

Further discussion would, perhaps, respecting the conduct of the government itself in its foreign relations, they are bending the force of their calumny against the characters of prominent individuals among the republicans. Conscious that the weight and influence of those persons cannot be destroyed by a denunciation of their political tenets, they aim at wounding the party through its distinguished adherents by the imputation of actions derogatory to their public and private integrity. The party (to speak of this state in particular) is to be struck through the Council, who paid, as it is alleged, an extravagant bill of a republican mechanic;—through the late governor, who with the hope of bettering his situation, caused an extra session of Assembly by resigning his office; and lastly through the great eyesore of this malignant faction, General Smith, who in his mercantile transactions sold bills of exchange, it seems, to the navy agent, and although he certainly gained nothing by the negotiation, has had the sinful precaution not to become loser for their amount. I do not know, fellow citizens, that I shall undertake to examine very minutely the foundation of those and other indirect imputations of the republican party. I am not in the way of being acquainted with all the facts which they involve, and shall touch upon them or not, in the course of my further observations, according as they may happen to present themselves in the plan of discussion which I have adopted. But, with the principles and views of the two parties now at issue, I am acquainted. My design is to disclose to you my knowledge and impressions on this general subject. My remarks will be made in a spirit of entire freedom, and without the least particle of that forbearance which I have always perceived to be thrown away upon this insolent and implacable faction. From whom it is that they proceed, is a matter of little moment. They come however from an American by every title, who, if it could add to their effect, and consequently as he believes, to your political happiness, would not only set his name to them, but would most willingly risk his life in defence of the principles they support.

What, my fellow citizens, is the history of this faction, and the rise of their present enraged attack upon those maxims and measures of government to which the great majority of the people of the United States have given such repeated and such recent proofs of their attachment? The origin of the two parties in this country is usually traced only to the formation of the present constitution of the General Government; but, a faction hostile to American Independence, and to every principle of liberty, had formed itself prior to that event, and now composes the groundwork of what the long-sighted Hamilton, knowing the advantage of a positive designation, against all propriety, procured to be called the federal party. Do you ask, fellow citizens, of what kind of individuals the faction I speak of was composed?—In the first place, of all the open and secret adherents of Great Britain—in plain terms, all the Tories that remained in this country, or returned to it, at the conclusion of the war; next, of all the Englishmen and Scotchmen that had come over since that period; thirdly, of the numerous tribe of speculators who had bought up the public securities, the earnings of a meritorious, deceived, and sacrificed army; together with the drones, usurers, and egotists of every description, who foresaw in the creation of a public funded debt a field for the employment of their talents and resources; and, fourthly, of a few ambitious men in each state who had been gradually working up and condensing these materials into the form of a political party,—and had placed themselves at its head, in hopes of being at the head, also, of the public establishments—which were to arise out of the projected general government. When the Constitution was published for the consideration of the people, this collection of worthies declared at once for its ratification. The same measure was indeed advocated by men of a very different stamp. It was advocated by an equal part, at least, of the most eminent and distinguished individuals in each state, and among others by Mr. Madison and by General Washington. The attachment of the faction, therefore, to the new plan of general government, is not cited as a proof of the principles attributed to them, nor is there any need of proof on that head. No one will pretend that the Tories amongst us supported the acceptance of the Constitution from motives of patriotic regard towards this country.

They took that the Tories—they had been prepared and engaged for that purpose, by the intrigues already alluded to; and they took it willingly because in many views it flattered their propensity to strong government, and especially because it opened a better prospect than the old confederation of that connection in commerce and politics between this country and Great Britain, by means of which they hoped, in time, to corrupt those whom they could not conquer, and sap the liberties which they were not able to storm. The speculators and other harpies of all kinds, who neither fought nor worked, but lived by defrauding those who did, had a direct and palpable interest in the ratification, as it was to produce what Mr. Hamilton called the establishment of public credit, that is the funding system, the corner stone of the federal edifice. But without dwelling further on the motives of these two descriptions of people, it is certain that they joined to a man in supporting the acceptance of the constitution, and by that means became united and identified with a respectable and successful party under the denomination of federalists. Where are they now fellow citizens? where, I say, are the Tories? they have not left the country; on the contrary their number is probably doubled. You will find them among the federalists, and in such numbers that if they were taken from the mass, it would be but the shadow of a party—a mere honey comb. But perhaps they have changed their principles, and are now good Americans, attached to the country, and interested in its prosperity. Yes, fellow citizens they love the country, and well they may; but they hate the people. You may sooner wash the Ethiopian white, than reconcile one of them to the principles of our revolution, or to those who were concerned in it. They have an interest in the welfare of the country! Be it so: But their notion of that welfare is not the same as ours. They believe that it consists wholly, and inseparably in the welfare of Great Britain; to promote which they would have the American Government submit to every thing that may tend to preserve to that nation the dominion of the seas. But this is speaking too moderately: The very interest would give way to the desire of seeing this country brought back to a state of subjection to England.

To return to my subject; the party which succeeded in procuring the establishment of the new government, naturally assumed the reins of its administration. The opponents of the ratification, who were no other, generally speaking, than real Americans, too jealous, perhaps, of the great surrender of power required from the state governments, and not sufficiently convinced that the existence of the Union depended on the acceptance of the proposed constitution, were driven by the violent treatment they received into a party, by the name (in like manner fixed upon them by the high priest Hamilton) of Anti-federalists. This party though numerous and active while the ratification remained in suspense, began to break soon after the new government got into motion, and subsided altogether after certain amendments to the constitution were obtained. The individuals composing it, however, were rigidly excluded from any share of power and confidence. Some of them, to get out of that disagreeable and unprofitable situation, directly apostatized from their principles, and have since been amongst the most violent adherents of the federal party; others adopted a moderate conduct sufficiently reconcilable with the grounds of their preceding opposition, and the federalists might be said to be in undisturbed possession of all the powers of the general government. With the president Washington at their head, it is not to be denied that this party had a considerable claim to the confidence of the people. On the correctness of his judgment they had, with reason, a strong reliance, and the patriotism of his views was above all question. He had been strenuous for the adoption of the constitution, and sufficiently intolerant towards the opposers of it.—That party had therefore the full aid of his well-merited influence and popularity, and that, with so signal an advantage, they were not able to preserve the confidence of the American people, is the most convincing proof that they did not deserve it.

(To be continued.)

**The Maryland Republican.**

Annapolis, August 5, 1809.

The Editor having experienced the benefit of the plan, will continue to forward a few numbers of the **REPUBLICAN** to such persons as he conceives would probably become subscribers on examining the paper.

St. Domingo is stated to have surrendered to the British in June last.

The British armed brig Contest, arrived here on Tuesday night last in nine weeks from England. The next morning the captain proceeded to Washington, bearing with him dispatches for the British minister—Mr. Erskine.

Our readers will find in the first page of to-day's paper, what in Halifax is called the instructions of Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine. We forbear comment until the fact is better ascertained. If these are the instructions, they are certainly another instance of wanton deliberate insult and aggravation to our government.

The number of American vessels arrived at Gottenburg, is said to have reduced the price of American produce more than 100 per cent. Tobacco fell from 18 to 8 shillings!

Several American vessels have been stopped at the Cattegat, and sent to England, notwithstanding their clearances were from Swedish ports!

Mr. John Q. Adams is about leaving this country as Ambassador to Russia.—On this subject, St. Petersburg papers of the 3d of May, observe,—“On our side we end, in quality of ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, the chamberlain count Fedor Petrowitch De Pahlen. Both embassies are thought to be at the present epoch remarkable and important, and the commercial relations of Russia with the United States will be hereafter much improved, and a closer union of interest effected.”

**COMMUNICATION.**

People of Maryland,  
Dixite justitiam moniti.  
Hear and be just.

A single example, illustrating the difference between the political principles of the federal and democratic parties in Maryland, as displayed, not by their private professions, but by their public actions in the capacity of legislators.

By the constitution of Maryland it was ordained, that no man, worth less than thirty pounds, should be permitted to vote, however industrious and patriotic he might be, and although he was bound to support, even with the last vital drop of his existence, the laws of his country, enacted by men, in the choice of whom he was allowed no participation. Whilst the federalists had the majority in the legislature, the democratic party proposed to abolish that clause of the constitution, and give liberty to the poor man, as well as the wealthy, to go to the polls, and make choice of such characters as he conceived most attached to the interest of the people at large, and best qualified to govern them. A great variety of powerful arguments were advanced to shew the justice and propriety of this proposition, but all was in vain.—In vain was it contended, that the miseries inseparably incidental to the lot of the poor man, were sufficiently distressing in themselves, without the cruel interference of the government, to increase their severity, by robbing him of the only means (the right of suffrage) whereby he could compel the rulers of the nation to consult his happiness and protect his liberty.—In vain was it argued by the advocates of the constitutional change, that whenever the law-makers of any country, cease to derive their legislative powers from any particular class of the people, the tie of obligation on their part, to promote the welfare of that class, is dissolved with the tie of their dependence upon it; and (as in this case) the legislature being rendered inaccessible to the political resentment, and elevated above the control of the poorer class of men, they would naturally go on to increase the load of

their oppressions as long as they might deem it necessary for their own aggrandisement.

The federalists, who obstinately refused to abolish this part of the constitution, were further excited by the advocates of the poor, whether it were not totally repugnant to every principle of reason and benevolence, that the poor man should be driven by the strong hand of the law, in the making of which he had no share, into all the hardships and dangers of war, and the various changes and vicissitudes of season and climate to defend the property of the rich, while they remained in perfect safety at home, enjoying under their delightful shades the soft slumbers of tranquil repose.

In point of policy, it was further argued by the minority, (who were then denounced by leading federalists, as a jacobin faction) that by denying to a particular portion of the people, on account of their poverty, all participation in the formation and regulation of the government and of their country, instead of its making them honest and industrious citizens, you throw in their hearts the seeds of disaffection and treason, and prepare them to join with eagerness and alacrity, the first invading foe from abroad or desperate revolutionist at home.

Many other reasons, equally obvious, dictated by the voice of humanity and founded on the soundest principles of reason and justice, were urged by the democrats to obtain for the poor men of Maryland, those inestimable rights which they now enjoy. But, fellow-citizens, the same federalists, (or, more properly speaking, aristocrats,) who are now soliciting your suffrages, then had the power in their hands, and rejected all these arguments with unfeeling inhumanity and insolent disdain. A federal senate, adding insult to injury, replied in answer to this proposal, that they would not consent to an alteration of the constitution unless, the qualification of voters was raised to thirty pounds of assessable property. The people of Maryland, indignant at the manifold wrongs they had endured, turned out the federal party, and the bars which confined the poor man to his lowly mansion on the day of the election, were speedily broken by a democratic majority.—And lo! people of Maryland, what do you now behold! Why—those same federal leaders with a strange and loathsome mixture of meanness, now soliciting the poor man for his vote, although but a few years since, when they had the power in their hands, they declared in the character of legislators, that the right of voting was a blessing too precious to be enjoyed by any who were sinful enough not to be worth £. 30 of assessable property. And, gracious heaven! shall it be added, that those very men who received the right of voting from the democratic party in Maryland, are now using that right as the means to destroy their benefactors? No, fellow-citizens, if such an instance of ingratitude has ever occurred, for the honour of human nature it shall not yet be recorded. Where, I demand, is the symptom of reformation in the federal party? Does it consist in their late shameless violation of the constitution, which forms the life-blood of your national existence? Does it consist in their incessant endeavours to hide from your view their own abominable conduct, by attacking in the most unfeeling manner, the private character of an old veteran of the revolution, whose political conduct they dare not investigate, and with whose private character they dare not compare their own—a man who has done more good in private life, and rendered more services to his country, than all his inveterate enemies—many of whom prowl about the country with deceit on their lips and treason in their hearts, abusing him in a style only calculated to disgust every charitable man of common decency? Fellow-citizens, before you listen to the low scurrility and unfounded calumny against Gen. Smith, make his enemies atone for their violation of the constitution, their sly and artful attempt to have the people of all religious denominations in Maryland priest-ridden by secretary Bend and a bishop so highly celebrated for his beautiful liberality in pecuniary matters as well as for his toleration in religious and political opinions—tell them you have not yet forgotten gag-laws, stamp-laws, alien-laws, with other oppressions of the federal administration; and remember, that if you suffer them to resume the reins of government in Maryland, they will consider it as a conclusive proof of popular approbation of their former conduct, and a permission

from the people to persevere in their system of taxation and tyranny. The present democratic administration has given the lie to the prophecies of the federal leaders who are now soliciting your suffrage—it has kept us in peace—it has repealed our taxes—it has paid off, by dint of economy 40,000,000 dollars of the public debt.—Compare the measures of the two administrations—compare your situation with that of every other nation on the habitable globe, and remember the fable of the dog who lost his meat in snapping at its shadow—Beware; lest like him, in grasping after more, you lose what you have.

**MONTGOMERY.**

Republican Ticket in Kent.  
U. ANGLIER,  
W. MOFFETT, } Delegates to the  
C. HALL, } Assembly.  
J. HARRIS,

Republican Ticket in Cecil.  
E. H. VEAZEY,  
JOHN GROOME, } Delegates to the  
H. W. PHYSICK, } Assembly.  
JOHN MOFFITT.

N. B. Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Porter declined serving.

**ABSTRACT**

**Baltimore Price-Current.**

Butter, per lb	12 to 14
Butter, for export, lb	14 to 15
Coffee, lb	23 to
Cotton, lb	16 to 18
Cheese, lb	12 to 14
Mackerel, bbl	6,00 to 100
Sugar, loaf, lb	18 to 20
—, lump, lb	17
—, Havana white, lb	14 to 16
—, brown, lb	6 to 11
Gun powder, 25 lbs	12
Shot, cwt	12,50
Herrings, bbl	4,50
Shad, bbl	7
Pork, prime, bbl	15
NAVAL STORES, tar bbl	2,75
Flour, superfine, bbl	6,25
LEATHER, soal, lb	17 to 18
Indian Corn, bush	0,58
Flaxseed, rough, bush	85 to 90
Cliverseed, bush	5,00
Wheat, bush	1,12 to 1,25
Oats, bush	25 to 37
Nankens, short, piece	0,80
F. Brandy 4th p. gall	1,20 to 1,25
Gun Holl. 1st p. gall	1,25
Whiskey, gall	0,58 to 0,60
Salt, Liverpool, bush	0,45
Tobacco, Patuxent 100 cwt	500
Fallow, American, cwt	11 to 12
Shingles cyp 1b inch M	2,50
Plaster Paris, ton	7,00 to 7,25

**NEW GOODS.**

The Subscriber has received the following articles, viz.  
CALICOS and Chintzes  
¾ and ¾ Shirting Cambric  
¾ and ¾ Cambric Muslin  
Mullin and Jucknet do.  
Plain and Sprigged Leno do.  
Loom Seeded or Madison do.  
Coloured Nankens and York Stripes  
Patent and Common Nankens  
Secaucus and Imperial Cord  
Bandannas and Mock Madras Handkerchiefs  
White and Coloured Merselles Waitecoating  
Men and Women's Cotton Stockings  
Ditto ditto Silk ditto  
Patent and Spidernet Sleeves  
White and Coloured Cotton Gloves  
Silk and Cotton Suspenders  
Coloured Threads and Sewing Cotton  
A few pieces of White Sheetting  
1 Box common Slippers  
Spangled Tuffany, Paper and Bark Fans.  
With many other articles in the Dry Goods way, too tedious to insert, all of which will be sold low for CASH, and as usual to punctual customers.  
**BARNEY CURRAN,**  
Surviving partner of  
**MICHAEL & B. CURRAN.**  
Annapolis, June 17th, 1809.

Annapolis, 25th July, 1809.

**Richard H. Harwood**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the holders of Stock in the **Farmers Bank of Maryland**, on the Western shore, that he does not mean to be a candidate for the station of Director in the said Bank, at the ensuing election.  
July 29. 2w.

**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.**