

of claim, and a "retaliation" for their "right of search." The influence of British agency in many of the Mediterranean ports, has given birth to numerous reports and publications relative to our affairs in that sea, and it is to be hoped, that little or no confidence will be placed in them, but that they will be treated as the offspring of mortified pride.

THOMAS CRAIB,
Lieutenant U. S. Army,
Washington City, March 22, 1817.

Extract from "An Answer to certain parts of a work published by Matthew Carey, entitled the Olive Branch, or Faults on both Sides, by a Federalist."

"Having engaged in the war for the preservation of his power, it became all-important to Mr. Madison so to conduct it as to secure his own popularity. In order to gain glory to himself, he had a voracious disposition to conquer the enemy's provinces. With this dazzling object before him, he became much less anxious for the safety of the Atlantic coast, than its relative importance seemed fairly to demand. It is very apparent that he was more solicitous to conquer Canada, than to secure the wealthy and populous cities and towns upon the sea shore. To this object, therefore, he bent all the energies of his mind, all the regular military forces of the nation. As early as the 14th of July, 1812, and the very day after the president had ordered the secretary of war to declare to governor Griswold, that the United States were in imminent danger of invasion on the Atlantic coast, general Dearborn, the commander in chief of the United States army, wrote a letter to governor Griswold, in which he says—'Having received orders to leave the sea-coast, where I was ordered for the purpose of taking the necessary measures, for placing the towns and garrisons in a state of defence against the invasion or attack of the enemy, and to repair to Albany—it becomes my duty again to request your excellency to order out such part of your state's quota of the detached militia, as the present state of war requires. The numbers I had the honor to state to your excellency in my letter of the 22d ult. As other objects will require the service of a great part of the regular troops, it will become my duty to order them from the sea-board, and of course, I must leave some part of the coast with less protection against those depredating parties of the enemy, that may attempt invasion for the mere purpose of plunder, than prudence would have justified, if a suitable number of the militia should not be ordered out in conformity with the views and intentions of the president of the United States, as heretofore expressed.' Here the object of calling for the militia is sufficiently explained. It was not to repel any attempted or threatened invasion, but it was to go into the United States garrisons, to supply the places of United States troops, and to do their appropriate duty whilst the president, the author of the war, should take the United States troops, whose first, solemn, and paramount duty it was, to defend the country and to go in quest of the adventures of knight-errantry in the territories of the enemy! Was this what the framers of the constitution meant by protecting the militia against any arbitrary attempts of the nation to turn them into regular soldiers? If it was, nothing further is necessary in any presidential warrior, than to provoke a war, and demand of an obsequious congress the command of any number of the militia which he may think commensurate with his projects of ambition and usurpation, and the business will be ready prepared and easily performed, to his acceptance.

"Will it be said that the declaration of the president, & conclusive evidence of the existence or the danger of invasion? Our future presidents must be more careful of their veracity than the two last have been, before such a principle can be safely adopted. Did not Mr. Jefferson, on a certain occasion, for the purpose of obtaining the command of the Vermont militia, declare that an insurrection existed in that state, when the fact was notoriously otherwise? The truth is, the politicians of the Jeffersonian school are rarely to be trusted, even on their Bible-oaths, if they have any end to answer by prevarication. They pay no regard to the truth, when it stands in their way—their ambitious purposes are more influ-

ential over their conduct, than any sense of moral or religious obligation, and of course, their practice is to trust to the sanction which the end can furnish, in justification of the means they use for its accomplishment.

"The general plan upon which the war was conducted by the administration, was in direct opposition to the great principles which gave birth to the constitution. One of the principal objects of the constitution, as has been more than once remarked, was to provide for the common defence. No administration can justify measures, the tendency of which is necessarily to plunge the country into war, unless they have taken previous precautions for the common defence." To declare a war, without having raised an army—to provoke a nation into hostilities, whose only means of annoyance are from the water, and, at the same time, to withdraw all the national force from the sea-coast, and to leave the inhabitants and the towns, entirely unprotected, and to take care of themselves, is a manifest violation of duty on the part of the government. It seems, by the declaration of the generalissimo of our armies, that 'other objects' than the defence of the sea-coast 'required the services of a great part of the regular troops.' Of course, those troops were ordered away from that coast, and the inhabitants were left to defend themselves, or to become a prey to the enemy. In such circumstances, it was clearly proper for the authority of the states, thus exposed and abandoned, to resist any attempt to rob them of their natural as well as constitutional defenders, not plainly warranted by the constitution. Indeed, I am willing to go a step further than the New-England states went, and say, that the national government having entirely failed to execute one of the most material and cardinal parts of the constitution—providing for the defence of the states—the states were thereby necessarily released from their duties to the nation, and would have been justifiable in refusing a compliance with a requisition, which in other circumstances, would have been constitutional and obligatory. But, in the case under consideration, there is no necessity of resorting to so strong ground as that just mentioned. The demand on the part of the president, was manifestly unconstitutional, and to a demand not warranted by the constitution, the states are no more bound to yield obedience, than to one which might be made upon them by Great Britain or France. Indeed, if they are faithful to themselves, and mean to preserve their liberties and independence, they are bound by the strongest possible obligations of patriotism and duty, to resist such demands to the utmost. The least acquiescence under an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of the national government would lay the axe at the root of the sovereignty of the states.—One encroachment, however insignificant and ostensible object, will pave the way for a new one of a more important and alarming character, and in a short time, if the national affairs should continue in such unprincipled & usurping hands as they have been in for fifteen years past, the very forms and vestiges of freedom would be rooted out and destroyed.

"The sequel of this history is of importance to shew, that ambitious men are not easily beaten off from a favorite object. Mr. Madison considered himself possessed of a superabundance of dignity, & therefore submitted with an ill grace to a public mortification. The idea of being arrested in his strides towards a consolidated republic, and a monopoly of power, produced in his mind the deepest chagrin and resentment. He brought the subject before congress, in the style not only of complaint, but almost of impeachment. It was very formally referred to committees—loud threats of punishments were uttered against rebellious governors of the New-England states, and vast expectations were excited, and kept up, throughout the session, to see what course would be adopted by a limited republican government, to punish the chief magistrates of free and independent sovereignties, for an exercise of constitutional duty over their own citizens. After deliberating over the high misdemeanors of these refractory magistrates during a whole session, the business ended in smoke—not even a report from the prolific head of Mr. Senator Giles could be ob-

tained, and the governors escaped from the threatened vengeance of a disappointed cabinet."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 3.

For the Maryland Gazette.
A most curious "war of words" has been waged in Baltimore city, among the lawyers and politicians. A law was passed by the last legislature to extend the limits of the city of Baltimore, and this identical law, we are told, is unconstitutional. Now it might be required of those who are pleased to assert this, to furnish some proof of it; and the proof, if it is to be found any where, must be found in the constitution. This sort of proof, at least, has not been furnished. No article of the constitution can be referred to, which by the most tortured construction, can be imagined to deny to the legislature the power of extending the limits of a city, whenever such an extension is deemed to be necessary; and the notion is so palpably absurd, that to attempt a serious refutation of it would argue almost as much folly as the assertion of it. Some of these mighty constitutionalists, say, however, that the law is not necessarily unconstitutional, because if it be approved of by a majority of those who are said to be affected by it, then it is not unconstitutional; but, then, again, if this majority disapprove of it, why it must be unconstitutional, acting upon this notion, a meeting has been had in Baltimore, and by this meeting a committee has been appointed to get signatures to a paper disapproving of, and condemning the law. Now if a majority of the precincts people sign this paper, the law is unconstitutional, whereas if a majority should sign a paper approving of it, it would then be perfectly constitutional, any thing which the constitution says, or does not say, notwithstanding. And this we are told, is every thing for which those who have given opinions, unfavourable to the law mean to contend, and this, other people may be allowed to think, is fully as much and as foolish, as any man could think of contending for. According to this most sapient opinion, if a majority disapprove of the law to day, it is clearly unconstitutional, but if the same majority should change their opinion, & to-morrow approve of the law, which to day it condemns, then the identical law, which to-day is unconstitutional, is to-morrow as clearly constitutional, and all this without any change of the constitution. Now the man who can contend for this must be a profound man indeed.

Some of the learned men who have sported their opinions about this law, seem to have got completely confounded and bewildered, by unluckily stumbling upon two or three words, which could answer no other purpose. They talk about grants, and charters, and privileges, and favours, until they entirely forget that the thing of which they design to speak is a law, and that laws and favours are not always synonymous words. If the law had incorporated the individuals who chance now to reside in the precincts, & had compelled them to continue members of this body corporate, then the constitutionality of the law might indeed have been questioned; but this law has nothing to say to the people as individuals: it leaves them at public liberty to remain subject to the city jurisdiction, or to withdraw from it at pleasure, it only says that those who consent to live within the lines of the city, must consent to be governed by the laws of the city, and the only way in which they can consent to, or dissent from the law, is by remaining in the city, or leaving it. If the consent of a majority of the inhabitants of the precincts, on the day of the grand meeting, was necessary to make the law constitutional, then the consent of a majority is necessary at every other time. The population of the precincts is changing every day, and possibly if a poll was taken every day in the year, and sometimes one party very active and sometimes the other, it might so happen that the majority would be in favour of the law as many days, as opposed to it. So that here would be a law as often constitutional as unconstitutional, and as often unconstitutional as constitutional. If the constitutionality of the law was made a question in our courts, would it be decided by a reference to the feelings and wishes of the people? If so, then it must be assented, that our constitution is no constitution at all, and

the constitution is to be made by a Mob-meeting. This may suit Baltimore, but a majority of the people of the State will not consent to it; therefore it is unconstitutional, and these Baltimore patriots, as well as other patriots in the Penitentiary and elsewhere, must consent to be governed by laws of which a majority of themselves may well be supposed to disapprove.

A MEMBER.

The following interesting story of Madam N. is taken from "A World without Souls" a valuable little work.

"The first accents which Caroline St. Amand ever heard from the lips of her parents were those by which they taught her to honor God; and her knees were bent and her hands clasped in the attitude of devotion long before it was possible for her to know the object of prayer. They loved indeed to see her rehearse those scenes of piety which they trusted she would act upon the stage of life. She lived with them therefore as in a temple, and soon felt every where that fear of doing wrong, which even the worst will sometimes feel in spots sacred to religion. Those who are the fittest for eternity seem, often to be first called to the enjoyment of it. Her father died suddenly by a fever, when she was ten years old; and her mother did not long survive him. The desire of her parents had been, that Caroline should be sent for the completion of her education to the place of her birth—a spot no less retired & romantic than St. Foy; and where a person resided every way fitted for the task. It was there she became that enthusiast in nature we have found her; and it was there she made her own those principles which the last breath of a parent had bequeathed to her. She at first, respected religion for their sakes, and then loved it for its own. At the age of eighteen, however, she was summoned to the house of one of her relations who had undertaken the charge of her. He was a man singular in no respect; but one who, living in a capital, walked with the great herds of it, neither bending to the right hand or to the left, to take an unusual step in the way of virtue. As Caroline quitted those oaks, which, from a child had waved their broad arms over her in defiance of the tempest, she thought whether the world would, amidst its own storms, provide her friends such as these; and as they bowed their tall heads to the passing wind, she acknowledged it as a sort of silent language by which they bade her farewell. 'If,' she said to her melancholy companion, 'the spirit could take any visible form, you would often see me wandering amidst these shades, we loved together.'—'If not,' replied her aged friend, 'I shall expect the spirit elsewhere.' She soon left her retirement, casting almost that long lingering look behind, which they cast who are passing from one world to another.

"But she was at an age when our opinions sit loosely upon us; and when, if the feelings seem to take a deeper hold, still they are ready to quit it for any new object. It is not a matter of surprise therefore, if she had not been long placed in her new residence when she began to feel the influence of that fascination, which the walls of a great city are known to exercise upon those whom they encircle. The child of solitude indeed usually goes into the world unfit for the conflicts of it. As Caroline, for instance, had always been accustomed to find her pleasures in the field of her duties, she never ventured to separate them; and thus not suspecting that, in Paris, what seemed the happiest might not always be the best, she did not scrupulously examine the amusements proposed to her. And besides, as she had now exchanged the rocks and trees, her former companions, for living creatures, she soon caught something of the surrounding animation, and began rather to court dissipation than to retreat from it.

"During this time, although the principles she had at first learned, filled as large a place in her eye as ever, she naturally did not call them up to her view so frequently as before. She had not indeed abandoned them; but she had in a degree laid them by, little thinking that negligence is scarcely less fatal to them than abuse. I mention this state of her mind, because it explains the circumstances which followed.—In this fatal hour Mons. de N. was introduced. He was a man whose person & mind & nature had given the

most noble and masculine appearance which could be desired for him that age. Without which man had continued to slumber among the low atoms in the dust, however, he was selected by him, who without its assistance, especially, was not to be seen when it was found what she was likely to be, whether it tended and what came. She who had studied only in solitude, viewed him as would any other production of nature; and, if the fruit appeared fair, at once pronounced the passion was strong, his influence warm, and his energy new scheme, and that he would restlessness till some object or employment was found, vast enough to seize upon his mind and fill it. His quick perception of merit placed him at the side of Caroline and his ardour and attractions in two months made her his wife.

"As they stretched their hands across the altar, he said, in that figurative language which was peculiar to him, 'The flames lighted here, Caroline, mingle more and more as they go onward.'—'Yes,' she said, 'because they are each lighting their way to the same heaven.'—Mons. de N. smiled—but he had thought in image more significant of love than of religion.

"It is obvious, that every circumstance had conspired to lay to sleep the principles of Caroline; but they were so wrought into her very being, and were of so vigorous a constitution, that they were soon to awake and arise and mix themselves felt. If she had married a man without religion, it was not because she for a moment derided it—but because she ignorantly imagined religion to be an excellent to have few friends, and less a too good not to be among them. If she ever suspected, she yet charged his feelings upon the vehemence of his nature and his want of opportunities. 'Love,' she said, with you, Gustavus, in the best school of piety; and if I have his heart in my hands, can I not mould it as I will?"

"Love has been often called delirium,—and as, when a fever is off, the body feels doubly its first weakness and disease, so the soul is never so much itself, or the conscience so delicate and severe, as when this mental delirium has, in any degree, cooled. To this state Caroline was brought by marriage. She had diminished her affection, but had sobered it—and thus restored her to what she was.

"Although N. was far too watchful of her happiness to give any real wound to her feelings, still there is in religion or irreligion, a kind of omnipresence, by which they are seen and felt in every thing which their possessors say or do.—She soon saw, therefore, that if she attempted to touch the string of religion, there was within him something which answered; that whilst she hoped to walk as a stranger and pilgrim in this world, he made it his home; that if he did right, it was frequently without a motive, or from a false one. It was plain also so that he did not love her for her piety, but rather winked at it, that he viewed it as her weak point, as a kind of dead-weight, which other excellencies alone could balance.

"I need not explain to you the effects of this discovery upon Caroline: I have often, in my own mind, compared her situation to that of the unhappy creatures, who, as it is said, not infrequently, in the northern seas, quit their boats, and land upon the floating fields of ice; where suddenly some shock cuts off the morsel on which they rest, and they are launched into the vast deep, with no friend but their icy carriage.

From the India Gazette.
Calcutta, Oct. 11, 1816.
The following is an extract of a letter which has just reached us from an intelligent correspondent at British India, dated the 27th of August. It is reported, that one hundred thousand Russians are arrived at Constantinople, and that they are commanded by Constantine Pashawich, that they are resolved to make war with Persia, that this commander in chief is brother to Alexander the King, and is empowered to act as he pleases. Wallachia and Moldavia the Russians have taken from the Turks, and we may expect to hear that they will shortly make further advances eastward—their ambition is well known, and now that they are at peace with their neighbors, they must find out employ for their immense armies.

200 DOLLARS REWARD. NOCTURNAL OUTRAGE.

On Sunday night last the office of the Western Monitor was forcibly broken open, 60 or 70 lbs. of type taken therefrom and scattered about the streets, the sign pulled down, and one of the windows much broken! The moon shone unusually bright, which circumstance, together with the moving of the boys who slept in the room over the office, probably induced this nocturnal delinquency to make off, without having accomplished still greater mischief. We have as yet no clue, which can lead to a discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage. We sincerely hope that no man of influence or respectability has instigated, or will countenance conduct so unprincipled. Acts of this kind are not to be regarded in reference merely to a single establishment. They have a tendency directly at variance with the best interests of society. Men, who would be very glad to see the Western Monitor annihilated forever, ought nevertheless, from a regard to their own security and welfare, to frown indignantly on outrages like this. We trust therefore that this has been the work of some unprincipled desperado, prompted only by their own base inclinations. At the same time however we cannot but call to mind the temperate abuse which has been heaped upon us from almost every direction, and particularly the wish not long expressed, by a writer in the Western Citizen published in Paris, that WE MIGHT BE SERVED AS HANSON HAD BEEN IN BALTIMORE. Neither can we avoid noticing the fact, that the execution which we have recently received, without the slightest reason, except an honest difference of opinion with those who seem to think it their prerogative to bear sway, and the disposition, which has lately been evinced to put down the Monitor by intrigue and violence, are eminently calculated to lead to the perpetration of such like enormities. For the honor of this town and the state of Kentucky, we hope and trust that every man of character and standing in society will treat as an unjustifiable, inexcusable outrage—and that no efforts will be spared to detect, if possible, the wights who committed it. In addition to the sum offered by the trustees, a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid at this office for the detection and apprehension of the perpetrators of the deed.

"Of her conduct I must say, that my intimacy with both entitles me to speak confidently; that she had every nerve to the task of reclaiming him; that she sometimes resorted to force, but oftener to temptation, a way to his heart;—that she never forgot to be a wife because he was not a Christian.

To be continued.

DIED.
On Monday morning last, in the City, Mr. Francis T. Clements, a long and distressing illness which he bore with the fortitude of a man, and the resignation of a Christian.

Whereas the printing office of Thomas T. Skillman was broken open after ten o'clock last night, and a part of the types taken away, therefore resolved, That ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS be given for apprehending the perpetrators of this infamous act, and giving such information as will lead to a conviction of said offenders, and that it be the duty of a clerk to advertise in the three next newspapers of this town, Teste
Rowland Megowan, C. B. T. T. L.

Whereas, an Act of Congress, passed on the 15th day of August, 1816, entitled, 'An Act concerning the lands of the United States, do hereby known that public lands, situated in the State of Georgia, and lying in the counties of Wilkes, and Tompkins, north by the Bogus Hole into the Territory of the Chickasaw, have been surveyed, and registered in the Register of St. Stevens, and been disposed of by law, and the first Monday continue until been offered for sale.

By the President Josiah Meigs the General

THE PEARL
It was an friend of mine he him took up house, to show possessions: about, "There my estate."

Deaf and
We regret that the Directors of the Western Monitor, who were in receipt of this notice, were unable to give it.

The course of the Western Monitor will commence on the 15th of April, and the time necessary for the publication of a pupil monthly parts of from 3 to 6 years and capacity.

be speedily filed can be received year. Application post paid, to the son F. Cogswell worth." No payments are to be advanced for the in the State, and who come from under 9 years of age. Boarding, incidentals, extra room, including provided for 200 No deductions account of vast receipt in case, of sickness at charge extra charge.

We shall end request of the next.

PUBLISHED
By virtue of a phans court of C scriber will call 20th of April near Hunting-T six months, the ty Jones, late of consisting of one and one girl, with hold and kitchen 12 o'clock.
Lectin
April 3