

of politicians might possibly, in the moment of commotion which they contrive to excite, turn the current of apprehension to one side or the other of our citadel as to leave the weaker side perfectly exposed to a designed attack. The transport of zeal to obviate a mistaken danger is often led to precipitate us into real difficulty. Every page of our journals is filled with such instances of fault-finding in large communities, and Americans hope to be exempted by the coolest vigilance at every avenue of danger. Does it then become the people to examine whether the attempts at this time making to satisfy their apprehensions of a foreign influence dominating in our councils, betraying independence, and invading our very liberties, is more faithful to the truth, than the usual and safe policy of the nation? I address these reflections to your readers upon this subject, because you have noticed the found of the topos in your columns, by writers who not only impute a blind partiality for France to the councils of the nation, and affect the valence of a "French influence in our country at once dangerous and alarming," but are not to pronounce "the seeds of the empire settled in the vitals of our republic." The intemperance of party spirit frequently imposes opinions upon well meaning men, very wise, very plain and obvious to all, which others, not influenced by the partiality can, through the medium of judgment, detect to be weak, unjust and dangerous. I subscribe a true appellation to what I write, and claim as disinterested a feeling for my country and countrymen whose opinions and assertions I not only doubt, but conscientiously believe to be true in fact—such calumnies upon those whom they are levelled—unjust to their merits, their actions and their feelings. Nothing surely can be more fatal to the glory of any country, nothing more certain to effect the destruction of ours, than the opinions which go directly to destroy the people's confidence in the government, and each other, by persuading them that the wicked enough to betray, and the last link enough to be impaled upon to forfeit their principle dear to freemen, and that too for poor an occasion as is now asserted. Not apprehension of danger, (the coward's cry)—not for hope of reward—nor yet for a reward for our own happiness—what then has have imposed upon the nation? An enterprising community, where discussion has judicial restraints—where all are free to judge, to act for themselves; and where none can be ignorant that the dominion of any foreign power would be perdition to America? Can it indeed be believed that are blind to the long catalogue of injuries heaped upon us by France—France who can do nothing inviting to offer to American civility, and instead of that has offered only but insult and aggression—whose policy we are all sufficiently familiar with to remember the trail of human miseries that she followed her blood-stained footsteps in every land contaminated by her presence. But are not only presumed to be infensible to this, we are to grow even infatuated with chains of the tyrant—not because he has er to impose them, but because we are dauntlessly as to love chains so much rather than freedom, that we are to court and intercede to wear them, "kneel supplicate at the footstool of the tyrant," even hasten into war and defilement in cause, not that he courts, but because he and then laughs at us! Why is all this believed of us? If indeed the people to be supposed for mad, and their constitutional representatives so base and foolish, it would become indispensable for the "well" the "enlightened few," to guard from their own worst enemies themselves detected in such a state of stupidity, will have forfeited all pretensions to the common sense indispensable to self-government. It appears to me that the idea that the councils of the nation are subject to the influence of the people contaminated by French influence, and its seeds settled in the vitals of republic," is not only "so much to be detested," so mortifying to every sensibility, is in itself so wonderfully unaccountable, if it were not for the constant cant of "ain men equally impeached with a contradiction," it would be deservedly hoisted at together incredible. So far from palliating enormities of France, or justifying the position of the ruling despot, it is well suited to detail his wrongs abroad, and sum up a tremendous account of his crimes, that man may doubt the necessity which is very shortly to force America to the arms of honest redress. Let an impartial recur to the instructions given by "the councils of the nation" to Mr. Barlow, regarding the position he is to assume, the just he is to claim, and the conditions that are prescribed as indispensable to accommodation, and he will do no less than approve them. On the subject of commerce generally he is instructed (July 26th, 1811, by Mr. Monroe) "To see that nothing has been omitted on the part of France, which the U. S. have a right to expect." On the

subject of the internal restraints imposed in the parts of France upon the colonial trade through America, he is instructed to inform them that "the least that ought to be expected to follow would be such countervailing restrictions on the French commerce as would destroy the value of the intercourse between the two countries." And for the sequestration and detention of our vessels under this pretext "it is evident that for every injury sustained the parties are entitled to reparation."—Of the direct trade in our own products "it is indispensable that it be free, that all American citizens engaged in it be placed on the same footing, and with this view, that the system of carrying it on by licences granted by French agents be immediately annulled. You will make it distinctly understood by the French government, that the U. S. cannot submit to this system"—and an intimation added, that if the French consuls her still disregarded the president's injunctions to discontinue the practice, their exequators should be discontinued. Of the seizures under the Bagnone decree he is instructed that "as the pretext under which these vessels were taken, is no justification of the act, you will claim indemnity to our citizens for every species of injury arising from it." "The Rambouillet decree was a still more unjustifiable aggression on the rights of the U. S. and invasion of the property of their citizens," and he is instructed to make it distinctly known to the French government that the claims to a just reparation for these depredations cannot be relinquished, and that a delay in making it will produce very high dissatisfaction with the government and the people of these States." Respecting the influence France has exercised to the injury of the U. S. in all the countries to which her power has extended he is instructed to claim indemnity, and for all the injuries committed by persons acting under the authority of the government of France "of these the most distinguished and least justifiable are the burning of the vessels of our citizens at sea" he is directed to claim reparation of their government; and generalizing the policy to be expected of France in future, it is remarked that "She must indemnify us for past injuries and open her ports to our commerce on a fair and liberal scale." Such were the instructions with which Mr. Barlow sailed not a year ago to France.—But this is not all—in the additional instructions dated the 21st Nov. last, it is expressly stipulated that a mere repeal of the French decrees will not be sufficient to satisfy America, "a restrictive prohibitory policy must be adopted consistent with the principles of those decrees." "The trade by licences must be abrogated. I cannot too strongly express the surprise of the president (after all that has passed) that it should still be adhered to." And in adverting to the probability of our merchant vessels being permitted to arm for defence he observes "the object will be to enable them to support their rights against all who attempt to violate them. This consideration ought to be a strong additional motive to France to inhibit her privateers from interfering with American vessels" and then repeats again "the United States will maintain their rights equally against all nations who violate them."

Such is the true amount of the submission which the "councils of the nation" have directed Mr. Barlow to pay to France—such be the positions assumed by our government towards that country—such the conditions that the government and the party and people who confide in the government are determined not only to assert in discussion, but if not promptly fulfilled, will maintain by all the energies of the nation, as they have decided to do with her great rival in iniquity—the British.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE
AND A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.
(To be continued.)

No. II.
To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
From the time man emerged from his pastoral state, and discovered the weakness and imperfection of his nature, the greater became the necessity of organizing a body politic or social compact. The object being that the whole should protect all its parts, and that every part should pay obedience to the will of the whole, or, in other words, that the community should guard the rights of each individual member, in his person and property. The end of all government being the promotion of happiness, mankind became interested in the plans and measures likely to produce this great object of Liberty the light of life! the sun of human kind! And in every government, more particularly one possessing the mild and benign features of a republic, where the oppressed and distressed of all countries find an asylum, its republican form towards ruin only by certain individuals forming an ascendancy in a factious way.—Men who are in the language of Washington, "Perhaps at war with all government," exciting mutiny and corruption among the people. Such men are unfit to share any part in the administration of state; it is to men of entirely different principles, that we Ameri-

cans should commit the cares of our persons, our liberties, and our property. Yes, my fellow-citizens, let us at this time inculcate a love of native country. Let us commit our cares to men whose known principles, whose virtue and vigorous spirit will embolden them to advocate and promote measures, which add to the country, national magnanimity; which will swell the annals, and adorn the name of a free people, and leave to future ages a subject of just admiration and applause! it is a principle of this kind I admire; it is this principle only I wish to see prevail, and from a sincere desire to promote it, have I ever offered myself to the consideration of the public.

Notwithstanding the unjustifiable conduct of the belligerents of Europe, that has thrown us into a war, rather than submit to a continuation of their disgraceful depredations; the arm of industry should not be paralysed, for industry is the companion of liberty, and considered the daughter of necessity.

The war we are about to engage in, is of a different nature from the wars of ancient republics; whose object was to conquer and make acquisition for their country, and fill the public treasury with the spoils of kingdoms. The Americans wish no such war, they never wish to see the citizens of a commercial republic, amass riches for a particular body in a state, from which they derive neither glory, honor or profit. A government reduced to this situation, is similar to an old worn down debilitated constitution, whose system is only sustained by cordials, or like a leaky ship at sea, only kept from foundering by a continual working of the pumps. This shews the unhappy state of a country where tyranny and despotism prevails. Under such governments, piracy is preferred to honorable commerce, they acknowledge no right but that of power, and think that whatever is practicable, is just. It is a maxim true in all governments, that the prosperity of the country is the prosperity of each citizen. In a republic it is very appropriate; and where this is lost sight of monarchy, or what is worse, despotism is sure to rise upon the ruins of a depra-ved republic.

It has been with peculiar concern I have seen our commerce, the handmaid of agriculture, suffer depredation; and our seamen torn from their native country, by the cruel usurpation of power. This noile race of our fellow creatures, deserve the peculiar care of government, I know them well; a number of them have been by the restless arm of power carried against their will into foreign employments; with this portion of mankind the sea is their habitation; the sea is the school for sailors, some of them have been born on the water; they pough the ocean from whence they get their food; they grow familiar with storms, & learn without risk to overcome dangers. The members of a government who are unwilling to protect its citizens on the element peculiar to their engagement, are unworthy to be continued in their place, they should thunder at least at the dangers which surround them. "Those who have slavish souls, are not far removed from slavery, and the sacred flame of liberty can only be kept up by chaste hands." Be assured our independence has groaned under European courage, and you are not safe until you unite with the true friends of your country, who look to your nest interests. Trample faction under foot, and overcome your debility, and convince the world your virtue is not destroyed. Bury in oblivion the detractors of liberty; bury in oblivion those men, who either from prejudice of education, or the want of education and honesty, never failed to destroy republicanism and liberty, it is to those men and their inability to stop the raging vices and evils, the fatal blow shall turn democracy to despotism. Fellow-Citizens,

In the management of our political concerns, we should learn how the spirit of commerce should be united and preserved with the spirit of liberty. View from your shores the people of unhappy Europe, in succession once the glory of the commercial world, now reduced to poverty and distress, pray God they may never be a model for us; let us keep our eyes constantly fixed on them; entangle an alliance with none, nor imitate their proceedings; but let their conduct be our instruction, and their examples our guide.

To return to the right of representation, which under our constitution is exclusively derived from the people. Why shall a few individuals at any time assemble together, and point out to all the people of Anne-Arundel county, the persons they shall vote for. It is pitiful, and the man that has no talents, understanding, and information sufficient to recommend himself to the people, must be a poor creature indeed! indeed he must be a poor creature!!!

Under the constitution of Maryland and the U. S. the people have so wisely contrived their government, that through representatives of the people, what is impracticable to be done in person, should be done by them; now then it never was contemplated the representatives should be chosen by a few, but the many. If the aristocratic plan now suggested should succeed, in future there will be no necessity for an election; a few people are to nominate the men that are to represent you, and the business

is done; on the meeting of the assembly those men have nothing to do but go to Annapolis and take their seats, as a full representation of all the people of Anne-Arundel county!!! Genius of my state and native county, raise your voice against it. Freemen of Anne-Arundel county, resist such an encroachment upon your rights, vote for whomsoever you may think best qualified to promote your happiness and prosperity. The present times call for your support. Talents are what you want, statesmen are what you stand in need of; they will be your support in time of danger. It is in vain to look to party prejudice to support you. Let us inculcate the necessity of unanimity, and convince the foes of our country, we are not "a divided people," for be assured in the language of Mr. Thompson,

"On virtue alone can a government stand;
"For lost the social cement of mankind;
"The greatest empires by scarce felt degrees,
"Will moulder loose away, till unsustain'd,
"They prone at last to total ruin rush!
"Unblest by virtue, government a league,
"Becomes a circling junco of the great,
"To rob by law! religion a mild yoke,
"To tame the stooping soul, a trick of state,
"To mask their rapine, and to share the prey;
"While the determined voice and heart are sold,
"What's boasted freedom, but a sounding name!
"And what election, but a market vile
"Of slaves self bartered! virtue, without thee,
"There is no ruling eye, no nerve in states,
"War has no vigor, no safety place;
"Even justice warps to party laws oppress;
"Their weak authority, protests no more,
"First break the balance, and then scold the sword,
"Thus nations sink, society dissolves,
"Rapine, guilt and violence, break loose,
"Confounding life and turning love to gall,
"Man hates the face of man, and Indian words,
"Hide in the savage haunts, no beast so fell!"

ANDERSON WARFIELD.

HYMENEAL.
Married—On Thursday evening last, near Philadelphia, JOHN GOLDBER, Esq. of this city to Miss MARGARET MATILDA M'CHEEN, of Philadelphia.

A BRITISH SQUADRON.
Extract of a letter from Capt. Lee.
U. S. Cutter Eagle, New-London, July 15.
At 11 o'clock yesterday, I discovered from Montaug-Point four large sail steering in towards the light. When within about 4 leagues I ordered them to heave to, and the other stood in within two leagues of the light, and spoke a fishing smack, and then hauled off. I took them to be our Squadron and wished very much to speak them. I stood off and to leeward, and stretched under the lee of the three that were lying to, and found one of them to be a cutter, and I believe a 74 gun-ship. At the same time another frigate came up from the southward. They then filled away with their starboard tacks on board, wind S. W. I do not know that they were English ships, but thought it would not be improper to give you this information.

We understand, that the captain of a privateer, which detained several American coasters, has been arrested at Portland at the foot of the concerned. [Bost. paper.]

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by a joint Resolution of the two houses, have signified a request that a day may be recommended to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnity, as a day of public Humiliation and Prayer: And whereas such a recommendation will enable the several religious denominations and societies so disposed, to offer, at one and the same time their common vows and adorations to ALMIGHTY GOD on the solemn occasion produced by the war, in which he has been pleased to permit the injustice of a foreign power to involve these United States; I do therefore recommend the third day in August next, as a convenient day, to be set apart for the devout purpose of rendering to the SOVEREIGN of the Universe, and the BENEFACER of mankind, the public homage due to His Holy Attributes; of acknowledging the transgressions which might justly provoke the manifestations of His Divine displeasure: of seeking His merciful forgiveness, and His assistance in the great duties of repentance and amendment; and especially of offering fervent supplications, that in the present season of calamity and war, he would take the American people under his peculiar care and protection; that he would guide their public councils, animate their patriotism, and bestow his blessings on their arms; that He would inspire all nations with a love of justice and of concord, with a reverence for the unerring precepts of our Holy Religion to do to others as they would require that others should do to them; and, finally that turning the hearts of our enemies from the violence and injustice which sway their councils against us, He would hasten the restoration of the blessings of peace.

Given at Washington the ninth day of (L. S.) July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

JAMES MADISON.
By the President,
JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Arrived last evening, at this port, the British schooner Fanny, prize to the Dolphin Privateer, Capt. Stafford, from Baltimore, taken in lat. 35, 48, long. 72, 30, bound from St. Croix to Halifax.

New-York, (noon) July 19.
We have no certain accounts from Com. Rodgers since the 30th ult, at which time he was on the edge of the Grand Bank steering E. We have seen several fishermen who left Montaug on Tuesday last, who saw 4 or 5 ships of war off that place; and we have reason to believe that those ships were Com. Rodgers's squadron. When they left Montaug they steered S.

ENEMY'S FLEET.
On Friday, off the Capes of Delaware, Capt. Hill of the Thetis saw 4 ships of War under English colours, chasing a large ship, without colours, [surprised the American frigate Constitution] and E. N. E. and the running ship 3 miles ahead of the squadron. The Norfolk Marine News gives the arrival of a sch. from Lisbon, which the day before, saw the Constitution off Cape Henry bearing West half South, 80 miles, standing East, Passengers at Philadelphia in the Packet from Cape May, heard 60 or 80 heavy guns on Friday, North of Cape May. [Fed. Gazette.]

TAKE NOTICE.
Those indebted to the subscriber by note or open account, are requested to call and settle the same with GEORGE WHITE, Esq. of Annapolis, who is authorised to receive and give receipts for the same—Otherwise to call at my Boot and Shoe Factory, No. 25, South Calvert street, Baltimore. Those not complying with this notice suits will be commenced against next September term without respect to persons.

Seth Sweetser.
N B I will sell, on accommodating terms, my Farm on the north side of South River—Also my late dwelling house in Annapolis. S. S. Baltimore, July 22, 1812. 4t.

State of Maryland, sc.
By Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, July 21, 1812.
On application by petition of William Kilty, administrator of John Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis and the American of Baltimore.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of July, 1812.

William Kilty, Admr.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 5th day of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

Several very valuable Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, mortgaged by Charles Gantt to John Davall.

The terms of sale are—The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
July 16, 1812.

RAN AWAY
From the service of Mr. Linticum, living in South river neck, Anne-Arundel county, on the 29th of May last, NEGRO JAMES. He is about six inches high, slender made, speckled and stammers when spoken to; his age about twenty—his clothing when he went off was a striped yarn roundabout and trousers, coarse linen shirt, and old hat. He is a cunning artful fellow, and pretends to be a shoemaker—he has connections on Her-ring Bay, from whence he came, having been hired by Araminta Harrison to said Linticum. I will give to any person who shall apprehend and commit said fellow to jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, twenty dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county; thirty dollars if taken in any of the adjacent counties; forty dollars if taken in the city of Baltimore, and fifty dollars if out of the State, on giving information to the subscriber, living in Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON,
July 16, 1812.