798 and '99, the writer says:—

"I well remember that in those days when black cockades were mounted as a badge of Federalism, it was dangerous in many places to be known as a Republican, when a democrat was counted almost as odious a creature as a mad dog; when men were threatened, and even fined and imprisoned for daring to speak and publish their sentiments; when Federalists would only employ federal hatters, shoemakers, tailors, and other mechanics, and when tenants were turned off farms, because they had the independence to vote the Republican ticket."

These are round assertions, and assertions too, that are poorly calculated to allay the unnecessary ferocity of party prejudice—but assertions are not proof, and coming, as they do, from a source from which many misrepresentations emanate, we must be excused for refusing credence to them, until some proof of their correctness be adduced.

There is but one description of men with whom assertions, unsupported by proof, are allowed to exert much influence. If Mr. Kennedy supposes the majority of the free-men of Maryland come within this description, he will go on with his assertions, regardless of proof; if not, it will be well for him to take time as he goes, and substantiate what he says.

DEFAULTERS AGAIN!

It is known to the public, that there are several other lists of defaulters, beside that of the

\$15,000,000

commonly known as the Black List. Of these, one is now before us, and purports to be the balances due on the revenue books, more than three years prior to the 30th September, 1819. It is contained on nine sheets of paper. Many items, which it embraces are worthy of notice. One of the first upon it, is Jeremiah Clark, collector of York, who owed

\$31,500,

for which a judgment was obtained and he was committed, but "he broke out of gaol, and fled the country."

Another is Timothy Bloodworth, charged with

\$22,527, 38,

reported "in suit, but no information received respecting it."

A third is Richard Wall charged with

\$331,709, 16,

reported "dead and insolvent."

Then comes William Brown, of New-Orleans, who put

\$107,011, 08,

specie on board a vessel and backed out; reported "considered lost."

His successor Monsieur P. F. Dubourg, is charged with

\$39,911, 88,

reported "for suit!"

His successor, Monsieur P. L. B. Duplessis, charged with

22,194, 05,

reported "for suit!" also.

H. B. Triet,

6,630, 85,

"dead, no property left."

Alexander Bailie,

6,305 38,

"scurities not liable; took the benefit."

David Dnican,

30,680, 98,

"absconded!"

Lewis F. Deledernier,

7,175, 86,

"ordered or suit!"

Samuel Smith,

80,225, 79,

"desdly suit ordered and judgment shortly expected!"

The above is merely an extract of a list of defaulters, amounting to some millions, and is, independent of the fifteen million black list, and the 60 million land list. Here are ten names through whom the United States are out of pocket upwards of HALF A MILLION of dollars, and all by democrats! Can the leaders of that party be astonished when sensible and honest men refuse to vote for them? Is it a wonder that the people of Maryland are fast returning to sound federal republican principles, when they are daily shown the dreadful deficiencies of democrats?

The Black List which we undertook to publish, brought all these other deficiencies to light; and the documents by which we prove these facts, and from which we make our extracts, are all from head quarters, and are copies of the reports made to congress! We candidly and solemnly believe, that if the honest people of the United States were acquainted with the whole amount of money, of which the treasury has been deprived by democrats, that democracy would be abandoned and avoided forever.

We think it peculiarly lucky that we have been so fortunate as to make these disclosures, at this time, on the strength of democratic vouchers. The people of Maryland have now an opportunity of publicly expressing their abhorrence of such frightful dilapidations. They have it in their power to state at the polls, on the first Monday of next month, whether the money of the people of the United States shall be taken care of and judiciously expended, or whether it shall be lavished on democratic favorites, who hold on to it, or, like Brown, above named, abscond with it.

There is no necessity for "beating around the bush," in this case; it is the plainest in the world. Every man of common sense can understand it, and all can answer whether it is better to vote the democratic ticket and lose another HUNDRED MILLIONS, or whether it is not wiser and more patriotic to vote the federal republican ticket and preserve the public monies for useful purposes, instead of making another black list. We put the subject home to the feeling of every good man in Maryland. Can you lay your hand on your heart, and with a good conscience vote the democratic ticket, when you know that if that ticket succeeds, your doom is fixed for life!—Think of Washington; think on your children who are to live after you! think on your country! If you love all these, then prove your patriotism and vote the federal ticket. FRD. REP.

"SHAME! SHAME!"

Democracy is the same thing, all the world over; and in this country it is the same, from Thomas Jefferson down to Samuel Sprigg!—We have proved that Jefferson paid Callender fifty dollars for slandering Washington, and said of his infamous book, that it would have the best effect. We have proved all this to the bitter mortification of the unfortunate men who have been

heretofore classed with democrats. Now, let us see what our democratic governor, Samuel Sprigg, thinks of Washington; if he is not astonished, good citizens of Maryland, when we tell you, that Samuel Sprigg your present democratic governor, the man who expects your votes, DECLARED THAT HE WISHED GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED, AS HE HAD DONE MORE HARM THAN HE EVER HAD DONE GOOD! The following certificate will prove the fact:

[CERTIFICATE.] I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT SAMUEL SPRIGG, DECLARED IN MY PRESENCE, THAT HE WISHED GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED; THAT IT WAS HIS OPINION, THAT HE HAD DONE MORE HARM THAN HE HAD EVER DONE GOOD. HENRY WILSON.

Governor Sprigg will not deny the above certificate, nor will he say it is the first time he has seen it, for it was shown to him in person some years ago, by the very gentleman who sent us the copy, who holds the original, and to whom we can refer any democrat who wishes more minute information on the subject.

This governor Sprigg is the same man who once declared, that he would "pave all Hell with Quakers!" if it was in his power; and this is the man who has been made governor, or of Maryland by the democrats, who wish to make him governor again! Is it not impudence, of the most unblushing kind, in the leaders of the democratic faction, to ask for the votes of the people of this state, in support of the man who wishes that Washington had never lived, and who would "pave all hell with Quakers" if it was in his power? This is democracy of the first quality—hatred to Washington, and abuse against that worthy and respectable sect, the Quakers. How properly and correctly does our highly esteemed and respected friend who furnishes us with these facts, introduce them. He observes, that "the democrats are, as usual, taking every unmanly, sneaking advantage, such as honest men ought to abhor. I observe, in one of your papers, they brought some foul accusations against the Messrs. Snowdens, of Prince-George's, one of whom is the electoral candidate. Seeing such men as the Snowdens traduced and vilified by the most worthless and vile part of the community, I have come to the determination to put into your possession, what a democrat said of Gen. Washington; and that democrat is no other than our governor Sprigg. Shame! Shame! I wish it were not true, for the honour of the American character; but it is true; and it is supported by a certificate of Henry Wilson, an honest and worthy man, &c, who stands high for integrity. The original certificate I shall keep in my possession; a duplicate I send you, which you may make any use of you please. If the governor, or any of his friends wish to know who gave this information, tell them it was me! &c."

Now, we would ask, where is the friend of Washington, the friend of religion and truth, and order, that can vote, with a good conscience, for Samuel Sprigg and his democratic friends! Had we not been federalists from our infancy, this circumstance alone would induce us to vote the federal republican ticket, and oppose that of the democrats. Had we been democrats, we should have abjured and abandoned its vile tenets and doctrines, as soon as we held in our hands the vile letters which Jefferson the father of American democracy; wrote to Callender, the traducer of Washington. Had we even voted the democratic ticket last year, we should abhor it, and detest it, at the ensuing election; because no good man will vote the democratic ticket, when he knows that that ticket is the chosen one of Samuel Sprigg, the present governor of Maryland, who declared that HE WISHED GEO. WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED—and who had the audacity to assert, that he would "PAVE ALL HELL WITH QUAKERS IF HE HAD THE POWER!"

People of Maryland, after such awful facts, we ask you, solemnly, who can now vote the democratic ticket?