

race, like the untutored savage of the desert, plunged in ignorance, feeble at home and despised abroad, you must eventually become the abject slaves of lawless despotism.—To appease the unhallowed malignity of party violence and individual animosity to general Smith; the fair fabric of your national constitution, elevated by the genius, patriotism, humanity and valor of your fathers, who now lie low in the "field of graves" has been wantonly assailed and mutilated. Their guardian spirits now wake from the silent slumbers of the reposeless tomb, and pointing to "the tale of other times, the deeds of days of other years," admonish you to beware of men, who have trampled under foot the bulwark of your country's freedom even in the presence of that God whom they had solemnly invoked to witness its support.

STONY-POINT.

Calvert County, June 26.

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, July 1, 1809.

The Editor will take the liberty of addressing a few numbers of the Maryland Republican to such persons as he has not had an opportunity of seeing, or hearing from, whom he thinks would probably patronize the establishment.

The Court of Appeals of this State adjourned yesterday.

The decision of Judge Buchanan against allowing Thomas Burk a new trial, after two days argument, was confirmed.

The United States schooner Enterprize was to sail from New York the 23d instant for Amsterdam.

The Congress of the United States was to adjourn on Wednesday last.

Reports of a serious insurrection in Jamaica have been received. Letters of recent date from there, however, are said to be silent on the subject.

An alarming insurrection lately broke out in the North province of China, and the insurgents gained some important advantages on the banks of the Choum Deyne; but were afterwards defeated, and some of the leaders confined in the fortress of Lien Shai. An army of 100,000 men had been assembled at Tonkin to preserve tranquility.

Philadelphia Register.

The Elk sloop of war captured a French privateer in the Calicos passage a short time since; she was supposed to be the only French privateer then in the West India seas.

A British frigate lately sailed from Jamaica, to summon the city of St. Domingo to surrender—it was understood that the place would be immediately given up to the British, on its being summoned.

COMMUNICATION.

One of the most ridiculous deceptions with which the readers of federal papers have been bored, is certainly the serious attempt to claim for that party, the merit of attaining the accommodation lately effected with Great Britain.

That an accommodation was desired by the federalists we have no disposition to doubt; so was it likewise by the democrats. The difference between us was merely about the terms. They so ardently panted for peace that they would have obtained it even on those ignominious terms so insultingly offered us by Great Britain. They would take it although our wounds were still bleeding with the unatoned insults of the 22d of June, 1807. They would seek peace with England, although it should come shackled with the system of their orders of November, 1807, and the king's proclamation. Some of them sought peace so devoutly, that no measure of insult, no pitch of aggression, no humiliation of terms, could arouse other feelings, or other demands, than reconciliation with England—against whom, forsooth, "we have no cause of complaint" in their estimation!—The democrats on the contrary would be content with nothing less than redress for injuries, respect for our commercial rights, independent of their "regulations;" and a promise of settling certain other accounts; such terms we would have maintained to the last extremity rather than resign. Terms that we had offered to her long since, and that her ministers had insultingly ridiculed and refused.—However, they have thought better of it, and now solicit an accommodation on those very democratic offers of conciliation. They volunteer restitution for the Chesapeake affair—they withdraw all pretensions to obstruct, to tax, or to regulate our trade; and they promise a

minister, charged to accommodate all other differences.—We ask whether the federalists choose to assume any credit for our obtaining these terms of Britain? they are welcome to congratulate themselves that peace is obtained, but it is our exultation that the accommodation is honorable and advantageous to America.

Whilst they all join in felicitating us upon peace with England, is it not observable how they refrain from triumphing in the conditions that have been obtained? We have not seen one single line of exultation in all the federal papers upon this subject.—It is well enough however, when they cannot be consistent, to be as consistent as they can.

It would illy agree with those same editors and writers who criminated our government for provoking the affair of the Chesapeake, charged the president with murder, and insisted on the right of the British officer to do as he did, so soon to turn round and exult that Britain herself had acknowledged and paid for it as a crime!—It would not do for those who so lately contended that Britain was in honour bound never again to offer restitution for the affair of the Chesapeake whilst the president's proclamation remained in force, now to claim any honour for compelling her to offer it, contrary to that honour, whilst it still remained in full effect! It would hardly do for those who have continually maintained that the orders of council were to retaliate on the decrees of France, and who joined the British minister in asserting that the faith, the honour and the existence of Britain was staked, and that she never would repeal her orders, until we compelled France to rescind her decrees, now to exult that she has been compelled to falsify all that she has said, and that they have repeated. It would not do either for those who carried their ridicule and contempt of all our measures to coerce foreign powers to such an extent as may well be remembered, so soon to acknowledge that all the terms and conditions we had aimed at, have been accomplished.—They will not even submit to accept the excuse that the British ministers have so unwillingly selected for themselves on this occasion, because they would then stand self condemned as false prophets and blind politicians.

The various subterfuges to which they resort in attempting to claim the credit of the accommodation itself, is quite amusing;—we apprehend no serious evil from this palpable nonsense, because none but those who are prejudiced beyond political redemption can be cajoled into a moment's belief of the assertion, and we should not descend to demonstrate their gross absurdity, but for the humour it may afford. When they confine themselves (as is the case with the most knowing amongst them) to mere plain round assertions, and finish off their sentences in general terms, it serves them best, especially if any thing invidious against the old administration or complimentary to the new policy of the present, can be got along with it to arrest the attention immediately, and keep the mind from reflecting on the fact.—But when they attempt to descend to any thing like particulars, and wander into assertions on the how, and the which way, it spoils the beauty of the assertion amazingly!—It is even so plain a case that the ingenuity of the lawyers have not devised a plausible plea to put up for currency—the general expression is, that the measures of the Eastern states, the disaffection of the people, and the language of the minority of congress, have produced it. This is like the Indian's astronomy—he thought it probable that the world was borne upon the back of an Elephant, but he could not venture to say what the Elephant stood upon.—The how and which way the measures of the Eastern states, the noise made for the people, the language of the opposition, or the publication of the federal papers, have contributed to effect an accommodation with Britain, still remains unaccounted for.—Did the former contribute towards it by resolving the measures of government unconstitutional, and infinitely more distressing to us than to our enemies? did they effect it by declaring that a perseverance in our system would insure ruin and destroy the union?—did they invite peace by pronouncing our administration sold to France and determined on hostility with England? did they invite concessions by declaring that the weak pusillanimous speculative philosophic ad-

Non-intercourse—This, of all other measures, the British party in America (as Mr. Stevens calls them in the house of Commons) had denounced as particularly hostile to Britain, and would eventually produce war; they (the ministry) on the contrary got astride of this very measure to bring us concessions.

administration was neither to be kicked nor cuffed into a sense of resistance? yet these are the most prominent of their "spirit-ed measures!"

It is unfortunate for us common sort of reasoners that so many have neglected to account for the wonderful operations of these measures in producing this singular and unexpected consequence—because a natural curiosity urges us directly to enquire with astonishment, how means apparently so ill fitted to such ends could have so fortunately accomplished them.—I confess myself puzzled to discover their course of reasoning. The only method that my ingenuity can point out to me is through the compassion of his majesty, and his majesty's compassionate ministers—what strengthens this impression is the well remembered instance of the operation of this same sensibility upon the same personages in very near the same case.—Mr. Canning assured Mr. Pinckney last August, of the deep affliction his majesty was under for the sufferings of the poor Americans under the embargo, and that pity, (purely christian!) would dispose him to relieve us if it was not so inconsistent with his honour, and the safety of his dominions!—But when his majesty further learnt the evils so feelingly described by federal remonstrances, and was taught to view the danger, disunion and distress that our measures were heaping upon us, he concluded it quite reasonable that even these weighty considerations themselves, (the honour of his majesty, and the safety of his dominions) should be forgotten in the abundance of his charity. Therefore the federalists produced the accommodation!!

But as the party have found by some former experience in getting down British commiseration for America, that it was not a very palatable doctrine with the people; being rather puzzled to discover any very persuasive complexion to dress their measures in; and, quite averse to giving them a coercive character, even if they had admitted of it; they have descended a link further in the Indian's logic, and stood his great Elephant upon the back of a mighty Mammoth. The federal party have procured this accommodation by effecting or compelling a change in the American government and its measures.—But they have invented nothing for this mammoth of assertion to stand upon, and the how? and which way? still remains a mystery.

Did they produce a change in the government? did they force Jefferson to resign? did they elect his successor? or did they strive every nerve to defeat his election.—Did they not, when the hopes of a federal man was destroyed by the obvious complexion of the union? did they not endeavour to run any other popular demagogue in preference to Madison? who was it that advised, at the same moment, the Southern states to vote for Monroe, and the Eastern states to vote for Clinton? did they not, in short, resort to all sorts of party measures, to divide and destroy the support to the candidate selected by the great body of the democrats? we remember well the attempt to make Burr president in 1801, many would again have preferred any traitor in principle and character to the one selected by the majority.—Yet these people boast of effecting a change in our government with as much modesty as they speak of the alteration in the measures of the government!—Is it indeed altering measures to accept of the same terms from Britain in April that we had offered to them the August previous?—Is it a change of measures to accept the accomplishment of the very objects we were contending for?—All we wanted in the dispute, and all we should have demanded in a war with Britain, was conceded, or respectfully promised by their overtures through Mr. Erskine. Yet to accept them is denominated a change in our government—and that change instead of being produced by the offers made by Britain is produced by the federal party!! But it is no change in Mr. Canning's measures to offer now what he refused to accept nine months ago—no, not the least! Alas for some shadow to call consistency!

The question for encouraging the manufacturing in the United States has been agitated in the present Congress.—And there are members who have declared their entire hostility to any legislative enactments in its favour.—I am much mistaken in calculating the feelings and general sentiments of my countrymen, if they are not astonished at this intelligence.—I am one who did suppose that the interest, the wealth, and the independence of our country would not have been so evidently prostrated to the violence of party opposition.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

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

No. II.

The first subject of enquiry, which presents itself to your notice, is, did not the Constitution of the United States require the appointment of a Senator to have been made by the General Assembly at their last session in June? Let my readers revert to my first number which quotes the constitution, or to the constitution itself, and attentively examine the clause which is the object of their consideration, and they can then with the more facility comprehend the argument which ensues. There are some things so self-evident, that a man of common sensibility blushes to attempt a demonstration of them, least those whom he addresses, may imagine he is laughing at their weakness. Such is the case in the above question.—The words of the constitution are so mandatory that none but the most unblushing effrontery would attempt a denial; but when we hear it gravely asserted on the floor of the House of Delegates, that it was not the duty of the Legislature to make this appointment, and when we know this opinion to be reverberated abroad, we pause for a moment, lost in doubt and astonishment, and regret there is no public institution yet erected in Maryland for the reception of the insane. There is no species of madness more deplorable, than that which fancies itself capable of assuming the reins of government, and which, if it were to obtain "the chariot for one day, would set the world on fire." It is worse even than that which gilds the loathsome reptiles of his cell to the eye of the lunatic. But it is the duty of each individual to bind the dangerous madman in fetters, whose desperate phrenzy might injure the community.

The words of the constitution are, "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." But say the enemies of the government, the word "shall" means may. I could laugh at their folly, but pity and contempt rise predominant in my soul, and stifle the smile as it forms upon my lip. Go; ask the school-boy of yesterday whose infant lore teaches him the meaning of words, and whose youthful mind is yet untutored in the way of blanching error with the pencil of sophistry;—so, ask the overseer of a plantation, when he tells the humble slave of his will that he shall do a certain quantity of work, whether he means that he may or may not at his pleasure. What are the delegates of the people but the servants of the constitution? are they not bound by its mandates? or can they, like the strong man of old, stretch forth their arms, and pull down the pillars which support it. Forbid it ye freemen of Maryland. On the 25th of December last the general assembly of Maryland adjourned; on the fourth of March a vacancy occurred in the senate of the United States; the executive immediately made an appointment; in June the legislature again assembled;—thus a vacancy had happened "during the recess of the legislature," and the constitution expressly declares that the legislature SHALL, at their next meeting, fill such vacancies; therefore the legislature were bound to do so, unless they chose to violate the constitution; but the federal majority refused to go into a joint ballot, the only possible means of making an appointment when the two houses disagree; therefore the federal majority in the house of delegates have violated the constitution. Can you submit to this? will you suffer yourselves to remain unrepresented in the senate of the United States. To Maryland a senator is peculiarly dear, dearer than even the one half of her representatives in congress, because in the house of representatives the states are represented by their population, but in the senate they are all placed upon an equality. The large states have nearly three times the number of representatives that Maryland has; for instance, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have an average of 20 members each, when Maryland has but nine. In the house of representatives Maryland might be overpowered by numbers, but when the bill came before the senate she would have an equal hearing with the strongest of them all. The states of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts,

though so superior to Maryland in numbers in the house of representatives, have like her but two senators; thus I say, that one senator is of more importance to you, than one half of your representatives in congress. What then may be the effect? that Maryland, a small state, may be overpowered by the large states in the house of representatives, and destroyed in the senate where she is dismembered by one half, and be divested of the full enjoyment of her rights by the obstinacy of the federal majority in the house of delegates who would not consent to a joint ballot, the only possible means of electing a senator.

JUSTINIAN.

STAND THE THING STRAIGHT.

Those who expect to beg the great political ground of measures from us, in the ensuing contest of parties, and hope that we will rest the entire question upon the merits of men, must be undeceived. Men, however they may stand in estimation, are incomparably trifling to the consequence of other matters between the federal and the democratic parties.—We are not to be seduced from the advantages we hold, or from the superior importance of other differences. Whilst we express the most unequivocal confidence in the patriotism and integrity of our late senator in congress—and are not indifferent to the necessity of meeting the aspersions heaped upon him by his enemies, we are still more persuaded that the violence aimed at him, are in fact designed for democracy, and that it is the principles of republicanism that is to suffer through his wounds. This is neither candid nor proper—let every question rest upon its own merits—let a contest of parties be decided by a fair comparison of the measures of parties, and a contest of men by the conduct of men.—We shall endeavour to keep the election upon its own basis.—To convince the people of Maryland that the elevation or depression of general Smith is not, by an immense sum, all that they have at issue in the election.—That if it is indeed but a trifle in the scale of consequences dependent thereon.—Individuals may rise or fall in public estimation without effecting the interest of the great body of the people; but the interest of the great body of the people, and the rights of freemen may be attacked and murdered in the reputation of an individual.—If a designing and ambitious party, cloaking themselves under a feigned or prejudiced enmity to general Smith, can batter down his "good name," and clamber into power and authority over his immaculate character, they have their great and darling object accomplished.—They triumph over the principles that obstruct their career, and bring into power with them all the train of measures for which they were before discarded, and all the hostility to general freedom which they have continued to manifest.—Fellow citizens! beware!

The Russian minister for the home department has recently published a proclamation, inviting all persons connected with the manufacture of cloth of every description in foreign countries, to proceed to Russia, where they will be cordially received; and besides the money necessary for the journey, the Russian government undertakes to furnish with workshops, utensils and wool, besides maintaining them free of expence for six months. When they have given proof of their dexterity, houses are to be built for them, to which gardens are to be added. For ten years they are not to be obliged to pay any other imposts than the ordinary percentage.—And if any of them prefer working on their own account, they will be at liberty to enter into trade at large.

It was by such regulations as these that Peter the Great first raised the immense empire of Russia from the profound ignorance of barbarity, and placed it amongst the circle of civilized nations.—It was by a perseverance in such measures as these the empress Catherine placed that nation as mistress of the North, and alarmed all Europe with the immensity of her power and resources.—It was by deterring such measures as these that her weak successor Paul, fell the miserable dupe of foreign powers and foreign intrigues, reduced the consequence of Russia, became contemptible and depressed, and paved the road to a sanguinary death.—It is by such measures as these that Alexander may become truly powerful and beloved at home, and strictly respected abroad.—That he may rouse the latent energies of his empire and build her greatness upon an only sure basis—For, if he calculates upon gathering riches by his alliance with Napoleon, by a new dismemberment of his neighbours, or by the reduction of the House of Austria he will find it at least a short-lived giddy and intemperate greatness.