the I which have filled the execu which have filled the executive newl Do they not discern, in the face of them, a family likeness of the Machia velian policy? Do they not see that there is no measure which is not susceptible of a double construction, and that there is a cabinet motive, as well as an ostensible one, for every act which has its origin with them? Have not the great purposes of legislation been har rowed and changed by the cabinet council being made the work-shop of laws, and the congress being "orga" nized" and drilled into a band for their support and enactment. Is it not well known that the intriguing, and artful and double-dealing foreigner, who is one of the executive Triumvirim, per ned the law providing against the en ployment of foreign seamen in our ser. vice? Examine that law, and you will find a striking resemblance to its real parent. The ninth section strenghtens the treaty-making power, and the other sections are, in effect, only a commitment of congress to support what the president may think proper to arrange

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Here then we have had the demarcations of the constitution disregarded and the spirit of that instrument violated, by a real tho' hidden amalgamatical of the executive and legislative powers A democratic member urges the foring through of an executive measure (the tax bill) because the next congress may not be so well organized, and a member of the executive council pens laws to answer the personal views of the ext. cutive. But execrable beyond all thee are the immediate prostitution of presidential labours to the increase of popular delusion. This may be established by a recurrence to a few facts, too recent to be forgotten, and too palp ble to be mistaken, the style and subject matter of the inaugural address, and the recent announciation, in the presidential paper, of the overture of the Russian minister of his mediation towards restoring the amicable relations between England and America. Both these are designed to have an influence on the approaching elections in Virgi-nia and North-Carolina. The heated intemperate, and acrimonious style of the address, is unsuited to the dignity and solemnity of the occasion, and unbecoming the character of the chief magistrate of a brave and generous per ple. It is not the language of maily resentment, but the ebullitions of dead ly rancour-not the reprobation of a dignified and honourable mind, but the violent invective of an exacerbated and peevish spirit. It charges too the enemy with what he himself had been instramental in introducing—disorganizing,

and demoralizing practises. The proclamation of Gen. Hull contains the very principles so violently reprobated by the pre-ident, and wu issued for the avowed purpose of transmuting a whole people into traitor. This self-same proclamation, which is such a damning proof of the inconsistency of our chief magistrate, was manafactured at Washington by men high in office, and, with the privity and cosent of the president, afterwards used as a lawful weapon of war. How the can we explain the president's conduct, in doing to others as he would not the should do unto him. How can he charge on the enemy, as a crime, what he has not he sitated to suffer and recommend in the case of the American people.

The peremptory refusal of the overture of the Russian minister, a fer weeks agobythe president, fully explain why it is again to be found in the exect ive news paper, at this particular time It is a mere stage trick, a political finess -intended to have an influence on the approaching elections in Virginia and orth Carolina. Otherwise why ha Mr. Gales been made to announce that the president's reception of this proposal was so much more gracious nos than on the former occasion, as no circumstances have arisen since, in the smallest degree changing the policy of either England or America? Or why al was so much more gracio this idle rumour of peace so artfully contrived and so industriously circulated at this time, by the friends of adminitration? Can they imagine the people people, est form of this country so easily to be duped as to catch at any bait which the stupid and unprincipled may throw out to them? d which them? How degrading is it to the adderstanding, and how mortifying to the doctrines within honest pride of Americans, to have sail exist in shallow tricks practised on them by a set of state jugglers, and that too with gth. Ata view of perpetuating their own power through the weakness or credulity n nature through the weakness or credulity of the honest yeomanry of the country. Gracious Heaven! Is it not wonderful that so large a portion of the American people should remain strangers to the arts which are daily employed to his from them their true interests? Cas they be unmindful of the fatal operation which those arts have on the spin and character of the nation, on the preservation of which the duration of or free government depends. Have the not seen how far their rulers have preservations. fortunes individunappiness use have angerous n has hi. our free of party-er of his e "worst ign influnot seen how far their rulers have receded in perverting the spirit of the ceeded in perverting the spirit of the constitution and laws, towards the pression of a part of their fellowed and their effects counteracted, by the wisdom and virtue of the people, and it is their interest and honour so to exercise their elective franchise, the only effectual remedy, as to restore to its on ginal purity, the government while their ancestors fought and bled to tablish. ent itself, passions." ill of one olicy and ole that a abitually ing civil scern the ant of the municati-A COUNTRYMAN

Virginia found an in epen lent and the first day of May following the far hful representative, America a loyal son and chlightened statesman, liberty Tie public attention has long since the punity attention has long since the attracted by the splendid exertions of this virtuous and enlightened states an. To him America is indepted for a fond admirer and jutrepid defender, and suffering humanity all over the world, a sympathetic friend and able ad-yocate." ome of those imperishable testimonials

For the Maryland Gozette.

of talent and patriotism which will

adorn the future pages of American history, and which posterity will be

posterity will be proud to place in competition with the records of Roman and Grecian virtue and genius Mr. Randolph has ever

then conspicuous for a jealous attachment to liberty—In early life the evined this, by his steady effocts to maintain the sovereignty of the state govern-

ments as far as was consistent with the

union of the states. Indeed, so strong

was his devotion to the cause of politi-

cal liberty, that he entertained fear-ful apprehensions, even from men in

whose integrity he reposed unlimitted

onfidence. He was one of that school

of politicians who trembled lest the ge-

peral government should consolidate

the several governments into one, or by

the ends for which they were institu

ted. Certain measures of the second

resident alarmed him for the safety of

is favourite principle. They were too

trong, in his opinion, to comport with

ne character of a government, whose

basis was civil liberty, and whose end

was to secure it to each of its members

in as great an extent as was consistent

with the preservation of society. These

apprehensions, subsequent experience

has proved to have been mere chimeras,

dle fears. Yet as he had no sinister

motives for his opposition, but was ac-

tuated by a predominant love of liber-

ty, this circumstance serves to enhance

him in the estimation of every reflect

ing mind, so jar as moral principle only is involved. His youth will be a

full apology for the fallacy of those opi-

nions. Governed by the same tran-

years past been a leader in opposition.

His importance and weight in the pub-ic estimate, his splendid talents and

aptivating eloquence, had made him the Cynosure of his party in the con-

ress of the U. States. His genius and

consequence were fully appreciated by the friends and members of the new

administration; but they were strangers

o his moral virtues; to that high mind-

d and honourable integrity; that no-

ble and distinguished patriotism; that

nice and prend-spirited honour; that

billy, which formed the heart of this

an. Hence the unfortunate and mis-

placed confidence of a member of the

hen cabinet disclosed the character of the narrow, unprincipled, profligate,

nd crooked policy, which was to be

irsued by the newly organized admi-

istration. "France wants money and

ispelled the delusion he had been under

ith respect to the character of his po-

itical associates. He saw he had been

triving for what, he supposed, the

of his party had only the pomp and moluments of office at heart. Above

practising a deception himself, he did

ot suspect it in others. To this cause,

conjunction with the gradual dere-

ement of the abominable conspiracy

hich has been entered into against the

ignity and happiness of this country,

those who were constituted its guar-

ans, is owing the steady, and honour-

ble, but hitherto ineffectual opposition,

congress by an upright and enlight-

ever to be seen a star of the first

agnitude. In vain, however, has he

popular delusion The infatuation of our countrymen, not the least frightful

omen of our ruin, is paramount to eve-

of experience, as deaf to the suggestions of reason and prudence. All that men could do, has been done by the virtuous few of our national represen-

ation-All that they can effect, is to

keep alive the sacred flame of patriotism

in a few breasts—To protest against what they cannot hinder, and claim, on all occasions, those rights which they cannot by their own strength recover. When the spirit and character of a people are less as a constant immarged.

ple are lost, or even greatly impaired, trequires not "capacity to contrive, nor

asinuation to gain, nor aloquence to persuade, nor plausibility to seduce, nor

courage to attempt," in order to effect heir ruln. "The most incapable, awk-

ward, ungracious profligate and timo-

rous wretches are sufficient for the

work, if the people are accomplices." As it requires not talent to destroy li-

berty, when circumstances are favorable to its destruction, so it is almost impossible for talents however exalted, or virtue however pure, under such circumstants.

wirtue however pure, under such circumstances, to prevent the horrid and nefarious work from being accomplished. Had it been practicable, would the exertions of Rapcolph and Quincy, have left so much to have been done, in order to that event. Would Randolph have thundered and lightened in vain in our rouncils? Would his eloquence, strong and forcible, and rapid and pungent have been lost on his hearers? But we trust, it will not be without its effects to the American people. The labours

be said, " Here rests a man, in whom

effort-insensible alike to the effects

emmed the torrent of corruption and

ened minority—In which constellation of luminous statesmen, Mr. Randolph

od of his country-whilst the heads

This, like a talisman,

nust have it."

orruptible principle and keen sensi-

croachments render them nugatory

COMMUNICATED.

When the war was declared we were told it was on account of the Orders in Council.—They, however, ever repeal-ed, and then, forsooth, it was not produced by the Orders in Council, but by the impressment of our seamen. This nobody believes to be the true reason-A democratic member from one of the southern states has found out another reason for continuing the war, to wit—the disasters of the last cam-paign. He holds it "derogatory to the nation's honour to make any further advances at this time for a pacification, particularly while our arms remain in the degraded situation in which they were placed by last summer's cam-

So then, good people, we are to con-tinue this war so long as our democra-tic Generals Hull, Dearborn, Smyth, &c. will let the enemy whip them. Hear this good gentleman again-" I am for going on to a ten or twenty years war, if it should be at the expense of hundreds of millions of dollars, &c." This, indeed, is very consoling to a nation in such distress as this-But if all this money is to be borrowed, and such a heavy debt incurred, may we venture to hope that it will be at a low interest? No, says the great Mr. Johnson from Kentucky, the administration must have, and will have, money, and if it cannot borrow at six it will borrow at sixteen per cent.-Delightful news to those who will have to pay the taxes.

ABSALOM.

It is understood that the Emperor of Russia has offered to the United States and G. Britain, his mediation with a view to promote peace between them, and that a communication to this effect has just been made to our government by Mr. Daschkoff. This proposition is believed to have originated in motives no less honorable to His Imperial Majesty, than friendly to both the parties. It is to be presumed, that our government steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which, having peace solely and simply for its object, may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious, to the U. States.

[Nat. Intel.]

The reported victory of capt. Porter turns out to be incorrect .-When it was received in this city. no person doubted its authenticity. We understand it originated in mistake of a gentleman in Wilmington; on reading a Baltimore paper mentioning the reported capture of the Acasta. In extreme hurry he wrote a letter to the Postmaster at Chester, stating it as a fact, and the Postmaster naturally enough endorsed it on the Way-

[Phil. pap.]

Paying very dear for the Democratic Whistle!

FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS During the last session of congress the following enormous sums have

been appropriated: Civil department and Miscellaneous objects, dolis. 1,500,000

Military including halances of unexpended appro-

21,500,000 priations, Naval, including ships to 8,500,000 be built,

Redemption of public debt, 8,000,000 Additional Naval Officers, 350.000 Officers & crews of frigates, 125,000

dolls. 39,975,000 As the present war will continue in all probability for 15 or twenty years, (unless the people should make an immediate change, and if they do not do it immediately, it will be put out of their power hereafter) nine hundred millions of dollars added to the above will be a comfortable addition to the present National [Phil. pap.]

MONUMENT

To the memory of Gen. Washington. The board of managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, of-

fer a premium of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington, (proposed to be erected in this city) accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution not exceeding one hunthe American people. The labours and oratorical productions of Mr. Randolph, will cause his tomb to be visited a sacred relict, by the future patriols and orators of our country. Then will also said at the parties and orators of our country. dred thousand dollars; such design model or plan to be submitted to the board on or before-the 1st of January next, in a sealed packet or pack-

board will adjudge the premium.

It may be proper to mention, that the Monument, whether sculptural, architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 300 feet long and 140 feet wide, crossed in its length by a principal street. The whole space appropriated for it is about 65 feet square,

The sculptors, architects and other artists of Europe, will also be invited to enter into competition for the premium now offered-but it is hoped that the American artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their illustrious fellow-citizen.

Those furnishing designs, models or plans, and disposed to contract for their execution, will please to signify their intention at the same

* The Printers throughout the United States patronizing the arts of their country, are requested to give circulation to this notice.

The National Intelligencer says, the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, was " promptly received" by the President of the U.

OBITUARY-It is our painful duty to announce the premature death of Mr. THOMAS STANLY. In the bloom of youth and in the full promise of excellence, he has been summoned to his Eternal home-not on the Couch of disease which soothing relatives attend, not "looking to Heaven from the death bed of fame"-but a Victim at the altar of Sanguinary Honor! The fatal catastrophe is understood to have arisen from an unfortunate controversy between the deceased and Mr. Lewis D. HENRY. Formerly classmates at College, since connected by congenial pursuits, long friends and intimates, they were yet unable to ad just a recent misapprehension consistently with their notions of propriety. A meeting took place on Sunday last within the Borders of Virginia. The first discharge of the murderous weapons was instantly followed by the event-which has filled the breasts of many with the keenest anguish, and spread over our own one general gloom!

Mr. Stanly died in the 23d year of his age. He had passed through his Academical and Collegiate exercises with much advantage, was engaged in the study of the law, and expected in a few months to be called to the Bar. A mind acute and discriminating-a taste susceptible from nature and refined by culture-a deportment usually serious almost grave -a temper quick but affectionate, and a soul that towered above meanness and abhorred dishonour-these in the fond estimation of his friends were certain pledges not merely of eminence in his profession but of distinction as a Man. But these, all these have vanished "like the insubstantial fabric of a vision," and have left naught behind, but the lamentable reality of our loss! With feelings which defy controul we cannot but exclaim "May the God of Mercy be merciful to his Soul"!-[Newbern Feb. Rep.]

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated March 3, received in N. York.

" We are anxiously expecting intelligence from Sackett's Harbour. The last report was, that 5000 British had commenced their march from Kingston, and proceeded 12 miles, and were within 14 miles. The militia were ordered for thirty miles round on Sunday last, since when we have received no intelligence." [Rome is 60 miles from Sackett's Harbour.]

The above is confirmed by a letter from a navy officer at Sackett's Harbour, under date of the 26th

We hope (perhaps a vain expectation) to have an opportunity affordded us of laying before the public the French despatches which our illustrious president graciously condescended to communicate. There has been all along the most mysterious, incomprehensible, and terrific secrecy observed on this point. Nothing but partial extracts, uninteresting in themselves, have been developed; while ministers have been passing to and fro, and points of vital importance have been maintained or quietly and submissively surrendered up. Congress have been in session and amused with miseraage addressed to Mr. Eli Simkins, ble extracts and pitiful details of un-

we solemnly believe to have been a mere cover and pretext to decoy attention and divert the public mind, while a dark and treacherous plot was going on. We state this fact. and challenge contradiction, that all of this correspondence hitherto communicated interesting to our right, has escaped in the first instance from the cabinet of the French minister himself. Degrading as it is to our national character, the fact must and shall be avowed, that an American who wishes to know the state of the relations between this country and France, must not look to the pages of the National Intelligencer, but to the Moniteur of Buonaparte. Napoleon conceives the business already done and he ventures now and then to afford us glimpses of light; but with our cabinet all has been darkness, silence, and suspicion. Can we believe in opposition to such facts that all is honesty and fair dealing? We hope, for the honor of our country, for the rights of ourselves and our posterity, that this mystery will e'er long be unravelled. We hope if our posterity are to be slaves, that we may be allowed to instruct our children in time to renounce their republican manners, and to pay

homage to Buonaparte. [U. S.- Gaz.]

British Official Account of Winchester's Defeat.

Adjutant General's Office,

Quebec, 8th Feb. 1813. G. O.

His excellency the commander of the forces has the highest satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command another brilliant action achieved by the gallant division of the army at Detroit, under Col. Proctor.

Information having been received that an advanced corps of the army under Brig. Winchester, amounting to upwards of 1000 strong had entered and occupied French town, about 26 miles south of Detroit; col. Proctor did not hesitate a moment in anticipating the enemy by attacking this advanced corps before it could receive support from the forces on their march, under general Harri-

At day break on the 22d January, Col. Proctor by a spirited and vigorous attack completely defeated gen. Winchester's division, with the loss of between 4 or 500 slain; for all who attempted to save themselves by flight were cut off by the Indian warriors.

About 400 of the enemy took refuge in the houses of the town, and kept up a galling fire from the windows, but finding further resistance unavailing they surrendered themselves at discretion.

On this occasion the gallantry of Col. Proctor was most nobly displayed in his humane and unwearied exertions which succeeded in rescuing the vanquished from the revenge of the Indian warriors.

The prisoners at the close of the action, amounted to 1 general, 1 colonel, 1 staff, 1 major, 9 captains, 20 subalterns, 27 sergeants, and 435 rank and file; but the Indian warriors were hourly bringing in prisoners, and had taken a strong escort of the enemy with 500 hogs .-Col. Proctor reports in strong terms the gailantry displayed by all descriptions of troops and the able support received from Col. St. George and from all the officers and men under his command, whose spirited valor and steady discipline is above all

The Indian Chief Round Head, with his band of warriors, rendered essential service by their bravery and good conduct.

It is with regret that col. Proctor reports the British loss amounts to 24 killed and 158 wounded.

Officers Wounded..
Col. St. George 4 wounds, but not severely; capt. Tallon and Lt. Clamow, 41st reg't.—ensign Ker, R. N. F. L. reg't. dangerously-Lieuts. Rollet, Irwin, and midshipman Richardson, marine department-captain Mills, lieuts. M'Cormick, Gordon, and ensign Garvin, Essex militia.

Major General Glascow will direct a salute of 21 guns to be fired at 12 o'clock this day, on this glorious occasion.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES,

Adjt. Gen. No. 4:

The commander of the forces is pleased to appoint, 'til further orders or until the pleasure of his royal highness the prince regent is known.

Col. Vincent, 49th regt. and col. Proclof, 41st regt, to have the rank Secretary of the managers, and on important communications, which of brig. generals in Upper Canada.

Lieut. Col. Pearson, inspecting fold officer to have the rank of col. in Kingston and the eastern district, Major M.Donnel, Glenary light infantry, to have the rank of lieut. col. in ditto.

UNION TAVERN,

ANNAPOLIS.
ISAAC PARKER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Union Tavern lately. oc-

cupied by Mr. William Brewer.

He likewise returns to his friends and the public, his most unfeigned thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received at his former stand, the Eagle Tavern, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting on his part to

merit a continuation of favors. N. B. All persons indebted to him at his former stand are requested to come forward and settle. March 18.

Lancastrian School.

The Managers of the Charitable Society have the satisfaction of informing the public, that the Lancastrian School will be opened for the reception of scholars, on Monday the 22d inst. Terms of tuition, 75 cents per month. Application for admission to be made to

GEORGE SHAW, Treasurer. March 18.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to merit a porti-

on of public favour.
REZIN D. BALDWIN. Annapolis, March 18.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery will be sold, at Public Sale, on Friday the 9th day of April next, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,
All that part of a tract of land called

Norwood's Beall, now in the possession of Mr. John B. Weems.

This land is nearly adjoining to the city of Annapolis, and no part of it is more than a mile therefrom. A great portion lies on the waters of Severn River, which afford in their respective seasons a great abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, which will be about five weeks from the day of sale, when the trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser for the same. Sale to commence at 11

o'clock in the morning.

JOHN BREWER, Trustee.

March 18. Sw*.

Lands for Sale.

For Sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek Magothy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and carly marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the lands by applying to Mr. James Mackubin, jun. living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.
NICHS. J. WATKINS.

P. S. If not sold at private sale before the 5th day of July next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale on the March 18.

NOTICE.

Broke out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, on Friday the 12th inst. at night. ZACHARIAH COLLINS, Who was cor mitted to my custody on the 25th day of December last, by Charles Waters, Esquire, a justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, for "feloniously killng two beeves, on Thursday night the 17th December, 1812."
The said Zachariah Collins formerly

resided on Magothy, on the North side of Severn. Whoever takes up the said Collins, and delivers him to the gaol of the county aforesaid, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars, to be paid by

SOLOMON GROVES, Shff. A. A. County. March 18

Billiard Table.

JACOB ROSE takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Annapolis, its vicinity, and his friends in particular, that he has again taken the Billiard Table at the City Tavern, lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer, and at present by Mr. Isaac Parker. He likewise returns his most unfeign-

ed thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part 2 merit a continuation of favours.

Boarding House.

MRS. TUCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that she continues the Boarding House lately carried on by her husband, and formerly by Captain James Thomas-All those who favour her with their custom, may depend on her hest endeavours to give general satisfaction.