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Practical Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, May 4. EXPLANATIONS.

We are not at all surprised that our democratic friends should be so excessively timid for the safety of the constitution, whenever the federalists claim the exercise of constitutional right. If we venture to re-assert against the measures adopted by our rulers, the cry is immediately raised that the constitution is in danger. Our worthy patriots remember the example set by the fathers when they were out of office—they remember their indignation against the administration of Washington. While they are reproaching their own criminality in their hands, and contemplate the boldness of opposition which they made to the government, they very naturally impute the same degree of boldness and depravity, to the opposition made by the federal party. They are disturbed by their own consciences so much that a remembrance of men cannot meet to remember against the measures of the government, but what they instantly behold the points of bayonets gleaming at the end of every resolution. Such fears and apprehensions, which we take to be perfectly natural—indeed we do not see in nature, how they can well be avoided. Now if these worthy patriots will only bring their memories with them, they may possibly remember that the federal party made this constitution, and it is therefore altogether incredible that they should attempt to destroy the work of their own hands. No gentleman your apprehensions are entirely unfounded; the federalists wish only to preserve the constitution from those who formerly raised a rebellion against it. We wonder whether these immaculate patriots remember any thing about that portion of American history! It may not be amiss occasionally to turn to the patriotic deeds of former times, in way of accounting for the sensibility of their apprehensions. They may remember then that during the administration of Washington, a small duty was imposed on distilled spirits, which excited so much discontent that they entered into the most inflammatory resolutions. One of which was the following, graced with the name of the patriot Gallatin.

Resolved. That we will persist in every legal measure to obstruct the execution of the law; that we will consider those who hold offices for the collection of the duty, as unworthy of our friendship; that we will have no intercourse or dealings with them; that we will withdraw from them every assistance and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties, which, as men and fellow citizens, we owe to each other, and that we will on all occasions treat them with contempt; and we most earnestly recommend to the people at large to pursue the same measures.

This was a resolution that did not literally with the point of a sword, for a rebellion was raised, which was repressed by force of arms. We have never particularly inquired into the colour of this insurrection; whether it was a blue, red, or a yellow light insurrection, we know not; but this we know, that it did cost the United States a round sum to repress that insurrection. Our patriots may likewise remember that this same Gallatin, after he had taken the benefit of president Washington's pardon for his offence, was appointed by president Jefferson, as the treasurer of the United States, and that he had by virtue of his office, in his custody the accounts of the expenses which it cost the United States to repress an insurrection raised by himself. They will remember that he has been appointed by president Madison, one of our ministers at Ghent, and lastly our ambassador to the Court of France.

Here is a tolerable bounty given for rebellion it must be confessed, and shows the opinion held by these

defenders of the constitution, when they were in the minority. They hold then that when they are in the minority, insurrection is a downright patriotic act, and to leave no possible doubt of their meaning, they appoint one of the most notorious agents in this affair, when they come into the possession of power, to the most important offices. Still they exclaim, gentlemen of the federal party, pray do not follow our example—it is criminal in you to do as we have done! Insurrection is only lawful for democracy. It was in us a patriotic act; but beware how you follow such patriotic examples!

The impression made by these men upon Washington's mind will not soon be forgotten. He says in a letter addressed to Mr. Jefferson in the year '96 "until the last year or two I had no conception that parties would or even could go the lengths I have been witness to; nor did I believe, until lately, that it was within the bounds of probability, hardly within those of possibility, that while I was using my utmost exertions to establish a national character of our own, independent, as far as our obligations and justice would permit, of every nation of the earth; & wished by exerting a steady course, to preserve this country from the horrors of a desolating war, I should be accused of being the enemy of one nation, and subject to the influence of another; and to prove it, that every act of my administration would be tortured, and the grossest and most insidious misrepresentations of them be made, by giving one side only of a subject, and that too, in such exaggerated & indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to Nero, to a notorious default, or even to a common pick-pocket."

Behold now fellow-citizens these slanderers of Washington erecting monuments to his honour! Every monument, will perpetuate their own calumnies, as well as the virtues of the illustrious dead: it is a memorial of their repentance, a proof that they once assailed a virtue so high and so brilliant, that the only atonement which they can now make, is to testify their reverence to its ashes!—They can no longer disturb his repose, and they are now erecting statues. But we will venture to remark that if Buonaparte had continued to hold Europe in his grasp to the present hour, and had Washington still presided over the destinies of America, he would have been compelled to have witnessed democratic calumnies, instead of democratic monuments. We may argue this fact from their rancorous and malignant opposition to the disciples of Washington. Persecution against them forms the order of the day; and it is the only political bond that binds the democrats together. There is no bond or tie of attachment amongst themselves, they are held together by nothing but their mutual hate against the disciples of Washington.

To the Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph. Yesterday the two houses of Congress, by their adjournment sine die, put a close to a session of twenty-one weeks, during which they allowed themselves a little relaxation, if not from duty, at least from sitting in session and speaking, as ever was enjoyed, for the same space of time, by any deliberative assembly in the world, pending a profound peace.—Though much of the time thus indefatigably devoted to the seats and the fire-sides of the houses of congress, was wasted in talk, not *decies*, but *centies repetita*; yet much business of one kind or other, and indeed of various kinds was done—and much of that business was of a character and consequence not likely to be forgotten by the people of the United States, unless they shall cease to be actuated by that ordinary feeling of human, I might say, animal nature—a regard for their own interest and safety. Not acts meretricious, but systems of the most gigantic effect upon the policy of the union, and the independence and happiness of its people; systems which in other countries have taken centuries to ripen, have sprung up like mushrooms from the hot litter of our calamities and disgraces, as if those hopeful political fruits were actually forced into maturation, out of all time and season, by the hot warm

embers of our Capitol and public buildings. From that precious hot-bed has necessarily arisen, a system of taxation, which for multiplicity of objects, and unsparing enormity of grasp, may without fear of defeat, be put in competition with most of the old inveterate systems of European exaction: but what is worse, there has been established as auxiliary to it, another system of ostensible bounty for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and which, taken with the former, constitutes a texture of new and experimental legislation that we think will, either in one way, or other, immortalize the propounders for their ingenuity and invention, and congress itself for steady and intrepid zeal in its vocation.

It is impossible to review the deep and bold game they have played without apprehensions for the consequences—consequences which can scarcely fail to be important and operative beyond the calculations of the public; for the people seldom believe till they feel—and in such cases, the conviction enforced by feeling, always comes too late for any useful effect. Who is he that, having a republican heart in his bosom, can view these almost unlimited tributes extorted from the people far beyond the palpable necessity of the nation, and estimate them as connected with the new system of manners, habits, appetites and modes of living to which they owe their birth, without awful forebodings of what is to follow? Who can contemplate, without emotions of the most painful kind the vast, the radical change that has perceptibly taken place in the morals, the manners, the habits, and the taste of this country; or at least of that part of it which unfortunately gives the tone of manners, and modes of living to the public, here at the seat of government, from which they are carried by our members of congress to all parts of the union, even to the wilds of extremest west, and south, and north, and are there retailed out, for the improvement of the dames of the dairy and the farm yard, so that a representative of the people returning home to his district, may be said to resemble a country milliner's band box, on her return from the metropolis, filled with patterns of all the newest modes of folly, frippery, and vanity and vice, which she had left in full fashion behind her.

The levees and drawing rooms of President Madison's palace, have done more mischief to the American people, than all the subtle, left handed, double-faced policy of Jefferson. By the former the judgment of the people is taken by saps, being invaded through their innocent infirmities. Their representatives crowd with their wives round the court, and as if they had been the enured adulterers of a legitimate monarch, from their infancy, duck their servile pates to the royal host and hostess, and bless their propitious stars when they receive a smile in return. Nothing will serve our congress men now, but high life and high lived company, with pictures, taste, Shakspeare and the musical glasses." OUR DIGNITY has come upon us. It has burst forth like an ambuscade, wholly unexpected, upon our shoulders, and we act so awkwardly under its prodigious weight, that if the probable consequences did not demand the profoundest sorrow from every thinking mind one would almost burst with laughter at the spectacle. In short every sentiment of republican virtue which, for so many years, stood sentinel over the hearts of the people, is now gradually melting under the blaze of the court splendour—and the once simple inostentatious guardians of the people's rights. Even the boastful democrats, the very Orsons of the wilderness, sneak and strut at the levee in a rude mimicry of the pride and prodigality, the luxury and the vanity of the Pagods of the temple. It is only the unsparring few who know, while here, what a dinner is. Every table on capital hill groans beneath a FEAST. A feast it must be, or nothing. A public dinner at the London Tavern, would not gain much by a comparison with the daily fare of a boarding-house, on the Hill, and Birch of Cornhill, so renowned for confectionary, need not blush at presenting to a board of aldermen, the diurnal desert, which a keeper

of one of these houses must set before his bacon-eating guests, under penalty of losing their custom. Will those gentlemen like to sink down again to gammon or salt beef? But how shall it be helped? *Hinc illa lachryma*. If the extravagance and luxury of CARLETON HOUSE, have found their way to the Banks of the Potomac; if the chief magistrate fills the head of every legislature of his party with imaginary coronets, and girds their vain hearts with ideal blue and red ribbons; if in short, all that is vicious, ridiculous, in monarchy and aristocracy, be mounting into fashion in this country, it is no matter by what name we may be called, taxation must be the fashion too, and we shall be the mere creatures of a despotism.

Q IN THE CORNER. Washington May 1, 1816.

MORE SPANISH ATROCITY. Norfolk, May 3.

In the brig Mohawk arrived here yesterday from Jamaica, came passengers, capt. Mathews of the schr. Adeline of Baltimore, Philip Chartrand do. and several seamen. Capt. Mathews has furnished us with the following statement of the villainous and inhuman treatment by the Spaniards, of all those who unfortunately fall into their hands.—He sailed from Baltimore on the 4th December, 1815, in the schr. Adeline, and on the 16th spoke a sloop from Santa Martha, bound to Porto Rico, and was informed of the surrender of Carthage to his Catholic Majesty's troops under General Morillo.

On the 19th, saw the Highland of Carthage, and made sail for it, saw a frigate at anchor a little to windward of the town, and shortly after saw 3 more vessels at anchor, to leeward of the port. We came to anchor with the schooner in 2 1/2 fathoms water, the Citadel with the Republican flag flying about 3-4 of a mile distant; three boats made for us from their frigate, their schooners at same time running in, the batteries of the town fired on them; we were hailed from the shore to send our boat; mean while two launches full of armed men came off, boarded and took possession of the Adeline in the name of the Spanish Government. The officers and crew were plundered and stripped of every thing; ordered into the boat, sent on shore, driven on before them in a shameful manner, and beaten with the butt ends of their muskets, till they reached a prison, where they found 160 Americans and British, who had in like manner fallen into their hands since the fall of Carthage, and who had experienced similar treatment.

The prison being exposed to the weather, together with the filth with which the floor was covered, caused a daily removal of some of their comrades to the hospital from whence few ever returned. The scanty rations allowed them were sometimes kept back for two or three days, & the applications to Gen. Morello, met with no attention; on the contrary it only served to increase the abominable atrocious conduct of the officers and soldiers, which has never been equalled by that of the Algerines.

On the 16th Feb. we were to be sent to Santa Martha for trial. Mules were prepared for the sick (about one third of our number) & escorted by an ensign, sergeants & 50 men; we took up our march, of about 200 miles by land, and two days and one night through lakes and creeks to reach our place of destination. Frequently on the march when the men could not keep up with these barbarians who were all mounted on mules, they would knock them down with their muskets; and three of them actually died with fatigue. We reached Santa Martha on the 16th day.

We were separated into two prisons and a strong guard placed over us, being allowed one rial and a half for our subsistence.

During our stay at Santa Martha, (which was one month) Admiral Douglas had made several applications to Montalo, the Vice-Roy of Nueva Grenada, for the release of the British subjects.

On the 30th of March, 1816, the British brig Forester, capt. Henry, arrived with orders to demand their subjects, when the crews were all

given up, except Masters, Officers, Supercargoes, & Passengers, whom they positively refused to deliver. From this we had reason to suspect something serious was intended against us. Accordingly on the 4th April, eleven of the masters, officers, &c. of the American and British vessels, attempted to force the guards, nine of whom succeeded in getting down to the Forester's Boat, which was waiting for their reception.

Unfortunately J. Smith, chief mate of the Adeline, in the attempt, was run through the body by a bayonet; and the soldiers beat out his brains with the butt ends of their muskets. One other, a British subject was wounded and taken back to the prison.

The number of prisoners left at Santa Martha, in close confinement in the stocks, were twelve, viz. Mr. Cooper, supercargo of the Adeline, and three of the crew; capt. Alfred Eastin, of the schr. Charles Stewart, of New Orleans, his supercargo Mr. Stunley, and two of the seamen; the others British subjects.

The situation of capt Eastin was peculiarly deplorable, he having experienced the most severe treatment from them in consequence of information being lodged against him by a Portuguese sailor, (without foundation too) that he intended to make an attempt to cut his schr. out.—He was immediately put in close confinement, and threatened that he never should come out alive; the execution of which threat was rendered doubly probable after the escape of the others.

The conduct of capt. Henry, of the Forester, surpasses all eulogy; and merits our eternal gratitude; he received the Americans as freely as the British subjects, and his humanity to them after they got on board was conspicuous.

The narrative given above by capt. Mathews, is, we think, well calculated to excite the indignation of every American, who feels tenacious of his country's honour, and sympathises with those who are the unfortunate victims of Spanish barbarity. We hope our government will not lose a moment in demanding the immediate release of our captive countrymen, and the most ample redress for the lawless and brutal conduct of the Spanish Royalists. Capt. Mathews states, that a single frigate would be sufficient to lay Santa Martha in ashes. Surely then, no time will be lost in sending out a force competent to chastise their insolence, and enforce a recognition of our rights.

NOTICE. City Bank of Baltimore, April 18, 1816. The stockholders in this institution are hereby informed that an election for sixteen directors, will be held at the Banking House in Gay-street, on the first Monday in June next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. All stockholders, except females residing in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors, by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person, or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of Election, shall be received and counted in the election. By order, J. Sterett, Cashier.

The following extract from a supplement to the act, entitled, An act incorporating the City Bank of Baltimore, is published for the information of Stockholders. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all dividends in the City Bank of Baltimore, shall be semi-annually declared in the months of March and September, and be made payable in the months of April and October.

And be it enacted, That hereafter thirteen members of the old Board, and no more, shall be eligible to a seat as Directors of the City Bank at each next succeeding election. And be it enacted, That every part of the original Charter of the City Bank, that is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

Dissolution of Partnership. This is to give notice, that the subscribers have dissolved partnership, and that Mr. Walter Cross, in whole possession of the books & accounts are, will attend to all business in which the late firm may have been concerned. Walter Cross, David Robinson. Annapolis, May 9, 1816. 37.

WALTER CROSS Still continues the Boot and Shoe-making Business at the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Abner Ridgely, at the lower end of Cornhill-street, where he has removed his Shop.