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CASCA.—No. IV. During all these operations on the continent, our diminutive, reduced navy, although in comparative length to the enemy was as a cat...

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

NOTICE. The subscriber intends teaching the French Language, every day from 10 o'clock P. M. at his school-room.

State of Maryland, Sc. Calvert County Orphans Court, February 13th, 1851. On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased...

Notice is hereby Given. That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of February 1851. Benjamin Hance, Adm. of Kinsey Hance. May 17.

NOTICE. The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Walker, across Deep Run, and to on to the public road which intersects the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry. Tobias Reynolds, land. May 3.

Just Published THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1850. And for Sale at this Office. Price—\$1.50. April 12.

PRINTING. Of every description, neatly executed, at the Office.

our vessels. This was, whenever effected, by an overwhelming or at least superior force of the enemy. Upon the whole we broke about even on this score, consequently gained no immediate advantage.

But one is gained to the nation of the utmost and most important importance. The American infant navy, by its prowess and invincibility, "fought itself" into the good opinion of all, even its former enemies, the democrats—they were utterly astonished and confounded at their former opposition to this republican measure, of a defensive navy, and are now not only its warm supporters but for a ten-fold increase. They deserve credit and ought to receive it, for this one recantation of their numerous errors. But they ought to be modest enough, to renounce all credit to themselves, flowing from this source. The establishment of a navy, then, is the only solitary good, derived from the late war, and this was not only incidental, but the very last thing expected, by the party declaring it—they supposed the very reverse—that our ships of war would all be taken—it would be illiberal to suppose any wished it, although Chinese policy on this subject was often recommended, by some of them on the floor of Congress. This closes my remarks on this particular head.

Democracy, its origin, its progress, its character, as well as a correct and impartial description and classification of democrats, are now, to be treated on, and unfolded to view. This subject, in the way it will be here explained, is entirely new, it is a track, I believe, never before trodden, in this particular manner—should it therefore appear strange or inexplicable, my only excuse will be found in acknowledging it to be a novel attempt to analyze a subject, which although interesting, has never before been undertaken by any writer. Others more able may correct or improve.

I shall not, as a celebrated writer incidentally remarks, ascribe this peculiar spirit, upon which this kind of government is supposed to rest, to any thing that happened in the Heavens above—I shall not call Lucifer and his host a democracy. Neither will it be contended, that the first inhabitants of a particular chosen spot, on this globe; headed and tempted by the author of all evil, formed a triumvirate, or amalgamate union of three different sexes and genus, constituted the first democracy on earth. These definitions are too far fetched for my use, and savor too much of the superstition and fabulous descriptions of the times, in which they are said to have existed.

It will be necessary, however, to commence with the earliest dawn of history, and nothing more will be required in the elucidation of the subject than to pass rapidly over a few prominent incidents of antiquity as preliminary to bring us to our own times and experience. The first democracies known to the world, in any thing like formal institutions, were the petty governments of the Grecian states and those of their cotemporary Asiatic and African neighbours. The term democracy, means a government by the people, demos kratoe (the people to govern.) They have no representatives, except a king or chief (basilicus.) Athens, Sparta, Macedonia, &c. had their Solon, Lycurgus, Philip, &c. as kings—the people met upon all legislative questions in the public forum and there deliberated and voted each in propria persona, as did Carthage, &c. with her king Hamilcar, &c.: the laws thus enacted were approved or rejected by the chief, who held his office either by election or force, generally effected by bribing the military and prominent characters among the populace—this chief could either declare war, and make peace with the advice of a select number of chosen or subsidized nominal advisers; in short, this king was every thing, the people nothing. True it is, that a number of wholesome checks upon this power were put on paper, and sanctioned by the king and people, but none were operative. Milton's Revolution.

¶ Vide Swedenborg. ¶ Laws of Solon—Institution of Lycurgus—Decrees or edicts of Philip, same of Hamilcar, Hannibal, &c.

other pure democracies, throughout succeeding ages, among civilized man, although throughout the many centuries comprising the Roman history, at different epochs, governments very similar, were, for a moment, instituted, and almost as soon as formed were put down, much in the way mentioned above.

I shall say nothing more on this subject derived from antiquity; but at once come up to our own times. Here we have the advantage of history—on its faithful page, we discover, in extenso every thing in relation to the government and agents who have passed before, embracing not only that portion, barely touched in these remarks, but the whole intermediate space up to the present day. Yet within the last half century, behold the various opinions and different experiments, in relation to, and actually made upon, the subject of government! The aristocratic, the monarchic the despotic have been lamentably long in existence—the republican, the consular, the federative, have been tried, and have passed rapidly away, giving place to despotism, except in a solitary, grand, and prominent instance. Look at Holland, Germany, France. So frequently have those governments fallen, that it has become a maxim with many eminent statesmen and philosophers, that "republican government is impracticable." They mean democratic—for, in every instance of the destruction of a republic, it has been by the violent impulse first given to its fall, by democracy. This spirit divides the people; destroys all the social feelings; disorganizes the symmetry and harmony of the different departments; sets to work aspiring demagogues, until convulsed, divided, and weakened, the people fall a prey to some bold usurper, who hurls their remnant of liberty prostrate at his feet.

It is thus, by confounding a representative republic, with democracy, (than which no two governments are more different in effect) that politicians imbibe this paradox. Whilst I believe in the impracticability of the latter, for any length of time, it seems clear, that a representative republic is susceptible of permanency and stability; & that it is the only legitimate government on earth. It is thought too, that the time is not distant, when this government will be universal. May this golden era quickly arrive, is most devoutly wished.

From the Federal Republican. COMMUNICATION. The intentional and malignant falsehoods daily dealt out by the miserable sheets, misnamed Gazettes or newspapers, in the pay of Democracy, expressly to deceive and impose upon the honest, but uninformed and credulous, on the subject of Col. Waters, as well as others, ought to convince every honest man, whether he be Federalist or Democrat, that their cause is bad—their conduct unprincipled and fallacious, and their intentions selfish and fraudulent.

When men, members of the executive council, and others, dare to assert falsehoods in the face of recorded proof, as they have done in this instance, with a full knowledge of the fact, it is time, high time, for sober, honest men to give up such company, take sides with Federal Washingtonian Republicans, the only real friends of the country and the people, and leave those detesters of truth and honesty to the contempt they merit. Col Waters has fallen a victim to political vengeance—he has been turned out to starve, because he would not basely abjure his faith. All that could be done has been done to consign him to mendicancy; because he felt as a federalist, and was the friend of Washington. He fought, and bled, and suffered, as bravely, as profusely, and as long as any American in the revolutionary war, to assert the Rights and Independence of this Country. The war being over, and his country free, he has lived in honourable retirement, with a heart a little bigger, perhaps, than his fortune, (for he was always generous, benevolent and free,) and when he really needed it, an executive of Maryland gave the worthy old revolutionary hero a place in the tobacco inspection at Baltimore, on which he lived like a good man,

thankful to God and his country. But, alas! the Friend, the Destroyer, in the ships and name of Democracy came and, from this office, without fault, without charge, save that of being a federalist, he drove him to poverty. It was his fidelity, his main, nay, only support. But why is Col. Waters denied this office? He is solely a good man—a fine man—aye, but he is a Federalist. Colonel Waters was a brave soldier who bore the battles, dangers and heats, and the marches' tolls—aye, but he is a Federalist. Colonel Waters is poor and needs it, he is worthy and deserves it—aye, but he is a Federalist. O! damned be such pleas—they lead to judgments such as fiends pronounce; and all this is baptis'd patriotism at the font of party. People of Maryland! will you sacrifice your tried and true friends, the veterans of '76—the patriots of Washington; the obtainers and defenders of your Independence and Liberty, to gratify the venal lusts, the selfish corrupt, and malignant feelings of the present executive and their satellites. —It is impossible. Your country, your happiness, and prosperity, and posterity, expect different things of you. Is our country labouring under some signal curse of Heaven, that her fame, her fate, and her defenders are abandoned to those who flourish on her spoils, who destroy her as they feed on her, and who riot in the pleasure of sacrificing the Founders of the Republic? She must be guilty of some heinous crime that she is thus doomed to expiate. Our constant prayers to Heaven shall be, that our period of condemnation may be shortened, that our country may be speedily rescued from the hands of demagogues and impostors, and restored to the control of patriotism rightly understood, to intelligence ably directed, to justice rightfully administered.

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COLONEL WATERS. To the Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph. As the usual long established, and well known mode of proceeding by the Levy Court, in naming candidates for office, to the Executive Council of Maryland, has been intentionally, and falsely represented by the democrats—the following official statement is offered for publication. They well know; the Governor and Council well knew, that the man first named, most frequently on the return, was the man recommended for the office. Colonel Waters is first named six times—Launcelot Warfield first named four times; and consequently, according to all rule and all preceding custom, Colonel Waters was the man recommended, and the man who ought to have been appointed. This, the democrats well know—but with their accustomed disregard of truth, they are propagating falsehoods, expressly to deceive the people. Let it be, therefore understood, that the man first named, most often on the list returned, is the man intended to be recommended. Colonel Waters is six times first. Launcelot Warfield four times first. People of Maryland, do not suffer yourselves to be deceived. State of Maryland, Baltimore county, &c. At a meeting of the Justices of the Levy Court of Baltimore county, held at the Court House in the city of Baltimore, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one. Present—Robert Gorsuch, John B. Barney, John Buck, of Benjamin Nathaniel Childs, John Berry, Jacob G. Smith, George Ebaugh, John B. Snowden, John G. Walker, Job Smith. Among other, were the following proceedings, to wits In pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of an additional warehouse in the city of Baltimore, for the inspection of Tobacco"—the said Justices having first taken an oath that they would nominate and recommend such persons to be inspectors as they in their judgment and conscience, believe well skilled in the curing and packing Tobacco; and