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Foreign Intelligence.

From late London papers.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Sweden state, that the proposition of the Emperor Alexander for appointing the Duke of Oldenburg to the Regency is acceded to. In other words, the court of Stockholm is in future to be as obsequious to the purposes of Napoleon as any of the subjugated states of the continent.

MUNICH, April 28.

The head quarters of the Emperor will to-morrow be at Newmarket. A part of the troops of Hesse have entered Passau. The corps under the Archduke Charles has taken a position at Cham; but as the corps of the Prince of Ponte Corvo is marching upon Egra, it is not probable that the Austrians will remain their long.

WARSAW, April 17.

The Austrians have already commenced hostilities against the Duchy of Warsaw. On the 15th inst. the Archduke Ferdinand transmitted to the Polish Minister at War, Prince Poniatowski, a printed Declaration of War, dated Calice, the 14th of April, together with a letter, in which he informed him, that twelve hours after the departure of the Messenger who was the bearer of these, he should advance into the Duchy of Warsaw with the Austrian army. The enemy has taken possession of the frontier town Nowemisto, on this side of the River Pelica, on the direct road to Cracow, ten miles from hence.

FROM THE AMSTERDAM ROYAL COURANT, MAY 9.

By letters from Poland we have received advice of a sanguinary battle fought on the 19th ult. between the brave Poles and the Austrian army which was three times as strong as theirs, but the issue as yet is not known. We only know that the 1500 Saxons, who have joined the army of Poniatowski fought bravely, and did great injury to the enemy by their artillery.

Execution of General Dupont.

The unfortunate general Dupont, who, with his army, surrendered prisoners of war in Andalusia last summer, has fallen a victim to the resentment of Bonaparte. He was tried by a court-martial, and, as a matter of course, he was condemned to death. This sentence was immediately after put into execution, and he was shot by torch light.—This act of severity, or rather of cruelty, has, it is stated, excited considerable disgust among the French generals. The private murder of Villeneuve, and the public execution of Dupont, for misfortunes which they had not the power to avoid, afford instances striking proofs to Bonaparte's officers, of the very precarious tenure by which they hold their lives.

Domestic.

Incendiary Policy.

Our manufactures are doomed to the double opposition of ignorant legislators, and wicked incendiaries dispatched to every part of the Union. Every manufactory of magnitude has been burnt down. The cotton works in Jersey, Delaware, R. Island, and the laboratories of Hunter and Harrison in Philadelphia; the hemp manufactory at Louisville, Kentucky, and (more recently) the Bagging Factory at Frankfort in the same state,—all consumed by fire,—should make it a question for the determination of Congress, whether we ought to have any intercourse with the British nation. So many conflagrations do not happen by chance. No; it is the effect of design—of a plan digested at St. James's to destroy our manufactories, the best sources of independence, and keep us dependant on England for every thing. There had been no fire in the laboratory of Mr. Harrison, for several days; and of the Cotton Bagging Manufactory; we are told, that it was shut up the whole Sunday, and contained no fire.

We are happy to learn from various quarters of this state, that the republicans are awakened to activity; and there is the strongest hope, that from an energetic, magnanimous, harmonious operation, at next election federalism will receive such a blow as must lay it prostrate at the feet of a triumphant and imperishable democracy.

LIST OF ACTS, passed at the First Session of the Eleventh Congress.

- 1. An act respecting ships or vessels owned by citizens or subjects of foreign nations with which commercial intercourse is permitted.
2. An act making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbours of the U. States, and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers of the U. States.
3. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the U. States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians," and to establish a land office in the Mississippi territory.
4. An act authorising the appointment of an agent for the land office at Kaskaskia, and allowing compensation to the commissioners and clerk.
5. An act to continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the state of South Carolina, passed the 21st December, 1804.
6. An act authorising the discharge of John Heard from his imprisonment.
7. An act to fix the time for the next meeting of Congress.
8. An act concerning the naval establishment.
9. An act to amend and continue in force an act, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes."
10. An act making appropriations for defraying the expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the senate and house representatives, during the present session of congress.
11. An act freeing from postage all letters from Thomas Jefferson.
12. An act for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes.
13. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."
14. An act to suspend for a limited time the recruiting service.
15. An act in addition to the "act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio."

From the Whig.

You touched some days past on a subject highly important to the welfare of the U. States, to wit, an intrigue carried on between a Mr. S W and Mr. Canning for the purpose of effecting a separation of the U. States. The subject I understand from a gentleman (privately from Washington) will be submitted to the Senate of the U. States, for their consideration at the next session, and if the facts as have been related by a gentleman lately from Paris, there can be little doubt but Timothy will be expelled from that body. I am acquainted with the gentlemen the initials of whose names you have given; I presume you are not. Mr. S W is Samuel Williams of Boston now of London, a nephew of Col. Pickering, formerly consul in London, (displaced by Mr. Jefferson,) he is a most implacable enemy to the present administration. The Mr. P—to whom the letter was written by Mr. Williams, is also of Massachusetts, had been consul at Cadiz, and was displaced by Mr. Jefferson; he was at Paris when he received the letter alluded to, to wit, in June or July 1808—Mr. Preble is not a man of talents, but William is. The other Mr. P. to whom you allude, is a Mr. Parker, of Boston, a man of wealth and talents, who loves his country, and although his connections are of the Essex Junto, he was struck with horror, and considered himself compelled by the love he bore to his native land to give a detailed statement of the contents of the letter to the consul general, who communicated the information to General Armstrong (then in Switzerland.) The Gen. on his return to Paris, ascertained the contents of the letter by the testimony of Mr. Parker and one or two other gentlemen who were present when Mr. Preble read the letter. Let it be recollected that Mr. Williams was at that period received by Mr. Canning as if he had been an accredited minister, that June and July was the period when Mr. Canning changed suddenly his conduct from that which had induced Mr. Pinkney to write his good reason to believe all our differences with England would soon be arranged to our satisfaction. All at once Canning changed his conduct; that change is believed both by P. and A. to have been occasioned by a hope that had been infused into him, that a division might be effected of the U. S. and the Eastern States be formed into a separate government under the guarantee of Great Britain.

But to return to the letter as stated to Gen. A. Mr. Preble received a letter from Samuel Williams, stating "That he was authorised by his relation Timothy Pickering to represent to Mr. Canning that it was the wish of the Eastern States to separate from the Union; that they wished to be informed how far they might calculate on the aid and protection of Great Britain to enable them to effect an object so hazardous and so very important."

It will not vouch for the precise words of the letter. But I understand from my informant, that Gen. Armstrong has taken the depositions of two or three of the gentlemen who heard the letter read. I understand that the subject was no secret in Paris.

FROM THE AURORA.

LOOK OUT!

It is likely that Great Britain may comply with the engagements of her Minister. The Orders of January and November may have been rescinded on the 10th of June.—But let us still be on our guard. Let us keep a watchful eye over her movements. She keeps to well her to be cautious in her measure—how to move by gradual as well as by instantaneous advances—to creep as well as to leap—and to veil her ultimate designs under successive encroachments. Is it not probable, that this may be the course of her ministry—to begin anew by proclamations of blockade—extend them from one port to another,—until they envelope almost the whole of our trade, that was interdicted by her obnoxious Orders in similar restrictions? This would indeed be to violate the very spirit and substance of the solemn engagements of her minister.—She must not pretend to blockade any port, but by actual force. A blockade upon paper is as much a direct breach of her contracts with us as is of the established law of nations.

Again we say—let us be on the watch. When such ministers as the Jerkinsons, the Dundases, the Percivals, the Cannings and the Castlereags way the sceptre, what is it that we can expect? It is not those who are tainted by corruption, that usually respect the dictates of virtue. Are Melville and Castlereagh of that incorruptible cast, that they will shrink from the violation of any pledge however sacred it may be? Credit I demand, not ego. Men, whose private hands are steeped in corruption and crime are not the men to preserve their country from dishonour.

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, July 22, 1809.

For the Maryland Republican.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

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

NO. IV.—CONTINUED.

[I have proved that the Federalists have violated the constitution of the United States by not making an appointment, and that they have violated the customs and established rules of the Legislature; and I will now prove, that not satisfied with these essential injuries, they have violated that constitution in two other parts, a Resolve of the Legislature of 1790, and attempted to deprive the EASTERN SHORE of one of its most important rights.] In the first member of the fourth section of the constitution of the United States, is inserted the following clause "the time, places and manner of holding elections for senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof." This power was given to the legislatures by reason of the great variety existing in the constitution of the different states which prevented the General convention from adopting any particular mode least it should clash with some one or other of those states a circumstance most cautiously guarded against by the convention, in every component part of that most excellent monument of our general rights. The general convention were of opinion that the legislatures best knew the genius and dispositions of the states which they represented, and could best conform to former established usages and customs. The first election which took place was in November session 1788, by joint ballot. At that election no attempt was made to prescribe the manner of making the election, but in 1790 the legislature reflecting that the constitution of the United States vested in it the power of prescribing the manner of choosing Senators, and wishing to arrange the subject finally, a message was sent by the senate, and afterwards concurred in by the House of Delegates containing the following clause, "and as no mode of conducting this election, is at present prescribed by the legislature, we have forwarded a resolution for that purpose." For what purpose? why to prescribe the manner of choosing senators to congress, and thus carrying into effect the powers vested in them by the constitution. From that period to this, all elections of senators have been by joint ballot nor was there ever any opposition to

Justinian thinks it necessary to repeat the sentence included in crotchets and which concluded the first part of this number, particularly as an Erratum had been discovered in the first copies which had been struck, which materially altered the sense.

it until last June. The legislature having prescribed the manner of making this "election," and the Federal Delegates having acted contrary to this resolve, have violated the constitution in the 1st part of the fourth section, and the resolve of 1790.

In the fifth article of the constitution of the United States is to be found the following clause, "No state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate." The smaller states, among which is Maryland, considered the equality of representation in the Senate of the United States among their dearest rights, and guarded against the influence of the larger, by this part of the constitution. If any state wished to yield this important privilege it would either call a special convention for that purpose or by some act of the legislature signify its consent. But here there was no act of the legislature to signify its consent; on the contrary the senate insisted on and press the House of Delegates to make the appointment, but the house acted in such a manner as to prevent it, and thus deprive the state, of its equal suffrage. When I see one house erecting itself into a separate and distinct tribunal, assuming the sole and entire powers of legislation, and by that exclusive assumption, depriving the state of one of its most important rights, I must confess that though accustomed by an attentive perusal of history to expect such things, that I feel myself affected at the scene, and the sternness of the Stoic becomes lost in the feelings of the man. If the Federal Delegates had secretly wished to "deprive" the state of "its equal suffrage in the senate," why did they not originate a resolution containing such a proposition. Though differing from them in sentiments, and disapproving of such an attempt, yet their political opponents would have admired the courage of their conduct, and could have judged by the physiognomy of the action their more latent designs; but when we view them fighting beneath a vizor, and cautiously concealing their aim, we discover a want of candor and spirit in their political conduct which evinces a secret consciousness of error, and a fear lest the people should penetrate their designs and withdraw their misplaced confidence.

In the resolution of 1788, passed December 3d, there is contained this clause when speaking of the two senators, "one to be a resident of the Western and the other of the Eastern Shore. It has been an invariable practice ever since the passage of that resolution, to elect one senator from the Eastern, and one for the Western Shore. But in June session it was contended on the floor of the House of Delegates that all these resolutions were intended only for the moment, and were not designed to have a future operation. Why was this urged? To destroy the mode of joint ballot, and to deprive a large section of the state of a privilege which had been given it in order to produce harmony in the two great geographical districts of Maryland. Any person who is acquainted with the constitution, with the history of the state convention, and the local situation of the Eastern and Western divisions, knows, that to secure the affections of the Eastern part, to suppress jealousy, and to prevent any law being passed which should be particularly onerous upon that smaller division of the state, that it has been surrounded with impregnable bulwarks. Six of the fifteen state senators are to be chosen from the Eastern Shore. For the same reason, in the House of Delegates all the counties are represented alike, and it is a well known fact that when it became necessary to divide the upper and newly settled counties of the Western Shore by reason of their great extent and increasing population that to equipoise the balance of power, the Delegates from the Eastern Shore were always anxious to erect some new county therein, in order to counter balance the one upon the Western side of the Chesapeake. So favoured has the Eastern Shore been, that no amendment to the constitution can pass which particularly affects it, "unless for the alteration and constitution thereof, at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur." Cons. sec. 59. It has a high court of appeal, a treasurer, a land office, and an Examiner.

People of the Eastern Shore!—citizens of Maryland! all legislatures of former times were willing to bestow privileges on you, but the federal majority in the House of Delegates have already attempted to deprive you of an equal power with the Western Shore in the senate

of the United States; Do you think they will stop their hands at this point of breach of privilege. No! they will pursue the web they have begun to weave until all those rights I have enumerated, and for which your former patriots contended; have been taken from you. This subject was considered so permanently settled that Smith in his view of the constitution, tells us, "in Maryland the mode prescribed is by joint ballot, one member to be a resident of the Eastern and one of the Western Shore." Citizens of Talbot and Caroline, lately entirely republican, but now deigning to share your popular honours with these violators of the constitution and the rights of your Shore; ye citizens of Worcester! also lately republicans, but now stepping beyond Talbot and Caroline, and tamely surrendering the field of battle without a contest, and yielding up the fruits of hard-earned victories to the first spoiler who comes, without a shew of resistance; and ye brave citizens of all that division of the state once foremost in the lists of patriotism, always equal in courage and magnanimity to any other portion of the state, whither have ye fled? Do ye sleep in the silence of the tomb that your eloquence no longer responds to the calls of your country. Tired with opposition, have ye sunk into the arms of indolence, and suffered the laurels which once graced your brows, to be rudely torn from your nodding crests. I have known the time when the voice of a Seney sounding along your peninsula, could bring forth an embattled host of electors whose united might would silence the host of aristocracy.—But Seney sleeps in the tombs of his fathers, and shall I add no man has the courage to supply his place? No! No! there are enough whose courage, whose talents, whose enterprise fit them for the task, who will yet step forward to wield the weapons of the people's rights, and dispel the mists of delusion which overhang your shore.

JUSTINIAN.

For the Maryland Republican.

TO THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF CALVERT COUNTY.

"Latet anguis in herba." There's a snake in the grass.

IT may be readily perceived, by every one having leisure to review dispassionately the various political evolutions of contending parties, that the leaders of the federal phalanx are labouring with a zeal increased by the recent stimulus of partial success, to thicken and perpetuate the cloud of popular delusion in Maryland, by every species of stratagem and baseless fabrication which sophistry can devise, or malice disseminate. The groundless tradition of the public and private character of General Smith, is evidently one amongst the countless variety of foul expedients, adopted by the enemies of the Republic, to conceal other objects and designs, infinitely more important to the nation than the political or personal reputation of any individual. Whilst his enemies endeavour in bye paths and chimney corners, to occupy your minds with pitiful details of his commercial transactions, their primary object is to withdraw you from the salutary contemplation of past oppressions, thereby fondly hoping to render you insensible to the dangers that await you, should they, who before proved such treacherous guardians of your public rights, be permitted to reassume the sacred garb of political power. As you wish to transmit unimpaired to your children the liberty handed down by your fathers, accustom yourselves to reflect, that it is now the interest of the grey-beards of federalism, worn out in the practice of political iniquity, to make fair professions of attachment to those rights and principles, which when in power they totally disregarded, or openly infringed; however specious their promises, rely on it, they cease not secretly to nourish with unabated tenderness and care, the vital principles of their old frustrated schemes against the liberties of the nation.

"What tho' the field be lost, All is not lost (say they) Since thro' experience of this great event, In aims not worse, in foresight much advanced We may, with more successful hope, resolve To wage by force, or guile, eternal war.

The lion in chains still cherishes his native ferocity, and the frozen serpent retains his deadly poison for the child of him who shall first thaw him into life. A limited monarchy, or what they insidiously denominate an "energetic govern-