

To see how frequently the jacobins of this country appeal to the name of Washington, and how fervently some of those, who formerly calumniated him, apostrophise his virtues, is enough to excite distrust in their sincerity, and awake, in those that always were his friends, and governed like him by the purest wish for the welfare of their country, the most indignant feelings. To suppose that he, who resorted to every artifice in order to pull down the popularity of the saviour of his country, could shed tears of sorrow over his grave, would be absurd—and to believe, for a moment, that those who branded him with the name of an assassin, could have any veneration for his virtues, would be worse than ridiculous. Yet we see every day the chronicles of the vilest jacobins adverting to the purity of his patriotism, and the uprightness of his conduct, as if they had never lent their aid, ineffectual as it was, to defame his character. He was elevated so much above their slander, that it never reached him—and finding that it only excited the contempt and disgust of the world, they have lately adopted a mode of calumniating him quite unpardonable, which is attempting to extol his virtues. No man enjoyed the confidence of the jacobin party in this country in a greater degree than did Jefferson and Tom Paine, who were the high-priests, the Castor and Pollux, of democracy; and none ever resorted to artifices more abominable to defame the virtues of the immortal Washington than those men—How then can it be expected, that those who regard the one should have any respect to bestow on the other. To show that these are not assertions without proof, we will cite a few paragraphs from the democratic journals, published at a period when the jacobins began to array themselves on the side of Jefferson, and commenced hostilities on the character of Washington. No one who has attended to the political history of this country, will ever forget the letter of Jefferson to a noted Italian, by the name of *Mazzini*, where he accuses the executive, judiciary, and all the officers of government in this country, with a wish and determination to "wrest from us (the people of the United States) that liberty which we obtained with so much peril and labour." In the *Aurora*, published by one Bache, and under the immediate direction and patronage of Jefferson; the great hero who was "first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen," was accused of assassination, or rather of having signed a capitulation, in which the killing of a French officer, and his men, (in the year 1754) was acknowledged "as an act of assassination."

At the period, and on the very day, that Washington was succeeded in the office of president of the United States by Mr. Adams, the following piece appeared in the *Aurora*, edited by Bache, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man, who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind. If ever there was a time which would justify the reiteration of that exclamation, the time is now arrived: For the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, (meaning Washington) is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens,

and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation; that the name of Washington, from this day, ceases to give a currency to political iniquity, and to legalized corruption. A new era is now opening upon us; a new era, which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no more be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington administration for eight years past, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment, that a single individual should have cancelled the principles of republicanism, in an enlightened people, just emerged from the gulf of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence; such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States."

These were some of the specimens of calumny industriously circulated through the country, as well by designing & ambitious demagogues, as the jacobin editors of that day. This was one of the most powerful engines made use of to foist the present ruling party into power; and now they have distributed among themselves the loaves and fishes of offices and appointments, we see no reason why these calumniators of virtue should turn about and applaud his administration. There regard for his worth, we believe to be altogether affected, and that in their hearts they entertain the same veneration for his precepts and example as did the great apostle of infidelity and jacobinism, Tom Paine, the bosom friend of Jefferson, when, in a letter to the captain of our political and national independence, he said—"And as to you, sir, treacherous in private friendship, and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide, whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any." Such were the characters who sowed the seeds of discord in the country, and finally, in their diabolical attempts to butcher the character of Washington, and deride his measures, succeeded in raising themselves to power. There need be no farther proof, that the tears shed at his death by this description of citizens, were intended as the mere externals of sorrow, to cloak some deep political manœuvre, while in their hearts they secretly rejoiced at the lamentable event. This may be called an uncharitable sentiment; but circumstances not unfrequently occur which go to establish this belief—As there are exceptions to all general rules, there are no doubt democrats who honestly believe in the correctness of the principles they profess; others have honest intentions, but suffer themselves to be carried away by gross duplicity and cunning; while most are actuated by selfish and interested motives, rather than any patriotic desire of advancing the interest of their country. Such are the men who enjoy the public confidence; and if we were to judge from events which increase and multiply every day, it is from no other reason but because they have been foremost in the school of defamation. As Washington was reviled, persecuted and slandered, by these Frenchified jacobin cut-throat editors, it could hardly be expected, that the "Wash-

ingtons" of any other description of persons, living up to the pure precepts of morality and political justice which he inculcated, should escape their venomous slander and obscene abuse. As a soldier, they pronounced him destitute of courage, and as a statesman without political honesty—why then these panegyrics and eulogiums we occasionally see: blazing in the columns of jacobin newspapers? Not from any respect they have to his name, but because a different course might be attended, at this period, with some considerable degree of danger to their hypocritical designs. When we hear, "O spirit of Washington! Father of thy country!" ejaculated from the lips of a demagogue, or see it spread out in capitals, in the column of a democratic paper, we are carried, inadvertently, back in our reflections, to a period when, in a letter to one whom he considered his friend, but who was secretly plotting his destruction, he seemed to complain, that every act of his administration had been tortured and misrepresented, "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pick-pocket." With all these instances of abuse issuing from jacobin presses, and standing recorded as damning proofs of the means made use of to undermine his reputation, and subvert the fair fabric, reared under his direction, what other opinion can we form than that these seemingly fervent apostrophes are dictated by hypocrisy.

COMMUNICATION.
What is this you tell us, Mr. Printer, about the democrats furnishing the enemy with provisions, and being now under trial for high treason? Is it possible that our best patriots, who have pledged their lives and fortunes, and most sacred honour, in support of this most glorious, just, and necessary war, should be the first to turn traitors, and to give aid and comfort to the enemy? This may appear surprising at first view, but after all it is not at all to be wondered at. The enemies of a country will always make the loud and most extravagant promises of attachment to it. Those who wish to make fortunes, by supplying the enemy, will be most ready to abuse the enemy, and all who do not join in support of the war. Traitors will be loud of denouncing the friends of the country as Tories. It is not, therefore, at all matter of surprise, that men, who are clamorous in support of the war, and who talk about Tories, and British agents, should be detected in giving aid to the enemy.

AMERICAN.
For the Maryland Gazette.
The acting secretary of the treasury has at length laid the report of that department before congress, and has very modestly told us, that more revenue is wanted than is already produced. The plain meaning of this is, that if congress do their duty, and make in due time provision for their wants, further taxes must immediately be laid. The people, therefore, must be prepared to endure still greater burthens, and to submit to yet harder privations. All this is right, if the people approve of it, and will support the men who are the authors of their sufferings. This report of the acting secretary furnishes additional proof of the wisdom of those state legislatures which have refused to pay, out of the state treasuries, (if the money could be found there) their quotas of the land tax. If their taxes had been paid by all the states, the means of raising this additional revenue could easily have been devised. A second land tax, to have been paid by the landholders themselves, in the present year, could have been imposed; and we should have been told, that of this the landholders ought not to complain, because the first had been paid by the state, while every body but the landholders had been obliged to pay their own taxes. But North-Carolina—yes, the democratic legislature of North-Carolina, has refused to

assume the payment of the land tax, and at this some of our wise men are marvellously surprised. The democratic state of North-Carolina has left to the general government, the odium of collecting its own taxes. The reason of this is, however, very obvious—No doubt the members of the North-Carolina legislature were willing to oblige their good president, if they could have obliged him with safety. But then the members of the North-Carolina legislature are not elected, like the members of the Virginia legislature, by landholders only; they were, therefore, afraid to vote to exempt landholders from the payment of taxes, while every body else was obliged to pay their taxes.

NOBODY.
For the Maryland Gazette.
If the administration does not now succeed in getting men for the army, it will be wonderful indeed. In the first place, an embargo law has passed, the effect of which was to throw a great many of the labouring poor out of employment, and reduce them to beggary, so that they must enlist in the army, and now an enormous bounty is offered to get them to enlist. But then what is become of the life and fortune gentry, who were so eager to enter into this war, and to blow out the brains of all the British? Surely these people must now know that this is the time to tender their services to the government and its officers. If they have any thoughts of ever redeeming their pledge, let them now come forward and join in the ranks. If they refuse, why then let them say not another word about their patriotism or readiness to support this war.

E. P.
COMMUNICATED.
CELEBRATION AT TANEY-TOWN.
Agreeably to public notice given for the celebration of the victories of the Allied Armies over Buonaparte, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Frederick county, and elsewhere, convened on the 18th inst. at Peter Cookerly's Tavern in Taney-Town. After enjoying an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion, the company unanimously appointed Colonel Joshua Gist, President, Major John M. Kilo Vice-President, and Mr. Nicholas Snider, Secretary; and the following toasts were given.

1. The memory of our illustrious father Washington—may a revival of his political principles soon prevail in the United States.
2. The heroes of '76—men who dared to be honest in the worst of times.
3. The Presidential Chair—may we live to see it again adorned with Virtue and Truth.
4. May Columbia's native sons be the favourites of our councils.
5. The 16th of October, 1813—may the events of that glorious day be the prelude to a general and lasting peace.
6. The Emperor Alexander—may he this day be fixing bounds to the Tyrant of Europe, saying hitherto shall thou come, but no further.
7. The concurrence of three great national events, viz: The downfall of Buonaparte's power; the wretched result of two campaigns in Canada; and the proffer of peace by Great-Britain to the United States—may the consequent tears of our administration be soon dried up by the rising Sun of Federalism.
8. The minority in Congress—may they probe to the bottom the political ulcers of our administration, not forgetting Turreau's letter to the Secretary of State!
9. May the Council of the United States be released from the prostitution of French agency, and the people from the pestilence of Democratic warfare.
10. Peace to the United States with Great-Britain as soon as possible—may the present and all future generations deprecate the war against Canada, as unwise, inhuman and corrupt; may its authors feel, in this world, the merited punishment for the crime.
11. A full development, in the present congress, of the causes producing the disgraceful defeats, the dishonourable discomfiture, and almost annihilation, of our troops in Canada, and its neighbourhood; may the officers be acquitted, if innocent; if the president from stupidity, or design, is guilty, may he receive the vengeance of his country.
12. The Constitution of the United States—May the storms of party zeal never overleap its sacred limits.
13. The Judiciary—the bulwark of American rights; the rock of our salvation.
14. A speedy restoration, without retaliation, to the American captives.
15. The hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice—the compass of legal and political science—may he yet lead us out of the fogs of Democracy.
16. The hon. Timothy Pickens—the true friend of his country; unrivalled in virtue and political wisdom.
17. James Madison, President—This mortifying to think what he was! 'tis

in many, in the extreme, to see what he now is, the tool of a bloody tyrant, the author of a wicked and wasteful war, conducted with extreme folly, and ending in extreme disgrace!

18. The American fair—may they frown on French carcases, and extend their smiles on the friends of peace.

VOLUNTARY TOASTS.
By the President—may the day be commemorated to be a day of rejoicing throughout the state.
By the Vice-President—may the President of the United States be as dear to the people of peace as the present company.
By Mr. Taney—the memory of Gen. Langan—may all true patriots ever mourn his loss.
By Dr. Elisha I. Hall—the Emperor of Austria—whilst the scales of national justice are in his hands, may he not admit in the sacred balance, an atom of parental love.
By Mr. Brook—Prosperity to the American Navy.
By Mr. D. Kephart—Alexander C. Hanson, our representative in congress.
By Mr. Shaw—John H. Thomas—No forgetting the rest of our delegates in the General Assembly.
By Joseph Taney, jun—the memory of Capt. James Lawrence, the political friend of our great Washington.
By Mr. M'Kaleb—the natives of Columbia, may they despise the title of foreign citizenship.
By Mr. Knox—Mr. Grosvenor, the enlightened patriot and friend to good government.
By Mr. Thompson—the tyrant of Europe, may his downfall be as quick as his flight before the Cossacs.
By Doctor Smith—The minority in Congress—be truth their guide, our country's good their aim.
By Mr. Crabster—John Hanson Thomas, the support of Frederick county, who drove Pinkney off the sod.
By Mr. Farquhar—The navy of the United States—may its late brilliant achievements be a convincing proof to the citizens of America, that its augmentation is the best security against foreign invasion.
By Mr. Snider—May the military ranks of Columbian soldiers never submit to foreign commanders.
By Mr. Clabaugh—Commodore Perry, may his name be handed down to the latest posterity.
By Captain Gist—Alexander C. Hanson, the hero of Charles-street—the pride of Maryland, and the boast of America; may the strength of his body be equal to that of his mind.
By Mr. Hunter—May the freedom of the press ever prevail in defiance of any mob.
By Mr. Umstead—The memory of Alexander Hamilton.
A toast by the Company—The President and Vice-President of the day.

Legislature of Maryland.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, January 21.
The house met. Present at on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.
Mr. Duvall from the committee delivers the following report:
The committee to whom was referred the petition of William Emmit, and others, of Frederick county, beg leave to report the following resolution:
Resolved, That the executive of this state be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to employ, in conjunction with the attorney general, eminent council, learned in the law, to prosecute the title and claim of the state of Maryland to the confiscated property of Daniel and Walter Dulany, or either of them, situate in Frederick county, for the recovery of a part of which an action of ejectment is now depending in Frederick county court.
By order,
John Stevens, jun. Clk.
Read.
The bill to incorporate a company to make a straight turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to the District of Columbia, towards the city of Washington, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.
Adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M.
5 O'CLOCK P. M.
The house met.
On motion by Mr. Duvall, the following order was read:
Ordered, That the honourable the executive council be and are hereby requested to lay before this house all their proceedings touching the appointment of armourers for the year 1813, likewise the accounts and claims of the said armourers, together with reports of the present situation of the several armouries of this state, to whom arms have been delivered; how many, and of what kind, and how many, and of what kind, remain in store.
Adjourned.
Tuesday, Jan. 25.
According to the order of the day the house proceeded to the consider-

ation of the bill, entitled, "to amend an act, entitled, 'to incorporate a company, to turnpike road leading to C...' and for the extension of the of the several Banks in the Baltimore; and for other purposes."
The bill having been read out and amended, The question, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the affirmative.
Adjourned until five o'clock P. M.

The house met.
The clerk of the senate a communication from the covering a letter from the of Tennessee relating to ment proposed by the of that State to the cons of the United States, and the resolution.
Resolved, That the Gov Council procure a sufficient of copies of the constitution of the State, to distribute, with of the present session, to sons and authorities as a to receive the said acts.
By order
T. Rog
Severally read.
On motion by Mr. K following resolution was Resolved, That it appe house, from the report of mittee of elections and that the late election for the City of Annapolis was held; that the seats of D and Lewis Duvall, Esq sitting members, securing said city, be therefore vacated; that a new warrant of election be issued.
The house proceeded to deration of the report on ble and resolutions relating qualifications and election gates; and on motion by Thomas the question was the further consideration postponed until to-morrow in the affirmative.
Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan 27.
On motion by Mr. Boy given to bring in a bill to a bank at Chester-Town county, to be called the Town Bank.
According to the order the house proceeded to the ation of the report of the tee on the preamble and relating to the qualification of delegates to the assembly, and on motion Mason, the question was the following be inserted word "house" in the preamble:
"That it is declared by ration of rights, That a ment of right originates people, is founded in com and instituted solely for the whole—That the right people to participate in ture is the best security and the foundation of a ment," the constitution land, (that compact spoke declaration of rights) h to the people of Maryland to participate in the legis essential to liberty) by a them to elect, from among their own agents to represent in this house, forming the portant branch of the leg But it is in vain that they secured to them by the co if it is competent, by an act of legislation, to tal them directly or indirectly, to authorise the who are not elected by th or immediately amenable to appoint a levy court, responsible to the people, er to that court to appoint judges, still further removal of the people; and to these irresponsible jud tion the power to make t tutional right of suffrage on their virtue, honesty, u ing, whim, caprice or Judges who may, and of the confidence of the v whose votes they take, and the power, as we have re to suppress them. The r frage being thus secured ple by the constitution, admitted, that no ordin legislation can take it fro It is competent by law t for the exercise of this r is not competent by law t valid exercise of this r upon the acts or omis Person other than the vot selves. Judges may be v pointed to receive the v with a view to facilitate t