

ought to have been stopped, and prevented, without delay. What violent cause of offence, then, could it be to the federalists that this man, whose newly-acquired merit with them, for his treacherous conduct on the occasion of Mr. Jefferson's first election, was certainly not capable of balancing the hatred they had borne for him on other accounts. What great umbrage, I ask, could it have given to the leading federalists that this little would-be-emperor was checked in his career, and made to take a different voyage from what he had intended, if it were not that the prevention of his enterprise was also the prevention of a great embarrassment to the Executive Government of the country. This, and no other, was the cause of the decided interest which they took in favour of the detested conspirator, and their resentment against the officer who had defeated his schemes, and brought him within the reach (if it had been at its post) of public justice. If Wilkinson had left the business to the civil functionaries, who, he knew, neither could or would perform it, and had waited, with his hands in his pockets, until his throat was cut, and the town and the territory of New-Orleans were in the power of the traitor, we should never have been fatigued with the stale and worn out stories of that officer's negotiations with the Spanish government. Take a review, also, fellow citizens of the affair of the embargo, and see whether you can find in the virulent opposition of the federalists to the efficient execution of the law, any thing like a patriotic motive; in short, any motive but that of embarrassing and disgracing the republican administration, by depriving its measures of the effect which they were calculated to produce. If the embargo occasioned domestic inconveniences, could not the people have discovered them without the aid of Timothy Pickering and his commentators? No one doubted that it would occasion inconveniences; and yet, those which you have sustained were less owing to the embargo itself than to the previous circumstances which gave rise to it. Did we, let me ask you, in reality, possess a prosperous trade two years ago? and was that trade interrupted by the embargo? Look back, I beseech you, and see how the matter stood. One power would not allow us to trade to the ports under the controul of its enemy, which were those of almost all Europe, without first landing our cargoes on their shores, and paying heavy and disgraceful duties on their re-exportation. The other confiscates every vessel, not only that submitted to these regulations, but, that was known, with or without its consent, to have been visited by the cruisers of its adversary. Could you expect not to suffer in some way under such destructive restrictions? If your prosperity, or in plainer language, if the ready sale and high price of your produce, have heretofore arisen from a flourishing state of commerce, could you hope that these advantages should continue with a commerce the opposite of flourishing? The fall in the price of your produce, appeared, indeed, to flow immediately from the embargo, because we forestalled our enemies by a few months, and shut up in our ports what would otherwise have been shut up in theirs, but if you will take the pains to inform yourselves, you will find, that, without the embargo, the case would have been substantially the same. To gain by commerce it is not sufficient that you have egress from your own country. You must also have admittance, and a profitable sale, in the ports of foreign countries. In a word, you must have a market. Look into the subject, fellow citizens, and you will find that there was no market; and that our commerce was suspended by law only because it could not possibly be continued with advantage. See in the pamphlet of Mr. Baring, or the speech of Mr. Broughman, what is said of the article tobacco, the staple of Maryland. You will find it there demonstrated that in sending this article to England, you might as well have made a present, at once, of it to your consignor; and where else could you have sent it, with any probability of gaining your port, without that fatal visit from the British cruisers, by which, if your property was not taken to England, and condemned there for violation of a paper blockade, it is sure to be confiscated in France, or its dependencies, for having been a moment in the hands of the English. It was in these circumstances, fellow citizens, that the embargo system was adopted.

It is fair to observe, of bringing out the British at least, to their reason. It would have had that effect if the British ministry had not been encouraged to hold out, by assurances from this country, that it should be broke down. It has been broken down. By external fraud, and internal treachery, our measures of defence have all been broken, or reduced to a mere name. And where are we now? On the eve, I suppose, of a war, without being prepared for it even by the appearance of national Union; and all because the republican administration was at all events to be embarrassed, and the federalist party destroyed. The federalists could not defer their attacks upon republican (or, if they please, on democratic) principles until we should be free from foreign pressure, and the people might soberly examine the preference they had given to those principles, and decide again between the two parties. They could not wait until a temperate and prudent administration would offer them the hand of conciliation and confidence, which, in fact, if they would see it, has been done in no small degree already. They would not make a step, nor leave an opening, towards the extinction of that grievous opposition of sentiment, that deadly animosity of parties which weakened our national energy, poisons our social happiness, and threatens the ruin of all our prospects. No they must have every thing or nothing: The time of weakness and trouble is the time for them. They will govern the country, or there shall be no country. Are these the views—is this the temper, from which you can derive a rational motive for gratifying this ambitious party? Let us now, fellow-citizens, consider a little further the consequence of this party's succeeding in their views.—Let us suppose that they have gained their old footing; that they have obtained majorities in the state legislatures, generally, and in that of the union: Let us suppose that they have got a federal President and Cabinet, which, if the people of the United States are so disposed, they certainly may in a short space of time. I need not say that the character of the party is marked with intolerance, with bigotry, with hatred of every thing that is not of its own nature. There is no doubt that their triumph, if, for the misfortune of the country, we ever see it, will be attended by a full display of these dispositions;—and who are they that are to sustain their operation? at the present moment, fellow citizens, those that are obnoxious to this party are the great majority of the people of the United States. They are even in this state, notwithstanding the issue of the last election of Delegates, a great majority. In the case here supposed, the majorities must of course be on the other side; but they would probably not be very considerable; for the federal majority, in this country, it is to be observed, was, at its height, but inconsiderable, as was plainly shewn in the election of Mr. Adams, who obtained the Presidency only by three or four votes. I have declared my persuasion that the federalists, if they regain the ascendancy, will secure themselves in the possession of it, by all the severities, and other means, that may be found necessary to that purpose.—I have expressed my apprehension that the destruction of civil liberty is involved in that event: but it does not follow that this is to happen immediately, and that the republicans will quietly submit to the proscription and the tyrannies of all kinds that will be exercised upon them, and that will reach (at least in the shape of perpetual jealousy, and the most contemptuous neglect,) even the new converts to federalism by whose aid the change is to be effected. No, fellow citizens:—the cause of liberty may be desperate, but it will not be abandoned. Gag-laws and standing armies; prisons and scaffolds, will not stifle the voice, nor gull the efforts, of republicanism. No sooner will the federalists have attained the authority of the government than their insolent oppressions will excite a new opposition which I will not pretend to say will be conducted with more temper (though certainly with more patriotism) than that which is now levelled against the republicans. This state of things is unavoidable. Again we shall see acknowledged torres jording in our governments, and wielding the lash of proscription against men who have contributed to the establishment of your independence; and with this, we shall see the renewal of those efforts by which the eyes of the Americans were heretofore opened to so shameful a de-

gradation. In answer to this it is to be said, that it is certain—that the country is never to be at rest, that you are always to be kept in a state of agitation and ferment between the efforts of contending parties. If contrary to my prognostic; if, in spite of sedition laws, and all the terrors of federalism, you should once more be brought to recognize the principles of the revolution, and give your tyrants another hoist from their thrones, another opposition follows; and so on: until, like the French, you give up the cause of liberty as hopeless, and yield your necks to the yoke of a single master. What motive have you, then, fellow citizens, to risk this deplorable issue, which the example of other republics may instruct you is the natural and inevitable effect of national inconstancy? Will you ever have an administration to the conduct of which a rival party may not find means of raising exceptions? If you desire your republican government to prosper and endure, for God's sake let it acquire some root, some stability; let it not be shaken and decimated, every four or eight years, to gratify the ambition of interested individuals. It is not for the sake of Mr. Madison, or any other man, but for your own sakes that this policy should be observed. By what particular men your government is administered, becomes, with the lapse of a few years, a matter of small consequence; but that it should be administered on uniform and settled principles is of the greatest importance, and is indeed essential to its existence. If your own feelings and immediate observation, without the officious and interested advice of turbulent demagogues, do not tell you that the government is badly administered, you may be sure that it is not so, at least in a striking and dangerous degree; for I do not attribute infallibility to a republican President, although I am unable to discern any want of due ability or precaution in the conduct of the late or present administration. Judge for yourselves:—act when you feel. If changes are proposed, consider well the motives of the advisers; and be assured that changes in government are never indifferent in their consequences; but that, if not greatly beneficial, they must be very much the reverse. A party which overthrows another, by crying down its particular acts, or general policy, stands engaged to pursue a course as opposite as possible to that which it has so violently condemned.—Every thing then is to be in extremes: nothing is to be consulted but contrast; wisdom, in the mean time, lies in the middle; but is never to be called into action, because the party in possession is impelled by opposition to act up to the extent, and even to go beyond the true limit, of its principles. It is by the constancy of the people, alone, that this evil of republican governments can be corrected. Give your administration time to see the effects of its measures. Discountenance that premature and violent opposition which tends to attach men in power more strongly to their systems, and prevents them from seeing or acknowledging what is really amiss. There can be no danger in this course, for nothing can materially affect the happiness of this country but the loss of its republican forms of government; and it is not even pretended that these are in danger from the present administration. That they would be so in the hands of the Federalists, I do most seriously and firmly believe, and for that reason I believe as firmly that the picture I have been portraying will never be realized;—that the federal party, composed as it is at present, will never regain the confidence of the American people: for, the hand of Providence has been too manifest in the rise and fortune of this extensive republic to leave any room for apprehension that LIBERTY, driven by crimes and corruption from the old world, has fixed its mansion here only to find an early grave. No, fellow citizens; planted in this favored land by its persecuted votaries from every region, moistened by the blood of heroes, and guarded by sacred written constitutions, it shall live—it shall flourish: your virtue will preserve it—and it will preserve you. (To be continued.)

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 is 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.
September 29, 1809.

The Maryland Republican
Annapolis, September 16, 1809.
Republican Ticket for Prince George County.
R. BOWIE. J. KENTT.
Wm. LYLES. Col. CROSS.
We announced in our last, the escape of thirteen poor fellows from the British frigate L'Affreine. We have since learned, that they proceeded immediately to Baltimore, and that seven of them who had obtained lodgings at a Mr. King's tavern on Wednesday night, were, on Thursday morning about day-light, taken out of their beds by the Sheriff of Baltimore, (JOHN HUNTER,) aided by two constables, and conveyed to gaol. The truly patriotic citizens of that enlightened city, justly indignant at such an infamous violation of liberty and humanity, mounted guard at the prison, "fearful" as the Whig expresses it, "left some means might be taken to smuggle these men off to the frigate in the night;" and next morning they were taken before Judge Scott and discharged, amidst the acclamations of the citizens, who "eagerly strove for precedence in giving them money to begin the world anew."—What enviable sensations of the purest and most enraptured delight must, at this interesting moment, have glowed in the honest bosoms of the emancipated tars. After risking their lives in a most imminent degree, in their attempt to regain their long-lost liberty—after having succeeded (as they suppose) in this, again they are imprisoned in the midst of a land of freedom by the arbitrary hand of a petty tyrant, actuated by unfeeling cupidity. While thus immured, with no other prospect than that of being delivered up to the infernal malignity of their enraged officers, to be made an example of at the yard-arm, or to die piece-meal under the execrating lash of the boatswain—they hear their prison door open—and the charitable humanity of freemen glows in the joyous faces of their deliverers, and conveys rapture to their lately depending hearts. They are conducted to the tribunal of justice, and hear their discharge from imprisonment pronounced by the judge, amidst the heart-felt congratulations of sympathizing freemen, who vie with each other in affording them a generous assistance for present exigencies. It is impossible to conceive a scene more interesting, more ennobling to humanity, or more honourable to the cause of freedom.
A picture is incomplete without its shades. Would that there were none, for the honour of our country—for Europe afford sufficient for the whole world; but still, truth obliges us to say, that HUNTER was in Annapolis at the precise time that the British minister JACKSON, was here. He was at the same public house with him—he was with him when those men escaped, and he (according to his own confession) overtook them on the road. Put these things together, and you may see at once the motives and the means by which these poor delinquents from despotism were incarcerated by a Sheriff who was elected by republicans. This man selfishly in a fearful responsibility by such unauthorised conduct. If sued in an action of false imprisonment, he would have to prove... If that they were regularly enlisted... 2d, That their term of service had not expired... and 3d, That there were the identical men who left the frigate.
We rejoice that no man in Annapolis would add in that manner. Our Sheriff, Mr. McConey, although an open federalist, would have spurned so dirty an undertaking.
Upper Marlboro' September 11th, 1809.
To the Editor of the Maryland Republican.
Sirs,
IN this county the electioneering campaign on the part of the republicans, has been opened with great eclat. On Saturday last, there was an assemblage of about three hundred voters, in Vanville District, at a barbecue prepared for the occasion.—Dr. KENTT, one of the republican candidates, addressed the meeting in a handsome and luminous speech. He portrayed in glowing and animated language the principles and practice of the federal party; spoke of a project of a constitution, recommended by A. Hamilton to the general convention, in which he proposed a President for life and a Senate during good behaviour; that many of the leading federalists coincided in this plan, and that in the life-time of Hamilton they were under his influence and controul, and till he died he approved his principles; that on his recommendation the alien and sedition laws had been enacted, and a standing army raised, to which the letters and correspondence of the President Adams afforded ample testimony. He then touched upon the conduct of the late house of delegates, in refusing to elect a senator of the United States, and concluded his remarks with the arrangement between our government and Mr. Edkine. There was a universal burst of applause. Mr. Herbert one of the federal candidates arose in reply.—He attempted to justify his conduct as a legislator, but the greatest part of his observation consisted in traducing Gen. Smith. When he had concluded, two applauding voices were only heard. T. C. Warhington rose next in reply to Mr. Herbert. He began by lamenting that the general government had so many difficulties to contend with, at the present crisis. That it had not only to contend against the encroachments of foreign powers, but also against a numerous and violent party of our own countrymen, who justified or palliated every measure of the British ministry and threatened their own government in every defensive act it had thought advisable to adopt. He next proceeded to animadvert upon the conduct of the late house of delegates; that they had violated the established rules and usages of the legislature, and had set at defiance the plainest injunctions of the federal constitution, in refusing to elect a senator. He then took up the Church bill; he contended that the convention, under that bill, had more extensive power vested in them, than the established Church of England; that in that country the church could not acquire lands in any shape, unless the consent of the King was previously obtained; that so jealous was the government of the growing and overweening influence of the clergy, that a statute passed under Henry VIII. and several subsequent ones under succeeding monarchs, restricting and finally prohibiting alienations to the church. He pointed out in a strong and energetic manner the impropriety and impolicy of vesting such extensive powers, as those contained in the church bill, in any religious association, and unless we treated the authors of the present attempt as their conduct deserved, we should have much to apprehend from ecclesiastical tyranny and ambition. He lastly adverted to the charges against General Smith, and in a clear and forcible manner refuted them, to the no small mortification of the General's accusers. When Mr. W. concluded, he was saluted with a general burst of applause. There is little doubt of the success of the republican ticket; sanguine hopes are entertained that it will be elected by a majority of fifty or sixty votes.
VERITAS.

Do Correspondents.
We feel much gratified in laying before our patriotic readers a rich political treat in this day's paper. Several articles of foreign intelligence were unavoidably excluded. At this momentous period, we conceive it far more conducive to the true interests of our country to disseminate political truths, than to detail the bloody scenes that are now agitating Europe to its centre.
"A Planter of Calvert County," shall appear in our next.
We feel grateful to "Tym" and "Osogo," and hope they will continue their poetical favours. "Sidney" shall be inserted in our next.
STATE OF MARYLAND, Sct.
Anne-Arundel County Orphan's Court,
August 8, 1809.
ON application by petition of John Jacobs, Jun. administrator of John Jacobs, Sen. late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased; it is ordered, he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six weeks in the Maryland Republican.
JOHN GASSAWAY,
Register of Wills for A. A. County.
This is to Give Notice,
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Jacobs, Sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this eighth day of August 1809.
JOHN JACOBS, Jun. Adm.
August 12. 69
I Hereby Give Notice,
THAT I mean to apply to Anne-Arundel County Court, or for a Judge thereof, in its next, for the benefit of the Insolvent Law, after this notice shall have been published two months.
Richard Medcalf.
Anne-Arundel County
September 12, 1809. 69