

that we cannot but think that in his present line of recitation, &c. he is placed far below that rank in the Theban School that his judicious mode of performance, (considering his extreme youth, only 7 years) entitle him to.

He possesses in a wonderful degree, all the minutiae of flexibility of feature, ease of carriage, correct pronunciation, and emphasis, and a perfect comprehension of the Author's meaning. These acquirements eminently qualify him for the stage;—a situation, which we doubt not, will, at a future day, amply compensate him for any disappointments he may meet with in his expectation of emolument from the present erroneous method of meeting with that remuneration his talents deserve.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Thoughts on the late conduct of the Legislature of Maryland respecting the choice of a Senator.

NO I.

When the rights of the people have been abandoned by those, whose sacred and first duty it was to protect them inviolate, the inquisitive mind will enquire into the motives which urged, the reasons which induced, and the consequences which will result from such conduct. The delegates of the people are amenable to the people for whatever errors they may commit, either of the head or the heart. The good man, whose purity of soul renders him unacquainted with the depravity of human nature, may forgive any injury which is confined to himself; but, when the wrong committed, and the injury received, is of so universal a nature that every man in the community feels himself wounded through the bosom of one, the offence is no longer of a private but of a public nature, and calls most loudly for a remedy. Considering this question, the wounded feelings of General Smith, and his ill-requited services, are certainly among the least of my motives. In ordinary cases, where no general consequence follows the decision, the effect scarcely outlives the cause; but, where the sacred injunctions of the Constitution of the United States are violated, to subvert the purposes of party, where the sovereignty of Maryland has been mutilated by an affected resistance to one man, where the dearest rights of society have been involved,—where the person held up to public view, is, as in this instance, but a mere name, to conceal his participation in the ruin and surrender of public privileges, the question assumes a much more serious aspect.

People of Maryland! you have been degraded beyond the toleration of the most passive mind; the precious deposit of legislative confidence has been most shamefully violated, and violated too by those who ought to have been the guardians of the public trust. This is no time for unimpassioned indifference; when the rights of a State have been surrendered up to gratify the ambition or the pleasure of one man, honesty sickens at the thought, and reason trembles for the event. At the June Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, the necessity of the choice of a Senator was urged by the Republican members both in the Senate and in the House of Delegates. It was fondly hoped that the imperative words of the Constitution would leave no excuse to the enemies of the Government for refusing to appoint. It was thought that the Constitution would be regarded with reverence, and that sacred compilation which guarded our rights, and protected our freedom, would be permitted to remain uninjured, and, that party spirit, however daring and interested, would be mindful of the hopes of the nation, fostered and strengthened by that instrument which has hitherto ensured us liberty and given us repose. It often happens, as it did in this instance, that the best hopes are fallacious, and that there is nothing certain but the wickedness of man.

Fellow Citizens of Maryland, read the following clause in the Constitution of the United States, and judge calmly for yourselves "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State chosen by the Legislature thereof, and each senator shall have one vote, &c." and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." The only question for the consideration of the enlightened freemen of Maryland, is, whether the Legislature, at their last Session, were bound in justice to themselves, by duty to their country, and by the sacred obligation of an oath,

to make the appointment of a Senator. This question lies in so narrow a circle, and admits of so little doubt, that I should blush to trouble you with any arguments on the subject, had not the Federal majority in the House of Delegates persisted in the adoption of a Resolution which baffled all attempts at an election, and deprived Maryland of her full representation in the Senate of the United States

JUSTINIAN.

COMMUNICATION.

THE TENTH OF JUNE, 1809.

May be considered by every American, and will certainly be recorded in the pages of faithful history, as a period of political and national triumph to the United States, and as such we may celebrate it as the accomplishment of the most distinguished event of the democratic Administration of the government. We may hallow it as the day on which is broken to pieces the obstinate chain of difficulties that has long surrounded our country.—Every lover of independence may view it as a second 1783. The second instance in which a powerful nation has acknowledged the madness and folly of attempting to challenge America.—The hand of authority which was again extended with the desperate terms of *tribute or enmity* for our choice, has this day a second time been withdrawn, palsied and corrupted by the weight of those very fetters they had forged for us!—This day is brought to our altars a sin-offering for insults to our national character. This day Britain humiliates herself, and sacrifices, as an atonement for the blood that has for two years stained the decks of the Chesapeake and for the spirits of our murdered citizens that have long walked unrevenged among us." This day Britain renounces the iniquity of her ways, and brings the olive branch of peace to our shores. With confidence we accept the boon—let her polish the chain by one act of justice more, and that to our seamen—and mutual interest will cement it strongly; that that will light the Calumet of peace between us.

The events of this day, have likewise added double force to the last overtures made to France—they deprive her of every pretence of wrong, and display every inducement of interest for her to do us justice; but even if she refuse, our warriors will have but one instead of two foes to meet in battle, and there are none that will shun the contest when it comes!"

The triumphs of the 10th of June has equally established the vast consequence of our friendship to foreign powers, and evince the importance of our individual independence and neutrality at home.—It unfurls the banner of peace with those that would have been found able enemies, and invites the white wings of commerce abroad because, it promises them respect and profit. It lightens a cheering prospect in our horizon, which so lately laboured with storms that threatened to shake the basis of our Union; it accomplishes an object in which all parties are at length of one mind, and opens a course for our administration, which promises, (if ought can produce) unanimity in its measures.

The history of the proceedings that have led to this happy result, is will be a useful lesson, wherein the benevolent heart may derive confidence that there is a Providence in the destiny of nations, that blest the paths of peace and benevolence, and teacheth men better means of social security than the rash intemperance of war, the cowardly subservency to aggressions, or a fatal dependence on foreign alliance. When we contemplate the extreme difficulties of our recent situation, alone and unsupported between two enemies, each claiming to be the most formidable on the face of the globe, endeavouring to profit themselves by exceeding each other in aggressions on our rights, and openly professing to retaliate the crimes of each other upon our heads, we cannot but admire and applaud those measures, which, without the horrors of a war, have extricated us from difficulty.—Measures, that have preserved America, like a mighty rock in the ocean, unshaken by its surges, even in the tempestuous hurricane of national elements, that no other country has been able to withstand; and leaves her more secure than ever upon the basis of her greatness, which was founded by our im-

* The date of the acknowledgment of our independence by Great Britain.

mortal Washington, when he proclaimed the neutrality of America in 1793.—Like him have his successors in administration rested the destiny of America upon the resources of America, and left contending Europe to stain every other shore and ocean with the blood of human victims to their ambition. If now and then their angry tempests urge an obtruding wave upon our peaceful and happy soil, it soon recoils upon itself, and returns to buffet the power that impelled it.—Such was the aggressions of 1793 and 4, for which Britain compensated by the payment of several million of dollars.—Such may be justly considered those of 1798 and 9, for which France compensated by the peace of 1800. And such fairly promises to be the case in 1809, when both the great contending powers, Britain and France, may be calculated upon as agreeing to remunerate us for our loss since the establishment of our independence. These have been our only contests with Europe.—Point me out, ye advocates for "energetic measures,"—ye revilers of our government and of their conduct as "weak and pusillanimous," any three wars following each other, in which such restitutions to the aggrieved was so completely the conditions of succeeding peace?

The British papers affect to attribute the opening of the ports of France and Holland to the efficacy of their Orders in Council. If they were intended to have any effect on France at all, it is singular that that effect was not contrived to be more beneficial to Great Britain and of less use to France.

Thus, take their own alleged ground.—say France issued certain decrees against all commerce.—Britain, to retaliate, issues orders which compels Bonaparte to restore commerce to his subjects and to neutral, but still more strongly interdicts all communication with England. England, therefore, has compelled Napoleon to benefit France and America; and the result is, England is worse off than she was before.

When it was asserted by many of the democratic papers that a British party, (or British agents) were the greatest obstacles to an accommodation with England, by flattering their ministry with the hopes of obtaining terms, and accomplishing objects fatal to our prosperity, which America never would consent to,—the assertion was treated with contempt or denounced as a falsehood by the opposition. We now have the proof of this denied assertion, from their own oracle, Mr. Stephens, the laborious defender of Canning in Parliament, who openly announces "the British party is America!"—produces their letters in argument, and quotes them in defence of the system of their ministry against our rights and liberties, and even degrades to mention the good effects of Mr. Canning's smuggled letter in America—that wonderful epistle, which was miraculously discovered last Winter by the "Palladium," and quoted into all the other independent (of liberty and America) papers of the United States.

After the barefaced manner in which the opposition claim the credit of our triumph over the designs of the British ministry, we should not be astonished to find the assertion *Marshall* into some of the lives of our great men, or recorded in over geographies without *re-Morse*, that the great exertions and persevering attentions of the refugees of the Revolution, accomplished the acknowledgment of our independence.

The British ministers, like the British armies, promise to become famous for their orderly manner of conducting retrograde movements. They laid a "Stamp tax," and took it off again;—they laid a tax on "colours, window glass, &c." and took it off when they found it impossible to be pushed into operation;—they laid a tax, and offered to take that off again;—they passed certain orders of Council in 1794, and abrogated them the year following;—and in 1807, they passed other "Orders of Council," and have compassionately rescinded them through sympathy for our suffering citizens.—To keep up the parallel, their armies have marched (like the professors of the ministry) in "great force" to Saratoga, Yorktown, Holland (under Mrs. Clarke's Adm.)—to Quiberon, to Egypt, and lately to Buenos Ayres and Old Spain,—and of whom, after a fair trial of strength, would gladly have taken themselves off again had they not "caught a Yankee."

English Paragraphs.

A fellow was lately brought before a magistrate on a charge of stealing *glue*; his defence was, that he could not help it, for it stuck to him.

A writer says, that Bonaparte's head may be compared to sounding brass; his heart to iron; but his fingers may be truly called metallic tractors.

There are two articles of British manufacture that the French cannot shut their ports against—*powder and ball*.

An Irishman coming through Hand-bridge, near Chester, and seeing a crowd of people, enquired what was the matter, and was answered, a man is going to be buried.—"Oh!" replied Pat, "and I'll stop to see that, honey, for we always carry them in our country."

The following definition of pugilism was lately given by an honest Hibernian; "A contest of athletic powers, where the combatants have nothing in their hands but fists."



IMPORTANT

FROM CONGRESS!

After this paper was made up, the American Extra was handed us, containing the communications of the president in reply to the request of the senate for such papers as he had received relative to the affairs with England.—We are happy to find they corroborate the ideas we had prepared above upon the subject—they consist of

1. A note from Canning to Pinkney, 24th Dec. 1808, inclosing the modification of the orders of council of that date, which has been published in this country some time since.
2. Mr. Pinkney's reply of the 28th, of Dec. in which he concludes by saying, "my government has constantly protested against the entire system, with which that pretension was connected, and has in consequence required the repeal, not the modification of the British orders in council."
3. A notification of the blockade of the isles of Mauritius and Bourbon, dated 8th March, 1809.
4. Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the secretary of state, dated London May 1st, 1809, mentioning interviews which took place between him and Mr. Canning, in which the latter communicated to him the last orders of council—of which Mr. Pinkney observes, "I thought I should best discharge my duty by forbearing useless discussion—and by receiving, as it was offered, but without making myself a party to it"
5. The orders of council of 26th April, 1809.
6. The following letter from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith.

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, June 15, 1809.

Sir, I have the honour to enclose the copy of an order of his majesty in council, issued on the 26th of April last.

In consequence of official communications sent to me from his majesty's government, since the adoption of that measure, I am enabled to assure you that it has no connection whatever with the overtures, which I have been authorized to make to the government of the United States, and that I am persuaded that the terms of the agreement, so happily concluded by the recent negotiation, will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his majesty.

The internal evidence of the order itself, would fully justify the foregoing construction—and moreover, it will not have escaped your notice that the repeal has not thereby been made of the order of the 7th of January, 1807, which according to the engagement I have entered into, on the part of his majesty, is to be abrogated with the other orders, in consequence of the adjustment of differences between the two countries, and confidence entertained of a further conciliatory understanding.

I have the honor to be, &c"
D. M. ERSKINE.

Obituary.

The celebrated THOMAS PAINE died at New Rochelle, N. Y. on Thursday last, in the 74th year of his age. His remains were interred on his own farm. He was a philanthropist—the foe of tyrants and the friend of man. His religious scepticism greatly paralysed the good effects resulting from his political writings.

"Forgotten be his errors; and remembered eternally with gratitude, be his eminent services to the cause of Independence and Freedom."



Marine Intelligence.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

The ship *Alknoack*, Jones, has arrived at Sag Harbor on the 11th, inst. with 1000 barrels of oil. She left at the Brazil Bank, ship *Hudson*, Banker with, 700 barrels. *Leonidas*, Douglas, of New-London, (leaking badly) with 600 barrels. *Dauphin*, Sayer, do. 500 barrels. *John and James*, Clarke, Nantucket, 1000 barrels. *April 4th*, left ship *Industry*, Russell, Nantucket, in lat. 82 S.—long. 42 W. with 600 barrels.

At New-York, June 15.

Ship *Atlantic* Fenold, London,—57 days
Hrig Traveller, Parrot, Matanzas, 14 do.
Schooner Betsy, Hall, Porto Cavallo, 18 do.

Clearances from Baltimore.

Ship *North-American*, Tucker, Bremen.
— *Adventure*, Nerquay, Liverpool.
— *Lea*, Spear, Stavanger.
Hrig Betsy, Moreton, St. Barts.
— *Chance*, Lang, Martinique.

AMERICAN PATENT SHOT.

Of all sizes, made by John Bishop & Co. Philadelphia, for sale by

J. F. F. Wessels.

No. 5, Calvert street, Baltimore Agent for the factory.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Complete Assortment of

German & English GOODS.

June 17.

ABSTRACT

Baltimore Price Current

Bacon.....	per lb.....	10 to 12
Butter, for export.....	lb.....	14 to 15
Coffee.....	lb.....	25 to 30
Cotton.....	lb.....	16 to 18
Herrings.....	bbi.....	4,00
Shad.....	bbi.....	7,00
Flaxseed, rough.....	bush.....	83 to 90
Flour, superfine.....	bbi.....	6,00
Indian Corn.....	bush.....	0,55
Wheat.....	bush.....	1,12 to 1,25
Clover-seed.....	bush.....	4,50
Nankens, short.....	picke.....	0,78 to 80
F. Brandy 4th p.....	gall.....	1,20 to 125
Gin Holl. 1st p.....	gall.....	1,25
Whiskey.....	gall.....	0,55
Salt, Liverpool.....	bush.....	0,45
Tobacco, Patuxent 100 cwt.....	4,50 to 500

JEREMIAH HUGHES,

WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY solicits a continuance of public favor at the above business, at his stand in Church-Street, where watches are put into the best of order on the best of terms, and where may always be found a handsome collection of watch materials, chains, seals, keys, &c. together with a few well selected watches.

Silver Ware.

Tea, table, dessert, soup and butter spoons cream-pots, punch-ladles, strainers &c. A neat assortment of plated castors, candlesticks, &c.

Jewelry.

Plain and set ear rings, finger rings, gold chains, seals and keys, fashionable breast pins, bracelets and necklaces. Also an elegant assortment of

Fine Cutlery.

Sportsmen knives with instruments, plain one two and three blades, penknives, clasp and pruning knives, counting-house knives, silver and pearl fruit-knives, ladies petite knives with pearl and tortoise-shell handles, common pocket and childrens knives, scissors completely assorted from 12 1/2 to 150 cents, razors of all prices, steel snuffers, patent do. A large collection of single and double blade and spring lancets, pocket boxes, purses, silver, plated and brass thimbles, cork-screws, plain mottle, silver and set knee buckles, pen and pencil cases, lead and camels hair pencils, tooth picks, tweezers, shaving brushes and boxes, tooth brushes, tooth powder, snuff boxes, powder flasks, shot bags.

LOOKING GLASSES of various dimensions. TEA-BOARDS, waiters, knife and bread baskets, dressing-cases, whips and spurs.

Hopkins' celebrated Rastor Strop and Diamond Paste.

Clothes brushes, comb brushes, nail brushes, needles and fish hooks. Also,

SPECTACLES:

Silver, tortoise-shell, plated, steel and metal mounted, suited to all ages. A few reading glasses and goggles, and a collection of

Combs

Of all descriptions; small and great tooth pocket and dressing combs; ladies tortoise-shell, mock-shell and horn do. Together with a great variety of other articles which may be had on the most reasonable terms.

He likewise has constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicines

Of the best quality, and at the lowest prices:—Amongst which are the various preparations of Antimony, Mercury, Assafetida, Peruvian Bark, Hartshorn, Lead, Vitriol, Opium, Aloes, Rheubarb; Balsamcopaiba, Turpentine, Peru, Tolu &c. Elixirs Paregoric, Proprietary-Vitriol, Stomachic Extracts of Lead, Hemlock, Zinc, &c. Flower of Sulphur, Benzoin, Gums, Gum Opium, Guaiacum, Benzoins, Ammoniac, Dragoniz, Gamboge, Myrrh, Tra, gacanth, Kino, Arabic, Asafoetida, Elastic, &c. Oil of Vitriol, Almonds, Lemon, Bergamot, Juniper, Mint, Peppermint, Rosemary, Amber, Peppercorn, Cloves, Marjoram, Cinnamon, Rhodium, Lavender, Wormseed, Anniseed, Sassafras, Castor and Sweet Oil, &c. &c. Root, Seneca, Virginia Snake, Gentian, Genseng, Alknot, Columbo, Sarsaparilla, &c. Salt, Glauber, Nitre, Tartar, Ammoniac, Ammoniac Volatile, Rachell, Lemon, &c. Spirit of Wine, Salammoniac-Nitre, Nitric Dulc: Vitriol Dulc: Camphor, Hartshorn, Turpentine, &c.

Factories, Ointments, Cauteris plasters, &c. &c. Also, Arsenic, Annetto, Anniseeds, Ether, Cinnamon, Arrow Root Starch, Bole Armeim, Borax, Burgundy Pitch, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Crocus Mortus Maltus, Chamomilla, F. Candarides, Cardamon Lead, Colocynth, Prepared Chalk, Calella, Corn Plaster, Drop lake, Fly Stone, Manna, Goulard, Hiera Picra, Ipecacuanha, Ich Ointment, Ink Powder, Liquorica, Lutherae, Magnesia, Nutmegs, Opodeldoe, Ordis Root, Pot Ash, Pink Root, Quillsilver, Red Saunders, Rotten Stone, Spunge, Spunk, Saffron, Senna, Spermaceti, Sago, Squills, Sugar of Lead, Tapioca, Fermeric, Tartar Emetic, Tralles, Uva Ursa, Varnish, Venus Turpentine, Vials, Valerian Root and White Wax.

Amongst the Patent Medicines are, Lee's Wilkin's, Hahn's, Hmilton's, Fisher's, Anderson's, Antibilious and other Pills, Harten Oil, British Oil, Essence Peppermint, Delbey's Carnitative, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial.

Also a general assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Lotions, Pomatums, &c. Dry Paints, Dyes and Colours.

All or any of which be offered as cheap as they are generally sold in Baltimore or elsewhere.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AT THE OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.