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BY PECHIN & FRAILEY.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1995

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.
LETTER VII.

The constitution of the United States is the most illustrious monument of human wisdom that has existed in any age or nation. It combines energy with liberty; the great deliratum of the most celebrated institutions of ancient and modern times. The provision of the constitution which renders attainable such amendments as time and experience may require, is one of its most estimable characteristics. But an instrument so sacred should be touched with a gentle hand. It is time for every theorist, and few have been more a dent theorists than myself, to sacrifice the visions of his imagination upon the altar of national union.

Many of the greatest and best men of Virginia were opposed to the adoption of the constitution. Could this circumstance be considered as a reproach, it will not be applicable to Virginia alone; it was the case in a large majority of the states.—Opposition, generally speaking, proceeded from habit of mind, from an attachment to liberty, and from a fear that, were the constitution adopted, "liberty would be but a name to adorn the short historic page of the halcyon days of America."—But there were peculiar features in the constitution which rendered it peculiarly obnoxious to Virginia. The states were to be equally represented in the senate, an important branch of the government, a two-edged sword, placed in the avenue to the sovereignties of the individual states, and checking equally the president and the representatives of the people, should they attempt to exceed their constitutional limits. Many of the greatest men in Virginia thought it radically wrong that the small state of Rhode Island should have an equal voice in the senate with the largest state; and as that idea still prevails in Virginia, and that state possesses a great and increasing influence over the small states it is reasonable to conclude that those who think the constitution wrong will endeavor to make it right, as soon as they obtain the power. Nothing else can be expected as long as "man is man." Although jealousy has been considered by many as a republican virtue of the first order, we ought not, however to indulge a [illegible] jealousy; nor ought we to accuse any portion of the union of a design to change the constitution, without unquestionable evidence. Upon this subject my mind has been perfectly convinced, and I always express with true republican freedom, opinions of the correctness of which I feel a perfect conviction.

The sentiments of the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Edmund Randolph, of Mason, and many other distinguished Virginians, respecting the constitution, are on record, and the record cannot be obliterated. The equality of suffrage in the senate was a prominent objection. The mind even of the great Washington harbored a strong prepossession in favor of the large states. I have been told by a venerable member of the convention, which formed the constitution, that Washington was decidedly of opinion that the small states took too high ground, and that nothing but the indispensable necessity of forming a constitution previously to the dissolution of the convention induced him to support what he considered as too great a concession on the part of the large states.—Various publications of a recent date, under the signature of the venerable patriot, Edmund Pendleton, inculcated the propriety of several important alterations of the constitution; and there is every reason to believe that those publications were correct indications of the general sentiment in Virginia. Mr. Eppes, a member of congress from that state, in the address to his constituents, in consequence of which he obtained his election, announced his determination to advocate several very important alterations of the constitution, one of which should have for its object the reduction of the time for which the senators are elected, and also, if my recollection be correct, to render them liable to be recalled by the state legislatures. Mr Breckenridge, a native Virginian and a distinguished member of the senate declared in the debate upon the amendment, that nothing could be more aristocratic, in his opinion, than the election of the senators for six years: but that he wished not to connect an alteration of the constitution in that respect, with the amendment then under consideration.—Another able member of the senate declared in my presence, that nothing could be clearer than that it is totally wrong to have a senate at all in a republican government. MANY REPUBLICANS, of other states as well as Virginia, have declared to me that very important amendments of the constitution *must and will* take place in a few years. One member from Virginia, in the presence of several members of both political parties, told me, *that the time for which the senators are elected must be reduced to two years; that this alteration would soon be stated; that it would be a test story which to try the republicans; and that no member could be considered as a republican who could oppose it.* I have ascertained that a very great proportion of the republicans in congress are of opinion that the constitution is too aristocratic, that the small states possess too great weight, that the judiciary is by far too independent, and that the following alterations of the constitution must be made, as soon as the public mind can be prepared for them.

1. To reduce the time for which the senators are elected to two years. This would soon render the senators from the small states the mere tools of the large states and would lead to the total destruction of the senate.

2. To carry the election of president to the people at large. This would destroy all the remaining weight of the small states, as states, in the election of the president. The weight of Vermont relatively to Pennsylvania, in that election, is now in the ratio of 6 to 20; it would then be as 4 to 15.

3. That the judges shall be appointed for a few years only. Comment is here unnecessary.

Possibly there may be no just grounds for my alarm upon this subject; but although I may be too credulous, I am certainly sincere in my fears. Should any attempts be made to alter the constitution, I shall be willing to be considered, not only a weak alarmist, but a [illegible] politician.

Much is said of a plot to dissolve the union. It is imputed chiefly to the federalists, but attempts have not been wanting to implicate the northern republicans. I have expressed myself in favor of a union of the people in the northern states in general sentiment, for the purpose of securing to us our due weight in the councils of the nation, and for preventing the idea of destroying the confederacy; that I wish that union to take place upon the public principles and not [illegible] upon the genuine principles of the constitution alone. Were the northern states as well united as the southern, we should [illegible] to unreasonable as to desire more than our degree of political weight, and that the southern states would be willing to allow us, for they must dread a dissolution of the union equally with ourselves. No [illegible] in the United States can more sincerely deprecate the consummation of this most [illegible] evil. I have always been [illegible] and down at my blood [illegible] suppose, I believe the only way to prevent [illegible] is to preserve the constitution. May [illegible] be preserved! May the [illegible] the union [illegible]!

These are the sentiments of a Vermont republican who, without aspiring to eminence, will never confine himself inferior to the republicans of Virginia. My little farm of fourteen acres is cultivated by the labor of my own hands; my [illegible] of the south possess hundreds of slaves scattered over thousands of [illegible]. Speculatively the Virginian may be a better republican than I am: but his republicanism is certainly not quite so practical [illegible] mine.

JAMES ELLIOT.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, some of the alterations of the constitution which I have mentioned to my friend, have been moved in congress, by Mr. Randolph of Virginia, and Mr. Nicholson of Maryland, and are made the order of the day for the first day of the next session. I am also possessed of evidence to prove that some of Mr Randolph's most able supporters in congress have boldly avowed their hostility to the constitution in all its essential parts.

It is possible that my alarm upon this subject may be a vain one. I hope that it is so. But in the alternate triumph of the two great parties in our country, I have seen enough to convince me that party spirit is capable of every species of sacrifice and violence, in the support of favorite measures; and sincerely believe that we are in danger of wandering a political tempest fraught with ruin to the rights of the smallest states. It is known to every member of congress from the northern states, that the majority of Virginian statesmen entertain opinions, in reference not only to constitutional principles, but to the great interests of commerce which are at variance with the sentiments of men of all parties in this quarter of the union. In these opinions our Virginian brethern are honest.—They have sketched for themselves the system which they think would best promote the prosperity and glory of the union, and they will support that system with energy. Our own declaimers, who resort to the farewell address of the great Washington, for denunciations against those who "misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts," are unjust in censuring those who "present correctly" the sentiments and views of politicians in other quarters. I have made this correct representation under the strongest impressions of duty.—And jealous as I am of Virginia, I will support as an individual, a Virginian candidate for the office of president, so long as that state shall present to our view the man qualified, above all others, for that station. As the president will probably decline a third election, I am induced to believe, that Mr. Madison and Randolph will be candidates for the next presidency. In that event the people of the northern and middle states will consult their own interest and that of the union, by supporting Mr. Madison.—Attached to the constitution from its infancy, his administration would be guided by its principles.—And it is to be hoped that the chariot of the Sun will never be committed to the guidance of a second PHAETON. In other words, it is to be hoped that gentlemen of talents, combined with habits of cool reflection and profound investigation, will never be considered as formidable superior pretensions to the presidency, to genius and eloquence alone.

J. E.

BOSTON, June 15.

FROM HOLLAND.

By captain M[illegible] in Amsterdam, we have received from our correspondents there, papers to the 18th May; the last we have from that quarter.

The new Regent of Holland has assumed his authority and [illegible] operations. The question, to declare his excellency R. J. Schimmelpenninck, Pensionary of the Batavian Republic, has been vetoed, in all the departments. The whole number of votes was 14096.—Nays 13[illegible]; but all those who did not vote, were considered to be in favor of the new [illegible]; the numbers have been [illegible] as follows:

For the new [illegible],	352,196
Against it,	136
Majority,	352,060

The Grand Pensionary [illegible] on the 20th April. The Batavian Legislative Assembly was dissolved, and then Hon. M. [illegible], as the revolutionary [illegible] to [illegible] to the 15th May.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday we received a Liverpool Price Current, dated 11th May, 1995. It [illegible] the arrivals of New Orleans, (we believe in Mobile, a new [illegible] Wilmington,) and [illegible] there in the Hibernia. We have not received any papers later by the arrival.

Price Current at Liverpool, May 11.

"Pearl Ashes, [illegible] per cwt. Pearl Pot Ashes, [illegible] New York [illegible].

The [illegible] Alabama cotton [illegible] higher than they have been of late years, the commencement of their prices very [illegible] [illegible] the prices are [illegible]

[illegible]—Upland Georgia [illegible] 17½ per lb. United States [illegible]. Rice, [illegible] 35 to 36. [illegible] Upland very [illegible] was generally entertained, [illegible] Sea Island [illegible] [illegible] our market being [illegible] fully supplied with it, the demand is at present almost suspended, and the prices are likely to be lower.

Annexed to the article of Lumber, is the following note. (☞ There having been but few importations of Timber this year from the United States, the prices are [illegible], as they are likely to be supported, [illegible] market [illegible] better [illegible].

[illegible] per cent. (☞ The [illegible] continues to be barely supplied with [illegible], but as the demand is very limited [illegible] may be [illegible] at prices than were lately current."

Late evening London papers to the 8th May, were put into our possession by a gentleman passenger in the Hibernia, bound to New York, who got on board a fishing [illegible] off our coast, and was landed at Cape Cod.

On the 7th May, an embargo was laid upon all British shipping in Great Britain, and a heavy press took place in the river, and at all the ports.

A very general alarm proceeded. The Brest fleet was stated to be at sea. All the volunteer militia were again hurrying to their alarm posts; and the greatest efforts were making to fit out every ship of force, in ordinary.

Some very important dispatches were said to have been received from the North of Europe on the 7th May; which were immediately laid before a full Cabinet Council, and the Admiralty Board; and messengers were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start for the continent.

On the 5th May, Mr. Pitt informed Parliament, that he had advised His Britannic Majesty to erase Lord Melville's name from the list of Privy Counsellors; which his Majesty had acceded to; and that his Lordship held no places, excepting such as were for life. At the same time, Mr. Whitbread said, "he disclaimed any intention positively to charge Lord Melville, with participating the profits with Trotter."

FROM LIVERPOOL—May 11.

The annexed price current contains, as near as possible, the rates of produce in this place, but the market, generally speaking, and many of the articles nominal.

The alarming accounts from the W. Indies, and the fears of still further mischief, have thrown a general damp upon our merchants, and adds to the depression of many articles. Some little advance has taken place in sugar, but whatever effect the temporary influence of speculation may have upon this market, we are decidedly of opinion that no commercial speculation can be founded on these grounds from America to this country, and that the general stagnation of pecuniary matters, which would attend the delay of remittances from the W. Indies, would tend materially to counteract any attempts at increase in articles of produce. An embargo is laid upon vessels, except coasters with grain and coals, and neutral vessels.

The state of our cotton market is deplorable, and every probability of its being still lower. We have made no sales of prime New Orleans at 20d. but cannot get on at that price, or in fact obtain an offer, though we would make some sacrifice from it to clear our floors. Upland Georgias are in the same situation, and some of the dealers decline purchasing at 18d. The imports from America, the last week have been considerable, and the accounts from Mobile and elsewhere—the spinners have put out a new list of prices for twist, at a reduction of 1d per lb. but cannot make sales and we are [illegible] exclude from continental orders. Upon reference to our advices you will find that we have all along dreaded this month and the next would check the cotton market, but the want of demand for manufactured goods has rather accelerated this event, and to an unexpected extent; the only chance for improvement is in the fall of the year, and till that period we can expect no amendment. The manufacturers are curtailing their business as much as possible, and doing no more than actually necessary to keep the machinery in order. The spinning trade has been overdone, and the stocks of twist and weft have accumulated, it will require some time to get rid of them; though the imports are large, on the present rate of demand and the stocks are increasing in the hands of the importers; they were so completely at the commencement of the year, that we should not consider them on any moment in the trade of a regular demand, but [illegible] manufactured goods [illegible] the cotton market.

You will find by our quotations that the premiums to New Orleans are, as well as those to the Atlantic states, reduced to their former rates.

Grain is dull and the stocks heavy. Flour continues to arrive from America. We have quoted a price proportionate to that of wheat, but more is asked by some of the holders; it is almost entirely confined to export, and the demand that some of the importers are, for want of sale shipping it themselves to Spain; and there is no probability of prices being higher, indeed rather the reverse.

Dye woods are in general heavy, and nearly nominal. We again beg leave to caution our advices of the great caution, as we cannot recommend shipments in this state of demand, which will add to the depression by embarrassing the funds of the importers.

Worthy of Attention.

FIVE Patented tracts of unimproved LAND or Plantations of four hundred acres each, situated in the county of Berks, in the state of Pennsylvania, and within about ninety miles of Philadelphia; in the neighbourhood of which are a great number of respectable German families, the tracts are contiguous to the waters of the Susquehanna, that bring produce & lumber of every kind to Baltimore. It will be sold cheap and on generous terms, the title indisputable. Enquire of the Printers.

March 21. w

Lots to Lease.

THE subscriber has some few lots remaining to lease, *near the new market*, immediate application is made.

He has also, for sale,

A set of Kraft's Patent STILLS, with all the troughs, conductors, &c. &c. necessary thereto. DANIEL LAMMOT.

N. B. He will dispose of his STILL HOUSE. It is well calculated for a Chandlery, Brewery, &c. &c.

May 11 w&s

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscribers, of the city of Baltimore, have obtained from the Orphans' Court, letters testamentary on the personal estate of HUGH M'CURDY, late of the said city, Merchant, deceased——all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate;—and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make payment, without delay, or suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

GRACE M'CURDY, Exec'x,
THOS. M'ELDERRY, Exe'r.

N. B. The books remain at the old stand, sign of the *Fan*, Calvert-street.

April 3 w&s

Literatur.

IN der Leipziger und Frankfurter Buch und Commissions Handlung, No. 96 Nord Howard-strasse, Baltimore, sind für beständig zu haben, und werden allezeit eingeführt werden:

Bücher aller Art und aus allen Fächern, welche in Deutschland herausgekommen sind und werden.

Aufträge für oder aus Europa, Amerika, Ost- oder West-Indien sollen stets pünctlich besorgt werden.

Die Verfasser und Eigenthümer der Englischen und Deutschen Zeitungen in Amerika sind höflich ersucht, diese Anzeige in ihre Blätter einzurücken, und die Nummern davon an die besagte Buch-Handlung gelangen zulassen.

N. B. Eine gute Deutsche Zeitung wird in erwehnter Buch-Handlung herauskommen, sobald die dazu erforderte Anzahl von Liebhabern ihre Namen und Wohnörter einschreiben lassen werden. Die Verfasser desselben sind die nehmliche Männer, welche in Brüssel die mit Ruhm und Beifall gekrönte Zeitung:

L'IMPARTIAL EUROPEEN,

Ou Gazette Generale des Pays Bas.

Herausgegeben haben, und am 18ten und 19ten Fructidor, 1797, als Freunde der Wahrheit, mit Carnot, Pichegru und Barthelemi ꝛc. deportirt worden sind.

Den 10ten Mey. aa

American.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1995

FOR THE AMERICAN.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

THE charter of the Union Bank of Maryland contains a principle essentially different from any hitherto granted to a banking company among us—a principle which, while it in some degree narrows the choice of the stockholders by its plan of rotation, at the same time, by the operation of the same spirit, does away the possibility of combination, concert and monopoly, on the part of those who may have possession of the board, but to render the rotation principle beneficial or to prevent it from being injurious, requires the greatest circumspection in the choice of directors, much greater, it is believed, than is generally supposed. Gentlemen at the board are allowed, it is said, to take $[illegible] per week, and common rumour [illegible] that in 3 days this sum will amount to $27,000 and that at the whole direction of 19 including the president and the two directors on the part of the state, take each $27,000, the amount in their hands will be the enormous aggregate of $[illegible]. In the whole board, the president excepted, [illegible] chosen for three years, [illegible] [illegible] S[illegible] [illegible] at the expiration of [illegible] period, with nearly all the [illegible] of the bank before their hands: this [illegible] [illegible] down [illegible] accommodation [illegible] half of what they [illegible] is still bad enough [illegible] greatest degree of circumspection [illegible] be used, lest the bank [illegible] [illegible]

STOCKHOLDER.

The following gentlemen [illegible] proposed as directors for the Union Bank of Maryland.

David Winchester,
Thomas M'Elderry,
Thomas Cook Cruse,
Mathew Brown,
Luke Tiernan,
E. Finley,
John Donnell,
William Slater,
Robert Fergusson,
Robert McKim,
Henry Schroeder,
James Armstrong,
Humphrey Peters,
Andrew Ellicott, jr.
Walter Dorsey,
John Hollins.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The undermentioned gentlemen will be supported by a number of Stockholders for Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland.

James A. Buchanan,
E. Finley,
W. Dorsey,
S. Etting,
Henry Payson,
Stewart Brown,
D. Winchester,
L. Tiernan,
Thomas M'Elderry,
Henry Schroeder,
Robert Fergusson,
John Yeiser, junr.
John Comegys,
Lemuel Taylor,
T. Poultney,

The Boston Gazette of the 20th inst. contains the following articles:

The ship Diana, arrived at New Castle, (near Wiscasset) on Friday last, in 29 days from Liverpool. Letters have been received in town, brought by her as late as the 15th May; we could not learn that she brought any papers.

The U. S. Bomb Ketch, Vengeance, commanded by lieut. Lewis, sailed yesterday from this town for the Mediterranean. She will be followed immediately by the Spitfire, under the command of lieutenant M'Neil.

The British fleets.—It will be remembered, (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) that on the 1st of April last, admiral Duckworth resigned his fleet at Jamaica to the charge of admiral Decres, and himself sailed for England. Since that period, admiral Decres has been cruising among the islands. On the 6th of April admiral Cochrane arrived with a reinforcement of 6 sail of the line and 3 frigates. Admiral Decres has now it seems returned to Port Royal with his own fleet, and the whole of admiral Cochrane's, excepting the Northumberland, which is gone to Barbadoes. We state these facts to show the probability, that admiral Decres may have collected, from the various stations in the West Indies, and from Halifax, a force equal to the one mentioned by capt. in Ray from Jamaica.