

By its political institutions, and the very nature of its government, no country can enjoy a greater latitude in the expression of its feelings upon any measure of government, than this; yet it is with extreme mortification that we sometimes see attempts made to silence by force the freedom of debate, as well as to shackle the liberty of the press. It is by no means uncommon that we see these violations of right sanctioned by the approbation of their fellow citizens, and who, from their situations in life, have been regarded (though it must be confessed wrongfully) as the guardians of our dearest rights, our unalienable privileges. Though they may not appear in the ranks of a mob themselves, though they might not raise the arm of violence to prostrate the unquestionable rights of freemen, and trample upon the laws they themselves had made, yet like the breeze which fans the spark into a conflagration, do they add to disorder by their encouragement. Frowns and indignation should light upon men who, with republicanism on their lips, become preachers of anarchy by their example. To speak with firmness and energy, is a mark characteristic of one who feels a spirit of independence, and knows the privileges bequeathed to him in the legacy of patriots and heroes, who fought under the banners of freedom, and yielded their lives a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. What shall be thought of him who sees lawless violence, or becomes the champion of discord, to frustrate the legitimate objects, and seal the lips of enlightened and intelligent freemen? Once give way to this fell spirit, and it increases in strength with such rapidity, that it will soon be placed beyond the controul of reason. Symptoms of this rebellious spirit have been clearly manifested on several recent occasions, and within our own neighbourhood, but whether it was the offspring of disappointment, or some other cause, we will not undertake to decide. Still greater is the aggravation, when armed men are employed, or attempted to be employed, for such illegitimate purposes, or they are diverted in such cases to enslave rather than to defend their country. At all public meetings, where the invitations extend to every class of citizens, no obstacle should be opposed to prevent deliberation, and still greater is the impropriety when any trust themselves into company, unasked, for the exclusive purpose, as we will venture to say some do, to create disturbance. Men, however, devoid of every degree of delicacy, and carried away by the turbulence of passion, are usually the first to begin, and they are frequently seconded in their attempts to produce a riot, by others, to whom the world, by some accident or other, has given a respectable character. This we have been informed was the case at a meeting called by the Federalists in the 4th election district of this county, for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet and select candidates worthy their confidence to represent them in the next legislature of the state. No wonder did the war party find themselves unable to meet the other in fair discussion, than they shewed a disposition to try them with the cudgel, and probably would have proceeded to execute their force, that even here they might be beaten. Thus far in the electioneering campaign, little or no difficulty of any serious nature has arisen, with the exception of one or two instances, although the animosity of the men against those who oppose their measures, does not appear yet to have subsided. More amity has been displayed, however, than was generally expected, which we think is an evidence that their war-fever is by no means as burning and as violent as it was, and those who were afflicted with the most alarming symptoms, are now in a state of convalescence.

While a single particle of commerce remained, Mr. Madison with his western country friends, could not avoid showing their deadly hatred against it, accordingly he in a confidential message, recommends an embargo, and they, obedient to his nod, pass it through the house. The senate, however, actuated it is presumed by more liberal motives, put their veto upon it. Why was such a measure necessary, it may be asked, or what prospect of advantage was there to result from it? Because the British had blockaded one part of the coast, and thereby precluded the possibility of any commercial intercourse from that quarter, the president in the plenitude of his wisdom, thought it equitable to put the states on the same footing, therefore he would effectually blockade what had been spared by the British. The reason of such a measure being recommended is very plain, although it must be evident that it could be attended with no benefit to the country. As Massachusetts and New-Hampshire are the only two commercial states whose trade is not totally cut off by the blockade, and they had shewn a degree of political disobedience which had excited the displeasure of the president, no other mode presented itself of punishing them, equal to his irritation, but to harass them with another embargo. Such is the jealousy which this small remnant of commerce continues to excite in the bosom of Mr. Madison, and the people beyond the Allegany mountains. Conscious they have the power in their own hands upon questions generally that come before the house, they not unfrequently exercise it to the worst of purposes, by ruining individuals as well as debasing the nation. Such is their animosity to whatever bears the denomination of a ship, that it can scarcely be mentioned before their deadly vengeance breaks out upon it. If an opportunity occasionally presents itself for a vessel to escape the squadron that is now on the coast, why not indulge the merchant in it? They are the only losers in the event of capture, or any other misfortune, and why then, under such circumstances, not suffer them to run the risk? Conduct like this would have influenced a liberal administration after all the calamities which they had bro't upon the country—but no, as long as a single remnant of trade remains, they cannot fail to shew an eagerness to lay their hands upon it. It is not the least of our calamities that we have such men at the head of our affairs, for actuated as they are by little petty jealousies, we must always continue to be a divided and unhappy people, while they continue under the controul of such passions, or until a reformation is produced in some other way. They have tried one scheme after another, embargo after embargo, until the citizens seemed almost reconciled to any scourge that could be applied. It is by wearing down the spirit of a nation, and increasing them as its temper becomes a little mollified, that slavery can be introduced with the least danger, by aspiring ambitious demagogues. Whether any such attempt may ever be made in this country, is altogether a matter of speculation; but, indeed, it would seem, that preparations were getting up for some exhibition of power, different from what is usually exercised in republican governments. Although there might exist a difference in sentiment, yet it would be a source of some pleasure to see our government guided by a spirit of toleration, by an impartiality, which became the character of dignified statesmen. But when they descend to trifle with the feelings, to disregard the crying distresses of the people, to say the least they are no longer entitled to that confidence which their important stations demand. The president, however, has found a check in the senate which he did not anticipate, an obstacle to his favourite measures which he cannot easily remove, and it is owing to that body that the whole country is not again trammelled by another embargo!

At a numerous meeting of the voters of the 3d Election District of Anne-Arundel County, on Thursday the 29th July the following resolutions were adopted. Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the proceedings that have taken place in the 1st and 2d districts of this county at their respective meetings. And that we will zealously co-operate with our friends and fellow-citizens in obtaining a representation in the next legislature of Maryland, who will use all honourable and constitutional means of bringing to a close the ruinous war our country is involved in, and of restoring the commerce of the United States, to that prosperous state in which it flourished during the enlightened administration of our beloved Washington. Resolved, That Charles Waters, Baruch Fowler, Henry Evans, Frederick Mackubin, George Adams, John Linstead and John Cross, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to correspond with any similar committees already appointed, or that may be appointed, by the other election districts of this county, for the purpose of forming a general committee to select and recommend fit and proper persons as candidates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly of Maryland.

At a numerous meeting of the Voters of the 4th Election District of Anne-Arundel county, convened in pursuance of previous notice at a Spring on the Farm of Thos. Worthington, jun. on Friday 30th July, the following gentlemen, to wit—Thos. Worthington, sen. Richard Grambrill, Archibald Dorsey, Anderson Warfield, Philip Hammond, John Dorsey, and Richard Hopkins, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of a majority of the meeting on the alarming situation of our country. The resolutions are justly descriptive of the feelings of enlightened freemen, who have writhed under a theoretic partial system of measures, which has spread over the country its destructive ravages, until their happiness and prosperity are swallowed in its yawning abyss. Their length precludes the possibility of publishing them this week. The Resolutions having been read & accepted by the meeting, the same committee were appointed to correspond with any other committees in the county, appointed for a similar purpose.

Tuesday evening came up and anchored a few miles above this place, three of the enemy's ships. Nineteen other vessels are a short distance below, standing up, plainly to be seen from the state house. Every preparation necessary for their reception has been made, should they make any attempt to land their forces. A large body of militia, in addition to the drafts, are already here, together with a detachment of regulars, and volunteers, under the command of Col. Carberry, which arrived yesterday. Our force is now very respectable, both as to quality and numbers, and we think we might venture to measure swords with them without any apprehension as to the result. Most of the families have fled to the country, with the principal part of their goods, and nothing now remains to distract the soldiers attention from defending the capital of the state with cool and determined resolution.

At an election held at the Banking-house on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank for the western shore, for the ensuing year. For Annapolis & A. A. County. John P. Mercer, Lewis Neth, Thomas Harris, jun. Alexander C. Magruder, Burton Whetcroft, Levin Wiuder. William Thomas, St. Mary's county. Philip Stuart, Charles county. Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county. John C. Herbert, P. George's county. Thomas A. Davis, Montgomery city. Abraham Shriver, Frederick county. John T. Mason, Washington city. Roger Perry, Allegany county. Samuel Moale, Baltimore county. Benedict E. Hall, Harford county.

For the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town. John Tyler, John M'Pherson, John Hoffman, George Baer, Rich. Brooke, John Graham, Thomas Hawkins, Roger B. Taney, John H. Thomas. Extra of a letter from Brig. Gen. Boyd to the Secretary of War, dated Fort George, July 20. "I have the honour to report, that on the 17th inst. the enemy attacked our pickets, in a body of about 200 British, besides Indians. Detachments were sent out to support them; but with instructions to act defensively. After a contest of one hour occasionally severe, the enemy were dispersed. Our loss was trifling—only 3 or 4 being killed, and a few wounded; the loss of the enemy has not been ascertained, but being exposed to some well directed fires of our light artillery, under the command of Lt.

The Embargo.

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The Cabinet.

Little or no friendship, it is said, now exists between the different members of this body. Previous to the departure of Gallatin, much jealousy existed among them, and he was accused not only of giving motion and activity to Madison's policy, but of ruling with a kind of imperial sway, over the whole of their proceedings. Such is said to have been his undoubted influence over the president's mind, that he needed only to recommend any particular measure and it was adopted, in spite of the remonstrances of other members. No harmony now exists among them, and such is the jealousy and animosity which controuls their department towards each other that they seldom meet in council. The senate, say some of Mr. Madison's warm admirers, will eventually break down the administration. Every favourite measure that he has proposed during the present session, has met with some insurmountable obstacle in the senate. What has given rise to this opposition, we do not pretend to know, but suffice it to say, that the system of policy introduced by the administration, has produced a degree of alarm, which has roused their watchful circumspection. There was nothing more unexpected, and nothing which has lately occurred in the history of our politics, productive of more pleasure. Surely when the people see their favourite senators arrayed against the administration, the only rational inference they can draw from it is, that something wrong has been discovered, which has induced the change. This then, ought to be sufficient to stagger every ministerialist, however obstinate he may have been in his prejudices. When we see men, who have heretofore joined hands with the administration, and gone with them all lengths in a particular system of policy, beginning to waver and finally avow their opposition, we are authorised in concluding that it is the influence of principle, and a firm persuasion that all is not right, especially when neither the hope of reward, nor the influence of fear, could have any preponderancy in this determination. Whatever might have been their motive, we are at this time far from impeaching them, because many beneficial consequences have already flowed from them. The hideous aspect of our affairs, stripped of the flimsy veil of policy which served as their only excuse, must awaken the people to reflect on their actual condition, and this, when united with the distraction that prevails in the cabinet, cannot fail to produce so desirable an effect. If the little bickerings and animosities which have divided the heads of the nation, could not weaken in some degree the confidence of enlightened freemen, and shake their faith in the infallibility of Mr. Madison, yet we should suppose that the opposition made by the senate to his policy would have that tendency. Even the house, ready as they always have been to be led blindfold to the adoption of any measure that he might propose, have withheld their vote of approbation upon his conduct relative to the important inquiry occasioned by Mr. Webster's resolutions. Mortifying, indeed, must be any neglect of this sort, to a man whose conduct has heretofore been rewarded by that body with the most extravagant praises, and with seeming approbation. All these incidents, operating at the same time on the public mind, is a happy presage of some interesting event, which we hope is at no great distance from us. Those who read will be able to form an opinion for themselves, and would they turn their attention, freed from all the direful effects of prejudice, to the passing occurrences of the times view the political concerns of the country as they have in different ways been exhibited, their judgments would direct them to form a decision against those measures which so much harass and distress the country.

Enemy's Resolutions.

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Smith, it is probable their loss must have been comparatively great. Col. Scott, who had the direction of our troops which were engaged, speaks highly of the ardour and steadiness of both officers and men. Being fought in detachments, many young officers had an opportunity of evincing their activity and bravery. To use the language of Col. Scott, "this affair though small served to test the merits of the officers and men engaged. More ardour has seldom been displayed. Capt. Vandeurson fought his detachment with good effect; and Capt. Madison, with his picket guard was fully engaged. They could not lose their ground under Maj. Cummins. Capt. Birdsall's riflemen were nearest to the enemy in pursuit. Maj. Armstrong, who was officer of the day, was active in concentrating and arranging the troops and pickets. Capt. Townson, of the artillery, was wounded in the hand, while voluntarily bearing Col. Scott's orders; and an officer of the rifle corps was slightly wounded. [National Intelligencer.]

By his excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain Richard W. Harwood, of Calvert County, on the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, it was found that the said Richard W. Harwood was murdered by a certain Charles Cox; and it has been represented to me, that the said Cox has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Charles Cox to the sheriff of Calvert county. Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen. LEVIN WINDER. By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Cox is a man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of fair complexion, light hair and eye-brows, very little beard, and that on his chin (and that white); he is very pigeon-toed in his walk; he has a down look when spoken to, his face is fleshy but not fat, his voice soft and effeminate. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, and Federal Gazette. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

Head Quarters,

Government-House, Aug. 4, 1813. The Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland having appointed William Bond Martin, Esq. an Assistant-Aid, all officers and soldiers of the militia of the State are strictly enjoined to obey and respect him accordingly. By order of the Commander in Chief, JNO. GASSAWAY, Adjt. Gen.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term last, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at my Office in Annapolis, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, 3 Valuable Negro Men, viz. Joe, Anthony, and Andrew. The above are taken as the property of William Brogden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Jacob Gillum. Sale to be for cash. SOL GROVES, Sh'f. A. A. C. August 5, 1813.

One Tract of Land,

called Bell's Quarter, containing one hundred and twenty acres. The above is taken as the property of Richard Hopkins, of Gerard, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph Evans. Terms of sale will be cash. SOL GROVES, Sh'f. A. A. C. Aug. 5, 1813.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term last, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at my Office in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One fourth part or interest of a Tract of Land called Bridge Hill, containing five hundred acres. The above is taken as the property of Benedict Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due David Hanlon, and for the use of James Shaw. Terms of sale Cash. SOL GROVES, Sh'f. A. A. C. Aug. 5, 1813.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term last, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at my Office in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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WELSENBURG, May 18.

"Count Stadion arrived here a few days ago, and had audience of their imperial Russian and Royal Prussian Majesties, and conferences are continually held between him and the Ministers at head-quarters."

GOTTENBURG, June 5.

"Another attempt to bring round the Danes has been made but without success. A war between Sweden and Denmark is therefore considered inevitable."