VOL. LXXIX

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BY

JONAS GREEN,

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Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

We have had occasion, before

his, to notice the "Mercantile dvertiser" of Bichmond, Virginia;

oday we copy an article from it ver the signature of Casca,"

mich we recommend to the atten-

Political discord, for some years

ast, appeared dormant. The vitu-

ration, so freely bestowed by

ontending factionists, seemed to

ave, at least in a great degree,

bsided; the denunciations and mu-

al recriminations, so lavislily, so

ofusely showered upon the heads

honourable men of both parties,

editors of newspapers and others

tuated by similar views, it was

ncerely hoped and fair to presume,

ad not only ceased, but that the

spicious moment had arrived, to

about the pleasing work, the

recable task of healing the wounds

flicted by the virulence of party,

ch on the other, and of soothing

e minds and conciliating the feel-

igs of all, by a mutual and honoura-

exertion, to this desirable effect

the once bitterly contending par-

s. By such a course, sincerely

n united as an impenetrable

alanx, as a band of brothers, as a

ion, the virtuous, the intelligent patriotic of every sect.

means a happy result would be

irolated, the disaffected and de-

ive. the disorganizers and fire-

ming a motley groupe, so hetero-

neous and discordant in their own

aterial character, that nothing but

weak and contemptible minority,

holly disarmed and incompent to

nnoy and disturb the harmony and

rder of the great majority, could

associated. Let us reflect a mo

ent on the inestimable benefits as

people, and the pleasing reflec-

ons as individuals; we should en-

y in a state so desirable-arising

co, from a course of policy bot-

ined on reason and philosophy, and

arrying in its progress national

nd individual glory and happiness.

These generous feelings, those

licitous anticipations, those rati-

nal calculations, resting on events

e most momentous, and circum

eir results, into one point of in

rest and focus of national strength,

ain divided. Is there no redeem-

g spirit? Is every pen thrown

ide, every tongue palsied? No.

here are some yet who dare to

informed and the virtuous-

ey are the patriotic. Although

om causes easily exposed, and cir-

mstances merely fortuitous and

natural in relation to the legiti-

the Union, the republicans are

tnumbered, and for the present

their side requisite to insure suc-

slow as to require an exercise of

ne of their virtues-patience. This

quiem, lasting a few years only;

is fond expectation of the union

parties, have both vanished.

gain, and lately too, does demo-

acy stalk at large through the

nd-the momentary torpor, with

hich its choice spirits were affect-

seems to have reinvigorated the

with their effusions, in numbers

hole corps-the presses present

nd length, never before equalled.

To answer them singly, would

equire a Briarius as a pensman, but

ot a plurality of heads. To resort

any thing like egotism, is re-

ugnant to every thing decent in a

riter or orator, but I must be per-

itted to remark, that though fully

ensible of the want of those men-

al powers, so much desired and so

cessary to the successfor analysis

political subjects, it would be

of the nation-

-they are

feelings and action of all seem

nd honestly pursued, would have

on of our readers. Fed. Rep.

No. 1.

Ordered, That the Co neet on Monday next the 4th in the yo'clock, for the purpose of appeals and making transfer opercy within this city, and there ill continue to meet for the four cessive days thereafter at the autour, for the same purpose.

J BREWER, Ch

TRUSTEE'S SALE By virtue of a Decree of the Honologic bie the Chancellor of Maryland, a subscriber will offer at public sale as Phursday the 25th of June next,

12 o'clock A M. upon the premises,
A HOUSE AND LOT, ronting on the do k in this city whereof Horatio G. Munroe died sei, ed. This property is well calculated for a private fam ly, or a person in the Mercantile business, as is possesses es ry convenience for a dwelling house

The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months to the purchaser; giving bod with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale and upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed for the said House and Lot
Somerville Hinney, Trustee.
May 31.

Planters' Bank of Prince-George's County, May 24th, 1821.

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the town of Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 18th day of June next between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P. M to choose twelve hrectors to conduct the concerns of he Bank the succeeding twelve months. By order of the Bord, Prueman Ther. Cashier, May 31

NEW SPRING GOODS. GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the lastest importation, including great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods. ALSO

A general asssortment of Groceries Ironmongery and Station. ary.

AT A VERY LOW PRICE, ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Apply to the subscriber. Benjamin Mead. May 24. 7

For Sale.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends teaching the I to 2 o'clock at his school room. Terms of tuition \$10 per quarter.

Gentlemen wishing to learn the laguage will please to apply to

May 24. 3 Charles T. Plusser.

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE,

Takes this method to inform thecitizens of Anne-Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next sheriff's election. and hopes that his long experience it all the duties of that office will enti him to their support. April 5.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Dure, first, second, and third Endorse, assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application on to the Judges of Anne Arund county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened as established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, crosses Deep Run, and so on until intersects the public road which less to Cragge's Ferry.

Tobias Reynolds.

Just Published THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1820. And for Sale at this office Price-\$1 50. April 12.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly is ecuted at this Office.

MARTINA DE L'AMBRIDANDE ROME CATE INTERPREDICTION

would be much easier understood than at present and, perhaps, the uted by, and immediately responsi-task of refutation not very Hercu-lean. At this time I shall not go They pretend to be exclusive tham into the formal arrangement of this pions of state rights, without apsubject, in the manner contemplated in subsequent numbers, nor can it be expected that any thing, in the shape of an answer, to any one or all of the democratic pieces with which their presses, now literally teem, will be attempted. Some of those productions canffor be distinctly understood, and the best are destitute of merit or any trait even amusing. I shall speak of things and men as they are, of our government as it is and ought to be administered, and, if the democratics please, (since they omit in their lengthy publications) will point out to them, in my next, some of the blessings and national benefits gained and received by the late war. In this it will perhaps be necessary to enumerate more particularly than some of them desire; but certainly, they would not wish any of their honours and benefits hidden. I shall prove too, for their further gratification, that by the treaty of Ghent, we obtained precisely. every object we waged the war for, as demonstrated by a comparison of that instrument with the war message, law, &c. but in attempting to do these things, should it turn out, for the want of competent powers, or any other cause, that the very reverse should appear, it is hoped that I shall be forgiven, at least until some of these wise men show what they never have yet, attempted to do, some one blessing, some solitary instance of national benefit derived from this prolific theme of theirs, upon which, above all others, they ought to have been eternally nds, the seditious and ambitious

> In the further progress of my remarks, a comparative view of the conduct of the officers, democratic and republican, during the war, will be taken, and finally the consistency of this democratic spirit with some historic facts, &c. will be noticed, and will undertake further to show and demonstrate that democracy and a representative republic are naturally repugnant to each other. CASCA.

> > CASCA-No. II.

· Why it is that a certain political sect in this country should so suddenly, after several years of quiet and good feeling manifested towards those with whom they once differed, or at least professed to differ, in poances recent-drawing in the pro-cution of, and deliberation on, litical principles, open all their batteries anew, and shower upon the republican ranks the whole contents, not of artillery, (having no heavy metai.) but of squibs, darts & hand belamentably unfounded! "There grenades-remains to be explained. no peace in Israel"-the house is

Is it because they have lost their elections? No-they have the same men, or the greater part, whom they have always idolized. Is it because eak and to write—they are the those, men, after election, have d their ground, and put under foot democratic principles and measures? They say not, and surely their evidence, upon this occasion, ought to suffice among themselves, whatever the fact may be .-Is it because the republicans have, ate strength of the free population in a few instances, been appointed to office?-No-because unieasona. ble as the ruling party are, nine pt in the back ground, let them tenths of the "loaves and fishes" t despair-they have every thing ought, it is supposed, to satisfy the most craving. ss, although the process may be

It appears, therefore, that the present agitated state of those men, is attributable to no rational cause -that now, as upon all other occasions, wherever this spirit has prevailed, the unfortunate and infatuated Victims to its influence, have been uniformly actuated by excitement, passion or prejudices, and not by reason, reflection or judgment. This course is the inevitable consequence of their state of mind .-They never reason or tolerate the calm, deliberate opinions of others -they inquire no further into the merits of any measure of state, than to ascertain whether it is agreeable to their party, or sanctioned by their leaders-they delight in commotions, especially abroad, even should the foreign actors have no definitive or rational object in view. This state of things sees them on fire; they immediately take side, and unfortunately, though uniformly, the ost consolatory, to have all these ricers condensed into one in talwrong. They are unreasonably, and nts, when it is thought their pro- unseasonably jealous of, and vocife- greation. What was the result of westels; the impressment of Americant on the subject; at least, rously, upon mere pretexts, opposed this gratude to wat! Precisely what can seamen, and the detention and

to, the federal government, constipearing to know, that by distroying or weakening the general government, the states must be annihilated, or in the same degree, weaken. ed. They are, in shore, always dissatisfied as politicians, in whatever situation placed, and slive, move and have their being" by that kind of denunciation and persecution with which their presses now abound, and which has always, whether they be the majority or minority, characterized their policy and deportment. This is to be regrett ed-because, generally, except in a political point of view, there is no objection to them as men, and even as politicians, it is believed, that many, especially those of humblest minds, are conscientious in their opinions, however wrong in political action and deliberation.

There is one standing theme of

their's, for which they cannot be

excused. They, in the most hostile, and (sometimes) in the most acrimonious manner, continually, through the presses and otherwise, insult the feelings and abuse the motives of the republicans. It is in vain you tell them, nay, prove, not by words, but actions, that these men are the friends of the people, of the constitution, of the laws. both of the general and state governments-that a Washington, an Adams, a Hamilton, a Madison, fat one time at least,) a Jay; a Hancock. &c. &c. were, and are, of this description of character, it has no effect-they - continue in the faith which cannot be defined, and persevere in action without knowing or calculating on results! Yet have these men the temerity to come out. in open denunciation of the talents, the wisdom, the patriotism of the country!- The sway has certainly been in their hands many years, in this state, but it is not supposed yet quite long enough to deprive the people entirely of their senses. -Such confidence is now assumed that, unblushingly they write, print and boast of the blessings and benefits derived from the late glorious war! They have not, however, been quite bold enough to point them out, or any one of them. I hope, therefore, to be excused for saving them this trouble, by taking this laborious, and, perhaps, difficult task, to them, on myself. It will be per formed in the spirit of candor, and founded on something like authori-

intelligible general assertion. This duty is imposed on one, not willing to have stirred, at this time, subject which has inflicted the deepest wounds on the nation, and caused the most intelligent, valorous, and patriotic sons of United America, to lament the issue of, and almost curse the day giving birth to, a war, in every point of view, distressing and disastrous. To remain silent, amidst the united efforts of certain writers and editors, to hold up this subject to the people, in a way the very reverse of its true character, would be criminal. To permit them to proceed, without exposure, would be to permit them again (as already too often done) to deceive the nation-it would prove an acquiescence in measures and doctrines the most paradoxical, and, in their tendency, the most injuri-ous that rational minds can conceive. To begin then, with this "glorious war," some preliminary remarks on its immediate precursors, (the embargoes and non-intercourse laws) so closely connected, that they cannot be separated from it, are neces-

ty-not loose declamation and un-

It will be recollected, that from the year 1807 until 1819, the restrictive system, as it is called, was obstinately persevered in by the national administration. Embargoes and non-intercourse laws were interchangeably, though incessantly, kept up, as the great political panacea, by which we were not only to obtain redress, against the effects of the French decrees and British orders in council; (the alleged causes of these restrictions,) but were to starve the British, against whom, it seems, most hostility prevailed, notwithstanding the French were first in this system of commercial ag-gression. What was the result of

world, clearly foresaw: the treasury was almost annihilated-the people divided-the nation rendered com. paratively imbecile-Britain for starved; even her West Indies not | dent's Mussage & faw of Congress. affected-surplus, produce, to an. enormous, amount, stopped in the hands of the makers and growers, and there permitted to rot or become useless-the nation and peopley in fact, reduced to the most for free trade and sailors' rights, &co distressing pecuniary situation .-After all this, if we are to credit the actors in this pantomimic political drama, no abstement, in our favour, was given to their course, by the belligerents. The same captures of our vessels, the same impress-ment of our seamen, and the same arbitrary detention and seatch of our ships continued. Here then was our situation in 1812, arising solely from the embargoes and nonintercourse, and here are the blessings and benefits which these mighty democratic politicians, writers, &c. boast! They are welcome to these honours and advantages, and it is much to be regretted, they could not exclusively have enjoyed the whole of the one and the other. -Had war been necessary, which these consistent gentry assert was the case, would it not have been better to have taken that course before the nation was thus weakened and divided? They, however, did things in their own way, and the results, the boasted termination of

their war, is before us. After many intermediate, halfway measures; after lengthy conflicting debates in the national councils; after much management, and drilling, and whipping in, obstreperous members, to their views, the fatal declaration of this "glorious war" was made on the ever memorable 18th June, 1812-a day, until lately, celebrated as an anniversary by the democrats! To give a faithful and impartial outline of this war, and its issue, with all its honourable and beneficial incidents, upon a given scale, will be reserved for my next. Here let me premise, that, notwithstanding the result of this struggle, with few exceptions, the American officers and soldiery, both by sea and land, acquitted themselves in a manner conferring the highest commendation on themselves and the nation-they achieved, upon many memorable occasions, the most brilliant victories, even with inferior force; that for valour, judgment, and intrepidity, they have no superiors; and history, to the latest posteruy, will hand down their names as the brightest examples of imitation. This view of our national character inspires every honest American with pride, and a just sense of our prowess and

valour, when properly directed. It will, nevertheless, be an unpleasant duty to point out some exceptions to this general character | many of whom would have availed -to make some comparisons-to speak of some occurrences, that if out to them by this war, to change consistent with truth and justice, would fondly be omitted-and to rank the characters, thus brought into review, in their respective pofitical classification. But it is said, by the war, we proved to the world we could fight!-Who, ever doubted this? Is the war of the revolution so soon forgotten? It is supposed that was evidence of the highest order.

But will it be shown, that this war has terminated without obtaining a single, alleged ground of the contest; and therefore, that the loss of a single dollar or a single life, was so much unnecessarily thrown away-it will then be proved that injuries (not benefits) of the most lamentable character have been, alone, the consequences of this war -after which, the subjects mentioned in my first, will be resumed, these will certainly be more agree-CASCA. able topics.

CASCA.-No. III.

This war, which the veteran, wornout politicians contribated so much to produce, was declared, without preparation, without due regard to the situation of the country under this depressed state of the treasury, and for alleged causes. wholly fictitious, if we are to judge from a comparison of those with the provisions of the treaty of peace. The capture of American wessels; the impressment of Ameri-

every man, in his senses, in the search of our ships, (ap other words, as to the last, as contended, that neutral vessels made neutral cargoes,) were the three and only causes assigned, both in the Presias the grounds upon which the war was declared. , Let us take a view of very few

of the most staiking and important incidents of this memorable contest

Soon after the declaration of war, which was, previously, so long agitated as to give the whole world notice, our commerce was swept from the ocean, our coasts blockaded, and many towns on the maritime frontier laid waste. Instead, then, of strengthening our fortifications, securing our seaboard, and repelling the hostile aggressions there made, incessantly, by the enemy; the local militia, undisciplined and unarmed, were thought sufficient for all these important purposes, and the strength of the nation was not only diverted from those immediate and important objects, but pushed into Canada!the conquest of which, was not only officially disclaimed (long after this though) by the American Plenipotentiaries at Ghent, but, which, in fact would have been a disadvantage and perpetual useless incumprance to the United States, had it been effected. It may therefore, without indecorum be asked for what purpose was Canada invaded? Let those who ought to be best informed, answer. The result of those frozen campaigns, are too well known, to require recapitulation, and too disgusting and mortifying, in the narrative, to excite a wish in an American, to employ such means, even to confound po-

litical opponents. Our first formidable debut, on the Canada lines, under the patriotic democratic Hull, of proclamation memory, will, in this place, receive no comment, nor the gasconading movements and counter-movements in the same quarter, under two other formidable chiefs, of the same political character, warring against each other, whilst the enemy were "scratching" and driving them, now be commented on: The few remarks intended upon those incidents, will be reserved until a further opportunity presents itself in the comparisons promised.

The Canadian theatre, was finally

utterly abandoned, without any other impression made than to excite the enemy, along our whole Atlantic boundary, to acts of savage warfare, in burning, razing and destroying, in retaliation, as they pretended, for the burning Fort George and the town of Newark, in Canada, by the American troops, under the command of Generals Porter and M.Lure. This invasion also united the Canadian people against us, themselves of the advantages held their situation politically, by rallying around the American standard. But when their country was assailed, their domiciles threatened, their fire-sides approached by hostile tread; they viewed the United States in a different light to that which they were accustomed before. Instead of 'protectors and friends." they found them to be enemies and conquerors; and consequently united to repel this invasion, with an unanimity that could have been effected by no other possible process. This invasion of Canada, in the first instance, gave the American character an unfavorable aspect abroad, and the result of Hull's campaign, threw a damp upon the military ardor and spirit at home. Had the government, even after thus precipitately and imprudently entering into this contest, turned the then scanty resources and energy of the nation to strengthening our internal strong holds and acting in the only way then so obviously and imperiously called for by the existing state of things; in other words, by adopting purely defensive operations, until we were prepared for ofence, the impression on foreign governments and upon the American mind would have been very different. This would have enabled us to maintain a just and formidable attitude, and in the tural course of events, had the war Wide Hull's proclamation