PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. BUTLER, WEARLY OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' BANK, ANNAPOLIS.

SATURDAY; JULY 15, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the IVusa.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are deeply indebted to a gentleman of this city, who procured for us the loan of some files of Dutch and French papers, brought by the Sally, from Rot-

Most articles have been anticipated; but matter of considerable importance is contained in these gazettes. The following are all we have been able to obtain: for to day's paper. If other accounts, state papers, &cc. be found in them, we shall have them translated for to morrow:

LEYDEN, MAY 2, 1809.

From Jassy, April 2 .- On the part of Russia, it has been demanded as the basis of negociation, that the Porte should cecle Moldavia and Wallachia, besides the dismission of the English ambassador from Constantinople. These propositions the Turkish ministers would by no means

[Jassy is the capital of Moldavia; was taken by the Russians in 1788, and again restored to the Turks in 1790. The late of European Turkey seems sealed. The crescent will soon cease to wave on the battlements of Constantinople.

Paris articles confirm the former intelligence of the victories obtained by Bonaparte over the Austrians. From the 20th to the 23d he had not taken two hours repose. Having exhausted four horses, he procured others on the field

Paris, April, 30-from Italy.

A letter is received from Cassano of the 16th, and from l'revise of the 19th inst. The first mentions, that the prince of Venice had reviewed several division. An engagement had taken place between a piquet of French cavalry and an Austrian one. Some prisoners have been taken, among whom are a colonel and major of Hungarian hussars. The major had received three wounds before he was taken, having engaged a French marechal, who showed the greatest bravery. To evince his satisfaction, the viceroy has promoted him to the rank of 2.1 lieutenant, and presented him a ring he then wore on his finger. A great battle was expected.

It is mentioned, that on the 16th, part of the French army had given battle to the Austrians. The action began at 9 A. M. They fought desperately on both sides: the village Parsia has been taken and retaken several times, and in spite of the superiority of the enemy, our troops have kept the advantage. The head quarters are etill here. The Austrian army preserves its position.

Vienna, April 26.

From Hermunstadt we have intelligence that hostilities had commenced between the Russians and Turks. The Servians, it is said, will turn out against the latter with 100 thousand men.

Banonne, March 24.

The staff officers taken at Sarragossa. consisting of 5 generals, 7 or 8 a jutant generals, will take their departure for Nantz. Gen. Palatox repairs thither with one officer as escort.

> Ludwigsburgh, April 24. 7 o'clock, P. M.

Count Oudinot, son of the general, and first page of the emperor, has this moment arrived from hijn with the news of second victory being obtained near Eckmuhl, over an army commanded by prince Rosemberg, consisting of 80,000 men. The flower of the Austrian armies, all the artillery, field equipage, &c. have fallen into the hands of the French. The army was flying in every direction at the departure of the Courier.

For the Maryland Republican.

"The mind is its own place, and in itself "Can make a heaven of hell-a hell of heaven"

AMONGST the various traits of disposition, which operate the unhappiness of mankind, sew are more basesul than that universal propensity which disposes us to compare our own situation, with the seeming prosperity of those who apparently occupy more eligible stations; but who, perhaps, like ourselves, have always some latent sting of anguish rankling in their bosoms, and derive also an equal share of self-inflicted misery in contemplating the funciful beatitude of others

in still morg clerated spheres of lifewhilst every one overlooks the cheerless destiny of those, evidently depressed far beneath him in the scale of human wietchedness and woe .- With these reflections, and their obvious application to many people of America, I was forcibly struck, ou reading the " Patriotic. Sketches," by an enlightened and fascinating Authoress, whose intelligence, and its usual concomstant, liberality of mind, will secure to her the most impassioned admiration and tleathless celebrity, whilst one votary shall remain at the shrine of wisdom and virtue.-Nothing ought to induce the poor but honest citizens of America, more cordially to felicitate themselves on the wisdom of their government, the tolerance of their religious institutions, and the prosperity of their situation, tout ensemb'e, than occasional reflections on the comfortless lot of the great mass of humanity in the d.fferent countries of Europe; for

"Tis liberty atone that gives the flower " O! fleeting life its justre and perfume;

" And we are weeds without it." A picture of the unhappy condition of the Irish peasantry, under the government of out old step-mother Butain, is teelingly drawn in the following lines, not from the magic loom of fancy, but from the real and recent observation of the writer.

" When the scanty hire of the labourer, during the short season it is paid, affords no little treasure, stored to ward off the wants of an mactive season; the Irish peatant quits the spot where he once

"Sat him down the monarch of a shed;"

quits the family, dearer to his heart from the pang it fiels for them; and beckoned. by bope, or urged by despair, departs for a distant province, or even a distant tand, in search of that employment, and that reward, which his own impoliticly

"When the strained eye of sorrowing Affection has tollowed the father and the husband, even till fancy gives what distance snatches from its view, the niother closes the door of her desolate cabin; and when, as is generally the case, her family are too helpless to relinquish ber maternal cares and enable her to work, sollowed by her little children, and frequently by an aged parent, beggary is embraced as the only alternative to want and famine. Sometimes with an infant on her back, and an other in her arms; while the ablest of her little train is always charged with the tin vessel which carries the sour milk supplied by charity, and an other infant wanderer sustains the weight of the blanket which constitutes the only covering thrown over them at night, she commences her sad and solitary wanderings. How frequently, and in what opposite sezsons, have I beheld these belpless and wretched groupes straggling along the high-roads, or reposing their wearied limbs beneath the she ter of a ditch! I have seen the feet of the heavily-laden mother totter through winter snows beneath the ner tender burthen; while the frost-bitten limbs of her infant companions drew tears to their eyes, which in the happy thought-Jessness of childhood had never been shed to the unconscious misery of their situat on, had not bodily pain taught them to

"I have met them wandering over those heaths, which afforded no shelter to their aching brows, ainidst the meridian ardours of a summer's day; when violent heat and insupportable tatigue, rendered the stream they stooped to drink, a luxury the most exquisite. I have met them at the door of magisterial power, and seen them spurned from its threshold by him who should have redressed their grievances or relieved their wants; and I have seen them chestfully received into the cabin of an equally humble, but more sortunate compatriot, where their wants were a recommendation to benevolence, and their number no check to its exertion. For never yet was the door of an Irish cabin closed against the suppliant who appealed to the bumanity of its owner."

(Patriotic Sketches, Page 44.)

"By the time we had reached the old avenue of L.** house, the moon rode high, and darted her beams through the foliage of the trees that canopied our heads, while opposed to her cold but brilliant light, the deep red blaze of a turf fire gleamed through the "loop-hole" of a neighbouring cabin. The song which caught our ear as we passed the door induced us to enter. It was the song of an itinerant taylor; he was seated in the centre of the earthen floor, working by the light of a rush, and surrounded by a group of children, who were hanging de-

lightedly on his song; and watching with eagerness the progress of the little frieze jackets, span by their mother, and now in the hands of the musical taylor, while their parents, released from the labours of hire, were working by the light of the moon in their little garden; and their eldest brother, submitting to the influence of inordinate satigue, lay stretched on some straw in a corner of the cabin-the head of 'a calf actually reposing on his arm; and the parent cow slumbering at his feet. more striking picture of the interior of an Irish cabin could not be drawn."

(Patriotic Sketches, page 144)

Is there a man who can fail to respond with the sigh of heartlelt commiseration to the pathetic story of a fellow creature reduced by the grievous hand of political and religious (or rather impolitie and irreligious) intolerance and persecution to poverty so consummate, and wretchedness so hopeless .- Instead of denouncing them with the reproachful epithets of " Irish renegado" and " Irish rebel," with the cold repulsive frownos intolerance "lowering on the brow," should we not greet on our shores the wretched lugitives from such calamities, and cheerfully receive them with a "kearl-mille-a-saltha" in this " lastasylum of oppressed humanity" -- For my own part, since I knew any thing of her melancholy history, I nevet meet one of these rough sons of old Ireland, however humble his avacation, but I fancy I perceive the ardent frelings of a generous soul beaming in the open frankness of his countenance; association, swift as the lightning's flash, flings a glance o'er the uppressions of his native land; my heart expands, and my arms unvoluntarily extend to embrace him as a friend and a brother.

COSMOPOLITE.

Political.

For the Maryland Republican.

· A hundred thousand welcomes.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Thoughts on the late conduct of the Legislature of Maryland respecting the choice of a Senator.

No. IV.

NOW that I have explained to the comprehension of the plainest man the nature of concurrent and joint votes, I would call your attention to the origin of the one, and the adoption of the other. In the first formation of a Government, where the legislature consisted of two branches, and before experience had taught them the advantages or disadvantages of either mode, a concurrent vote would naturally be resorted to in the election of individuals to fill important offices. In the course of time, they would discover, that whenever the two houses disagreed about the individual to be elected, that the vacant office would remain unfilled, and no matter how important the office, the community would suffer, because there would be no person appointed to discharge its duties. The great men of antiquity finding the injuries which resulted to the nation from the practice of concurrent votes, devised a joint ballot, by which means the two houses would be consolidated as one, and notwithstanding party animosity or individual prejudice, an election would ensue. Those great and good men thought it better that an appointment should be made, than that an office of great importance to the State should remain vacant; they thought it best to sacrifice private friendships, and local partialities to the public good. The true patriot will do so; but he who wears the mockery of patriotism will always prefer the advancement of his own friends to the general welsare, because his wishes centre in himself, and as they rise in greatness, so does he feel himself strengthened in his hopes of obtaining his own wishes. People of Maryland I would have you to bear constantly in mind that by a concurrent vote which the Rederalists insisted on, it was impossible that a Senator could be chosen; but by a joint vote, which the Republicans wished, an election must have taken place. Let us now examine into the custom of Maryland, and see whether the concurrent or the joint vote, has been used. I will pursue this subject no farther back than the adoption of the constitution, which grew out of the abuses and the experience of the provincial government, for I would be unwilling to borrow a precedent in my own coun-

try from the times of monarchy. So, For the Meryland Republicandeeply impressed were the framers, of the State constitution with the necessity of resorting in all cases to a joint ballot, that they have left no discretionary power, with the Legislature. In all appointments to be made by the two houses a joint ballot. is expressly directed; Sec. 25. 26. Not satisfied with this general constitutional command, they even prescribe the particular manner of taking the joint ballot, in these words, " to be taken in each house respectively, deposited in a conference room, the boxes to be examined by a joint committee of both houses, and the numbers severally reported, that the appointment may be entered; which mode of taking the joint ballot shall be adopted in all cases. From this clause there originate two subjects of consideration.

1st. That the Constitution evidently prefers the joint ballot to any other mode,

24. The danger of departing from old established customs.

That the constitution gives a decided preserence to a joint ballot is evident from its being prescribed in all cases, and its silence respecting concurrent votes; a silence of disapprobation so strong, that on no one occasion is it

When the custom of a legislative

hody has been long established, it

distantly hinted at.

b comes a rule of conduct so obligatory upon the house that it cannot be departed from. It is a custom which stands recorded on their journals, and is a constant barrier between the house and the caprice, passion and intrigue of its members; it becomes a protection to the minority against the domineering inflhence of the majority, and prevents a corrupt administration from acquiring too great an ascendacy, in that house which emanates from the people, and is the principal safeguard of their libetties. Mr. Onslow, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest speaker the House of Commons ever had, used to say that " it was a maxim he had often heard when a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from the rules of Proceeding; that these forms as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and controul on the actions of the major rity, and that they were in many instauces, a shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power. Mr. Jefferson, in his Manual, says that " it is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what the rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the speaker, or captiousness of the members." Sec. 1 Yet how have the federal delegates acted? From the adoption of the constitution to the present period, the custom had been to elect Senators (as I shall presnetly shew) by joint ballot. This custom then had become a rule sinculoned by every preceding legislature, yet it has been violated at the last Session to June.

Whether the infringement originated

in a wish, as Mr. Onslow says, " to

throw power into the hands of ad-

ministration" when they obtained

the power of the State, " and those

who acted with the majority of the

house" to destroy that " check and

controul on the actions of the ma-

jority" which formerly existed, and

to remove that "shelter and pro-

tection to the minority against the

attempts of power," I leave to you;

People of Maryland, to determine at

your next election. I shall now show

that the Senators to Congress have

always been elected by joint ballot.

The first election which took place was in 1788, and we find the following passage in the message sent by the Senate on that occasion; "We hink the following mode should bet pursued on the present occasion; we propose that two Senators should be elected by the joint bullot of both houses:"-see votes and Proceedings Dec. 3d, 1788. This mode has been adopted in every election from that time to this, and has never been objected to until last June. I have

proved that the federalists have violated the constitution of the U. States by not making an appointment, and that they have violated the customs and establishd rules of the Legislature; and I will now prove, that not satisfied with these essential injuries, they have victated that constitution in two other parts, by a Resolve of the Legislature of 1790, and attempted to deprive the EASTERN SHORE of one

of its most important rights. JUSTINIAN. [This Number will be continued.]

A SERIOUS QUIZ.

Great Britain hath done us no hum; we have no cause of complaint against her. PICKERING.

I have heard many a pretty girl say " I love a rogue," before she had fallen a victim to his artifice. Ando Col. Pickering I love you for your boldness in assertion, but who should be bold. but = 2- noble Colonel? Great Britain hath done us no harm." No more she has not, most noble Colonel. By the treaty of peace in 1783, she agreed to'deliver up the western posts to the United States, but instead of doing/so, she kept them in her own possession. Pshaw! this was nothing at all, at'all: she only kept what she had no right to, and this is a circumstance that happens every day. She excited the savages to war on our western frontiers, and furnished them with all the dreadful instruments of their cruel warfare: she turned them loose with all their native ferocity upon the defenceless the aged and the young, and while the deep forest rung with the warwhoop, the cabin of the settler was burnt to the ground. But this was " no harm." It was only a pleasant mode of exercising the talents. of the " red men," who might have forgotten their various accomplishments, particularly the polished art of dancing. If there had been no prisoners, there could have been nowar-dances, and the generous warrior would have forgotten the humane mode at present practised, of pleasantly torturing his enemies. Oh! it is rare sport and " no harm," to see a fellow creature expiring in the agonies of death before a slow fire, his eve balls bursting with pain, each joint flaming with light-wood, and he happy man, about to leave a world of misery and care. Generous, generous creatures, !! we have no cause of complain:;" we should admire that dexictity, so far superior to our hair-dres-er-, with which you crop the flowing ringlets of the virgin, " whose matted and unshorn tocks" would otherwise disgust the succer more than " the pargrine ever f jealousy" Col. Pickering and myself would delight in such as operation; to bend our heads to the de icate hands of a well-taugh-warri who without causing the sightist pain or shedding one drop of blood, would gently raise the skin from the pericranium and most skilfulty excuriate the part. What a nice present too for one's wife or mistre's to place upon her toilet, where she would see not only the beauteous hair of her love, but a part of his skin hanging to it. Excellent discovery! how ought the fair daughters of Columbia to prize you for your talents. On the 6th of November 1793

she issued orders to her cruisers to capture American vessels, and always authorised the impressment of our seamen. But this a mere trifle. Who would not suffer themselves to be boarded by British frigates? and then for heir polite and humane treatment, permit them to borrow the vessel and cargo. No man would-" complain" of this. And then as to impressments it is done in so genes rous a manner, that Col. Pickering and myself agree that it is " no harm." The crew of a merchant vessel are ordered to appear on deck. Such a polite invitation cannot be refused. They with reciprocal politeness muster. An officer steps forward and examines ih m one by one as a man would purchase turkies in a market. The best looking seamen are selected to serve on board he king's ship. What a complement to their beauty to be "the chosen few" out of a whole crew. Two such ugly fellows as Col. Pickering and myself would feel ourselves highly honoured by such a choice. Our children and our children's children would boast of it to the latest generation. It would be an excellent addition to his family escutcheon a deathhead, sable, crowned with a rose,

* . Colonel Pickering, of Salem, had. the command of a fine, well-exercised. provincial regiment; -had he pushed on with his men, so as to have headed the British before they had gained Charlestown Neck, (and he was near enough) they must have clutbed their fire ocks for they were quite wearied out with the scroices of the day, and had but a round or two of ammunition remaining."

Page 314, Vol. I. of Gordon's History of the American Revolution, narrating the battle of Loxington.

Who, after reading the above from the able historical pen of GORDON, can doubt the holdness of our ex-Colonel Pickering? Surely such conduct must have resulted from patriotism and humanity, which naturally led hun to avoid the probability of shedding human blood, and, by that means saved for his country the lives of many useful citizens!