

setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavouring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time: that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical, &c."

These extracts contain sentiments which sufficiently prove that Mr. Jefferson is no BIGOT;—no TYRANT;—no HYPOCRITE. They, at the same time prove, combined with the leading features of his character, that he is "a man of pure, ardent and unaffected piety; of sincere and genuine virtue; of an enlightened mind and superior wisdom; the adorer of our God; the patriot of his country; and the friend and benefactor of the whole human race."

Next in order is the handbill of my worthy competitor, Mr. Chase.—He relies principally, for his preference of Mr. Adams, on the letter of general Washington before mentioned, and the speech of Mr. Jefferson on his assuming the office of vice-president, as I have already commented on the letter and speech, I trust, that it related wholly to the conduct of the executive relative to our differences with France, it only remains to make a few observations on the speech of Mr. Jefferson. Let us read it:

"I might here proceed, and with the greatest truth to declare my zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States; that I consider the union of these States as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties the preservation of that constitution that secures it; but I suppose these declarations not pertinent to the occasion of entering into an office, whose primary business is merely to preside over the forms of this house; and no one more sincerely prays that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions, which the constitution eventually devolves on this office. There have been justly confided to the eminent character who has preceded me here, whose talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long course of years, and I devoutly pray he may be long preserved for the government, the happiness and prosperity of our common country."

It is admitted that in this speech Mr. Jefferson has complimented Mr. Adams; and I shall not question his sincerity, I hope and believe that each has too much liberality not to respect and esteem the other, although they may differ in their political opinions. It should not be forgotten that it was made on the 4th of March 1797. It cannot possibly be construed into an approbation of Mr. Adams's political opinions; much less into an approbation of his administration, every act of which has had its birth since that era. If then it has no reference to Mr. Adams's executive conduct, with what propriety can it be brought forward to prove that he ought to be re-elected? It must be perceived that it is altogether irrelative to the purpose for which it has been used; any further remark therefore must be unnecessary.

Hereafter Mr. Jefferson's opponents, I presume, will not question his zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States; or that "he considers the union of these States as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties the preservation of that constitution which secures it."

I feel a pleasure that my friend has dropped the charge of irreligion against Mr. Jefferson. He is now satisfied, it is hoped, that it is without foundation. It affords satisfaction to his friends to observe that it has generally been most vehemently insisted on by those who have practically denied all religion by the immorality of their lives. That he is against an established church has never been denied. The act for establishing religious freedom, drawn by him, affords an immortal proof that he is an impartial protector of the religious as well as social rights of all religious sects; and that he is for establishing religious freedom on a basis equal for all sects, and satisfactory to all who wished for that equality, and for a proper exemption of religion from civil cognizance. His influence with the TRULY RELIGIOUS is daily increasing; and that influence which virtue establishes in the hearts of the virtuous he will never lose.

G. DUVALL.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS AND ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

IN times like the present, when the whole continent is convulsed by contending parties, and many of our public prints are filled with little else than misrepresentations and calumny against the supporters of our constitution and the administration of our government, which they wish to palm upon our good citizens as reason and argument, to convince them that their liberty is in danger, because the president of the United States (one of the greatest patriots that ever adorned America,) signed some laws which the minority complain of, and which were opposed by them in every stage of their progression through both houses of congress, the word liberty is caught at, and rung in the ears of the people, in hopes to make our citizens believe that the supporters of Mr. Adams are in favour of oppression, and an unwarranted assumption of power in the administration of the government of the United States. My fellow-citizens look around you, reflect seriously, and judge between the parties. Where do you find the friends of Mr. Adams attempting to injure the rights or privileges of the people? look amongst those whom you are acquainted with: is there not a large majority of them men who have sustained the shock of the American revolution, and who have risked their lives and fortunes in ob-

taining the independence of this country? look at the supporters of Mr. Adams; can you compare the the old and sedate, whose judgments have been matured by age and experience, can there be a competition between them and most of the young men (in favour of Mr. Jefferson) just rising into life, and who never had it in their power to render a service to their country, and whose years are by no means such as to enable them to form a correct judgment, either on the constitution or the policy of this extensive union. I will venture to say that I will produce, so far as I am acquainted, (and that is not confined to a small circle,) at least ten to one of the former in favour of our worthy president. Citizens of Annapolis, consider before you act.

But the great men of Virginia call out that your liberty is in danger; to the great mortification of the patriots of Maryland, there are too many amongst us who are always ready to gape and swallow down every word that comes from that quarter, without ever forming a judgment whether they are right or wrong;—Believe me my friends that they are the last people on the continent that you ought to take a model of government from.—What is their own government; is it not formed on the most aristocratical principles of any in the union? and is it not supported by these very men who would wish to alarm you, (to answer their own views,) by calling out that your liberty is in danger? can any man vote in Virginia unless he is in possession of a landed estate, no matter what his personal property may amount to? *no he can not*; and the poor and middling class of people in that state, (amounting to more than one half of its population,) is kept in the utmost state of vassalage. Believe me, my friends, all is not right; this is what I call democracy in the mouth, but aristocracy at the heart, and you ought not to trust such declarations.

I say again, in such a crisis as this it becomes every good citizen to look at home; how does the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county stand? I will try to explain it, in my opinion they stand as a balance between the two great contending parties in this state, to wit: the Baltimore and Patowmack interests; the former your declared enemy, the latter your avowed friend; Annapolis has hitherto shewn itself strongly attached to the constitution of the United States, and its administration, as was fully evinced by our last election to congress; and now we have obtained our greatest wish, to wit: the removal of congress to the Patowmack, a hue and cry is raised about the liberty of the people, which has a tendency to sap their confidence in the federal government, and to render them hostile to that policy which has hitherto marked the character of this city, and rendered her so conspicuous for her federalism; but should you, contrary to all expectation, disgust your friends by an illiberal opposition to the measures of government, in giving way to weak unfounded jealousies, and dismissing from your service those who have not only uniformly supported your rights and interest with integrity and ability, but whose general politics accord with that policy which has hitherto prevailed, and to which we owe our unexampled prosperity, you may find, my fellow-citizens, those fears realized which a friend now wishes to present to your view, that you may be on your guard. Ingulphed in ruins and destruction, there will be nothing left to you but the sad privilege of lamenting the total error in which you have been plunged. You may avoid the tremendous abyss by a steady adherence to those principles which have hitherto actuated you, I mean a liberal and generous support of government. Trust me, you had better abide by a profitable experience, than a mischievous theory; better give up imagination for fact. Fellow-citizens, self interest is too predominant in all men, and therefore you have to dread, that a junction may be formed in time between the two contending parties in our own state. You who have any thing to lose, look around and consider what is right and proper for you to do. I shall content myself, at present, with giving this warning, not to nourish the adder in your bosom till it stings you so deep that all advice and assistance will afterwards come too late; if care and circumspection is not used, combinations may be formed for your destruction; of this you will judge as well as myself, and use the means which are in your power to counteract them.

Baltimore, although a great commercial town, is not without her wants, wishes and interests, to be sought for from the federal government; and may she be gratified in what is just and reasonable, but although powerful from her political principles, she may feel disappointment and injury. It becomes us to look at home.

VIGILATOR.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

Captain Sharp informs, that previous to his leaving England, information had been received of the combined fleets having put to sea from Brest; in consequence of which, orders were immediately issued for Sir Alen Gardner to join lord St. Vincent (who had been driven from the blockade of Brest by disastrous weather) with all the force in Plymouth and Portsmouth, and pursue the enemy. These orders were so peremptory, and such dispatch made in obeying, that lord St. Vincent, with his flag-ship, was left behind to repair a trifling injury sustained in the above gale, who, however, sailed the next day.

Capt. S. left Falmouth the 12th June, the next day, off Ushant, he saw a ship of the line very much disabled, accompanied by a frigate and a small ship, steering for the coast of England; being at considerable distance to the windward, capt. S. could not speak them.

Annapolis, August 14.

Boston, August 6.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived here, ship Five Brothers, captain Phillips, from London: by which we have regular files of London papers to June 24th—Fourteen days later than before received.

The intelligence is highly interesting. The French armies, under generals Berthier, Murat, Terreau, Moncey and Soucher, superintended by generalissimo Buonaparte, are pouring, with the rapidity of the Rhone, over the whole gorth of Italy. The points of their progress, at the last dates, were Brescia, the vicinity of Alessandria, Turin and Savona; while the Austrian forces, under Melas are between Turin and Genoa; under Ott between Alessandria and Tortona.—A new army of reserve of 50,000 under general Brune, has marched from Dijon; while, on the other hand, the German war councils are exerting every nerve to reinforce their arms.

In Germany, the French head quarters were at Memmingen; though Moreau had extended his van into Bavaria; to whose elector, it is however said, he has granted a suspension of arms.

Genoa actually surrendered to gen. Ott, the 7th June.—It capitulated at the moment when the French were preparing to attack the besiegers; and on the day general Ott had orders to raise the siege.

The talk of peace continued at the last dates. The cabinet of Vienna, it is said, has expressed a willingness to listen to Buonaparte's repeated overtures;—and the French premier is said to have suspended his career of victory, to give time for an explicit answer.

The English fleet, under lord St. Vincent, were off Ushant June 12th—at which time the combined fleets were snug in Brest waters.

A very important expedition was preparing in England.

We do not learn a word further respecting our negotiation at Paris.

SURRENDER OF GENOA.

Massena, general in chief, to the consuls of the French republic.

From the head quarters at Genoa, June 7.

"CITIZENS CONSULS,

"I have the honour to address to you the convention agreed on for the evacuation of Genoa, by the right wing of the French army.

"From the 5th of April, we have not received either from France or Corsica any succours.

"From the 21st of May, the inhabitants of Genoa have had no bread.—The army received only six ounces, composed of a mixture half bran and half maize. For the last ten days the maize was replaced by cocoa, and the allowance diminished to three ounces. The greater part of the horses have been consumed.

"On the 25th, the troops of the right wing began their march, with their arms, baggage, and ammunition, to rejoin the centre of the army, which on the 26th was at Alafio. To-morrow I shall go there myself.

"I shall have the honour of transmitting to you immediately, an account of the events which have taken place from the 5th of April to the 5th of June.

"Health and respect,

"MASSENA.

"The account will be brought you, as well as the 8 standards taken from the enemy, by my aid-de-camp."

VIENNA, May 31.

The recent brilliant successes of the French have excited much anxiety here. There is no longer any doubt peace will soon be agreed to. Buonaparte has frequently repeated his overtures. The cabinet has frequent fittings. Gen. Kray's army is discontented.

LONDON, June 24.

Genoa is to be garrisoned by our troops.

This morning we received, by express, Paris Journals to the 22d instant. The intelligence they contain, is most important and momentous.

The operations of the French army of reserve, exhibit an uninterrupted series of victories; and from the following bulletins it appears, that the campaign in Italy is already terminated, by the total defeat of the Austrian army:

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

"Paris, 2d Messidor—June 21.

"The first consul has obtained a complete victory on the 29th Prairial (June 18). Eight thousand Austrians and forty pieces of cannon, are taken by the French army. Six thousand dead, belonging to the vanquished, remain on the field of battle.

"The enemy capitulates for the restoration of Genoa, and the fortresses of Italy and Lombardy."

SECOND BULLETIN.

Same date.

"The army has been victorious at Maringo. This battle has decided the fate of Italy, and announces peace.

"We wait for an answer from Vienna. The armies will resume hostilities within ten days, if the answer be not favourable.

"General Desaix is wounded in the head."

There are several other articles of important intelligence in the French journals; but at present we have only time to refer our readers to the details in the preceding columns.—Maringo, where the battle mentioned in the above bulletin was fought, is a village on the right of the Bormida, and Tanaro, and about five miles distant from Alessandria.