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CASCA.—No. V.

The democrats are properly, divisible into four different orders, or classes, and may be classed No. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The first most numerous, and consequently the least reprehensible. They are democrats by education; also, non-education. They are brought from the cradle, where this unfortunate, turbulent, and spurious doctrine has long, locally prevailed—into which sections of country, or geographic lines of political demarcation, no ray of mental light has gleamed—no solitary instance of sentimental independence has trespassed for many long years. Where their manual, when enabled, if ever they are to read, is the iconoclastic, democratic journal of the day, (such as those with which we are now literally inundated) aided, perhaps, by a few tracts of similar character, written generally by his infallible mightiness, editor, or selected from his previous columns. They believe, that to do, and undo, and cough, and cough, and begin, with their ears, and arrive to maturity, among politicians, without a single ray on this, or any other subject among these will be classed those, who, unaffected by those local influences, are democrats from ignorance, (since the term is used) non-education. They form no inconsiderable number, and, when united with other parts of this class, constitute a great majority of all the masses. It is proper to observe, that, in addition to the causes and means mentioned, this formidable class are further continually drilled "kept up to the bit" by the eternal croakings and scoldings of the demagogues among them, called the best informed, or, in other words, the most ignorant. These last are their men for office of the highest kind—legislative, executive and judicial. This class are generally honest, and to the best of their knowledge and belief, right, in their opinions, and can as easily be prevailed on to relinquish their "lives, their fortunes, and sacred honour," for a Buonaparte, or a Ferdinand, as in any other cause. Only excite them—their demagogues preach a few political sermons, and ply them well with the one thing needful, aided by their talisman editor, and all is over—they rush to action without deliberation, and meet the consequences, however disastrous, not only without mortification, but with a full conviction of success! Such are the first class, who, nevertheless, under wisdom and patriotism, may be made to fall into the ranks of rationality, in a moment, and directed, in all their physical strength, the attainment of any great national purpose. They are, therefore, not only innocent, but, effectively useful, in the chief departments of the government—are of the upper stamp. This, however, unfortunately, is not always the case, and then they become the scourge of the land, for they can be directed all and every purpose.

duty, or, more probably, the only rational public act of his whole life! The man thus situated, knowing his own intentions to have been pure, and believing he can satisfy his accusers and vociferous denouncers, stupidly undertakes to defend himself, and even ventures to reason. This course renders him still more unpopular, and should he, really, have it in his power to convince all rational minds of the correctness of the act for which he stands charged, it is so much the worse—the brethren augment their persecution, until, should he persevere, his case is hopeless. The only mode of regaining favour, is suggested, to acknowledge his sin, promise never again to do right, or act independently, and, after a short purgation, the offender is restored, and for the balance of his life becomes a cypher or nuisance in the political world. This class never form a dense local population—they are numerous, but scattered, throughout the union, not completely, in sentiment even, in union with the first, except in elections, or appointments, when they generally unite to a man—they are not as steadfast in the "good faith," being somewhat, upon general principles, wavering, but, when congregated, easily rallied—they are, upon the whole, well-meaning persons, and can be used and directed, physically and sentimentally, much in the same way as the first, and be made to do good or evil at the discretion of superiors.

their men, and they will do any thing over right, if required by their chief, who, if he happens to change entirely the whole system, upon which alone, his elevation was obtained; they turn as suddenly with him as a vane with the wind, with the most perfect complacency and sang-froid, and appear to all intents and purposes, as well satisfied as before, and wholly unconscious of the least change. This sometimes happens. Such is the strange and unaccountable character of democracy thus far, in which positive vice, as yet finds little room; none in the two first, little, comparatively, in the third; pure ignorance actuating those, and, in a great degree, these, I am sorry the fourth class cannot be held up in the same light. The fourth class of democrats cap the climax of everything absurd—they are generally vicious. They are the best informed men of all the party, (some possessing, even first rate talents, and consequently few, in number, than belong even to the third—this class is formed of materials, heterogeneous, in all respects, except their political character. They are of different professions; of different religions; of different grades in society; of different nations!—and what is still more remarkable, none, or very few are, or ever will be in office, unless of the most petty kind, although all expect it, and all, incessantly by the most corrupt means, seek it. To present this description of character to view, is certainly both novel and difficult—they not only combine all the talents and cunning of the last, and the obstinacy of the first classes; but greatly transcend them upon those grounds, and have no check upon their consciences. They stalk at large as directors of the whole corps, giving tone and action to all and every ramification of this turbid current, however minute, and fully exercise the sacred function of being the custos morum et conscientiarum of the whole school! The constituent parts of this class, the editors of newspapers, many of whom are foreigners, particularly the "sons of Erin"—office seeking demagogues and orators—priests of different orders, converting the sacred pulpit, into a political rostrum, disappointed former republicans, (they are very few) and nearly the whole host of French and Irish emigrants. They in short are a combination of lawyers, physicians, divines, editors, printers, &c. foreign and domestic; acting in a jealous, invidious and suspicious way in relation to each other, but in perfect concert and unanimity in regard to all others. They have not only a secret hatred to their fellow labourer in the vineyard, founded upon a knowledge of their own motives; which they naturally apply to their brother, but a sovereign contempt of the two first, and envy of the third class. Yet their dazzling expectations, their luring hope of office, bind them together and keep them united, to all external appearance, as a friendly band! They are the drillers, even of the third class (whom nevertheless they wish out of office) and irresistible arbiters of the faith, the will and opinions of the first and second, and draw to their aid in this last important operation, the whole force, energy and cunning of the third party, upon whom their effusions more immediately operate. The presses abound with acrimonious epithets and denunciations against the patriotic; the virtuous; the intelligent—the pulpit is made subservient to political anathemas against the wise and the good; the hustings and public forum, resound with declamatory and inflammatory harangues, against the most illustrious characters of the union, and against the wisest measures of the government.—Anonymous writers on every side, second their views, adding to the list already surcharged, other new fangled, unintelligible accusations, not only against their political opponents, but the departments of the government itself, for no other cause whatever, but an unshaken integrity and irreproachable conduct in the discharge of the important, appendant duties; by the respective functionaries! All this for no other purpose, but to succeed in party views, at the imminent risk and hazard of repose, nay, the safety of the country! This class know

better, and are therefore quo ad criminal—the others generally do not. The foreigners take side from the same motives, except those (for there are such) too ignorant to know better, yet they belong to this class. Such is the nature, the origin, the character of democracy—such the classification, the character, the motives of its disciples. Ever dissatisfied, ever restive, they find no peace, under any government, especially of their own form. Unite them, they immediately sever, like compound matter flies apart under chemical operation—sever them, they instantly unite again, for purposes of mischief and this process they have and always will, if left to themselves, interchangeably keep up in perpetuo. The federal constitution has been always hateful to them, as in truth, if they are consistent, it ought to be, as it is entirely and evidently repugnant to their system, if indeed they have any, as has been shown; nor is it believed, that a single individual, of the present form that democracy assumes, since polished off by the great Napoleon, (for it then existed in embryo,) voted for the adoption of this stupendous, unequalled charter of the rights of man! Hence all their jealousies and bickerings against this government, &c. The truth is, that no form or substance, in the shape of a social compact, would please them—they would still murmur—they would seek a change, regardless of consequences, and delight, as they always have done, in a state of excitement, of turbulence and disorganization. Let me here implore these unfortunate, unhappy politicians, to pause—to reason—to reflect. Let them cast their eye upon the historic page, and store up the precious lessons there given.—Let them look at home, view the labours and the toils of America's wisest sons—let them ask themselves, whether it is reasonable to suppose, that a Washington, a Hancock, an Adams, &c. ever sought any thing as public men, but their country's glory? Yet they differ with these sages, and statesmen, and heroes! Which are right? Let them pause, reflect, and answer; and here I wish them an affectionate adieu, and speedy change to genuine republicanism. CASCA.

Philadelphia, June 15. Consistency.—We learn that there are now two members of the Society of Friends imprisoned in the Arch Street Jail, for non-payment of Militia Fines. We are also told that in the case of one of them, property sufficient to defray the amercement was accessible, but that his person was preferred. Our voices have been constantly raised against this odious oppression, and we proclaim the present instances as we shall do every other which may be bro't within our knowledge, in order to testify, our sentiments, not in the expectation of making an efficacious impression upon the public.

It is a bitter reflection that, within a few squares of the statue of William Penn, in the city of his foundation, at a moment when assemblies are convoked to hear his formal eulogy—when tributes of lofty praise and thankful acknowledgments are poured out to him and his coadjutors; when his principles and institutes of universal freedom and equity are celebrated in set-orations—a sort of martyrdom is inflicted under shelter of the laws of the State, upon his disciples for refusing to violate religious scruples founded in the original, fundamental tenets of the particular christian faith which he professed and practised. Their dwellings are entered, and their property is sacrificed, or they are dragged to prison, because they will not do that which they believe to be an offence to God and an evil to society; that to avoid the alternative of which, constituted one of the motives of the emigration of their forefathers to this land, and a leading consideration in the establishment of the political system ever since acknowledged to be the chief source of the prosperity of our commonwealth. The Pennsylvanian in reading the history of the imprisonment of Penn in London, reprobates it and is indignant with indignation at the conduct

of his English judges, without reflecting that when the members of the same society is punished, in his purse, or committed to custody here, for the same crimes, which we have mentioned, the tyranny and the harshness are the same in principle, though not perhaps altogether so in the degree. Penn braved the power of Courts—and the penalties of Statute and the contumely of judges, rather than infringe what he believed to be the obligations of religious and social duty.—We applaud his rectitude and admire his firmness, and invoke disgrace upon the memory of his oppressors.—His disciple, one of our own fellow citizens, pursues a like course; under similar influences; he cannot perform militia service, nor directly pay an equivalent in money, consistently with the dictates of his conscience, and the rules of his church.—We authorize a rude invasion of his abode; the confiscation of a part of his property, or his translation to the common jail—and this without being able to pretend an overruling necessity, or strong exigence on the part of the State!—Nat. Gazette.

From the Eastern Gazette. "THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED." The recent differences of opinion between the mayor and city Council of Baltimore, in relation to certain appointments for that city, as also the bitterness and irritation displayed by both parties and their friends, are matters of notoriety. It was openly declared in the Council Chamber by leading democrats, that Mr. Montgomery the present Mayor was elected by the poorer classes of the people of Baltimore; that the majority of the men of property were decidedly hostile to him and that men who had no property should not have any right to vote in the election of mayor and other officers of that city! The friends of Mr. Montgomery were contemptuously called the "rabble" by a leading and wealthy democrat. It is also well known, as it is daily expressed in conversation in Baltimore, that it is in contemplation by distinguished democrats to apply to the next General Assembly to prohibit men who have no property in the city of Baltimore, although they may be residents of that city from voting at their elections for city officers!

This is but an entering wedge.—If democracy triumphs what security is there for the dearest and most invaluable right of freemen—the right of choosing who shall be his law givers! If men without property are not qualified to vote in the election of the police officers of a city, surely they should not be allowed to vote in the election of the various officers of the state government—such will be the arguments used by our democrats—and their next step will be to deprive all poor men of the right of suffrage—after having by flatteries and cajolery induced many of the poor to give them their votes and quietly seat them in power, our democrats will then dismiss them to contempt and suffering! The democrats pretend to be the exclusive friends of free suffrage—yet it is a fact that although they have the majority in most of the States—yet except the state of Maryland, free suffrage does not exist, but in two democratic states! The people should look well to this thing and not suffer their old prejudices, or a few soft words to mislead their judgments and understandings. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

10 Dollars Reward. Strayed away from the subscriber living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, on the 20th of May last, a bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a knot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward. John Hammond. June 21. BENJAMIN T. PLINDLE. Take this method to inform the citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrage at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will enable him to their support. April 4.