Scarcely any subject at prezent occupies more attention in political circles, than the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Speaker Clay in excluding a federal stenographer from the floor of Congress. It has been the cause of much discussion in the house, and probably will be attended with much more, as the point does not appear yet to have been completely settled. Some, influenced perhaps by a conciliatory metive, have expressed a desire that other desks should be creeted for the accommodation of reporters; and should this bo ultimately assented to, a federalist might possibly be admitted on the floor, if he were to address a petition to the Speaker in the submissive style of supplication on. As the majority have in their hands the power, it is natural to infer that they will exercise it to suit their own political views and interests, no matter what may be the effect produced on those to whom they are opposed. Had they not been influenced by motives of this nature, it cannot be supposed that they ever would have sanctioned an act to unprecedented as that of which the speaker has been guilty. This appears like a glaring instance of that petty tyranny which low minds are but too apt to exercise when cleathed with authority, and presses irresistibly upon the mind the opinion, that he intended publicity should be given to those parts of their proceedings only which seemed calculated to suit the views of that political party, of which he is a leader. No one questions his power of admitting or excluding those desirous of reporting the debates, but the vote given by the majority seems too much like unwillingness on their part, that their transactions should be represented in their proper colours to the independent citizens of these states and the world. Our government was organized on principles calculated to distribute equal advantages to every citizen, as much as lies within the scope of any human institution to effect; but unfortunately for the country, it has fallen under the administration of men influenced by rancour, & who guided by motives of self interest, seek to destroy those who do not prostrate themselves and worship at the altar of democracy. Could they have been influenced by a spirit of liberality, an act which carries on its front such manifest evidences of arbitrary power would never have met the sanction of a vote from our national legislature.

Perhaps no journal ever kindled more executive wrath, or excited the fury of its minions to so high a degree, as the Federal Republican has done; and yet, for no other reason but because it contained strictures on a system of executive policy, designed to open the eyes of a deluded people to the dangers which menaced destruction to their country-When this is taken into consideration it does not appeartheleast surprizing, that every opportunity should be seized to distress its proprietors-but this last attempt in depriving them of a reporter for their paper, seems more contemptible and pitiful than any that have preceded it. The injury is not confined simply to themselves, and Mr-Richards, but extends to a catalogue of subscribers, unexampled in numbers before in this country-all of whom have a right to be made acquainted with the proceedings of their government, and to examine the complex system of mathinery which puts the administration in motion. This is a mode of stopping the channels of information, which could hardly have been expected from corruption itself. From this it would seem that one side only is entitled to the benesits of information, while the other must be kept in total ignorance as to the proceedings of government in which they are so deeply interested. But not withstanding these attempts to injure particular establishments and persons. and shut against them the avenues of worthy of censure, exposed in all their operations to be taxed to protect fildeous deformity.

COMMUNICATION.

The following extracts are from the elebrated letters of the Pennsylvania Farmer." of which old John Dickinson was the author.

" All artful leaders who strive to ex tend their power beyond its just limits, endeavour to give to their attempts as much semblance of legality as possible. Those who succeed them may venture to go a little further; for each new encroachment may be strengthened by a former. That which is now supported by examples, growing old, will become an example itself, and thus support fresh usurpations. A free people, therefore, can never be too quick in observing, nor too firm in opposing, the beginnings of alterations either in form or reality, respecting institutions formed for their security. The first kind of alteration leads to the last, yet, on the other hand, nothing is more certain than that the forms of liberty may be retained when the substance is gone. Ought not the people, therefore, to watch, to observe facts, to search inte causes, and to investigate designs? And have they not a right of judging from the evidence before them, on no slighter points than their liberty and happiness? Names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to believe what is an undoubted truth, confirmed by the unhappy experience of many states heretofore free. that unless the most watchful attention be exerted, a new servitude may be slipped upon us, under the sanction of u sual and respectable terms."

Again. "In quarrels between countries, as well as in those between individuals, when they have risen to a certain height, the first cause of dissention is no longer remembered, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and resenting the mutual ex-pressions of their dislike. When feuds have reached that fatal point, all considerations of reason and equity vanish and a blind fury governs, or rather confounds all things. A people no longer regards their interests, but the gratification of their wrath. The sway if the Cleon's and Clodius's, the design ing and detestable flatterers of the prevailing passion, becomes confirmed. Wise and good men in vain oppose the storm, and may think themselves fortunate, if in attempting to preserve their ungrateful fellow-citizens they do not ruin themselves. Their prudence will be called baseness; their moderation will be called guilt, and if their virtue does not lead them to destruction, as that of many other great and excellent persons has done, they may survive to receive from their expiring country the mountal glory of her acknowledgment. that their counsels, if regarded, would have saved her.

For the Maryland Gazette. The documents which have lately been published, establish conclusively two facts, 1st. That the executive of the United States chuses to employ the strength and resources of the country in the conquest of Canada, rather than in affording protection to our shores and property; and, 2dly. That it will not afford to Maryland that protection which it has given to other states, especially to Virginia. It would be a waste of time to refer to the different provisions of the constitution, which make it the duty of the U. S. to afford protection to the several parts. In so many words the constitution has declared that the United States shall protect each state against invasion, and has given to the union every necessary powr to provide for the common defence. This being the primary duty of the national government, before our armics were marched out of our own territories, a sufficient force for our protecti-

on and security ought to have been sced in each state. Shall the resources of the country be wasted in idle and wicked projects of ambition, while our own fire-sides are abandoned to the vengeance of the enemy? This is a question which it behoves every man calmly and seriously to consider, and so far as it is in his power, "to apply the corrective." Surely a government which refuses protection to its citizens, cannot ask of those citizens that their property should be wrested from them to pay the salaries of its of-ficers, and to be squandered in foreign territories: if we cannot get protection. we ought not to consent to pay taxes—
If we are to be left to shift for ourselves, let Mr. Madison and his whole host of minions and creatures, get their own salaries in some other way than by drawing the money out of our pockets. We are told by Mr. Madison, that taxes are wanted, and he is good enough to tell us too, that we are very able, and he hopes very willing to pay them. But of our ability to pay them, we presume that we are more tent to judge than any man who is paid a large salary out of the treasury. Shall we then give our consent to the passage of a long list of tax bills, of ought we not to instruct our representatives in Congress to oppose those taxes? Shall the people of Maryland be burthened with taxes, which, when paid, are to be applied to the protection not of ourselves but of other places? If we are to be taxed by the general government knowledge, still their transactions will 'to pay their salaries of the officers, and be represented to the world, and when to protect Virginia and other states, and

impositions from which other members

fact, taxed to twice the amount that we ought in order to relieve the ancient d optinion.

A PLANTER.

For the Maryland Gazette. When the legislature of Virginia, in despair of obtaining adequate protection from the union, passed laws imposing heavy taxes upon its citizens, and for raising a military force, Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, in a letter to the of Virginia, expressed his doubts of the constitutionality of the steps adopted by the state government. The ground of these doubts will be found in the nature of our political systems. The United States, alone, are to conduct wars, and to protect the several sections of the union against invasion and domestic violence—the seve ral states can take no part in a national war, except in extreme cases, and until the general government has had time to be apprized of its danger. Well then might Mr. Monroe question the constitutionality of a law authorising the state authority to take Mr. Madison's war out of his own hands, and well might they be alarmed by the imposition of state taxes, for national urposes, upon the eye of an election. What was done to quiet the clamours and discontents of the good people of Virginia? The general government in conformity with its power and duty, took upon itself the defence of the state; sanctioned the course pursued by the executive in calling out the militia; autho rized such further detachments as might be deemed necessary," &c &c. and why all this for Virginia when it is not done for others of the United States? Has she contributed more revenue than other states? No. Has she been more ready to pay taxes than other states? No Has she cost the union less than other states? No. To what then are we to ascribe this glaring partiality, but to the Virginia influence which rules our councils.

A CITIZEN.

No. III.

To the People of Anne-Arundel County Have not the present cvils and diffi culties been foretold? Have not the people been admonished, in language he most friendly and persuasive, that the Jeffersonian political career would bring about a state of things to be dreaded? and if the principles upon which the Washington administration commenced, and was pursued, carried us safe and successful, why did the people let the phrenzy of new and visionary theorists throw them from that track. and pursue a path we daily see bottomed upon mire and quick-sand, and will not suffer to be travelled further without the danger of being swallowed in a vortex of irremediable ruin. When Washington, the hero and founder of this republic, presided in the government, his all-discerning eye could see the interest of his country, and steadily pursue it; he gave way not to party rancour or popular prejudice, but exercised his mature and deliberate judgment-Experience proved it safe-but the rage for new systems grew up amongst you, and his precepts and principles were forgotten. Suffer not the poisonous noxious weed of French jacobinism to take root in this once happy country --plant deleterious in its consequences and foreign to the soil of the United States. View our constitution in its pristing state, by innovations nearly destroyed, and the people becoming debased by the habit of being maintained at the public expense.

In a republic, a man in overlooking public abuses would be unpardonable if he did not represent the dangers of standing armies, as one of the most destructive of all abuses. In such governents the very word my, war, soldier. &c. carries with it, to the christian ear, terror, hatred and enmity.

Hold your independence; for, that once de-" stroyed, Unfounded freedom is a merning dream

That flits, zrial, from the cheated eye"
If national felicity be the end of go vernment, and individual prosperity and comfort the object of social life, why should we be tempted to depart from the principles heretofore pursued and which have proved so conducive to both. The commencement of our troubles may be dated from the rejection of the treaty signed by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, acknowledged to be advantageous and honourable to both countries. This treaty Mr. Jesseson thought proper to reject without condescending to lay it before your senate, with whom alone rested the power to ratify or reject. This may be considered the first serious attack upon your constitution; but Mr. Jefferson was the man of the people," and the errors of the favourite were not to be too minutely scrusinized.

In a free country armics should be enlisted only for a short and limited time;" but the greater part of ours has been raised for five years, whose terms of service will not expire until after the next presidential election. In monarchical or despotic governments, armies are necessary instruments of power, but in republics they are dangerous, and should be raised not for foreign conquest, but self preservation only To illustrate this position, we need only cite the situation of France-Frenchmen were intoxicated with the idea of liberty and equality, but becoming in

of the union are exempt; we are, in | reign, with their new republican institutions, they suffered an ambitious de magogue to cheat them of their liber His army fixed him on a throne, and the country over which he now sways his iron sceptre, exhibits " a land of slaves." Be not too credulous, trust not too much "to false designing men. but look to the constitution as the art of your political salvation. Watch with a keen and penetrating eye over the conduct of men who are placed in power, lest they abuse the trust which confidence too easily acquired has de posited in their hands. Above all things look well to those who are placed at the head of our military establishment-Al though they are removed from you from the nature of their appointments, vet those who have given them command are amenable to you for their conduct. Overgrown armies are too often the destroyers of liberty! Let once some unprincipled ambitious demagogue place himself at the head of your army, and you will have to mourn the loss of freedom, and silently submit to wear the chains of servitude. Independence was the pole star which guided our ancestors in all their struggles, and a policy untrammelled by intrigue or foreign influence rewarded them for all their sufferings and toils. An upright president, aided by an intelligent congress, esta blished a character for our nation which alone was a sufficient passport to an American in any part of the civilized world. Our constitution, however, does not require that congress should go in political union with the president, but rather that it should be independent, and free at all times to scrutinize the conduct of the executive. When they

> Oh, Washington! let thy principles once more unfold their blessings, and illuminate the mind of the oppressed and distressed, and restore to us again commercial glory and prosperity.
> SEVERN PLANTER.

do not act thus independently, they

cease to be worthy of confidence

THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES Were celebrated in this place on Saturday last, with great pomp and feeling The first part of the exercises was per formed at Mr. Balch's church in the presence of a large and brilliant assemoly of ladies and gentlemen. It consisted of music of an exquisite sort by a select band of professors, who attended from a distance, and an admirable oration by Mr. Custis, of Arlington, which at every touch moved the heart, and was throughout admired and applauded The oration was preceded and followed by appropriate prayers with intervals of

At four o'clock, a party of 300 gentlemen sat down to dinner at four tables prepared at the Union Hotel. No pensioners nor reluctant conscripts of power were found among these sons of nlightened liberty. With most of the minority of congress, the company consisted of independent gentlemen from town, the neighbourhood, and some from a distance-men whose virtues and weight of character evinced, that the occasion which called them together, was approved of patriotism, and capa exciting the magnanimous sentiments, which do honour to the human character. The Russian legation and foreign consuls were invited and attend-[Fed. Republican.]

We are indebted to an obliging friend for a copy of the Toasts drank on the above occasion.

[Md Gazette]

No. 1. The United States of America-May justice be her guide, neutrali ty her policy, and liberty the essence of her national existence. 2. The Empire of Russia-May this

Northern Star break the power of at traction that has fastened the continent of Europe to the magnet of France. 3. By Mr. Harper-Alexander, the Deliverer!

[Preceded by a handsome speech up on the state of Europe, and the world when the contest commenced, the merits of the victories atchieved, and the grand and salutary consequences which flow from them to mankind.] 4. Moscow in Flames-This is the

holy conflagration that lights the nations of the carth to independence and peace.

5. Field Marshal Kutusoff—Age gave experience, experience begat prudence

nature gave valour, and victory fame.
6. The gallant Bagration—The hero who nobly fell on the plains of Borodino, defending his country and her glo 7. The armies of Russia-Discipline

exact, stedfast in loyalty, bravery o birthright, and conquest a heritage.

8. The resuscitating nations of the Continent of Lurope—No choice of al ternatives; to victory or slavery your destinies point.

9. The memory of Washington-Oh! that thy canonized form, hearsed in death, could burst its cearments and raise a drooping empire.
10. The Heroes of the Revolution-

Alas! the fruits cre fast withering of your ratriot toils. 11. The American Navy-This is the cradle of our rights; here let us cherish, foster, and honour, those heroic spirits

who are destined to punish the aggressions of foreign powers.
12. Captains Hull, Jones, Decatur. Bainbridge, & Lawrence-" and ye, too, have scat' -red thunderbolts"-Columbia, these thy chosen sons, outstrip the

world in decds of valour. 13. The true policy of America—A competent naty in the hands of a gefatuated after the murder of their sov- nerous government.

14. The Officers of the Nevy to United States - Honour the due of rit, and fair promotion the bi of the brave.

15. The native born Tars of Ane ca-Eternal war, when necessary their essential rights. 16. Agriculture mourning, Comm

in tears, Manufactures languishing y have our sympathies, we can do no m 17. The fair of America - With Roman matron dare we not company

VOLUNTEERS. Mr. Dashcoff-The prosperity of United States of America—no pose ful enemy—no treacherous friend

Mr. Pickering-The union of states, upon its only permanent equality of rights, burdens and

The Senate has unanimously of firmed the nomination of William H. Crawford, of Georgia, as Mias ter to France, and also that of Il-Henry Jackson as Secretary of La gation.

[Nat. Intel.] Albany Register-Extra. WEDNERDAY, JUNE 2, 10 o'clock, P. M. 1813. By this evening's western Mail CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE

Repository Office, Canandages, May 29, 1813, 10 o'clock ?. x The carrier of the western mil Mr. Goodwin, just arrived, has obligingly handed the editora hand bill, printed at Batavia, 7 o'clock last evening, which states, on the

authority of a gentleman from For Niagara, the following highly into resting intelligence: " About sun-rise yesterday mon-

ing, our troops commanded by Gen.

Dearborn, embarked in boats, under the immediate command of General Lewis, and landed, under cover & the cannon of Com. Chauncey's squadron, on the opposite shore :bout two miles west of Newart; they were met on the margin of the lake by all the enemy's force at that post. A brisk engagement enstel which lasted about 30 minutes, when the British retreated in great discre der, being pursued by our troops it every direction-they immediately blew up their magazines in Fort George and evacuated the work, leaving the British colours flying which were soon supplanted by the American standard. Every batter below the heights of Queenston was silenced and our tight dragoons and light artillery crossed at the fivenile meadows about noon. When car informants left Niagara (6 o'clock P. M.) all was silent except the pursuing of straggling parties to the river towards Fort Erie; some prisoners had been brought ore Our loss is not known, but report says that we had only 12 men killed and one officer (Maj. King) wounded By a gentleman from Buffalo, # learn that early this morning th British blew up their batteries opp-site Black Rock and fled to For

A letter from Buffalo, (received in the mail) to the Editor of the Repository, states the number of men under maj. gen. Lewis, to k 4000. Two British vessels had appeared on Lake Erie, 10 miles from Buffalo.

P. S. An express passed through Canandaigua to day, from Sacket Harbour for Niagara—the erras not known, but we understand mad alarm existed at the Harbourfor the safety of the property lately armin there from Little York, as well z the great quantity of other public stores, lately sent there by govern

FREDERICKSBURG, (Va.) JUNE We are informed by captain Rey nolds, of the schr. John, arrive yesterday, that two British fright are lying between Watts' Islands the Eastern Shore, nearly opposite the mouth of the Rappahannock. They have several cruisers, which capture every thing that appeari the bay. Captain R. was bound! Alexandria from the Eastern Shan in company with another vess which was captured; R. name. escaped, and got into the Rappina

On the 22d uit. a small vessela chased into Punkateek (Easte Shore) by one of the Britisherung and was gallantly defended by at ty of militia on shore. The cris-was beaten off with the loss of commander and 7 men killed, 2 several wounded.

Captain Stewart, with five of officers, of the frigate Constellate passed through this town on Most on their way from Norfolk to Bott Captain S. we are informed is take command of the frigate Com tution. The gallant Bainbridge to superintend the building of 2 Capt. Gordon is appointed to ed mand the Constellation.

n the Boston Daily Albertiser. EXPECTED RENCONTRE. Yesterday about half past ten clock, A. M. a British frigate ade her appearance off Broad ound, hove too off the Brewsters, ad showed her colours. The Cheapeake, Captain Lawrence, which ad dropped down on Sunday, imnediately weighed anchor and made Il sail in chase The British fri-ate soon after y off Nahant, and then stood away o sea, to the orthward and eastward. Sho is upposed to be the Shannon. The ind is W. N. W. and the Chesaeake being before the wind will oon overhaul her. A battle is inleed inevitable, and seems to be ourted by both parties. Their nuperical force is nearly equal.

The Shannon is commanded by om. Brooke, and is estimated one the finest ships of her rate in the ritish service. We are sanguine, owever, as to the issue of the enagement, though Capt. Lawrence ent out under many circumstances disadvantage. Should we learn ny particulars, we shall insert them

n a postscript. A square rigged vessel was seen tsun-set last evening, not far from he frigates, standing to the south-

At Go'clock P. M. both vessels were out of sight. POST'SCRIPT.

Office of the Daily Advertiser, So'clock.
Since our paper went to press, we are seen a gentleman july returned rom Nahant, who informs us that he Chesapeake had chased under ell press till 4 o'clock, when she red a gun and hauled to the wind. he British frigate then hauled in the rind and stood nearly S. E. The ast our informant saw of them the hannon was standing on this course. ad the Chesapeake standing east, rom four to six miles distant, at half ast 5 o'clock. Another gentleman niorms, that the Shannon had clewdup her courses, and lay to waiting be approach of our frigate.

STILL LATER. Two gentlemen who have just arved in town, from the high hill in lalden, saw the frigates at half past o'clock, and immediately after hey were enveloped in smoke. Af-er observing them about ten miates, they hastened into town to

emmunicate the intelligence. LATER STILL. Several gentlemen just from Blue fill, saw the action commence aout 6 P. M. the Shannon at that me was lying to, with her head to he southward; the Chesapeake ran own on her weather quarter, and ffing to windward fired a broadside, was returned by the Shannon; fter one or two more broadsides the hesapeake wore round on the Shanon's bows and gave her a raking re; the action then became close or ten minutes or more, and the moke hid the ships. After that lew away both ships hauled on the ind to the south. At 30 minutes ast 6, the firing ceased: the headost ship appeared to have lost her izen top-mast. At 7 P. M. they ere both standing on a wind to the buth; and there were last seen. he headmost ship, even if she had iling.

The Shannon rates 38 in Steel's mounts 52 guns—18 pouners on her gun-deck, and 32 pound arronades on her quarter-deck and pre-castle.

The Chesapeake rates 36, but ounts 49 guns-weight of metal e same.

NEW-LONDON, JUNE 1. Yesterday morning, Com. Decar, with his squadron, attempted get to sea, but discovering two gun ships and a frigure near lontaug, he returned into port. he Ramilies and Orpheus followed y ships as far as Gull Island, won ey bore away and came to anchor ar Fort Pond Bay. The militia are ordered out and

r any emergency. tract of a letter from New-London, dated the 2d inst. "The frigates United States and acedonian, and Hornet sloop of ar, were chased into this harbour esterday by a ship of the line and frigate. The frigate is so large as

induce a belief that she is one of e razees expected out on this staon-she certainly is not the Orreus. There was also a large sail sight near Block Island, which peared to be a ship of the line. "The 74 and frigate which chasin our squadron are now at anor about 12 miles distant from



maces for heating shot are prearing on both sides of the harbour-