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From the Lancaster Journal.
MORE SYMPTOMS.
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the republican
... held at the house of John
... August 20th, agreeably to pub-
...
Christian Butz, Esq. was called
... and General Conrad
... appointed secretary.

On motion, resolved, That the
... resolutions be adopted:
Resolved, That we view with
... the mode of nomi-
... candidates for the
... of governor and president.

Resolved, That we disapprove of
... known by the
... of the compensation law, by
... which the pay of the members of
... was more than doubled, at
... when the taxes upon the
... were greatly increased, leav-
... the soldier who fought the bat-
... of the country, unpaid.

Resolved, That the republican citi-
... of the election district com-
... of the counties of Northamp-
... Pike and Wayne, be respect-
... invited to attend a meeting, to
... held at the house of Jacob Stein,
... (see Vegles) in Allen township, on
... the 14th of September, for
... purpose of nominating suitable
... to be supported for members
... assembly and congress, and to ad-
... such other measures as said
... meeting may think proper.

From the Portsmouth Oracle.
NEXT PRESIDENT.

THE ELECTION OF OUR CHIEF
MAGISTRATE, as every one knows,
... take place in the short space
... of three months; yet no one, un-
... except office-holders and un-
... seekers, appears to care a fig
... whether our next President be white
... or black, a man of knowledge or a
... fool, an honest man or a knave.

Is there no danger to be appre-
... hended from this sudden, this asto-
... nishing apathy respecting our pub-
... lic affairs, so remarkable at the pre-
... sent time?

What man who recollects the
... principles which dictated the con-
... stitution of the U. States, but must
... be astonished to find that so far from
... our Chief Magistrate's being duly
... elected by the people, he is in reality
... appointed by his predecessor, and
... gifted with the power, in his turn,
... of choosing his own successor in of-
... fice!

People are led to believe, by the
... newspaper writers, that our Presi-
... dents are chosen by a caucus of
... members of Congress—but this is
... not the fact.—This, it is true, is
... that part of the machinery admitted
... to the public view, and we are induced
... to think there is no concealed wheel
... or springs which constitute any o-
... ther first moving power. But, fel-
... low-citizens the lever which moves
... all this complicated machinery, is
... held behind the curtain by the Presi-
... dent, heads of departments & other
... great men, who are never seen in
... the caucus.

The President, after he has serv-
... ed one term, and is again elected,
... begins to think of a successor; and
... as soon as he has, in secret conclave,
... fixed upon the man that the people
... are to delight to honour, he is made
... Secretary of State. He is then in-
... stituted into the arcanæ of our real
... system of governmental manage-
... ment.

It is probable, however, that the
... whole is not shewn him at once, but
... more and more insight is afforded
... according to the degree of ag-
... nescence he displays towards his
... advisers, and according to the as-
... surance he may give them that he
... will continue in the way he is brought
... Then, the public are informed
... of his great talents, and are soon
... made to believe that no man is so
... well qualified to be the next President,
... as the state papers bearing his signa-
... ture (no matter by whom written)
... have brought forth as evidence of his
... profound political skill. His name
... is trumpeted forth far and wide, un-
... til the small fry that compose the

majority of all majorities are fully
convinced it would be high treason
to think of any other man to rule
over eight millions of free people.

Mr. Jefferson has the merit of in-
venting this most happy order of
succession, so well calculated to
keep Virginia, that freest of all free
states, always in possession of the
Republican Sceptre, by choosing a
Vice-President, whom every body
must know was unfit for a President,
and appointing a Virginian, of some
celebrity, Secretary of State. He
well knew the people (I beg pardon,
I mean the caucus) would not hesi-
tate which to choose. Thus the
office of Secretary of State became
the horse-block from which the 'an-
ointed' was to vault into the sad-
dle.

Mr. MONROE, now actually cal-
led our President Elect, has regu-
larly gone through the mill, and is
now before the people in the super-
fine state. The manufacture is ac-
knowledged to be complete, and the
sovereign people have nothing more
to do, than perform the farce of
choosing such electors as will en-
gage to choose Mr. Monroe our
President for four years; and shall
low indeed must he be, if with the
all-conquering force of patronage he
does not secure to himself a seat on
the saddle for another four years.
This, fellow-citizens, is an elective
government! This is what we fond-
ly call a government of the people!
Oh how easy it is to gull millions!

From the True American.
The National Intelligencer, speak-
ing of the Maryland election, uses a
harshness of language, which discov-
ers more temper than prudence.

The success of the People in Mary-
land, we own, is a source of more
than ordinary satisfaction, as that
state adjoins the seat of government,
and the people have had to contend
with all its influence. How exalted
is the spectacle of a free people in-
dependently exercising their right
of suffrage, in defiance of the smiles
and frowns—the allurements and
threats of an administration, power-
ful to reward its partizans, and in-
veterate in its persecution of all who
dare to thwart its views. The peo-
ple of Maryland have been the im-
mediate witnesses of its conduct, &
were capable of justly appreciating
its merit—and by their decision
they have confirmed our opinion,
that the party in power the better
it is known will be the less respect-
ed.

"But," says the editor of the Intel-
ligencer, "use naturalizes all things,
and from one gradation to another,
things have come to such a pass,
that no expedients appear to produce
shame, or rouse the feelings of the
people, except those which fail of
success." That this was the opin-
ion of the faction in power we never
doubted. Long have they acted as
if under the full influence of the
sentiment.

A Post-master had been appoint-
ed in this city. He had dared to act
independently, on an occasion in
which the reigning powers had pleased
to dictate a contrary course. He
was from that moment marked as a
victim. We purposely take an in-
stance that arose among their own
friends. The Federalists are pros-
cribed as a matter of course. But
in this case the Post Master was a-
mong the most steady, active, con-
spicuous, and influential of the party.
He had done more than any other
man in Pennsylvania to raise the
Democratic party to power. He
had received their suffrage through-
out the state as an elector of Presi-
dent. In that capacity he had vot-
ed for Mr. Madison. Subsequently
he had received the vote of every
Democrat in the Legislature for the
highest appointment in their gift—
as Senator to represent this state
in the Congress of the United States.
With these unequivocal marks of
the confidence of the party he was
appointed Post Master in this city.
But he had offended Majesty, "and
the rays of royal indignation were
concentrated to consume him."

In the transactions which took
place we were indifferent spectators.
If prejudiced at all, our prejudices
were against the Post Master, for
the most obvious reason in the world,
because we had witnessed his zeal
and influence in building up the
party whose elevation we deprec-
ated. We therefore could judge

of the conduct of the men in power
fairly.

"No expedient will produce
shame, or rouse the feelings of the
people, except those which fail of
success." So thought the offended
powers, and they resolved to take
such measures as should reach their
object. The Executive could not
remove the post master—but he
could remove the post master gener-
al—he did so. A new one was se-
lected, & the work was accomplish-
ed—the post master was removed—the
administration triumphed over its
friend. The malignant passions
of some and the avaricious passions
of a few were gratified.

When such was the conduct of
the men in power to its ablest friends,
what could the poor, proscribed
Federalists expect, but the persecu-
tion which they have so long experi-
enced.

In speaking of the persecution of
Federalists we do not allude to the
dreadful and deadly triumph of the
most hateful passions at Baltimore.
That was a scene so awful and ap-
paling that we dare hardly approach
it even in imagination.—The soul
shudders with horror at the thought.

A printer, with freedom and zeal
had exercised his rights of animad-
verting on the men and measures
that prevailed, being amenable to
the laws of his country if he should
violate them. The scenes that fol-
lowed are too awful to relate. We
would to heaven that the foul blot
could be obliterated from the page
of memory. Every man not lost to
shame and feeling will cry "out
damned spot." But this was the
deed of an infuriated mob. Far be
it from us to lay the dreadful crimes
then committed either to the admini-
stration or to the party generally.
They viewed it with the horror
that it excited in our breasts. Yet
there were some who secretly smil-
ed with malignant pleasure at the
deed, and attempted to turn away
the public indignation by exciting
hatred against the unfortunate vic-
tims.

But this matter is mentioned,
though lightly as possible, because
it was the effect—the natural effect
of a cause, for which the leaders
of the party in power are blameable.
The prevailing faction, denounces
every man who dares to differ from
them in opinion, and who exercises
the indubitable right of a freeman,
in exposing their measures, as an
enemy to the country. The Federal-
ists are a standing topic of reproach.
"Tories! Tories!"—"friends of the
British." Every opprobrious epi-
thet that can be devised is poured
from the papers, which "publish
the laws" and are under the influ-
ence of the administration. Many
an honest, but deluded man, is by
these "expedients" led to believe
that the Federal party, are truly
what they are represented—"en-
emies to the government and country."
What then is more natural, than to
expect, when the passions of the ig-
norant and deceived mob are inflam-
ed, that they should break out in
acts of violence against those whom
they are taught by those in the con-
fidence of their rulers, to hate and
despise.

But these "expedients do not
produce shame nor rouse the people,
because they are successful." The
systematic denunciation of every
citizen who has the independence
to wish a change of the administra-
tion, is a kind of persecution as pow-
erful as it is wicked. There are
hundreds, nay thousands, through-
out this commonwealth, who most
earnestly desire a change—who dare
not say so. In private conversation,
they will disapprove in detail of al-
most every important measure of the
administration. They say without
hesitation, in the private circle,
"We did not expect to see another
Virginian forced upon us for Presi-
dent. It is manifest that the selec-
tion of Mr. Monroe has been
brought about by a system of mea-
sures adopted by Virginia influence
for the purpose, and is not the re-
sult of the unbiased wishes of the
party. Mr. Madison was placed in
the order of succession by Mr. Jef-
ferson; and the necessary arrange-
ments made for his success. Mr.
Monroe has been, it is very appar-
ent, placed in the order of successi-
on by Mr. Madison, and the proper
measures taken to procure his nomi-
nation by the caucus. Such a sys-
tem is in direct violation of the

plainest rights of the people. The
man who refuses to submit is certain
to be proscribed.

The federalists oppose, and very
justly this aristocratic system. If
we now oppose it, we shall be charg-
ed with acting with the federalists.
The democratic papers are, unfor-
tunately in this state, and probably
in the others, under the direct and
immediate influence of the admini-
stration of the state or U. States. If
therefore, any one of our party make
a single movement to correct the
civil, and to procure a fair expressi-
on of the public voice, he is stigma-
tized as an apostate—every press
opens upon him—he is written
down. It requires more courage to
oppose those iniquitous measures
than to go into battle. We there-
fore submit, though against our
judgment, rather than be ruined."

Now we declare boldly, and we
appeal to the hearts of every honest
democrat in the commonwealth for
the truth of our assertion—that it
is not the wish of the party that a
another Virginian should be presi-
dent.

2d. A nomination of president by
members of congress, who are by
the constitution expressly excluded
from acting as electors of president,
is not approved of by the independ-
ent men of the party.

3d. But such a system is estab-
lished, such influences prevail, and
the faction that rules the party have
got the control of so many of the
presses, hold so perfectly at their
disposal the honour and emoluments
of the offices of both the state & the
United States—that, with the hopes
of preferment on the one hand, and
the dread of denunciation on the o-
ther, they govern with an absolute
sway, and force Mr. Monroe upon
the people against their will.

By the faction we mean a few ac-
tive, cunning, designing men, who,
by mere dint of impudence have
thrust themselves forward and ma-
nage the democratic party in this
commonwealth. In that party there
are many amiable men. Correct in
motive, though mistaken in mea-
sures, and in every respect worthy
of esteem in the private circle. Such
men always command our respect.
We regret their errors, and we pay
cheerfully homage to their social
virtues.—But it is truly astonishing
that they permit themselves to be led
away by the men who have assum-
ed the rule of their party in the state.
Reasons perhaps might be given,
but we have not now time, nor is it
necessary to trace them.

But the faction stands conspicu-
ous, and it is a motley compound, &
we pay them no compliment in say-
ing that while with one hand they
smite the federal party, with the o-
ther they wield the democracy of
Pennsylvania.

It would be a charming sight to
see them dance a minuet together
in the state house yard. B—l—u
might fiddle for them.

Dallas, the handsome, polite and urbane,
might out of his treasury earnings,
pay the expenses of the ball. The
very thought reminds us of Holbein's
picture. Hogarth should be sent
forth to sketch the group. Particu-
lar care should be taken that the of-
fice-holder who called his dog in de-
rision after Mr. Snyder, should be
painted with his four-footed com-
panion. Pope had some difficulty
in fixing on a chief for his poem.—
Fortunately here there would be
none. Merit—gentlemen, merit,
would point out the leader, and his-
tory should describe him.

Hierocles, by stooping to infamy
became the most powerful of the
favourites, and enriched himself
by disposing of favors and offices
to the people."

Little did we think of extending
this article to half its length. The
text is one most prolific of reflection,
but we must postpone further
remark for the present. But reader
remember the words of the Intelli-
gencer, when you think of a caucus
nomination. "Use naturalizes all
things; and from one gradation to
another things have come to such a
pass, that no expedients appear to
produce shame, or rouse the feelings
of the people, except those which fail
of success."

From the Federal Republican.
FEDERALISTS BE ON THE A-
LERT.

It is palpable, that the democrat-
ic party, since their late defeat in
Maryland, will assume in their pub-

lic papers a comparative mildness
of tone; it is probable that we
shall hear, little or nothing of their
movements; through the ordinary
channels of intelligence; that in
those places where we are accus-
tomed to look for the effusions of facti-
ous discontent, all may appear par-
tially quiet and serene. We can
tell the federal party from a long
acquaintance with the political char-
acter of their opponents, that this
apparent suspense of hostility, this
treacherous quiet and composure is
more dangerous than the most ac-
tive exertions which they make in
the face of day—if they are still,
they are awake; if motionless,
every man will be found at his post
—to adopt a military style of phra-
seology, every man will be found
resting upon his arms.

Since the signal defeat which the
democrats have received by manly
and fair combat in the open field,
we must not expect an attack of
the same kind again so shortly af-
ter. They will now change their
whole line of military operations, to
impress on their enemies, a belief that
they are routed & disheartened; that
they have abandoned all further hos-
tility in despair, that they have no
intention of taking the field again.
If we cast an eye on the pages of
their public papers, all will appear
to be quiet, and this belief will be
corroborated. The federal party,
unless they are forewarned and fore-
armed will thus be taken by surpris-
on the day of battle. They will
behold this innoxious party at the
polls armed, a call—points—ready to
take every possible advantage of
their lethargy and supineness. This
party are expert in all their politi-
cal manoeuvres: they know how to
take the field, and they know far
better how to surprise in the camp.

A French author on tactics has
one remark, which is strongly ap-
plicable to the present question—
he says that the most experienced
general may be defeated in open
battle; the utmost vigilance, fore-
sight, prudence and courage cannot
always guard against such casualties
—Superiority of numbers, or of
discipline, may ensure a victory in
fair fight, and the defeat is no re-
proach to the unfortunate general;
but when the commanding officer suf-
fers a surprise in the camp, he is not
qualified for his station, and ought
not to be entrusted with an army.
We press these ideas applicable
alike to politics or to war, with
peculiar earnestness on the atten-
tion of the federal party.

After so complete a victory,
when the campaign has been so ex-
hausting, they are prone to imagine,
that they may now indulge in a lit-
tle repose. They may believe that
their enemies are broken down and
disheartened, and that now no fur-
ther danger awaits them; they may
say, that this is all a false alarm,
and refer us to the democratic pa-
pers for proof, that there is no stir
in the contemplation of the party.

This is precisely the impression
which our political opponents de-
sire to make; it is of all others the
most favourable to their plans of
assault. While their public papers
are quiet, their slanders, calumnies
and falsehoods, will be privately
and clandestinely circulated thro'-
out Maryland—midnight scandal
will take the place of noon-day de-
famation—the poisons will be dis-
seminated through secret and invis-
ible channels, and taint and corrupt
the whole mass of the political
body. The troops of democracy,
routed and dispersed in fair combat,
will now fight in ambush. Our ene-
mies are more to be dreaded, be-
cause their movements are invisible.
If we are not aware—if we abate
our vigilance and promptitude, our
recent victory will be only prelimi-
nary to a defeat; we shall be taken
unwarned, and our defeat will be
augmented by the bitterest regrets,
that it was in our power to have
gained a triumph equal to our last.
The federal party will then find,
when it is too late, that all their
exertions have been unavailing, and
that even a glorious triumph has
been only preliminary to a shameful
and ignominious defeat. We wish
to spare our friends such regrets,
such bitter recollections. Gentle-
men of the federal party, while it is
yet in your power to secure the ef-
fects of your late victory, we ad-
monish you to be on the alert. This
is not a season dedicated to repose,
for your victory is not yet secure.