

consequence of an increased federal influence in the States; and would not be of trifling use towards cramping and destroying the republican administration. With these objects in view, the Federalists, far from relaxing their efforts to disparage the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and, by reflection, that of Mr. Madison also, (for the sneaking faction do not yet attack him, since his election, in a direct manner) have every where increased them, varying only the direction of their attacks from things to persons; from measures to characters. Not regarding the sentiments of a most decided majority of the people, unequivocally expressed in the election of Mr. Madison to the office of President, nor candid enough to afford that gentleman, if they can help it, a chance to extricate the Country from its difficulties, they determine to strangle his administration in the cradle, by foisting, whenever they can, into the national Legislature, men resolved to agree to nothing that he can propose. In short, although we have chosen a President, who is the constitutional head of the Government, the federalists design, if they can, to administer that Government, and thus defraud the people of the effect of their suffrages. In this state, they are exerting every effort to realize their plan, in the approaching elections, in hopes of obtaining a majority in the house of Delegates sufficient to overbalance our Senate, and enable them to plant one of their leaders in that of the United States, in the room of General Smith. In other States they are making equal exertions, and they are every where trumpeting their prospects of success with a confidence that shews the excess of their folly, and their incurable insensibility. Yes, my fellow citizens, the vanquished aristocratical faction, whom, with their chains and bolts in their hands, ready to shackle you and your posterity forever, you sent, some few years past, dismayed and confounded into the shades of night, and who have since lain on their backs, uttering "curses not loud but deep," have now the temerity to flatter themselves that the seeds, already sown, of public dissatisfaction, in reference to the interruption of foreign commerce, and its apparent effect on the value of produce, joined to the fickleness, credulity, and ingratitude, which it is their maxim to attribute to the people, and the effect, on those dispositions, of the present system of personal detraction, may, by their multiplied efforts, be so improved as to work a complete change in the public sentiment in time for the elections now at hand; so that a few short months may see them re-seated in power, with the republicans for their footstool, as it was in the lordly time of land taxes, gag laws, and eight per cent loans. Let us see, fellow citizens, what inducements you have to realize the views of this ambitious faction. Can it be necessary to describe them? Do you not already know them? Are they not the same men whom you expelled from your confidence upon trial, upon knowledge, upon the evidence of their public acts and avowed doctrines? Did you not do it upon deliberation? Were they taken by surprise? Was their cause faintly defended? Did they neglect any means of maintaining their ascendancy? No, citizens of Maryland, they were not destroyed by a pitiful misrepresentation of a single unpopular act. They fell by the weight of their political sins; their funding systems, bottomed upon the robbery of those who spilled their blood in your defence; their taxing systems;—seizing upon every object capable of producing revenue, and of course leaving no resource to the individual States but that of burthening their citizens, literally with tax upon tax, if they should have occasion for money, for purposes of internal improvement, or for calls of more imperious necessity; their arming system; raising and maintaining an army for the purpose of keeping in awe, not the Indians, who may, as has since been shewn, be kept quiet, without force, by prudent management; but our own people in the back Country, and indeed the people in general;—in short, for the purpose of ensuring the collection of an inland revenue, too trifling to be of any important use, or to warrant the numerous establishment of officers required for its collection, and yet too much to be taken from the people, if, as has since been demonstrated, it was not wanting;—building, (I speak here of what was designed) equipping, and supporting a navy of large ships of war, to be held absolutely at the mercy of Great Britain, and conse-

quently to be in the nature of hostages to that Government for our good behaviour; and as the fourth pillar of federalism, their muzzling system, tending to nothing less than the destruction of the liberty of the press, the essential safe guard of liberty of every kind; to all which we may add their evident attachment to that power whose injuries time has not yet worked out of the flesh and bones of our citizens, and in short their tyrannical principles and propensities of every kind. What can you now promise yourselves, fellow citizens, from this turbulent faction, if you should be weak enough to let them obtain the majority they aim at in your State Assembly, and, so far as it depends on you, in the house of Representatives and Senate of the United States? The least evil that such a state of things could produce would be a government distracted, and rent to pieces with internal dissension. Public offices remaining unfilled, from the determination of a federal senate never to confirm the nomination of a man not of their party, and the equal determination perhaps of a republican president not to be forced into the total sacrifice of those of his own political opinion. Foreign affairs, from the same cause, left to provide for themselves. The enactment of necessary laws prevented by the want of agreement, as to the substance of their provisions, between the President and the federal Congress: In short a total disunion of opinion and action between the Legislative and Executive Government. If this did not end in a manner still worse, the Executive, always the nearest branch in Republican Government, would, of necessity, have to give way, and quit the field. Upon the first vacancy in the very Cabinet of the President, he would have to receive an enemy for his confidential adviser, or none. He must relinquish his station: it could not be otherwise. What do you think, fellow citizens, of a predicament like this? The people have, by a great majority, chosen a chief Magistrate, for the Constitutional term. The party in opposition suffered no undue restraint on their efforts to prevent it; the election was fair; the question is decided; the President has important constitutional powers; if his acts are not conclusive and free from all revision and controul, it is still intended by the constitution that they shall be considered with great respect and candour, and not rudely and systematically invalidated. He is, in reality, the head, and in the eye of foreign powers, the representative of the nation. He is the special guardian of the public welfare: public good is expected from him; to do good, he must have power; he must have support. What domestic benefit, what external credit, can you expect from a President thwarted and controuled in all his measures? What, in short, but the most disgraceful and calamitous results of every kind, can be expected from a government at variance with itself;—from a republican Executive, and a federal Legislature? But the federalists will tell you, and very truly, that they do not mean, long, to have a divided government. What is done they cannot immediately remedy; they must bear with Mr. Madison until they can get rid of him; but at the end of four fleeting years, they will restore the golden days of federalism in all their splendour, and you shall be troubled no more with party contentions, but be made [this in their sleeves] to know your masters for good and all. But shall we live to see this realized? Citizens of Maryland, you that deserve the name, and are not willing to become again subjects and colonists of a foreign power, PREVENT, RESIST IT, LET IT NOT BE SO: or you will soon be called citizens for the last time. If it were possible that the people of America, whose patriotic indignation hurled this corrupt faction from power and trust, should in so short a time repent of their advised and deliberate act, and sigh for strong government, British alliances, numerous embassies, multifarious taxes and all the apparatus of anglo-federalism; if either through so surprising a change in their sentiments;—through those base motives of hope and fear which aristocratical warmth knows so well how to create, and turn to its purposes, or through mere supineness and negligence, they should allow the federalists to recover their power; farewell to American Liberty;—farewell to civil liberty throughout the world;—for it exists no where else. This would give us a clog that would prevent

our running restive a second time. They would put themselves under the protection, and the republicans under the coercion, of Great Britain; and would not be slow in borrowing an example from the exhibitions with which that blood-stained nation occasionally treats its enslaved populace; such, for instance, as a distinguished old officer, hanged, drawn, and quartered, on the roof of a prison, with ten or twelve soldiers, mechanics, and idlegentleman, who happened to form a tavern auditory where the old veteran, who had been marked for his free opinions, and purposely excited by ill usage, broached something about the government, which he afterwards learned, to his cost, was what they called treason. In short they would form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with England; and either declare, or with certainty, incur an immediate war with France. They would build a large navy; because, as it would be a thing, as before observed, that England could take from us whenever she pleased, the loss of so valuable (because so costly) an object would be an unanswerable objection to our breaking with that nation, let her treatment of us be what it might. In this and other ways we should be brought back, and tied with bands of iron to the foot of that power from whose tyranny our fathers struggled so nobly and successfully to free themselves and their posterity. Citizens of Maryland, once more I ask, will you live to see it? Some may, perhaps, say there is no proof that the federalists carry their designs so far; that they want to be in power, and that is all; true, they want to be in power; for this they have committed the treason against their country of encouraging our enemies to persist in their injurious assaults upon our commerce and independence, by decrying the only mode of defence or retaliation that we could possibly have adopted. For this they sacrifice truth and decency in an organized attack upon the government of their country, and in blackening, as far as they are able, the personal characters of men trusted and chosen by the American people, and admired by the world for their talents and incorruptible integrity. They would have power; nobody doubts it; and many of them, I am persuaded, are unconscious of any further design; but the leaders of the party, their Pickering, Pinckney, Kings and Harpers, desire not only to obtain power but to preserve it from all future casualties. This they would do by the aid of that nation under whose auspices they are now making this desperate push, and by seditious laws adequate to the object of silencing forever the friends of American liberty and independence. They could maintain their ascendancy in no other way. Again they would grind you by internal taxation; again they would disgust and alarm you by their advances in corruption, and their strides towards monarchy. You would again be roused to an effort to throw off their tyranny; but it would be in vain. Bound in the chains of monied influence, awed by standing armies, and abridged of the liberty of canvassing public measures, you would sink into the condition of passive slaves; public spirit would be extinguished; and the boldest and most fortunate of your oppressors you would soon have for an absolute master, if, indeed, that honor is not already designed for one of the profligate princes of England. Think of these things, fellow Citizens, and resist while you may. (To be continued.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of ANNE ARUNDEL County, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Richard Waters, late of the County aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said Estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to
Elizabeth Waters, Adm'x.
July 22.

Apprentices Wanted.
FOUR OR FIVE APPRENTICES are wanted to the Paper-making Business. Boys from 10 to 16 years of age would be preferred.
AARON R. LEVERING & Co.
Cheapside—Baltimore,
WHO CONSTANTLY PURCHASE
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
Baltimore, August 11, 1809. 8w.

The Maryland Republican.
Annapolis, August 26, 1809.

These Gentlemen who hold Subscription Papers for the MARYLAND REPUBLICAN, are respectfully, but urgently requested to send them on immediately to the Editor, as it appears, (from letters received) that many have subscribed whose names he has not received, who now attribute their not obtaining their papers to his neglect.

A letter, which the Editor has received from Worcester county, mentions that three fourths of the Subscribers there have not received their papers.

A similar complaint we have received from Washington City, with a hint of the probable cause, which we do not think it expedient (without further information) at present to mention. When Gentlemen have sent in their Subscription papers at present in their possession, we can ascertain whether to attribute this crooked business to neglect of friends, or the villainy of political opponents.

Democratic Candidates for Assembly.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.
SUTTON I. WEEMS,
THOMAS I. WILKINSON,
BENJAMIN H. MACKALL,
WILLIAM SOMERVELL.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.
JOHN SCHLEY,
PATRICK M'GILL,
WILLIAM T. T. MASON,
JOHN MEYERS.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
PERRY SPENCER,
DAVID KERR, JUN.
DR. WILLIAM E. SETH,
SAMUEL STEPHENS, JUN.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.
E. H. VEAZEY,
JOHN GROOME,
H. W. PHYSICK,
JOHN MOFFITT.

FOR KENT COUNTY.
UNIT ANGIER,
WILLIAM MOFFETT,
C. HALL,
J. HARRIS.

LONDON PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following extracts require no other comment than the feelings of every American reader will furnish. But we are grieved to say that a subject intimately connected with it, is forced upon our recollection, and call loudly for the attention of every citizen of Maryland—facts will best explain why.

During last winter's session of our legislature, a bill passed the democratic Senate, and was transmitted to the House of Delegates, to support fire insurances in the state of Maryland by the Phoenix Insurance Company of London. It occasioned a warm debate between the federal and the republican members;—the latter urged in favour of the law, that a large and extending institution of this nature might justly be deemed for its influence upon our foreign relations, and was the certain, though insidious means of establishing a connection of interest, or rather a dependence on a foreign country through its monied establishments; because few men, who may have their house or barn insured in London, but what will feel a disposition to preserve the connection by which they can alone obtain the benefit for which they contracted and have paid,—although that connection may cost their country the greatest sacrifices. They urged the extreme impolicy of multiplying the weight of dependence, or adding new chains of connection with any European powers at the present moment, and particularly with England, whose disposition towards us was so justly suspected. On the score of interest, they urged, that the Legislature had lately incorporated a company in this state, with capital sufficient to do all the insurances at present demanded; and that we were bound to afford every encouragement to our own establishments when in competition with foreigners—that ours must suffer in proportion to the amount done by these English rivals—besides which, they were draining the state of the whole amount of premiums paid them for insurances, in cash—instead of its remaining, as would be the case when insurances were made by our own citizens, to circulate in the state, it actually went to the coffers of the company in London where it would never find its way back again; finally, that the Legislature were bound to give as much employ as they could to our own capital, much of which might remain inactive because suppressed by the Phoenix Company. That they ought to retain the circulating medium of the state in the state, that they ought to prevent unnecessary connections abroad, and especially such connections as placed our houses and our barns under a powerful dependence upon this connection.

The amount of federal arguments in reply, was, that if they passed the law, our own Insurance Companies would have all the business in their own hands! On taking the question, the federal majority voted against it, and the bill was lost, in spite of all the democrats in the house! Our state remains blessed with this branch of a British connection that hangs heavy on the shoulders of its yeomen—that is, adding every day new shackles to foreign influence, and binding the powerful ties of avarice and interest our citizens to England. People of Maryland, how long shall it be so? In six weeks more you will have to decide.

From the Democratic Press.

In consequence of the many Manufactories consumed in the United States, and strongly suspected to have been set on

fire, by British emissaries, we suggested, in the Phoenix, a few weeks since, the propriety of insuring all our manufactories in the London Phoenix Insurance office. The following article from the Charleston City Gazette, of August 2d will shew that the London Directors of the Phoenix had foreseen the probability of such application, and had taken special care to guard against them by expressly interdicting their agents here from effecting any such insurance! I know not how this fact will press upon the minds of other men, but I am most certain that it has made an impression upon mine which no length of time nor distance of place can efface. It is indeed an awful and volume-speaking fact.

We anxiously hope that our fellow editors will give it an early and conspicuous place in their papers. This has nothing to do with party. It is purely national.—It is neither more nor less than sounding the alarm when the enemy is upon our borders. As well might we traverse the streets of a populous city and observe an incendiary setting fire to the houses of our fellow citizens in the midnight and unsuspecting hour of sleep, and not give the alarm, as know the fact we now publish, and not cry aloud and spare not.

My readers I hope are impatient to read the fact which gave rise to those observations and I am not desirous to rein in their curiosity; but they must pardon me if I detain them to throw out one more suggestion on this universally interesting subject. If the London Directors of the Phoenix Insurance company have expressly interdicted their agents in the United States from effecting insurance on those of our manufactories which interfere with the manufactories and interests of Great Britain, ought not our citizens one and all voluntarily, instantly and irrevocably, determine that they would effect no more insurance of any kind with any Foreign Insurance office, and that they would soon as possible, effect a total non-intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the London Phoenix Insurance company.

SOMETHING TO REFLECT ON.

We are informed that the President of the South-Carolina Homespun Company, on Friday last, called on J. M. Davis, agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company, in this city, for the purpose of effecting insurance on the Homespun Factory of Charleston, and that Mr. Davis positively refused to insure the same, declaring, that he was expressly interdicted from making insurance on Factories in America in which Cotton was an article employed.—He further stated, that the Phoenix Company had already sustained heavy losses, from the many fires already communicated to factories on the continent. *Charleston paper.*

We are extremely happy to learn, that the unfortunate captives confined at Carthage, for their connection with Miranda, have succeeded in effecting their escape, and have returned in health to their native country. *Phil. Gaz.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Through extreme pressure of other matters, we have, very reluctantly, but unavoidably excluded "Sidney's" excellent essay from this day's paper—it shall have a conspicuous insertion next week.

"Publicola" will be read with interest. The extreme length of his first essay, rendered its entire insertion impossible this week. We solicit a continuance of his literary favours.

"Montgomery" will command the attention and approbation of every real American.

"Justice" shall have a place as soon as possible.

"A Yeoman," in answer to "A Layman," whose effusions appeared last week in the Maryland Gazette, will be interesting to those who have read the laboured essay which produced it. We think, however, it is time and force thrown away to shoot sparrows with cannon.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been officially represented to me, that a certain THOMAS BURK, who has lately been sentenced by the judges of Washington county court to suffer death for a rape committed on the body of CATHERINE MARIA BRAUNER, an infant, under the age of twelve years, made his escape from Washington county jail on the evening of the fourth of July, instant. And whereas it is obviously the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said THOMAS BURK.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Seal of the state of Maryland, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty fourth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINCKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown, Bartig's paper at Fredericktown, and in the Star at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY.