

Democrats wrangling with the Administration.

The late suggestion of the committee of foreign relations, on the expediency of a partial suspension of the non-importation law, has kindled a blaze of indignation among democrats, which threatens very serious consequences to the party. Those who recommended its repeal, no doubt saw the difficulties that government were struggling with for the want of money, and the necessity of resorting to other remedies to remove the malady which prevails in the cabinet. Others who have no lands upon which assessments could be levied, think it better to raise money any other way than by a repeal of the non-importation. Entertaining these sentiments, they have ventured to pronounce their great financier no better than a pick-pocket, and thundered out volleys of anathemas against those who even consulted him on the propriety of the measure. We do not attempt an enumeration of the effects that would grow out of the repeal of this law, but certain it is, that it would more fully expose the futility of their favourite restrictive system. It would show even to the conviction of democrats themselves, the total inefficacy of these measures to produce any beneficial effect, and expose the hideous monster which has so long preyed on the prosperity of this country. Could this be done, a little additional burden of evil might be patiently endured. The more democrats wrangle among themselves, and quarrel about the tendency of measures which the combined agency of the whole party has produced, in that proportion does the political prospect of the country brighten around us. For years have our great national concerns been confined to the management of those inadequate to perform the important duty, and one scene of their wily policy is fast developing the folly and imprudence of others. It will soon be stripped of its delusive colourings, and appear to the world in all its naked deformity. Since it begins to awaken disgust in flaming democrats, and excite them to clamour, we may at least indulge a hope that good may yet spring from the evils that have visited us, and blighted our fondest hopes. They may gloss over their acts as much as they please with the tinsel of plausibility, and strive to hide these objects from public view, yet with all their art for concealment, they never can shut them from the notice of observing and intelligent statesmen. They have often warned the people of the storm that was gathering for their ruin, yet they have ever shut their ears against the imperious voice of truth. A brighter order of things, it is hoped, will soon appear, when the great demos begin to pull each other by the ears, and revile the character and favorite schemes of administration—This must be the fervent wish of every federal republican. Before it be too late, we cannot but be convinced that the great mass of the people will see how secretly and silently the country has been sliding to ruin, under the guidance of Madison, and snatch her from the awful state that awaits her.

The democrats, a few days since, at a meeting held in the city of Baltimore for the purpose of remonstrating to the general government against a repeal of the non-importation law, appointed two federalists, Robert Gilmore & Samuel Sterett, Esquires, on the committee to draft the memorial. But these gentlemen, no doubt considering the little importance they had for sometime held in the political scale of that city, wisely withdrew, and refused to sanction the remonstrance with the addition of their names. As it was solely by democratic agency that the country was overwhelmed with difficulties, it would appear nothing but right, until the power is shifted into other hands, that the same means should be employed to remove them. But this was an act of conde-

scension in democrats which we have not lately witnessed, and whether the gentlemen alluded to ought to feel themselves flattered or insulted, is difficult to say; but they expressed the feelings of independent citizens, by their conduct, and for which they should be highly applauded.

Whoever has paid attention to the debates in congress during the present session, will have found in the speeches of most of the minority, a splendid eloquence, united with great force of logical argument. Engaging, with all the enthusiasm of freemen, into the investigation of our great national concerns, they have produced luminous expositions of state policy, which should be read as text books by future legislators, orators and statesmen. Not Cicero from the battlements of Rome, when he described the tremendous storm which threatened her liberties; nor Demosthenes when the independence of Athens tottered on the brink of a giddy precipice, could have been more eloquent, nor laboured more strenuously to avert the evils which awaited their respective countries, than many of the minority have done to expose the fatal policy of our administration. But these speeches serve no other purpose than to procrastinate the downfall of the republic, for they are entirely lost on the assembly to which they are addressed. The majority form a body which seem determined to carry any measure recommended by one of their own party, notwithstanding the most cogent arguments may have been employed against it.

If it were not for the brilliant naval victories which our brave and gallant officers have gained since the commencement of the war, the disasters which have befallen our army would be almost sufficient to sink the stoutest heart into despondency. But the exploits which have been performed on the ocean, give a spring, an elasticity, to hope, that what of our national character we have lost by the ill-management of the army, may be regained by the navy. It was reserved until this time, for the American to exemplify the necessity of a maritime force, to protect the interests of a great commercial nation—We will not upbraid the democrats with the opposition they always made to this kind of force, for by this time, we believe, they must be fully convinced of its importance, and willing to acknowledge their errors. The sea is the theatre on which our countrymen were born to act; and as long as worth can hold a place in the recollection of posterity, the names of our naval commanders who have so nobly distinguished themselves, will be remembered with gratitude. Their fame will not only resound through all countries, but live on the pages of impartial history. With the hero of Trafalgar, their gallant achievements will be inscribed on lasting tablets for the admiration of future ages. It is not that we expect the British navy to be sunk in the deep, that we thus exult, but because ours has escaped to perform wonders; for it might not unaptly be compared to a pigmy in combat with a giant. There would not have been that great disparity, if we even had our former number of ships, much less if a proper proportion of our national resources had been employed in the increase of our naval establishment. But no! experience must first prove the gun-boat system a nullity, and the country be plunged into war, before an increase of ships could be thought necessary—Now they are wanted, we find them still growing in the woods. But while we applaud the conduct of each distinguished officer, we cannot but feel a particular gratification in adding the name of the hitherto unfortunate Bainbridge, to the list of victors.

History may be safely challenged to furnish an instance of political fraud and chicanery whose influence has been so extensive as that which has been the cause of all our national misfortunes. The tree of liberty had scarcely been reared when it was doomed to be blighted by the withering touch of French influence, and to perish before it could reach maturity. We

look in vain for that prosperity which diffused happiness to every citizen, and gladdened every heart in this country.—What unpropitious fatality may hang over this land of our forefathers, is known only to the great disposer of all things, who led them through the storm of revolution to independence and honour.—What prospect could be more transporting to every American, than to see all nations at peace with his own country, and to hear his fame sounded in every clime; to see commerce with wide extended sails, pour the wealth of foreign countries into the bosom of ours, and prosperity increasing with an unknown and unparalleled ratio. This was the "high road of successful experiment," alluded to by Mr Jefferson in his first hypocritical casting message to congress. But as if we were too happy as if our citizens knew not how to appreciate commercial advantages, and manage their own concerns, he exercised his ingenuity in framing impediments to throw in their way. His successor, like a faithful servant of so fanciful and romantic a master, has followed undeviatingly in the path that had been chalked out for him—a path which partakes of all the dark and secret windings of a labyrinth. By what unaccountable spell the people of this country have been so infatuated with their inexplicable system, and indulged to trifle with the privileges inherited from the fathers of the country, cannot be known; but so it is, that with the same eagerness as the bewildered traveller follows the deluding meteors of the night, have they chased the ideal notions of a philosophic administration. Blinded to their own interests; blinded to the rising greatness of this country; and, contrary to all the admonitory lessons of history, they have been guided in their course by the influence of foreign politics. That a government should be virtuously and rightly administered, the people should be guided by the purest motives in the election of rulers, and intrust authority only in the hands of those who know how to govern with integrity, prudence and wisdom. But unfortunately for us, the reverse of this has been adopted—Merit is not consulted as a qualification to fill high and important offices, but they who can best dissemble, and from particular habits of life can best subvert the views and interest of party, are made the objects of choice. Neither moral rectitude, nor political integrity, are considered recommendatory for the most important appointments—No matter with what merited epithets they may have been stigmatized, or what loads of public censure and execration may rest upon them, like the favorites of princes, the less they deserve confidence the more is lavished on them. Our manners have been corrupted by adopting the licentiousness of the most profligate court in Europe, and its pernicious influence is fast advancing into all ranks and orders of society. In proportion as the means have diminished, have the expenses of our government increased; and when they had the power of carrying our commercial interest to an unexampled extent, administration by the most unadvised acts, lopped off one branch after another, until they had almost totally annihilated it. Advancing from one theory to another, they have destroyed the prosperity and even jeopardized the liberties of the country themselves—Luxury, licentiousness, and the whole phalanx of vicious habits which prey on the vitals of republican liberty, and sooner or later plant the standard of despotism on its ruins, have long diffused their deadly poison among us—It is, indeed, painful to anticipate evil, but in order to be at all times guarded against it, necessity would compel us to look forward with a state of preparation to meet any unfortunate event that might occur. But so thick do they crowd upon us, that the attention is constantly riveted upon them as they pass in rapid succession. They all originated from one source, which is as clearly demonstrable as the plainest problem in mathematics, and that source is the unwarranted partiality in our rulers for one foreign nation in preference to another. The names of Jefferson and Madison will long be held in recollection, and future historians will do them ample justice, by a minute recital of their different acts—Years after the commotions which now agitate the republic shall have subsided, and the tranquillity, if ever, of former times restored, those acts will be remembered only to be execrated. The mind which is now disturbed and lacerated by torturing reflections, will look back and range in retrospect over the history of the present times, and compare it, as they ought, with that which preceded. When the people generally shall have aroused from their dreams, then the acts of administration will crowd upon them, attended by all their baneful effects.

But now prejudice usurps the place of reason, and one might as soon expect to overturn Atlas as to remove the film which blinds the public, until they actually feel the iron gripe of oppression. Yes, such oppression as will be long be showered upon us, to gratify the vindictive malice of the great bandit of Europe. These things, will, by-and-by, be viewed through a proper medium, and the light of truth will flash upon the public mind, with the clearness of the sun which irradiates the world.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Congress have spent a considerable part of the session in debating the propriety of authorising an increase of the army. The most sensible reason assigned for this increase of the army was, that they could not raise as many troops as former laws had authorised. Ought not a committee composed of some of our wisest Solomons, to be appointed for the purpose of devising the most effectual means for getting troops? We have officers enough in all conscience, and many more who are willing to wear epaulets. Might not the army be augmented by a law obliging such of the applicants for commissions, as chance to be disappointed, to serve their country (which they profess to be their only object,) in the ranks. In a late communication, we are told by one of our colonels, of the wonderful cuteness of another colonel, in making colonels of majors, and majors of captains. Now, if I might make so free, I would most humbly suggest, that this was not altogether as it should have been, and the talents of this colonel are not so valuable to the nation as his brother colonel supposes. For the present it would seem, that the public good would be promoted by any uniformed gentleman who could fall upon a contrivance, the very opposite to that which has been just mentioned, and a patent for the discovery ought to be given to any man, whether in the military or civil department, who could discover the most expeditious and the cheapest way of making sergeants of brigadier-generals, corporals of colonels and majors, and privates of captains, lieutenants and ensigns.

A SIMPLE ONE.

Once upon a time, and not many years ago either, nothing was easier than to collect "a numerous and respectable meeting" for the purpose of passing resolutions in favour of war, and pledging the lives and fortunes of every man present in support of it—But these meetings seem of late to have gone very much out of fashion, although of as much value now as they ever were. It is hereby proposed to revive them.—Let the friends of war assemble, to pledge their lives, at the head-quarters of a recruiting sergeant, and when they pledge their fortunes, they are to meet at whatever house Mr. Gallatin may appoint for opening the loan. Are the old resolution-makers willing to admit, that all their resolutions were mere gasconade, and that when they solemnly pledged their whole fortunes they did not intend to give one cent towards prosecuting the war?

A FRIEND.

The advocates of the war, choose to tell us, that the opposition among ourselves is one great cause why it cannot be brought to an honourable conclusion. If we were more united, say they, the enemy would soon be humbled, and on her knees would ask forgiveness, and promise every reparation which it is in her power to offer. Now with all due deference to these gentlemen, we must take leave to say, that there is less real division among us than they seem to be aware of. It is true, that our language is not the same, but in our conduct where is the difference? The Federalists cannot be persuaded to lend their money, nor do the democrats subscribe to the loan. The federalists will not turn soldiers, and consent to be butchered under the command of our great generals Hull, Smyth, &c.—If this be a grievous offence, then are we all guilty. For how many of the loud approvers of this war, the men who were so ready to pledge their lives and fortunes, have consented to become soldiers? It is true that these men, who love the war but will not fight for it, think that others ought to engage in it, and it is also true, that others think, that as the war-hawks approve of the war, and forced the nation into it, they ought to be the first to encounter its toils and hazards. The war-men think that the peace-men ought to loan their money, though they will not loan themselves; and the peace-men, though they object to filling up the loan, are very willing that the war-hawks should supply the wants of administration. Between the two parties then there is really not that difference which some men are ready to suppose; neither of them will turn soldiers; or part with their money, to carry on the war—And which party is under the greatest obligations to support it.

But will those good people be so good as to tell us, why they presumed to think, that if the people were united in favour of the war it would soon be brought to a close? Men of thought and reflection would be apt to draw a different conclusion, and to say that the war would never conclude if the people would support it. Ruinous as are all wars to the nation at large, they are very profitable to some people, and unfortunately those people are most apt to have the ear of the chief magistrate, and to controul the measures of government. There are men in all countries, whom every war enriches—men who fatten on the ruins of the republic—contractors for supplies—the receivers of the public money, to whom short reckonings are grievous things, and who never expect to be called to an account, while the war lasts. These are the men who are ever loud in favour of the

war, no matter how iniquitous in its commencement, or how unsuccessful in its conduct—who grow rich as the nation grows poor, and can view with composure the carnage of their fellow-men, because they themselves are in no danger, and while exempt from the dangers reap all the profits of war.—These men will necessarily construe into treason every opposition to war, because the success of such an opposition, though it may save the state, will deprive them of the enormous profits of their contracts. When these men talk of the war, and call on the people to join heartily in it, the right answer to them is, "Go yourselves into the army—not as contractors, nor as colonels, but as privates, and then you will be able to judge whether the war ought to be continued or not." With what grace can men who will not themselves fall into the ranks, urge it upon others as a duty to enlist as soldiers. No war was ever yet willingly concluded by those who commenced it. The people must bring it to a close. If they are not willing to endure its sufferings and dangers, they must show their hostility to it, not merely by talking against it, but by voting it down. Their opinions to be expressed with effect must be expressed on the day of election. The man who votes for the continuance of the war, declares in favour of all its horrors will be fastened upon them. Let no man profess to be the friend of peace, who, when called upon to elect members of the assembly or of congress, gives his vote to those who support the war, and use every exertion to prolong its calamities.

A VOTER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

I have seen the exclusion bill, and think if the enclosed clause was inserted in it, as an amendment, it would have the happy effect of restoring peace and amity between Great-Britain and the United States, by removing the only cause of war now subsisting. The happy results, from the adoption of this amendment, will be peace, commerce unrestricted, a revenue without the aid of loans, taxes or exchequer bills, equal to all the demands of government; the rendering drafts of the militia unnecessary; the stopping the further effusion of the blood of Americans, and the arresting all the impending calamities and evils incident to war. You know, and every lawyer and statesman in America will acknowledge, it is a principle of the law of England, that the bond of allegiance is indissoluble, and that the subject cannot divest himself of it. The right of expatriation cannot be claimed as existing under the law of nations; nor is it claimed or admitted in America in its fullest extent—It is a right which must be subject to certain modifications—It cannot be unlimited. A citizen or subject could not expatriate himself during war, nor by residence only in time of peace, in another country. The rules or regulations of one nation relative to naturalization, cannot be obligatory on the nation from which the person emigrates, and so vice versa. The person who owed double allegiance would be protected while resident within the territory of either nation which claimed his allegiance; and when on the seas, the high-way of nations, he would be subject to the claim of both nations; a predicament resulting from his double allegiance. The amendment adopts an expedient which does not relinquish the right of expatriation as insisted on by America, nor require an abandonment of the right of allegiance as claimed by Great-Britain. The persons thus excluded from the vessels of the United States are not numerous, and they would not sustain any injury; and the exclusion would operate in favour of the American sailor. My solicitude to restore peace must be my apology for intruding my sentiments on you.

A SOLDIER OF '74.

Whereas, the only cause of War now subsisting between Great-Britain and the United States of America, arises from the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States of America to the allegiance of a certain description of persons, who were the natural-born subjects of the king of Great Britain, and have since become the naturalized citizens of the United States of America, or may become such, in the manner the laws of the said U. States have prescribed: And whereas, it is desirable, and for the interest of both countries, that peace and amity should be restored between them; Be it enacted, &c. That it shall not be lawful to employ any seaman, who may come within the above description of persons, on board of any public vessel of the United States, or of any vessel owned by any of the citizens of the United States, or sailing under their flag; and that every such person who will consent to work and labour in the dock or navy-yards of the United States, or on board of their vessels while in harbour, shall receive as a compensation for his services, a sum of money by the month equal to what such person might or could receive by being employed on board any public vessel of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL OF MARYLAND. SOMERSET COUNTY. Justices of the Peace. John Leatherbury, of Charles, William Buxton, John Dashiell, of Jessamine, Robert Lemmon, of Charles, Charles Nutter, Robert Crockett, John Jones, Shiles Crockett, John M'Clistor, John H. Collier, George D. Atkins, Thomas Townsend, William Handy, Thomas Humphries, Tubman, Peter Dashiell, Adam Elzey, Joseph Heath, William Evans, Elisha P. Fleming, William Fleming, Levin Ball, William Tilghman, John H. B. Lerin Jones, sen. John Stuart, Henry Carroll, Dr. Thomas Robinson, William Curtis, John Wilkins, William A. Schofield, Samuel Smith, sen. Daniel Ballard, Levin E. Jones, John, Charles Jones, of Robert Swan, William Crockett.

LEVEE COURT.

Henry J. Carroll, George W. James, Tubman Lowes, William Hand, Charles Nutter, Peter Dashiell, Levin Jones, sen.

ORPHANS COURT.

John Gile, John Stuart, Peter Hayes, William Briscoe.

KENT COUNTY. Justices of the Peace. John Thomas, Edward Eubank, Jesse Knox, Joseph Mann, James Spencer, Casparus M'Ginnis, J. Harman, Philip F. Reason, James W. Samuel Bayer, James Hodges, John Tilden, Thomas Whittington, Edward Ringgold, Edward W. Come, John C. Hynsen, Joseph Brown, (Ber Neck), Robert Hodges, Benjamin Hanson, James Blake, Joseph M'John Wroth, Patrick Kinnard, Nathaniel Stitcheson, Jeremiah Nichols, John Brown, sd. William Strong, J. Haynes, William Briscoe.

LEVEE COURT.

James Bowers, Edward Wright, John Spencer, Edward Eubank, Elisha Nichols, Unit Angier, Richard Graves.

ORPHANS COURT.

Dr. Charles Tilden, Richard P. gold, Jeremiah Nichols.

CÆCIL COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace. Rev. William Miller, Dr. John Veazey, Thomas Severson, Dr. J. Davis, Benjamin Price, sen. Hyland Peanington, Andrew C. Smith, John Flintham, Edward Oldham, John Bryan, Henry Sluyter, Hezekiah Ford, Feisby Henderson, David M. John Leech, William Garrett, Ewing, Zebulon Beaton, Thomas Dickey, Alexander Kinkead, Richard Updegrave, John Gibbons, James John, John Ford, Jun. James Hall, King, Joseph Phillips, Samuel Aldrich, John N. Black, George Davidson, Bert Archer, Samuel Miller, John Thomas Cozier, Robert Hart, John Niel Chew, Francis Gillespie, Richard Simpson, Jacob Hyland of Ste. Christopher Little, Thomas M. Thomas Janney, James Beard, Oldham, John H. Cromwell, Reynolds, George Kidd, Thomas ten, James Evans, sen. Jacob C. John M'Corke, James Sims, Gillespie, Francis B. Chandler, Morgan, Richard Davis, Samuel John Carnan.

LEVEE COURT.

Samuel C. Hall, Robert Evans, N. Black, Frisby Henderson, Abner D. Mitchell, James Scanlan, A. Crow.

ORPHANS COURT.

John Stump, Dr. John Groom, vi Tyson.

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

On Monday the 8th inst. the Lottery, Captain John South of Baltimore, bound for France with 6 nine pound carronades, 23 men, was attacked by nine from the British squadron, lying in our Bay. Captain Southcomb and his brave companions, gallantly sustained their attack for two hours thirty minutes; when being wounded by five musket balls, (one of which passed through his body) and that he had exhausted all his ammunition, and that the enemy (two died and forty in number) swarmed on his deck, he deemed any further resistance would be but a useless sacrifice of the lives of those who had bravely done their duty, and surrendered himself. We cheerfully give insert the following letters, which were obligingly communicated to us, do not wonder at the expressions of regret which the death of our Southcomb elicited from our countrymen. No one could see him in that situation without feeling a "terret for his welfare." But he was doomed to expire in the arms of enemies—in whose breast, ever, his fortitude and courage kindled a sympathy for his fate. He was in the 26th of his age, and must long be regretted for his able and valiant defence against so great a body of force as was opposed to him. He was buried at North on the 10th inst. with military hon-