

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

States, who have pledged "faith and sacred honour" to support them. The whig inhabitants of the extreme states, have a double claim to liberty, from their birthright as men, and from their spirit in entering into the confederacy, and the valour with which they have contended in the war.

It was but a common ground of praise, that the inhabitants of the middle states, strong by the assistance of each other, and bound up in the center, have braved the enemy. The praise of the extreme states is singular, who, though far removed from the main force of the confederacy, have acceded, and still adhered to it; nay, who have evinced a spirit both in sustaining danger, and in repelling the enemy; that has outdone the best exertions of the middle states. The inhabitants of Georgia have been ever foremost in defensive measures, against the enemies of their country; not a single *major* has been left amongst them, but obliged to depart, and remain with their friends the British. The whig mind of these states is of the best quality; it boasts a superior metal, and is to be mentioned with pride, when we reckon up the merit of distinguished virtue.

Shall we relinquish these states, and leave them to fall back under the dominion of Great-Britain? Shall we leave the brave inhabitants to suffer the indignity of a subjection to the tyrant? Shall we leave them to bear the injuries of the insulting foe, gibets elevated on the plains where they have fought, or scaffolds, not far distant, streaming with blood? Let not the enemy flatter themselves with this expectation; for sooner shall the whole perish, than *one state shall be dismembered from it.*

The interest of the whole opposes the idea; for the enemy possessing Georgia, Carolina, or New-Hampshire, and adding these to the Florida, Nova-Scotia, and Canada, which they will fill with emigrants from their own and from other countries, where despotism reigns, and to the enslaved minds of whole inhabitants it is agreeable, would have it in their power to invade these states, and exciting insurrections of our negroes and forming a league with the savages, their natural enemies, might exist, like the Jesuites among the Hebrews, a "thorn in our side," and give perpetual uneasiness; perhaps with the assistance of the distracted amongst ourselves, might entertain the hope, in coming time, to reduce other states from the union, and by open, or by covert means, to subvert our liberty. These circumstances render it advisable, not to much to reject the idea of a dismemberment, as to act with that firmness and vigour, the ensuing campaign, that the enemy, expelled from these states, shall not have the effrontery even to propose it.

That the enemy, possessing Georgia and the Carolinas with what they will call the loyal colonies of the two Floridas, may have it in their view to make war upon the Spaniards, and indemnify themselves, at their expence, for the losses, which, through the means of France and Spain, they have sustained in North-America, is not impossible; but that these states, even on condition of immediate peace, could take any part in that war, say, that they could be *neutral*, as in the paragraph of foreign intelligence* to which we have had a reference, is suggested to be the expectation of the enemy, is impossible. The body of a free people, though oftentimes mistaken in their judgment of men and particular measures, yet in the great outlines of right and wrong, cannot be so mistaken; and meaning what is right, they will, on matters of great and visible magnitude, determine justly. What I shall these states assist Great-Britain to make war upon the Spaniards, who, indirectly, by their connection with the monarchy of France, are in alliance with us, and have, directly, contributed to our independence, by making war upon our enemies? It is equally probable that we shall assist Great-Britain to make war upon the planet Mercury, or that, in conjunction with her, we shall invade Saturn. These states, bound in a confederacy, will eternally be strong, and capable to resist impressions; but are not of a nature to extend empire. Britain will have nothing to hope from our assistance against Spain; she will have every thing to dread from our friendship to that nation. Delivered from oppression, in some part, by her means, shall we co-operate with the resentment of our enemies against that branch of the house of Bourbon, which, on this very account, is rendered obnoxious? Shall we hesitate to afford assistance, should our enemies, on that account, quitting the soil of the states, carry the war into the territories of Spain in North-America? It is not to be supposed; and the minds of the people of this country will revolt from the proposition.

AN ANTI-ANGLOMAN.

* Paragraph in the Baltimore journal.

MANY things have been said, in the public papers, in answer to certain publications, under the signature of a senator; some supposing that he might be a Senator, others supposing that he was not; some replying to him as in earnest, others considering him as in jest and as having it in view, only to burlesque the reasonings in use against the confiscation bill; others of opinion, that though unconvinced himself, he might be willing to convince others, and, to show his ingenuity, had set forth *paradoxes*; more still, and amongst these, a writer, under the signature of an *Independent Whig*, and another under that of *Cypri*, believing that by might be some unfortunate gentleman deprived of reason, or, in other words, *stark-mad*. The like difference of opinion has divided the common people, who, during a great part of the winter, have been at loggerheads, in conversation, to determine whether he meant by *Calves case*, to prove them *British subjects*, or, by his reasonings against confiscation, to make them really such. But a still greater evil occasioned to the world, is the *scraping* of certain writers of the *rat* world, in the Maryland journal, who mistaking the common law and law of nations for *Cheshire cheese*, and preying on Calvin's tale, the reasonings from which have been a thousand times paraded, burlesqued, ridiculed, refuted, reprobated, and exploded, have kept the whole country awake, thirty miles round, for several months past; gnawing bits, not in the least degree applicable, from several authors*, growing over what they had stolen from these, and making as much noise as a dozen score of rats in the creaking of an old vessel.

These *rat* animals would do well to lie quiet, otherwise *rats-bane* will be laid for them, and they will be made to swell and burit by the digestion of their own productions. Were it not that a man would scorn to turn *rat-catcher*, but upon the most extreme necessity, they would have been put to death before this time. If *rats-bane* should fail, a thousand cats may be got, who are enemies to rats, and will never suffer this generation to inhabit the earth, as they did the island of Samos, before Apollo commissioned certain of the *laby* breed amongst them.

But to silence this *scraping* effectually, and at the same time, to put an end to all that *betting* which has taken place, and to all that *parrying* of opinion, both in conversation, and in writing, relative to the author, and intention of these publications, or, what is a more cogent reason, to relieve the honourable senate from the imputation of having had a member of their body, who could write in that manner; and, what may be also requisite, to take away any bad impressions which these publications, however inconsistent and absurd, may have made upon the minds of weak persons, it is proper that we pull off the mask, or, to use a phrase known to the common people, *let the cat out of the bag*, that is, to relate, in plain language, in what manner, and from what hands, these publications came into the world.

The truth then is, that they have been written, neither by a Senator, nor by one who was not a Senator, a *mirthful* man, a *paradoxical* man, a *mad* man, nor any man, nor even an hermaphrodite, nor a female, but by a set of men in this city who constitute a *FOX-HUNTING CLUB*.

These men, returning from the chase, and appointing a president, a prosecutor, a secretary for private, and a secretary for foreign affairs, a master of ceremonies, a knight champion, and poet laureat, indulge loud and unfettered mirth, and having drank freely, spend the evening in the manner that fox-hunters are wont to do. On one of these occasions it was, that the subject of the confiscation bill, to use their own language, was *trailed*, and several of the club having attended in the gallery, while it was debated, during the last session, in the house of delegates, and having heard of the message of the senate, giving their reasons for rejecting it, which had happened, indeed, but a few weeks before, were willing to shew their knowledge of the question, and *unkennelling* the argument, and following on the part of the senate the opinion which had broke cover, that it was unjust, impolitic, and unnecessary, they *bark* to him, and in *sally* to the de-

* A piece, under the signature of Caius, consists entirely of small scraps from Montaigne's *Essays*, *penal laws*, and other writers, resembling *dean Swift's* critical essay on the *faculties* of the human mind.

† Necessity has been called the tyrant's plea, which is an evasive, otherwise the tyrant would not plead or make a pretence of it. In the present case it has been justly pleaded; for through we might have

bate, canvass every objection in full, well coming in at the death of the traitor argument, it was agreed to commit their thoughts to writing. Accordingly they published each his part, and putting down these on scraps of paper, they are thrown into a hat, by way of ballot. The president, invented all the passages, which relate to the law of nature and nations; the prosecutor, Calvin's case; the secretary for private affairs produced investives against the *tyrant law*; the secretary for foreign affairs objected all those matters which relate to Britain's making it a preliminary to restore the confiscated property, or to France and Spain labouing in the same effect, in a peace to be negotiated; the master of ceremonies offered all those apologetic reasonings, as, *though my knowledge of the dog is but small, and the like*; the knight champion claims all those sentences of a threatening aspect, which respect the consequences of the delegates persisting in the measure; the poet laureat threw in several ends of verse, but these being mixed with the prose, are not to be distinguished from it; for the hat being shook, and the scraps of paper shuffled together, like black and blue beans in a Roman urn, it was sent to the printer, who being a merry fellow, printed the contents as they came to hand, drawing them out like names and characters on a Valentine's day, or like tickets from the wheels of a lottery, until the whole was produced, not, I confess, in excellent order, as the world formed by Epicurus's atoms, but in confusion, like the original chaos, the dry elements contending with the moist, and the light with darkness. It was thought proper to mix to it the signature of a senator, not as supposing (I presume) that, in this distracted state, any remembrance could be traced between it and the last message of the house of senators, but because it seemed to be in support of their opinion.

It is not to be supposed that even in the original scraps, taken individually, there could be much to the purpose, if we consider that fox-hunters are a class of men, not usually, much burthened with understanding; for having their intercourse chiefly with hounds, hawks, horses, and oxen, what opportunities have they to be improved? If we consider the original materials, and the first formation of these publications, we shall not wonder at that obscurity, inconsistency, and contradiction, which appears through the whole: we shall rather transfer our admiration to the circumstance, that several things, such as *Caius*, *Candour*, *Veritas*, *A Planter*, *Agrarius*, and others, in the Maryland journal, could think it reasoning, and then in to support it. It will be also ground of amazement, that so many writers of greater weight and dignity have drawn their pens against it, as *seamy* supposing that it was by a senator, and intended for a serious argument. These have drawn themselves up in advanced party; flying army, wings, &c. while the main battle and the corps de reserve, do not seem yet to have appeared. The sentry, the soldier, the North-Bruton, the Indian, the Watchmaker, the West-intentioned Reader, Publicola, the Piebean, an Independent Whig, a Delegate, Pym, Cujus, Philo-senator, &c. might have spared themselves the trouble of all those strictures, either serious or ironical, had they known the origin of these performances. The members of the club have been the only persons who, in the mean time, have been well entertained, hearing the debates of every kind, and seeing the writings in the papers which their jocosite stratagem had occasioned. But this matter being now explained, and the bill passed by the senate (which, by the bye, is an evidence, that no member of the senate ever wrote against it) it is expected there will be an end to all controversy on this head, and the world will rest, as well from those who have appeared in favour of the bill, as from the *Smythian race*, in the

been clement to our enemies, if we could conveniently have afforded it, yet not having it in our power to preserve our own liberty, and restore to them their property, it became necessary to confiscate it.

† The only thing remaining to complete the argument on the part of the advocates for the bill, was the laying down more fully the principles on which it is founded, from the law of nature, the laws of nations, and the practice of civilized states in Europe, and the states on this continent, (the greater part of which, contrary to what has been asserted, have confiscated the property of their enemies in the same time to consider the policy of this measure, and the necessity of it, as being a proper revenge for carrying on the war). There is reason to believe that a variety of papers of this nature had been intended by the Delegate, which the passing of the bill has rendered unnecessary.

‡ So called by the Greeks from the ocean of Sisyphus, which they inscribed.