PVOL: LXXVII

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New Arrangement of Day

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

will continue to run as Heretofore un-til the last day of the projent month. But afterwards she will take her motes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 delock 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 & o'clock. and returns by Annapolis to Easten at 6 o'clock, the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, soil 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 hins 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 not to incommode 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 Philadele phia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

SAll baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore. March 22 Levent, Vickars.

> SHERIFFALTY. WILLIAM O.HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, 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. 25

JUST PUBLISHED,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings of the last session of the Legislature.

Price-\$1 50.

Lots for Sale. The subscriber will dispose of

Several Lots of Ground, Fronting on South street, twenty five feet, and running seventy-feet back.
Also a Lot on Duke of Glester street,
running 125 feet back. The terms'
will be made accommodating.
Aug. 30.

200 Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber

the 5th of this month, two Negro Met,

SAMUEL & NACE. SAM has a very black complexion, hollow eyes, and a little red, high cheek bones, square built, and about five feet four inches high; he had when he went away a pair of boots new bottomed, and pieced on the toes of the upper leather, one cotton shirt, one tickless burgh do, and pair of white cotton trousers, one old white hat. He robbed me a few days before he started, andit is likely that he has altered his dress, as he had money plenty, and it is also probable that Sam has bought clother of Nace.

NACE is about 19 years old, tolerble black complexion, round face, on his left check a large scar, cut by a kick from a horse When he west away had on a blue coat, yellow but tons, white linen shirt, marseilles wiist. tons, white linen shirt, marseilles wist coat, new ticklenburgh trousers a how striped pair, one old ferred hat. It is probable they are making for the Delaware, as I have reasen to believe same crossed the Bay in a patient, and have understood has a forged pass for two or three days or weeks. Whomas secures said fellower in any good with brings them home, or either of themse shall receive Fifty Dollars for each. One Hundred Dollars for each, if this out of the state.

out of the state.

Rije A Hodgando.

North Side of Bayess, new Managons

August 30, 1631

The state of the s

TRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN.

CHURCH-STREET ANNAPOLIS. Price Three Dollars por Annum. satisfied that misrepresentation, gross misrepresentation, has procured for the party the ascendancy they now hold. For instance: in Calvert, it was reported that from the year 1812 to 1819, the federalists, who held the house of delegates, and thereby the purse strings of the state. had robbed the treasury of \$500,000 which they could in no wise account for. This same report, with not quite so large an amount, was circulated in Prince-George's, and most of the other counties. Those peoole, who, for 21 years past, have been indured to consider federalists as their enemies, and democrats as their friends, received this charge as a truth, and would listen to no denial. But it is not my intention to condemn those people; they heard the assertion made by one side, and denied by the other; how was it possible for them to decide which was most to be relied on? Unfortunately for the cause of truth, federalists have neglected to offer that evidence to the people which they have always had it in their power to produce, in the votes and proceedings of the legislature, the only record of the actions of both parties. Had this been done, the people would to this day, have been right. For the want of such proofs, the people have been, and are still deceived; and so long as federalists continue to meet democracy, before them. on bare assertion, will the people con tinue to be the dupes of base, unprincipled and designing men. I would, therefore, suggest, that every man in the state, who can furnish nimself with the constitution of Maryland, and with the votes and proceedings of the legislature for e years 1797 to 1820. shall do so. They contain undeniable evidence, of the following facts, viz: that the as to have them elected immediateonstitution, which was adopted on the 14th Aug. 1776, required property qualification for voters at elecions, and for persons holding offices of profit, honour or trust, in or ungovernment; and no attempt as ever made, or thought of, for epealing this section of the constiution, until Tuesday, the 5th Deck 797, a bill was introduced by Michael Taney, a federal member of the egislature from Calvert county, inituled, "An act to alter all such parts of the constitution and form f government as requires property nour or trust, in or under the gornment;25 which was read and orred to lie on the table. On Mony, 25th Dec. 1797, it had its send reading, and passed, 30 memrs voting for it, and 21 against it. an examination of the ... ames, it ere but 8 democrats for it, and on-4 federalists against it. Among e 17 democrats who were against we find envolled some of the most pisy, influential men, that have nce claimed an exclusive right to name of republican and friends bert Smith; afterwards secretary the United States; Levi Hollings-

The bill was rejected by the

should be laid before the people. At at p. 38, and passed p. 51 passed and all others above 18 years of this time. Adams and Jefferson were candidates for the presidency. The mendments, p. 79, and rejected by the lower fouse on account of said the mode of electing berelections of president and vice/president to the lower fouse on account of said the find Mr. John H. Thomas, one of the from district elections to that of a lower house being both democratic, leave was again given to introducer ed by his federal friends, here offetthe legislature and make the change; but Mr. Ogle, by the advice of a that true republicanism, and that regard for the sentiments of the people, which characterised federalto submit the policy to the consideration of the people, that they might decide whether it would be proper for Maryland so to regulate the election of presidential electors, as to counteract the robbery that had been practised against Mr. Adams in Virginia; at least so far as taking from Mr. Jefferson 4 votes, that he would otherwise get in Maryland, would counteract the loss of 6 votes that Mr. Adams had sustained by the change previously adopted in Virginia. The democrats in Maryland seized at once upon the proposition; pronounced this most patriotic act of Mr. Ogle's to be an attempt to deprive the people ed federalists to be enemies of all poor men; and, in support of their assertion, produced that part of the constitution requiring property qualification to voters, and to persons holding offices under the state government, showing the people that this clause had been introduced by federalisis at its adoption, and had been practised under ever since; at the same time promising the people, that if they would turn out the federalists and elect democrats, they would put the poor and the rich upon an equality, by giving them universal suffrage; would make the estates of rich men pay for the education of post men's children, and would alter the constitution as it regarded the election of the senate and judges of the levy court, &c. so their delegates to the assembly.-This increase of power, so promised, pleased the people; an overwhelming return of democracy was made, and during the session of 1800, were to be redeemed; but the old federal senate, being still to serve out that session, was made the excuse for attempting nothing more than a repeal of all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as required property quaoliering notmin to a poor man poor-the democrats. Look at orth, afterwards a senator; and 11 their bill as recited, and you will hers, since held high by democra- find it was only to allow a man not worth £30 to vote, and that was ing given them universal suffrage. nate. It was the first time the all. Now, let me ask, what is there pject had been introduced; and it in allowing a poor man to vote, if a subject, it was thought, of you prohibit his voting for any but bill to alter the constitution as it much importance, to be entered with men. But this was all that de regarded voters and qualification of Masters Sath Arches and idealy upon. In 1799, a bill was an introduced by col. John Thos, of Frederick, for the same pur- rights with the rich. It was all

To the People of Maryland.

To the People of Maryland.

The Electoral Election being determined, it will not be improper at once to suggest what ought to be; one of federalizat and in of election the electoral from districts to that by a lower house being both democratic, house, and on all occasions supported by his federal friends, here offer a bill to repeal all such parts of the constitution as relates to propose to increase the power of the constitution as relates to propose as as to allow every man a once to suggest what ought to be; one of federalizate and in of elections to that by a lower house being both democratic, house, and on all occasions supported by his federal friends, here offer a bill to repeal all such parts of the constitution as relates to propose to increase the power of the constitution for voters; and a vote who was liable to be called on the constitution of federalizate and in of elections to that a man should have the right to of electing the electors from dis- Nov; on the 21st, p. 37, it was re- that a man should have the right to the conduct of federairsts; and, in of electing the elections from disdoing so, to assign the reasons which
should influence that conduct:—
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There is not a federalist in the state,

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The state of a legisla committed for who is at all acquainted with the mocratic. The governor (Benj. been taken that no poor man should of his country And yet a democratic of democracy, but must feel Ogle) was advised by some to call be allowed to hold an office. At p. tic house, for they still had a majori-82, it was postpoued to p. 90, when we find another amendment was oflarge majority of the federalists, fered with the bill, vis. to vote by fered by J. H. Thomas. At p. 36, considered it most consistent with ballot, and was sent to the senate, session 1809, on motion by C. Dorwhere it was taken up at p. 109, and sey, leave given to bring in a bill to passed with amendments; which amendments were accepted by the lish the council and to regulate the ism, not to call the legislature, but lower house, and the bill was pass. ed into a law. In 1802, p. 29, it was confirmed and made a part of the constitution-so that from Novsession 1802, a man, not worth 30 l. could vote for a man to be sheriff, provided that man was worth 1000 i. He could vote for his neighbour to be a member of the legislature, pro vided that neighbour was worth 500 . Still let a man be ever so worthy of. an office, and ever so much in need of it to support a large family, he could not be voted for because of the want of a property qualification. He could not constitutionally hold an office, yet the democrats gave themselves the character of being the poor man's friend, claiming to of their right of suffrage; pronounce themselves the credit of giving universal suffrage by what they had done; and so things continued until 1809. The people, in some parts of the state, were persuaded to see now they had been deceived by democrats, who had promised so many things by way of increasing the people's power and rights, and yet had not, for nine years, attempted any thing towards redeeming their promise but what I have already shown, viz: the doing away of the 301. qualification from voters .--They determined no longer to be duped by them, and accordingly returned federal members. Among other counties, Frederick sent 4 federalists, viz: John Thomas, Geo. Baer, John H. Thomas, John Schley, to represent them. . At Nov. session 1809, p. 20, on motion of John Hanson Thomas, leave was given ly by the people, as they elected to bring in a bill intituled "An act to alter and abo'ish all such parts of the constitution and form of gov ernment as require a property quaification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust the promises made to the people in the state, and in persons to be elected members of the legislature or electors of the senate." Ordered, that Messrs. J. H. Thomas, Herbert, Brent, Grahame and lification for voters; (see votes and reading at p. 119; passed and was federalists to increase the sum inqualification for voters at elections, proceedings for 1800, p. 23d) there- sent to the senate, where it also tended to be raised for the benefit There it is, that you see the conpassed, p. 123. A confirmatory bill of educating poor men's children. who was worth £30; and, I would passed in 1810-and then, and not ask, how many men were there not before, were the people given uniworth \$30? Not 1 in 100. This versal suffrage This, as I have shown, bill was only to give a right to a was brought forward by federalists, man who was not worth \$200 to and but for the federalists to vote, for it still left the door of of-fice shut against all poor men, con-been allowed to hold an office. Il, I believe, be found that there trary to what had been first attempt- Thus we find that demorrate, though ed by Michael Taney in 1797, and they got into office in 1800, by promrenewed by col. Thomas, in 1799, Ising to give the people equal rights, both federalists, which was, in both the poor with the rich, yet did they attempts, to remove the nullity of refuse to do so, keeping the door property qualification from candi- of office shut against poor men for dates as well as from voters. This 9 years, without ever mentioning would be allowing a poor man to the subject, although during the the poor people, viz. J. H.-Ni- hold an office, if he was thought a whole time they held both houses olson, afterwards a judge; J. Bu- ble and qualified to fill it, and be of the legislature, and would no anan, now a judge; Upton Bruce; thereby giving to the man most in doubt have opposed it when brought aniel Clark, afterwards a judge; need, the benefit of office. Not so forward by federalists, as recited, with these pretended lovers of the but for the fear of their popularity; always, nevertheless, falsely claim

friends of poor people, and of hav-At p. 5, of session 1809, on morights with the rich. It was all in the bill—which was reported on they are middle of the same purton in they are middle of by those who were taken they saw what in attempt it was to deceive the people. Leave ity of whom were federalists; & was given at page, 23 of Nov. sessing and the bill—which was reported on the bill—which was reported on the lith Nov.p. 14; read the second time according to the order of the wishing to divide it, no doubt, to the benefit of the large counties to ply the ways and means to posed this amendment, the bill—which was reported on the lith Nov.p. 14; read the second time according to the benefit of the large counties to ply the ways and means to posed this amendment, the bill—which was reported on the lith Nov.p. 14; read the second time according to the benefit of the large counties to the benefit of the large counties to ply the ways and means to prove the benefit of the large counties to the entire exclusion almost of the motion of J. H. Thomas, the question was plut, that the words believe to bear arms under the militia law, nios now from which shewed itself to late had squadered the second time according to the large counties to the benefit of the large counties to ply the ways and means to ply the ways and m

ty in the house, rejected this right, session 1809, on motion by C. Doralter the constitution so as to abopowers of the governor; 19 democrats opposed the leave, altho' they pretend now to be in favor of doing away with the council. At p. 45, Mr. C. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a bill to do away the necessity of a poor man's paying 25 shillings for a licence to marry; and at p. 59, he introduced the bill; when, after several attempts had been made to defeat it, (p. 68 and 69) it passed the lower house, 38 to 17all of the 17, I believe democrats,and was rejected by a democratic

senate-see p. 74. Thus did they show their love to poor men, obliging them to pay for licence to get a wife, when they perhaps were scarcely able to pay \$2 to the preacher to marry them, or for a blanket-to-cover them. Atp. 50. John H. Thomas delivers a bill, entitled, "An act for the appointment by the people of the justices of the levy courts in the several counties in this state." Passed, page 84; 16 voting against it, and they all iemocrats of the first water. It was rejected by a democratic senate, page 90. In 1811, votes and proceedings, page 33, leave again obtained to introduce a bill to elect, by the people, the judges of the levy courts, and the bill was introduced by Mr. Frisby-page 52. After some amendments it passed, see page 102 & 103-for it 39, against it 32, and all in the negative, I believe, democrats. It was rejected by a democratic senate, p. 128.

A bill was introduced to tax bank stock, in 1809, November session; and on the second reading of the bill, at page 91, Mr. Archer, from Harford, long honoured by the people as a dear friend to the poor, moved to strike out of the bill the only objects that rendered it desirable, viz. the establishment and support of free schools : Page 92, Mr. Herbert, a federal member, moved that 25 cents be levied on every \$100 worth of stock held in all the Worthington, be a committee to different incorporated companies prepare and bring in the same: the therein enumerated, and after many bill was reported, and had its second amendments had been offered by directing the judges of the levy courts, &c. to cause as many free schools to be established in each of the counties, as their several portions of the money, so raised, should justify. To prevent all mistake, J. H. Thomas proposed, and the house agreed to reconsider the title of the bill, for the purpose of making it read as follows, to with "An act to tax bank stock, & other monied institutions, for the establishment and support of schools for the education of poor people's children." On mo tion of Mr. Seth, a democrat, that the following be added to the bill. to wit: "And be it enacted, that the children of persons, who are not assessed on the books of the commissioner of the tax, for each coun ty, within the state, to the amount of ing the credit of having been the \$100, shall be considered the children of the poor people, which was rejected, as it would have gone to fill the schools with rich men's children, instead of the children of poor men; and Mr. Bayly, a federal memregarded voters and qualification of voters. Messes, Seth, Archer and and raised, should be equally divid-Bland were the committee to bring ed among the counties. Eleven de-in the bill-which was reported on mocrats opposed this amendment,

be the disposition of democracy in 1811, when Mri Evens, a tederal member from Montgomery country obtained leave to tring in a bill, po repeal the constitution, as it regards the election of the senater so as in have the suitate elected by the peq-ple, as they elect their sheriffe ten-page 68. The bill was introducades page 68. The bill was introducing, page 71, read the 2d time, page 138. An amendment was offered by Mr. James L. Donaldson, a member from the city of Baltimore, which was supported by 13 of the page influential democrats—Mr. Donaldson, himself unions and adding himself Being that year the leading democrat in the houses to with 4Be it enacted, that from and after the 1st Monday in October, 1816, the house of delegates shall be composed of 52 members; whereof one shall be returned by Allegany, J.by Anne Arundel, 6 by Baltimpre county, 5 by the city of Baltimore, 2 by Cecil, 1 by Calvert, 2 by Caroline, 2 by Charles, 3 by Dorchester, 5 by Frederick, 4 by Harford, 2 by Kent, 2 by Prince George's, 2 by Queen Anne's, I by Saint Mary's 2 hy Somerset, 2 by Talbot, 3 by Wishington, 2 by Worcester connties, and I by the city of Annapolis, who shall be elected in the same manner, at the same time, and have the same qualifications that members now have." We find the following members voted for this, amendment, viz. Randall, Harryman, Brown. Tyler, Swearengen, T. Jones, Shriver, Sanders, Forwood, Pechin, Donaldson, Berstler-12, all democrats. The amendment was lost as it ought to have been; and on the passage of the bill, we find 27 democrats opposed to it; but the hill passed and was rejected by a democratic senate, p 220. Will any person after reading the foregoing; say that democrats never haye attempted, and that they never will attempt to do away the county influence, so as to destroy the small counties, and throw all weight into the hands of Baltimore, joined with a few of the large counties. Again, in 1812, page 29 of the votes and proceedings, Mr. Lecompte, a federal member from Dorchester, obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the mode of electing the senate. A bill was reported, and on a further consideration of it, Mr. Emory, a democrat, moved to elect by a general ticket, which, had it succeeded, would have given Baltimore, joined to 2 or 3 counties, the entirepower over all the rest; and of the; senate every man would have been elected against the desire of the people of the other counties, sea page 78. This amendment was lost, 17 democrats voting, however, for it. The question was then taken on the bill as introduced, and 13 de-

Thus, people of Maryland, have I shewn you, by a reference to the votes and proceedings of the different legislatures, what has been the conduct of federalists and democrats. duct of men, which speak intentions; more forcibly than words-a record, that proves, incontrovertibly proves, that federalists have, by their own actions, always shown themselves friends of the people; whereas, on the same records, democrats have proved themselves, in every instance where any attempt was made to increase the advantages of the poor, to be their enemies. It is therefore only necessary to know democracy, to detest it, as emanating from a spirit of deception, and to be, in re-ality, a wolf in sheep's clothing. Will it, can it be right then, people of Maryland, for those who have marked the destroying footsteps of democracy, to withdraw from all the further watching of it? Certainly not. Let us, if necessary, with draw from the field of contest, after the October election if we do not succeed. But if the day be good. I have but little doubt of federal; success; through such an exertion, we may the better mark their conduct, and may possibly have the ear of the people better inclined to us; but let us never calculate on any good resulting from democracy. They have wasted the funds of the ply the ways and means to prevent

mocrats voted against it, and it was

afterwards rejected by a democratic

senate, page 104.

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