

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. BUTLER, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' BANK, ANNAPOLIS.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

News from France.

We understand, that a gentleman now in this city, has read the bulletins of the grand army of Bonaparte in Germany. We had not the pleasure of conversing with him; but are informed, that after two battles, more remarkable for slaughter on the retreat, than for a well maintained contest, the French have been successful. The Austrian army may be considered as destroyed; and the present monarchy, or rather the present reign, nearly annihilated. Particulars will doubtless be received to day.

As these events were long foreseen, the details of the news are the less interesting.

Whig.

Arrived (at Philadelphia, on Saturday last) brig Fair American, from Dunkirk, 34 days. Advices by this vessel state that all American property in France for adjudication, remained in the same situation as at our last advices. No vessel could be cleared out of any port in France unless bonds were entered into, in double the amount of vessel and cargo, not to violate any of the decrees of the Emperor of France. The armies of France had been successful in Austria. A few days previous to making the Cape, the captain of the Fair American, spoke the ship Dorothy of and from Philadelphia bound to Canton.

Since the above was communicated to the Federal Gazette, we have further learned, that Mr. Purviance, of this city, arrived in the above vessel, and is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at Paris.

The Fair American brings foreign intelligence down to the 7th May.

Fid. Gaz.

From city of St. Domingo, March 22.

We still remain besieged by the Spaniards, and blockaded by the English, tho' not very strictly by the latter. At this moment there is scarce an ounce of bread, beef, pork, cheese, butter, &c. to be had, excepting on some days a piece of horse meat, and on others a little fish, and a few vegetables. Government has a small quantity of provisions in store, but it is exclusively appropriated for the army. Since Ferrand's affair, the French have been victorious in every engagement with the Spaniards, have taken several of their works and cannon, and extended their lines to a considerable distance in the country. We are in good spirits at present believing the embargo was raised, on the 4th inst. and looking out for American vessels daily. A small parcel of provisions which has arrived since the siege, has sold at enormous prices, viz. butter, lard and cheese, at 2 dolls. per lb.; beef 75 cents, pork 150 cents, potatoes and corn 25 cents per pound. Flour would sell at 50 dollars.

Political.

FROM THE WHIG.

DO YOU SEE THE GAME?

Are you aware of the deep design of the leading federalists, to divert public equity and public indignation from the enormous sins of their own committing, in order to fix them on the transactions of a commercial house in this city? Why will the republicans suffer themselves to be pulled by descending in pick such miserable prey as Harper's decayed, chained to their station, and doomed per agreement to their task! if they can manage the juggle so well as to

"Draw with idle spiders' wings  
"Most ponderous and substantial things!"

If they can draw suspicion for a moment from its proper object, (the wiles of federal leaders) and stir up a foolish and impertinent enquiry about the private mercantile business of Smith and Buchanan, they would have ample cause to congratulate themselves on their dexterity. But, it is futile to attack, and unnecessary to defend, the credit of a house so eminent, so long established, and invulnerable. No art, no stratagem, can or shall divert us from the true ground and cause of dispute.

A faction is labouring to gain the ascendancy in this state and the United States, and to destroy the free institutions of our country, reared at the expense of much treasure and blood.

Under a thousand various forms, and on as many sham pretences, the motive of the British party is ever the same: viz. to overturn the only free government on earth.

Let us direct our pursuit after animals, and point to transactions, dangerous to our liberties, and disgraceful to the character of our state. By reminding the people of Maryland of a few instances of the past conspiracies of the leading federalists against their freedom, we may learn the secret springs of their present struggles.

The same faction, which schemed to rob the people of their votes in 1800, can we wonder that their representatives in the House of Delegates should infringe their oaths in 1809?—The same purpose was to be answered now as then, viz. to defeat the will of the people.

When a grand federal caucus was held at Annapolis, in 1800, was it not believed that there was a sufficient majority in the legislature, to elect federal Electors of President and Vice President by joint ballot?—

And was it not determined in the same caucus, that petitions should be addressed to the Governor and Legislature from each county in the state, and persons employed to solicit signatures, with the promise of compensation from the treasury of the state, if their exertions should be crowned with success?—and was it not the object of those petitions to deprive the people of the privilege of electing the electors of president and vice president?

Did not the leading federalists of many counties, convene meetings to second the meditated attack on the people's rights?

A Democratic majority in the succeeding House of Delegates blasted the hopes of the faction, and saved the rights of the state for that time.

Continued and increased democratic majorities in the legislature, abolished the heavy and odious property qualification, necessary to entitle a citizen to vote at all elections, and enacted the General Suffrage Law, against the opposition of the leading federalists. One of the first acts of these men, if they ever get the ascendancy, will be the abolition of this law.

When, with a small majority in one House, they frustrated the intentions of the people, in refusing to elect a senator; what would they stop at, if they had a majority in both houses?

But, to return to the abortive federal conspiracy of 1800.

Did not the Levy Court of Worcester county, levy a tax to pay the riders and runners (appointed to procure signatures to the petitions, referred to above) two dollars per day for their patriotic services in labouring to strip the people of their dearest right, the right of choosing their own electors of President and Vice President?

Is this the faction, bankrupt in reputation, and stained with crime, which dares to talk of virtue! A faction like this, whose representatives have prostrated their consciences at the shrine of party-spirit, for them to talk of public virtue, and mercantile honesty! O shame, where is thy blush!

Did not one of the Worcester federal patriots, (a member of the present legislature) declare, that a public debt was a public blessing! as it kept the poorer sort of people so low, (from taxation) that they had not time to think or talk of politics, and could not vote?

Is not this the sincere opinion of the whole faction?

But, what can we expect from men who have openly taken part with Britain, and reviled the only policy which prevented venal merchants from paying tribute, and sailing under British license? Men, who opposed the embargo, with out proposing any other mode of resistance—men, who burnt the war office, and who smile at the burning of our cotton factories, are never to be reformed, ever to be trusted. They who associate with Dr BOLLMAN, they who befriend Burr; they who forget their oaths and the constitution, are very naturally the political enemies, and the traducers of General Smith.

POCOMOKE.

It is an undeniable fact, that Harper, whom the leading federalists wish to elevate to a seat in the Senate of the United States, when they have power to elect it with safety to their party, goes to Baltimore a friendly letter of introduction to a gentleman of Annapolis, although he knew the said Baltimore had been engaged with Burr in a treasonous conspiracy, in which the lives of thousands, with the Government itself, might have been sacrificed.

FROM THE WHIG.

CANNING'S PORTRAIT.

(In an excellent pamphlet lately published in Baltimore, entitled "Letters on the subject of the Catholics, to my Brother Abraham, who lives in the country, by PETER FLYMLEY," we find the following admirable ironical description of Mr. Canning, the British secretary for foreign affairs. These letters, from the pen of Mr. Sheridan, ought to be read by the Catholics of this country, and by the benevolent of all sects, that they may perceive the happiness and justice of our system of government, which is founded on political equality, the security of religious liberty. The Catholic who reads the History of Ireland, and yet retains a regard for arbitrary power, is a monster of blindness and meanness—Half the evils of Europe have flowed from church-establishments united with the civil power of the state. To this is owing the domination of one sect and the degradation of another; from this polluted source, arose in England and Ireland, the odious cant of "Protestant Ascendancy," and the blood-hound yell of "No popery!" Catholics of Maryland! recollect that WE have been snatched from the abyss of church laws, only by the exertions of the democrats of the state legislature; the attempt has been repeatedly made to rear a "Protestant Ascendancy" among us, and nothing but Republican firmness preserved us from it.

DEAR ABRAHAM,

In the correspondence which has passed between us, you are perpetually alluding to the foreign secretary, and in answer to the dangers of Ireland, which I am pressing upon your notice, you have nothing to urge but the confidence you

repose in the discretion and sound sense of this gentleman. I can only say, that I have intended to him long and often, with the greatest attention; I have used every exertion in my power to take a fair measure of him, and it appears to me impossible to hear him upon any arduous topic, without perceiving, that he is eminently deficient in those solid and serious qualities, upon which, and upon which alone, the confidence of a great country can properly repose. He sweats and labours and works for sense, and Mr. Ellis seems always to think it coming, but it does not come; the machine can't draw up what is not to be found in the spring. Providence has made him a light jesting paragraph writing man, and that he will remain to his dying day. When he is jocular, he is strong; when he is serious he is like Sampson in a wig; any ordinary person is a match for him; a song, an ironical letter, a burlesque ode, an attack upon Nicholl's eye, a smart speech of twenty minutes full of gross misrepresentations and clever turns, excellent language, a spirited manner, lucky quotation, success in provoking dull men, some half information picked up in Pall Mall in the morning; these are your friend's natural weapons; all these things he can do; here I allow him to be truly great. Nay, I will be just, and go still farther, if he would confine himself to these things, and consider the factious and the playful to be the basis of his character, he would, for that species of man, be universally regarded to be a person of a very good understanding; call him a legislator, a reasoner, and the conductor of affairs of a great nation, and it seems to me as absurd as if a butterfly were to teach bees to make honey. That he is an extraordinary writer of small poetry, and a diner out of the highest lustre, I do most readily admit. After George Selwyn, and perhaps Tickell, there has been no such man for this half century.—The foreign secretary is a gentleman, a respectable as well as an highly agreeable man in private life; but you may as well feed me with decayed potatoes as console me for the miseries of Ireland by the resources of his sense and his discretion. It is only the public situation which this gentleman holds, which induces me to say so much about him. He is a fly in amber—no body cares about the fly; the only question is, how the devil did he get there; nor do I attack him for the love of glory; but for the love of utility, as the burgomaster hunts a rat in a Dutch dyke, for fear it should flood a province.

"This is the secretary, whose genius, in the estimation of brother Abraham, is to extinguish the genius of Bonaparte. Pompey was killed by a slave, Goliath smitten by a stripling. Pyrrha died by the hands of a woman;—tremble, thou great Gaul, from whose head an armed Minerva leaps forth in the hour of danger! tremble thou scourge of God! a pleasant man is come out against thee, and thou shalt be laid low by a joker of jokers, and he shall talk his pleasant talk against thee, and thou shalt be no more.

DUTIES versus DUTIES.

The heavy war duties which have been imposed for years in Great Britain, and the new tariff that is levied on the import of some of our staple articles into her ports, calls upon us to resort to certain means of redress. It is an important question, which will of course demand the consideration of the next congress—how far and in what way it is their duty to adopt countervailing measures?

It is most seriously to be regretted, that they have not called on the Secretary of State to prepare a Report, similar to the luminous Report of Mr Jefferson of the 10th of December, 1793, "on the privileges and restrictions on the commerce of the United States in foreign countries"—in the same manner as they have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare his Report on the manufactures of this country. These two documents would have been of essential utility to the next Congress. The one would have pointed out the nation, whose restrictions on commerce were principally to be resisted by countervailing measures on our part.—The other would have pointed out those particular goods of the offending nation, on which the flourishing condition of similar manufactures in our own country, might have permitted us to lay these restrictions.

On this great question, so deeply interesting to the honor and prosperity of our country, we shall begin to collect and to disperse all the lights within our reach.—The question is, "in what way may the restric-

tions on the commerce and navigation of the United States be best removed, modified and counteracted?" It is plain, that there are two methods which may be resorted to; "1. By friendly arrangements with the several nations with whom these restrictions exist.—2. By the separate acts of our own legislatures for countervailing their effects."

We agree with the illustrious author of the Report of '93, that "friendly arrangement"—wherever it be practicable; for with Britain it almost seems ridiculous to attempt it)—"is the most eligible. Instead of embarrassing commerce under piles of regulating laws, duties and prohibitions, could it be relieved from all its shackles in all parts of the world, could every country be employed in producing that which nature has best fitted it to produce, and each be free to exchange with others' mutual surpluses for mutual wants, the greatest mass possible would then be produced of those things which contribute to human life and human happiness—the numbers of mankind would be increased and their condition bettered." How different is the practice pursued by Great Britain—She fleeces our commerce, when it falls within her municipal jurisdiction—She does more—she employs her extensive navies to lay our natural trade to other countries, under requisition and interdiction.

"But, continues Mr. Jefferson, should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties and regulations, it behoves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter prohibitions, duties and regulations also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restriction and vexations; nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them."—How far these countervailing measures should be extended, is the important point.

N. Y. paper.

Annapolis, July 8, 1809.

The Editor regrets, that, owing to the want of that necessary arrangement so impossible to be attained in commencing a paper, that many errors have appeared in a few copies of the first and second numbers; but, as he has now overcome the first and unavoidable obstacles to a routine of correct and regular work, he trusts that the liberality of his patrons will excuse him for what has hitherto been out of his power to prevent, but which will hereafter be carefully avoided.

COMMUNICATION.

IT is only by a happy union of agriculture, commerce and manufactures that any nation can be confident of her independence; and the government which so far forgets the connection and the duties due to it, deserves the severest censure of those they govern.—The repeated experience of these United States should furnish the most convincing proofs of this.—It was certainly by a mistaken calculation of our necessities for her manufactures, that first persuaded Britain into the dangerous experiment of attempting to tax us through the consumption of them.—And it was at that moment that the colonies discovered that they had too much neglected manufactures—the spirit of that period, and the determination of the Americans of seventy-six, alone saved us from humiliation and slavery.—But the whole continent severely felt the difficulty of so sudden a transition, from one pursuit to another so difficult.—A people cannot hope to become accomplished manufacturers in a day or a year.—The remembrance of these distresses had not been lost when peace and commerce again blessed the land—the first regulations under the new government, and the first object in laying a system for our produce, appeared to be with a special eye to this circumstance and with a strict adherence to the policy above noticed.

It was from observation of this fact that a great writer travelling through this country, applauded the spirit and predicted the result. "Let them, (the Americans,) make the best of the benefits of nature, and the fruitful country they inhabit. Let the iron of your mines, the wool of your flocks, the cotton of your fields, and the skins of the wild beasts wandering in your woods, improve in your manufactories, and take under your own hands a new value; let agriculture, industry, arts, and

the first of all sciences, that of procuring the greatest happiness to states and men, be perfected amongst you; let the recital of your happiness call around your habitations all the unfortunate of the earth; let tyrants of every country, let every oppressor, political or sacred, know, that there exists a place in the world where they may escape from their chains, where disgraced humanity has raised her head, where crops grow for the poor.—Where the laws are no more than a security for happiness; where religion is free and science has ceased to be a slave; where nature seems at last desirous of justifying herself in the creation of man, and government, so long guilty over the whole earth, at last makes amends for her crimes."

Encouragement to foreign artists, mechanics and labourers, to emigrate to these states and to bring with them their industry, their knowledge and their riches, was the language and the policy of those who were first promoted to the administration of our general and several governments.—The spirit of our laws, the tenure of public language, and the rivalry of the several states to secure the greatest proportion, all prove the fact.—The files of the several Gazettes and Journals of Maryland for a length of time, were crowded with invitations printed in the English, French, and German languages by order of the legislature of the State, promising immunities, privileges, and favourable exemptions, for such foreigners as would come with useful professions and settle amongst us.—To such a policy we owe in an eminent degree the rapid and unprecedented increase of our domestic resources—and the convenience with which we can now dispense with importations, in comparison to what we formerly could.—It was evidently a discovery of our growing independence of foreign manufactures, that contributed to make Britain relinquish the late attempts to regulate our foreign trade, and make us tributary to her for commerce.—But it is a mighty sum of necessity that can make slaves of freemen, when they see the chains that is prepared for them.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Too much applause cannot be rendered to an honest yeomanry, who unmindful of the deprivations of luxury, and sometimes of convenience, have remained firm to the interests of America, regardless of every sordid appeal which was made to their avarice or passions. During the continuance of the embargo, you suffered, no doubt, but you suffered in the cause of your country. You thought it better to sustain a few temporary inconveniences than see the wives of your bosoms yielded to the unsated lust of foreign spoils, the daughters of your affection torn from your bleeding arms, and the sons of your hopes dragged into foreign captivity amid the revilings of the conquerors and the tears of the conquered. You knew the embargo was a substitute for war, and you willingly approached the altar of peace and laid on it the burnt-offerings of your labour. You thought it better that your wheat, and your corn, your cotton and tobacco should remain on your farms, hoping for a future and a better market, than that an invading army should, in one disastrous moment, seize the fruits of your labour, and the hopes of your harvest—burn down the mansions of your fathers which had so long sheltered you from the storms of the sky and the changes of the seasons, and turn you out to wander friendless and cheerless over your fields; still flapping with the ruins of your fortunes, and reeking with the blood of your friends. You knew the contest was, whether Britain was dependent on America, or America dependent on Britain, whether we, shut up in our ports, and confined to our homes, could live without her manufactures or her products, or whether we could not force her to submission by refusing employment to her manufactories, labour to her poor, and luxuries to her rich. The issue has been most glorious, and America knows at this day that she can war with Europe with weapons more powerful than the deep-toned thunder of artillery, or all the pomp and pageantry of war. She can conquer her manufacturing towns without a soldier; pull down her looms without committing the ravages of war; and silence the "busy hum" of her cities without the discharge of a cannon. Like her own tarapin she can withdraw within herself, and find a shelter in the kindness of the God of nature. At