

equal rights. We have had, it is true, and still have, some illustrious exceptions; but, for the generality, you may put them out of the question. They are federalists now, and if anything stronger and more tyrannical than federalism should find its way into the country, they would joyfully embrace and support it. Their sentiments correspond with their situations; they are not your equals, and can with difficulty be your friends. Their example is not for your imitation. The party boast, also, of having with them the greater part of the old revolutionary officers. This, if it is a fact, is a matter of very little weight. Some few of those old officers are of the class just described; and these, through a remaining spirit of subordination and attachment, influence many others. A further number became deep speculators in the certificates and land bounties of their poorer brethren, and thus got themselves engaged on the side of the funding system, and other federal measures; and some others are gulled by the claim which the federalists impudently make to the authority of General Washington in support of their principles and practices. But there are characters found in the ranks of federalism of whom the party takes care not to boast. Without mentioning the old Tories, about whom there can be no question, is there a professed speculator who is not a federalist? Is there a blood-sucker, who, without visible occupation, lives in our cities upon an interest of one hundred per cent. per annum, that is not a federalist? Is there an English merchant, or agent, or is there a Scotchman of any kind (brought up in his own country) who is not a federalist? With these there are, undoubtedly, intermixed honest and worthy men, of moderate wealth both in towns and in the country. But it is here that the republican party take the lead: I mean among real Americans, in whose situations, pursuits, and modes of life there is nothing that necessarily gives a determination to their political principles. There are poor men, to be sure, among the republicans; but, among their opponents, we are, on the other hand, often reminded of the rebuke given by a French sentinel to an English livery servant, who, in passing him, displayed some badge of gentility; at a time when personal ornaments were out of fashion in France. "It becomes, to be sure, a beggar's fellow like you to be an aristocrat!" In short, with the exception already made, and that of the directors of the monied institutions, who, it must be confessed, lean generally to strong government, I believe that the federalists have little more to brag of, except the clergy and lawyers, of whom, in this state at least, they must be allowed to have a majority. As to the former, their attachment to arbitrary principles of government is nothing more than the history of the world teaches us to expect. For the lawyers, I acknowledge I do not perceive why they, in particular, should be supporters of federalism, nor do I positively know that they are so, except in Baltimore, where a knot of them hang together about the old courthouse, and there, if they do not actually prepare, encourage at least the venom which appears in the paper foolishly called by its bayish conductors, the "Federal Republican," but, not much to the honor of the profession, frequently termed "the Lawyers' paper." Let it be admitted, however, that federalism owns the majority of the lawyers in Maryland, and perhaps elsewhere. These gentlemen, like physicians, are necessary evils, and, apart from their political violences, are a respectable body. But when, in a body, they undertake to direct the opinions of the community, their zeal is to be suspected, and their advice contemned. Their gratuitous oratory is not expended for your interests, but their own. To make the worse appear the better cause, is their trade, and constant occupation. Their weight therefore in directing your opinions ought to be as dust in the balance. The republican cause is, indeed, not supported by particular corps, professions, or descriptions of men, with interests distinct from those of the community at large. Its advocates are the people themselves. Their principles are those of ancient whiggism; their objects are the preservation of civil liberty; the purity of representation, and integrity of administration, in government; the protection of labour in the enjoyment of its products, and the entire independence of their country. They know the corruptions of the British government, and the desperate state to which it is reduced by its enormous

public debt; they dread to be subjected to its tyrannical influence while it yet subsists, and to be involved in its almost inevitable destruction. They are not willing that this young and rising country, in the very commencement of its promising career, should be made a temporary prop to the rotten bankrupt nation to which it owes nothing but injuries, and which is yet meditating new ones against it. For this the republicans are charged with attachment to France; with a desire to see the land of their forefathers over-run by a ferocious horde of foreigners; and its very name blotted from among the list of nations. I believe it is not so.—My heart teaches me to answer for my countrymen that it is not so; we remember, indeed, the injuries received from the British nation, for they are yet visible to our eyes, and felt in regrets for our slaughtered friends and relations. The remembrance would inculcate jealousy even if a friendly disposition was now manifested on their part; but, if it were possible that this haughty and implacable nation could bring herself to act towards us with friendship or justice; if she could, or would convince us that she had abandoned all designs, direct or indirect, upon our independence, there is no reason to believe that this country, or any considerable portion of its citizens, would regard her fate with indifference.

As to France, it is true, that all generous Americans, all but the Tories amongst us, and a few others whose wealth would not permit them to relish the sounds of liberty and equality, had a warm feeling in her favor in the beginning of the revolutionary struggle. This is so far from being a matter requiring any apology or palliation, that we should justly have been deemed the most ungrateful people under the sun had it been otherwise. Whatever were the motives of the unfortunate Louis in affording us aid in our contest with Great Britain, it is certain that we were most seasonably and effectually assisted by the soldiers of that nation; that they embraced our principles, and served our cause, with enthusiasm; and took the first occasion to follow our example in working out their liberty at all hazards: their aim was the same as ours; their provocations greater. If then they assisted us with their arms, it was but little for us to assist them with our good wishes and commendations. The great Washington himself eulogized their bravery and patriotism, and avowed his interest in their cause. The people of America did wish them success, and many would have gone further; but how does the matter stand now? because we indulged a partiality towards a republic struggling against a league of tyrants, does it follow that we should feel the same disposition towards a monarchy erected upon the grave of republicanism? rather does not the contrary follow? It does fellow citizens: we are not devoted to France; we feel no partiality to France; the imputation is false and groundless. We are jealous of her, according to the measure of her power to hurt us, as we are of England. If our embargo did not effect her as much as it did Great Britain, that was a matter of accident, not within our controul. The measure was occasioned by the injuries of both; our other measures of defence were directed to a resistance against the further hostilities of either; and, judging from my own feelings, I am confident that to the republicans of this country it is a point of indifference whether the first invader be English or French.

Can the Federalists say as much? no, fellow citizens; their base palliations, and, as far as they durst, their justifications, of the treacherous attack upon the Chesapeake, demonstrate their confirmed partiality to Great Britain. They wish to provoke a war with France; they know that the British can, in such a case, give us a certain degree of protection by means of their naval superiority; and they trust that, on the merits of federalism, and for their own interests, they will do so. But suppose that their base dependence on a power that knows she has given us no reason to count on her friendship, should be rewarded with a disappointment in this particular; and that Great Britain should think proper to connive at our being chastised by the force of her enemies before she lent us the succour we so confidently look for. Suppose that, notwithstanding her command of the sea, she should find her interest in making a peace with France; however hollow on both sides; and that the latter should be at full liberty to beat down our towns, and land her sanguinary legions on our shore. How

would these gentry answer it to the country? I do not, indeed, admit a thought of our being conquered and enslaved, as other countries have been, by France. I am persuaded that, if the most glaring partiality for her enemy should be the direct cause of her hostility to us, we should look at nothing but the hostility itself, and should repel her assaults with unanimity, and with success. But we should assuredly suffer much in such a contest; and a war, though to be met with spirit when it does come, ought not to be unnecessarily provoked. If, however, nothing should prevent England from interposing her naval force between us and the French, in what a state of humiliation should we be placed by that interference. What! in the very floodtide of a just resentment against that nation for injuries capable of rousing the spirit of cowardice itself, is America to sneak for protection behind Great Britain? are we at one moment to shut our ports against her ships of war, and at the next moment call upon those very ships for protection against the French!! Away with all calculations of aid from known enemies. Let us have some small spark of national pride, or it is in vain to look for national courage. The English and the French, while enemies to each other, are also in reality our enemies. If, by hard necessity, we should be engaged in war with either of those powers, we may then fairly enough take some interest in the success of the other against our immediate adversary. Such an interest would indeed be unavoidable; but, to enter into a war expressly on a dependence upon the force of a foreign and unfriendly nation, would be baseness such as I trust this country never will be driven or betrayed into.

(To be continued.)

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, September 2, 1809.

LONDON PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following articles, extracted from the "Charleston City Gazette," and the "New York Journal," will be read with much interest. In my exhibit in this court the impost law, and want of confidence which has led us to suffer these foreign imposters to enslave us all the fine profits arising from our national institutions as insurance against losses by fire. When we reflect on the nature of this impost as an unchristian amount of property (which certainly you calculate in the country where the houses by which they attained it, were first built) but to throw in the power to sink of itself interest into the chain of British influence, we feel situated that the public mind has for long a time been doted over its great evil, which does not give us a single advantage as it is against us in every respect. What would the British Cabinet say to the agent of the London Phoenix Insurance Company, if such a character were to open an office in London or any part of the British dominions for selling premiums on policies for insurance against losses by fire of other casualties? Would they suffer us? We know they would not for a moment. Why then should we submit to it? Does it not bear the detestable appearance on its very face, that England considers us as her colonies still, who she may extract her money draining companies to impoverish us and enrich herself? For bid it, ye freemen of America! It is you alone can purge our country from the poison of British influence; send down these impudent intruders on your pockets and liberties, to tell their duping king that we are still so rebellious against his sacred majesty, that we will not let his agents cheat us with their eyes open. Voters! give no man your suffrage, who will not pledge his honour to do all in his power to expel these foreign locusts.

From the City Gazette.

Americans, do you sleep—awake and be free! How long will you pay tribute to Britain? Speak—resolve—redress. Fellow-citizens, you sleep—awake, and see your folly.

Look upon this picture, and then on this

One of you insures in the Phoenix Office 2,800 dollars, at 10 cents per hundred dollars, amounting to a premium of 42 dollars.

The Phoenix Office sends this money to John Bull.

The whole of this premium is left forever to the insurer, as well as what he pays for policies of insurance.

Your city, agreeable to their petition can do it at 50 cents per hundred dollars, equal to a premium of 14 dollars.

Your city keeps every cent in your own country. The sum must be 75,000 dollars worth of houses consumed annually, before the whole of the 14 dollars is lost. Our offer for 10 years back is that of 5,000 per year. The insure in this city would then have, out of his 14 dollars, his proportion of 10 thousand, equal to 73 dollars 61 4 cents. So that he would pay but 933 4 cents for insuring 2,800, instead of 42 dollars which he pays the Phoenix, and no policy is required.

If the city insure, his money will be paid to protect your own property insured by yourselves. This has in fact reduced the risk of the city to 1 1/3 cents per hundred dollars. Why then pay England 125 cents?

What could we do with this money? We could, by attaching permanency to that which

Ball would have a total of 171,250 dollars per year, and of our city—this money will be sent off out of circulation, to jamper the influence of those very men, who, from their address to their already too corrupt court, deem our very property a crime, and would join in degrading us to the very state of vassalage; and in their power, not allow us the liberty of making a hob-nail.

is now settling and uncertain, the national and individual credit, and enhance the value of property in our country. We could keep in useful circulation in our country, this immense sum. We could, from the proceeds of its increase, in a few years, sink every cent of our city tax. We could establish and amply endow colleges for the free education of a young citizen. Contrast this with the opposite side, and judge for yourselves.

COLBERT.

From the New-York Journal.

CITIZENS OF AMERICA! Perhaps there was never discussed in your country, so prolific a source of national economy, any one so productive of individual comforts, as the plan of reciprocal insurance, for which the citizens of Charleston have petitioned their legislature. To suppose that it will not be universally adopted throughout the Union, with some local modifications, would be to suppose its citizens less to every sense of their own interest and love of country. It is an undue exercise of the sovereign power, for any foreign nation to receive or levy a tax for internal protection—protection and allegiance should go hand in hand—every act of our government, or ought to tend, to secure and lessen the risks of our persons and property; why then should foreigners reap the advantages arising from the government? It is an appendant on sovereign power. This is also a financial error of the greatest magnitude, which may be illustrated in this simple manner—Let any citizen of any large city or town, make an estimate of its value, then let him make one of its average losses for the last ten years back, and see how much per cent. it is—This will be the risk of his whole city, per cent. per year; for which let him tax the city, and the whole is insured; let him then calculate what he would pay for foreign insurance on his city, and deduct the losses from his amount—the balance will be the gain or loss to such foreign company. The result of such enquiries is

Charleston, gives the Phoenix a gain of Dollars 171,250 per year.	
We will presume Baltimore the same,	171,250
Philadelphia, double,	342,500
New-York, do,	342,500
Boston,	309,000
New-Orleans,	70,000
Total.	Dollars 1,337,500

One million three hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred dollars annually sent out of the national circulation, from six cities in the Union, every cent of which we would keep in our own pockets, and be equally well insured. When we consider the magnitude and importance of this sum, and that foreign nations are not very delicate about the means of securing it, is it then wonderful we should (by way of excitement and suppression) see our factories and cities in flames? This is throwing a tub to a whale. Citizens of America, know yourselves.

By the Stamp we learn that Mr. Jackson had not sailed for America, but that he was about sailing in a sloop of war for this country. The Phoenix frigate was ordered on some other service.

We understand that government is making various preparations to equip another armament.

Put this and that together, and what do they amount to? When we consider what this Mr. Jackson is, and that he was accompanied by a powerful naval and military force when he went ambassador to Denmark, we may perhaps be able to sum up the amount of the two paragraphs quoted above. The present state of the world is essentially different from any preceding period. No calculation for the future can be formed on the past. It is the part of prudence to foresee every thing, and be prepared for the worst. (Bost. Pat.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We this day close the interesting and perspicuous essay of "Palladia;" we again request that he will not "bury his talent," but be "up and doing."

"Sidney" will be read with that interest it so well deserves. We regret its partial suppression. We feel grateful to the author of "A Federalist," for his communication, and shall ever be proud to give a conspicuous place to the effusions of so luminous a writer. The sincerity of our government, and the treachery of the British, is placed in so clear a point of view, that "it is no new my road."

We have been truly unfortunate (except in the influence of Thomas Little, junior,) in the result of our solicitations for good original poetry. "Palladia" has been already mentioned; and now we have to acknowledge the reception of "Leontine." We would advise her (if the author be indeed a lady) not only to "trim" her "lamp of inspiration," of its present exuberance, but to add to it a little of the oil of judgment and poetic taste, mingled with a few drops of common good sense, otherwise we fear it will afford but light enough to discern such lines as

"Come, then, sweet Poet, and trim
"The lamp of inspiration bright,
"That I may in imagination skim
"The skies of genius, and far out of sight
"Of earthly things."

"Out of sight" she indeed is, but as we are not, we must decline the honour of inferring her effusions.

We again solicit the aid of real poetical correspondents. The printed communication respecting the "palladia," requiring a charge made by Commodore Barney, signed J. Hollins and J. A. Buchanan, is unavoidably omitted this week. It shall receive insertion in our next.

This is to Give Notice. That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Calvert county, Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Gray, deceased, of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this twenty fifth day of August 1809.

SUMMERSET GRAY, Executor. September 2, 1809.

This is to Give Notice. That the subscriber intends to apply by petition in writing, to the Honourable the Judges of Calvert County Court, to be held at Prince Frederick Town, on the second Monday in October next, for a Commission to mark and bound all that part of a Tract or parcel of Land, of which he has seized, lying and being in Calvert county and State of Maryland, known by the name of THE DEN—whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

JOHN RIDGWAY, Administrator. September 2, 1809.

Notice is Hereby Given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Nehemiah Birkhead, senior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having 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

Nehemiah Birkhead, 3d. Administrator. August 19, 1809.

The Subscriber IS desirably compelled to notify to all persons whose accounts, notes, &c. have been standing 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.

LEWIS DUVAL. August 12, 1809.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been officially represented to me, that a certain THOMAS BURG, 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 goal 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 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 BURG.

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, NIMIAN PINKNEY, 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, Hager's paper at Fredericktown, and in the Star at Easton.

NIMIAN PINKNEY.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that I intend to make application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them in the recess of said court, six weeks from the date hereof, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed Nov. Session, 1805, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

John Dove. July 20, 1809.

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.

By virtue of an Order

From the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, I will expose to public sale on Monday the second day of October next, at the store-house of Westley Wreke, in said county, all the personal estate of Benjamin Gathers, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about ninety

Valuable Country-born Slaves, on a credit of 12 months—the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT M'GILL, Administrator. August 19, 1809.