

To the Citizens of Maryland.

DURING the last year, the federalists, through their misrepresentation of the administration of our general government, and their calumnies heaped upon the republicans generally, obtained a majority in the house of delegates of the state legislature. A part of their conduct during the two sessions of our general assembly, has been exposed to the people of Maryland in this paper, (by a writer over the signature Justinian) as grossly violating the constitution of our country, in neglecting to do that which was imperatively enjoined upon them by its provisions. This circumstance is sufficient, in my estimation, to render them utterly unworthy being trusted with the rights of the freemen of Maryland; but in addition, let me call your attention to the means by which they acquired this ascendancy? The embargo was the hobby upon which they rode themselves into the legislature of Maryland—when that measure was adopted by the Congress of the United States, the policy and propriety of rescuing the American property then afloat on the ocean, from the piratical and rapacious grasp of the British and their orders in council, was known to every one the least conversant with the affairs of our country; there were other acknowledged objects to be attained by the continuance of the embargo—it was to compel England and France to respect our neutrality—it was to compel them to respect the rights of the American people, and the acknowledged and practised law of nations—it was to prevent us reverting to a state little better than that in which we were situated when colonies of Great Britain—it was to prevent us from becoming tributary to our former tyrants—it was to prevent them from dragging our sons and brothers into the service of Great Britain, to endure a servitude more poignant than slavery itself—it was to compel that perfidious nation to make atonement for the murder of our citizens on board the Chesapeake. Those things, it is fully demonstrated, would have been effected by the stipulations entered into, had it not been for the clamors raised against the embargo by the federalists. The measure was declared unconstitutional by most of the legislatures in the Eastern states—resolutions were adopted by federal meetings calculated to mislead the honest yeomen of the Union. Some went so far as even to encourage rebellion. Yes, my fellow-citizens, this has been done by those self-styled federalists, those defenders of the liberties of the people. Members of the minority in Congress did not hesitate to publish that England had done nothing whereby we have cause of complaint; their general language was, that the embargo was unwarrantable—this declaration has been reiterated again and again through the United States, and echoed by our federal house of delegates, with Mr. J. H. Thomas, of Frederick county, at their head; who, upon the floor of the house, abused the President and Congress of the United States in the most wanton manner, calling upon the state to oppose the measure. Such acts were calculated to excite, and did excite rebellion—the existence of the Union was threatened—a separation of the states was loudly talked of; but rather than so direful a calamity should befall our beloved country, Congress were induced to relax in their measures—the dignified and politic ground they had assumed, was departed from.

Before the repeal of the embargo was known in England, the effects contemplated by its friends in this country were realized, as far as it was designed to effect that country—their manufactories were idle—the people wanted bread, and destruction stared them in the face. What was the consequence? The propositions repeatedly made by Mr. Jefferson through Mr. Pinkney, our minister at the Court of London, was their only alternative. Mr. Oakley was dispatched by the British minister, Canning, to Mr. Erskine, their minister in this country, with full powers and instructions to settle our differences; stipulations were entered into in April before Congress met, and every prospect appeared of harmony being again restored between the governments of the two countries, conformable to those stipulations which had been solemnly entered into by Mr. Erskine. Intercourse was restored with them on the 10th of June—commerce again spread her sails, and the produce of our country was vended to relieve the distressed inhabitants of England and their colonies. But, mark my countrymen, the perfidy of that unjust and cruel

nation before the stipulations thus sacredly entered into by their accredited and authorized minister, Mr. Erskine, had reached that country, they received the intelligence (and agreeable tidings to them) of the partial repeal of our embargo, into which measure our government had been coerced by the misrepresentation of the federalists and the resolutions of most of the Eastern states, together with our federal house of delegates; a door was opened by those means whereby they could preserve their starving colonies—supply their almost ruined manufactories, and still retain their orders in council in full force; it was a fortunate and unexpected event, and one which they had abandoned the hope of gaining, notwithstanding the corruption of their agents and partisans industriously practised upon the unthinking farmers, mechanics and merchants of this country, aided by the incessant clamours of the federalists, who only wished to get into power; to attain which, it evidently appears no sacrifice was by them considered too great; our country's peace and happiness was of inferior consequence; its independence and best interests, nay, the existence of the Union itself—all, all must be laid prostrate rather than not be in power. The merchants of London, finding that a competition in trade again would arise (the only offence, I aver, that ever we committed against that nation) and their heretofore licentious speculations, enforcing a trade to the continent, would be completely shut out, called a meeting; upwards of two hundred merchants were present—they entered into various resolutions, all tending to shew, that the orders in council of November 1807, had guaranteed to them the advantages arising from the trade of the world; that according to the stipulations entered into by Mr. Erskine with the American government, the faith of the ministry was forfeited, to the great injury and loss of the British merchants. It may not be amiss here to state, that that proud and haughty class of British subjects govern and influence their perfidious and corrupt government. The ministry finding the dilemma they were thrown into, although nothing was stipulated for but what sheer justice required of them to do, no alternative was left but to disavow the act of Mr. Erskine as unauthorized, declaring he transcended his powers; this was even accompanied with a declaration of bringing him to a trial; the more completely to cloak their deception, this worthy minister must be sacrificed. All ready do we find the apologists of Britain! Already have the leaders of the federalists joined in the cry against this unfortunate minister, already do they rejoice in his overthrow, and appear proud that England will not do us justice; some have dared to say, (I blush when I have to record the infamy of my countrymen) that it may be, that our President (whom they were wont to venerate at the time the stipulations were entered into on account of that act) that he and Mr. Secretary Smith formed a knavish collusion with Mr. Erskine, to bring into disgrace the present ministry of Great Britain.—Great God! Is it possible that any person who is born and raised in this country, can be so infamously base as to call the President a knave for doing an act that called forth their approbation upon him? An act that the justice of our country had a right to demand—an act which realized the position that will be maintained by every real American at the hazard of his life and fortune. Yes, my countrymen! there are such amongst us—and it appears to me, they would sooner see the most direful calamities befall our country, that they would rather cap mountains of calumnies and slanders upon the heads of our own rulers, than aught should happen that would impair the interests of Britain or tend to injure the reputation of her ministry. Nothing, however wicked or prejudicial, done by that nation towards America, meets their reprehension.

You, my fellow-citizens, you that compose the honest part of the community under whatever appellation you are styled, federalists or democrats, that wish your country's welfare—let me beseech you—(one who has never dared before this to trespass his opinion upon the public)—to beware on whom you bestow your suffrages—to whom you trust your rights and best interests; it is one that warns you, who has himself been deceived—it is one who at a time was proud in being ranked a federalist. The character is polluted—and the stream is become foul; I do not wish unnecessarily to alarm you; but rest assured, we tread on slippery ground,—

And those who have called against the administration of our country, are not to be trusted. Assailed as we are on every side, in the language of Mr. Philip B. Key, "it becomes the duty of every American to rally round the government of our country." May we be wise to choose the good and to refuse the evil. Let others do as they may—is for me and my house, we will support the President and the republicans of our country.

A Notice of Prince George's County.

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, August 12, 1809.

The commencement of a News-paper has many circumstances of difficulty that are naturally unknown, and of course unexpected, to those not acquainted with the printing business, that we are by no means surprised at the remonstrances of many who have been unavoidably neglected. Our chief cause of delay in the punctuality we expected and intended, has arisen from a source as pleasing on the one hand as it is disagreeable on the other, viz. an uncommon influx of Subscribers beyond what we could reasonably anticipate; of course it produced an increase of daily duty on our part, which we had not assistance sufficient to execute; and, notwithstanding our utmost efforts, by night as well as by day, we have found it impossible in many instances, to get out our papers sufficiently early to transmit them regularly by the Saturday's mails. We have now obviated this difficulty by increasing our aid, and trust that nothing more of the kind will occur. There are four mails which depart from this City on Saturday, and these convey their contents through all parts of the state; it is therefore obviously necessary, in order to insure an expeditious transmission of this paper, that we should be particularly careful to have all of them made up on the evening previous. We feel this excuse particularly and forcibly due to those of our Subscribers who receive their papers through the medium of the Washington mail, and who have twice, in rotation, been neglected (as it would appear to them) in not receiving their papers at the stated and proper periods. In the last instance, however, we were but a few minutes late; but these few minutes operated upon them as a few days embargo. But it will not as far as we can command credits by force of sight) again occur. Arrangements have been made to supply every mail regularly and in good season; and the responsibility shall not be upon us, if Subscribers do not for the future receive their numbers regularly.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND

AT an election held in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the Western Shore.

For Annapolis and Anne Arundel county—JOHN F. MARCER, JAMES MACKENZIE, JOHN JOHNSON, BURTON WHEATCROFT, HENRY H. HAWWOOD, EDWARD LLOYD.

Allegheny county—WILLIAM McMAHON, Washington county—JOHN F. MAJOR, Frederick county—J. H. TYLER, Montgomery county—THOMAS DAVIS, Prince George's county—ROBERT B. WIE, Charles county—PHILIP STUART, Saint Mary's county—WILLIAM THOMAS, Calvert county—JOSEPH WILKINSON, Harford county—FREDERICK H. HALL, Baltimore county—SAMUEL M. ALEX.

Directors for the Eastern Bank at Fredericktown—JOHN FIELD, JOHN McPHERSON, W. M. SCALL, JOHN HOFFMAN, GEORGE BARR, A. ABRAHAM SHRYVER, JOHN GRAHAM, THOMAS HAWKINS, and WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

CALVERT COUNTY.

An original communication, relative to the meeting in Calvert, being necessary, excluded by the press of other matter, we give insertion to the following correct statement of it from the Writer:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Calvert, to his friend in Baltimore, dated July 31

"A large and respectable portion of our voters convened at the court-house on Saturday. The meeting was opened by an elegant harangue from Dr. S. a senator for Maryland, in the course of which he exposed, in appropriate colours, the conduct of our delegates, in violating the constitution they were sworn to support. He also displayed in its native deformity, their artful attempt to make their constituents of all denominations contribute their reasonable quotas towards defraying the expenses of the protestant episcopal church in Maryland." He was succeeded by a young gentleman, a native of this county, who commanded the respect, if he did not convince, his political opponents, by the liberality of his sentiments, and the eloquent and gentlemanly manner in which he delivered them. Gen. Smith then addressed them in a style of modesty and firmness, characteristic of the war-worn veteran, intelligent statesman, and inflexible patriot. He refused, to the complete satisfaction of every unprejudiced hearer, the malignant calumnies in circulation against him, and excited astonishment and indignation towards those from whom they proceeded. Many of his political enemies were brought back from the error of their ways, and honest federalists could not but express their veneration for the man, while they differed with the politician.

He was succeeded by "master Jacky Weems," in a style of violent abuse, which, as it forbade the civility of reply, is unworthy of the respect of a comment.

Mr. W. procured for a time, the attention of a portion of the audience, through the medium of his surplice, at the boldness with which he re-asserted charges already disproved to their entire satisfaction, by arguments the most conclusive, and documents of the most unquestionable authority—and finally, he obtained the empty shouts of our delegates, who, endeavouring to fling the pangs of a wounded conscience, and to conceal their own confusion, reminded us of the child who raises a noise to frighten away the hideous phantoms of darkness. They will not cease, however, (beef and grug to the contrary notwithstanding) to be inseparably associated in the minds of the people of Calvert, with an established church and a violated constitution.

Summary of latest Foreign Intelligence.

A great number of American vessels have been captured by the British, and sent into Jamaica. Extracts from Copenhagen mention, that the Danes are capturing (and some say, condemning) all American vessels, even those arriving in their own ports.

Aaron Burr was at Gettensburg the eighth of May, since which we find him at Stockholm.

London dates of the 12th of June mention, that an English vessel, the *Impresso*, nearly the whole crew of an American vessel at Cadix—The American Captain, *John A. Smith*, had for England, to report on the case to the Secretary.

The dispatch boat *Argus*, which left France the 15th of June, brought out Mr. Coles with dispatches, who arrived at Washington, the 2d instant—no change had taken place in our affairs when Mr. Coles left Paris.

The Mentor has since arrived in the short passage of twenty-four days, from L'Orient, with dispatches from Mr. Armstrong. Negotiations commenced on the 24 July between Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, and Mons. Hauverre, appointed by the Emperor to negotiate in the absence of Champagny—and it is said, with a prospect of success. The Mentor sailed the 9th of last month. Mr. Morton had arrived at Paris with dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, at London.

Accounts from the French armies are down to the 24th bulletin, which is dated the 24th of June—Nothing material had been done since the battle of Eberstadt—Bonaparte is said to be waiting for the Russian army to join him. A great battle is soon expected.

A list of sixty American captains and seamen detained in the prisons of France, are brought by the Mentor.

By the Statira from London, dated the 20th of June are received—immense numbers of American vessels entered the ports of England after the 10th of June—at Liverpool eighty are said to have arrived on the 11th—The Statira brings dispatches for government from Mr. Pinkney.

When the Statira left England, their new envoy, *Copenhagen Jackson*, who, sometime since, was to have sailed in a great hurry to America, had not yet departed, and the vessel in which he was first to have sailed, is ordered on a different service—the fact is, we need not expect that the British government will be in great haste to get on this negotiation—they have so handsomely trapped us, and are reaping such a rich harvest from the infernal deception, that they care not to relinquish the booty. The 20th of July is past. Even the provisional suspension of the orders of council has expired upwards of three weeks. The orders of council are in full operation upon our commerce—our ships are completely subject to the British "regulation of the seas," and we have no alternative!

From the Boston Patriot.

The appointment by Mr. Canning of Mr. Jackson as Minister extraordinary to the United States, recalls the recollection of events which followed the mission of this same Mr. Jackson to Denmark; he met the crown Prince in Holstein, and demanded that he should give up to England the whole of the Danish fleet. This was at a time when Denmark was considered in the most perfect peace with England—when the fleet of Lord Gambier was welcomed to Copenhagen—when all the troops were drawn from Zealand to strengthen Holstein against the French—and when there was but one Danish line of battle ship in commission. The crown Prince behaved like a man; he spurned with indignation the ignominious proposal of the minion of Canning. Jackson then repaired on board the British fleet, and immediately the bombardment of Copenhagen commenced, and after scenes of horror which have no parallel in modern history, the governor of the city capitulated, and the British fleet blasted its own anchors, by bearing away spoils it had basely won. After this damning fact, which found no advocates even among degenerate Americans, Canning did not say that the acts of his Minister was "not approved, nor authorized by his Majesty." His conduct was approved, and when a new act of business required an instrument, he was sent to the U. States, with a—"go there and do likewise." By the soul of Warren, I would see Charlestown in flames again, before I would receive such a Minister.

BUNKER HILL.

From the New York Journal.

COPENHAGEN.

This word though formerly a *verb substantive*, has of late been frequently used as a *verb active*. The practical conjugation of this verb in the *past tense*, by PROFESSOR JACKSON, has made some noise in the world. He is now coming to this country, and it is questioned, whether he intends to conjugate it in the *future* or not, and whether he ought not to be taught how to conjugate practically, the verb to MARCH?

From the same, of later date.

Messrs EDITORS, Having seen in your paper a few days ago, something about the verb to *Copenhagen*, I went to Philip Folgwel, the latin school-master, to enquire whether it was a regular or irregular verb, and how it was to be conjugated. He told me that it was not only an *irregular* verb; but also an *unconjugable* and *unvaryable* one, and was conjugated as follows:

BRITISH MOOD.  
Canning Copenhagen thou,  
Jackson I did Copenhagen,  
Canning Copenhagen encore,  
Jackson I shall or will Copenhagen.

AMERICAN MOOD.  
Federal He ought to Copenhagen.  
Tory Would that we were Copenhagen'd  
Republican Let him dare to Copenhagen.

The other moods and tenses I have forgot and fearing I should these also, I thought it but right to send them to you for publication that they may be preserved for the instruction of future grammarians.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Poetical" must we suppose, that because we are in want of correspondents of real poetical genius, taste and erudition, that we can invent his laboured lines of uncouth style, of garbled metre, and affected phraseology—no; we had rather make those *felicitous* we approve, than stigmatise our columns by a mere "original" attempt at metre, without "rhyme or reason."

The author of the "Cat-o'-nine-tails" is ignorant, that though a flabbered wit, and the *castle* exhibition of an angry, but lively Gayer, might amuse those *not interested* in their *bits*, that our columns were not designed to be made the vehicles even of *witty flattery*, nor the channels of grave and cold hearted calumny; both of which *shall* be forever excluded while we have the conducting of the Maryland Republican. We shall perfectly serious and determined in this notice—and it will be found that we shall adhere to it—Decency on all subjects (politics by no means excepted) shall be strictly made an essential requisite for their insertion; and the Editor claims this as an undoubted right; in common with his brethren, and to which he will adhere in all cases and on all subjects. In this rule is included, those *alterations* which may sometimes appear obviously indispensable to insure their insertion under the above necessary and decent restriction; and he trusts that no man possessing a *reasonable* idea of the relative duties of life, can possibly object to this arrangement.

"A Notice of Prince George," in this day's paper, will be found extremely interesting; as it is the *first* of his favours; we cannot but solicit (from this specimen) a continuation of them.—An account of the late meeting of the merchants in London, mentioned in his communication, has been unavoidably crowded out of our paper.

"Slides" valuable series (No. 2, of which appears in this paper) will be read with much interest.

"The Examiner," though "last not least," in our political feast, will be found to possess a body of information and deep investigation on a subject as interesting as it is novel and necessary, viz:—"An entire and complete history of the rise and progress of our two great political parties—naturally including a sketch of the poisonous leaven of *trifles*, which has sometimes unnaturally fermented the said and honest American Federalist into an advocate for the titles and frippery of monarchy.

Some valuable communications are on hand, which shall appear next week.

ABSTRACT OF THE Baltimore Price-Current.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Bacon, Butter, Coffee, Cotton, Cheese, Mackerel, Sugar, Lard, Havana white, Gun-powder, Shot, Herrings, Shad, Pork, Naval Stores, Flour, Leather, Indian Corn, Flaxseed, Clover-seed, Wheat, Oats, Nankens, Brandy, Gin Holl, Whiskey, Salt, Tobacco, Tallow, Shingles, and Plaster Paris.

A further additional supplementary act to an act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of slaying executions, and recalling the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the fourth day of July next, the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several supplementary acts thereto, so far as they relate to the provisions contained in the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at the last session, chapters nineteen and one hundred and fifteen, being further supplements to the act to which this is a further additional supplementary act, shall be deemed, considered and taken, to be wholly repealed and annulled.

The Subscriber

IS disseminated compiled to notify to all persons whose accounts, notes, &c. have been standing in a considerable time, that unless they are paid in the course of the present month, or early in the next, or a part thereof, the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment. He has delayed this step for a considerable time, and would feel pleasure in a continued indulgence; but being pressed himself, he is in justice compelled to take this unpleasant course.