

argent. As for poor me (I hope the Colonel will not be offended) I would not derive enigma armorial from the proudest peer in the British realm. But suppose an American captain insensible to all this politeness should impudently refuse to suffer these impressions. Who is to blame? the American captain surely, and he ought to be punished, for it was his own fault. I remember Besson, of Boston; his proud soul could not submit to such indignities, he felt himself a free-born American and he wished to vindicate the rights which descended from his fathers. He spurned the indignities which were offered, and with the courage of a brave man fell a victim to his nobleness of spirit. Irony would here be criminal; I cannot jest with serious subjects. The tear will flow unbidden from its source, the melancholy tribute due to merit. And thou, poor Pierce, murdered in the waters of America, cut off in the prime of life, just as you reached the port of destination, and fondly hailed the shores of thy nativity where freedom spread its banner to the wind. Cut off in a moment just as thy faithful imagination depicted in glowing colours thy anticipated return to the bosom of thy family, whose cheering smiles already welcomed thee on shore, the best need a good man asks. Yes thou art fallen; the smile which played upon thy lip, is stiffened by the touch of death; the fire which lighted in thine eye, is closed in the darkness of the grave; the glow of health which redden'd on thy cheek, has faded into paleness; those hands once active in thy country's good, now moulder into dust that heart; which throbb'd with hope and expectation, now lies inurn'd, cold, inanimate and still. Is this "no harm?" Ye powers of vengeance who riot in the stormy sky, why have ye slept so long? Is it because ye think no punishment, yet invented, could properly atone the horror of the deed. And ye brave men whose blood has stain'd the Chesapeake, why are ye unavenged? The time will come when the wrongs of America and the blood of the Indies will cry to Heaven for vengeance. And is there one man who dares to say "Britain has done no harm." Yes; P. Kerling, in the Senate chamber of the Union, has ventured the assertion. In the face of his country he has uttered it, without a blush upon his cheek, or a tremor in his heart. Who then is an advocate for Britain? answer it ye freemen of America.

JUSTUS.

* This excellent man was whipped to death because he resisted a British officer in the transportation of his men!!!

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, July 13, 1809.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS of the Maryland Republican.

The Editor would be particularly thankful to those Gentlemen who have kindly aided him in procuring Subscribers for this paper, if they would please, as soon as possible, to forward on (by mail) the names and residence of those they have already obtained; as it is particularly necessary, both on account of arranging the numbers proper to strike off, and to supply those who have thus subscribed without a possibility of receiving their papers.—A prompt attention to this request would be very acceptable.

FOR THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH

Is to be made, (say the federal papers) "a millstone about his party's neck, which will carry them to the bottom with him."

Those simple souls who have credulity enough to believe it possible for federal Editors or Lawyers to deviate from truth upon any consideration, will hardly be disposed to doubt that this may be such an occasion.—Their calculations are evident to the dullest comprehension;—they will, of course, pile all the mammoth falsehoods upon this "mill-stone" which they fancy will add to its weight and carry it to the bottom. "If by any means we can ruin the character of General Smith, he will lose the confidence of the honest part of the state; sink him, and the republican party sinks with him. Raise a

* Federal Republican, 21st June, 1809.

sufficient clamour against him, and we shall be able to hide our own crimes and designs behind the bustle. Let us but keep him out, and we naturally and consequently get ourselves in. Those who have so long usurped our places in public stations, will be tumbled under our feet, and we will then manage the reigns of state in their stead."

Such objects as these, it will be admitted, perhaps, by every liberal person, may accidentally induce federal Editors, displaced, or place-hunting politicians, lawyers and partisans, to transgress somewhat the bounds of truth and candor. It is evidently a great object they have to contend for, and surely we must not expect them to neglect even customary means of exertion. I appeal to every one, if it is not probable, that in such a case, when the whole state is agitated by the conflicting sentiments of two parties, (which parties certainly are formed of bad as well as of good men) that many, very many charges will be produced against General Smith which are the evident product of prejudice, envy, malice, and calumny. Can we expect it to be otherwise? Fellow Citizens, all the tales which will be insidiously circulated by his enemies, will not appear in the public papers, and of course cannot be rebutted by his friends; meantime, however, that you may judge of their character, and the confidence due to them, we shall not neglect to expose such as are produced publicly, compare them with facts, and claim the exercise of your deliberate judgment. By this promise, however, do not understand that we mean to pursue all the calumnies that are produced against Mr. Smith. Heaven forbid that we should be doomed even to count the columns of falsehood that will be produced by a whole party, upon a "decisive" question, as they regard the present. We shall content ourselves with noticing the most prominent, and such as are most liable to deceive the people, and alienate that good opinion he has so well merited.

They suppose, and build their supposition upon the principle, that the Republican party have determined to "link their fate with this man;" and that, to accomplish the defeat of the first, it is only necessary to trounce and destroy the reputation of the latter. Thus, at best, is a poor beggarly desertion of their party ground, and will prove a very insufficient cloak to cover their real motives with. The fact is, that the republican party have no such ligaments around them as those expressions insinuate; their "fate" is founded upon the broad basis of their collective measures, and not upon the shoulders of men. The moment that General Smith, or any other person whom they have chosen to honor, is proved to be undeserving public trust, that moment will the republicans discard him. But they are not ignorant that the best of men are liable to the wickedest and most unprincipled attacks; that there are many beings in existence in whom conspicuous merit never fails to create envy and malice; and that, in order to maintain honest measures, it is necessary to vindicate those honest men whose activity of character, or importance of station, expose them most to the shafts of enmity. Whenever republics suffer good men to perish by the attacks of the ambitious, farewell to liberty, for it will cease to have defenders!

It is much easier perhaps to write down the reputation of a worthy man, than to vindicate the character of the federal party measures. But, permit them not, fellow citizens, by attempting to kindle disgust against General Smith, to obscure the faults they themselves have wantonly rushed upon and committed!—No charge that they have ever produced, (much less that they have ever substantiated) has half the real iniquity in it that their conduct as a party openly and coolly take upon itself, to keep the state out of a representation in the senate. But leaving that subject to its proper place, let us attend directly to some of the charges produced against General Smith, and see what degree of credit appears due to them.

The first that falls in our way is the charge that was handled by the federal party previous to the last election, with so much success to themselves and disappointment to the republican cause, respecting General Smith's "professing to vote for the embargo on account of the great and increasing danger of the seas, and yet not hesitating to risk his own vessels at sea," and which was revived about the middle of last month.—To this effect.

"That General Smith, by reason of his seat in the senate, knew that the embargo would be laid, he accordingly worked night and day to clear out his vessels, whilst other merchants were taken

by surprise, and their vessels prevented from going out."

Federal Republican 21st Jan.

"The inconvenience of the embargo they contrived to avoid by sending their vessels out a few days previous to the law."

Id.

The fact is, although G. S. is concerned in 15 or 20 vessels, yet by a reference to the coffee-house looks it appears, that no vessel was sent to sea by him, or the firm of Smith and Buchanan, for nearly two months previous to the embargo, except the Rebecca (which we shall mention hereafter); whereas, in the 12 days previous to the embargo, 35 vessels were cleared out of that port by other persons, 15 at least of which were by federal merchants, and two or three by the British consul himself!

"The circumstance of sending out these vessels immediately preceding the embargo, is represented as giving an opportunity for great speculation. "That he was enriched by it;"—that "he was gainer, or tried to be gainer, by it;"—that, in consequence of it, the firm which was "looked upon by many as insolvent," was now "doing well," and that he sent out vessels which carried the news with them of the embargo, which caused a rapid rise in the price of all articles of American growth."

If it was an opportunity for speculation, is it not curious that he so illy made use of it?—the credit and resources of Smith and Buchanan could send but one ship out, when our produce was about rising so much in foreign markets?—and this ship, without having one tenth of her cargo—and bound too, to a port in the East Indies, where the price of our articles were never expected to, nor never did rise in consequence of the embargo!—A cargo estimated at 5 or 6 thousand dollars to save the "insolvent" firm of Smith and Buchanan; and that too, before the ship returns, for she has not yet reached home.

The case of the Rebecca is particularly mentioned.

"Two days before the (embargo) law was received in Baltimore, the Rebecca, owned in whole or in part by Smith and Buchanan, cleared at the custom house, and sailed."

Id. Republican, June 20.

Certificates from the proper officers of the port prove, that she cleared out eleven days previous to the embargo law being received in Baltimore.

When the above assertion was pronounced a "mis-statement and perversion" by a respectable citizen, the author of the charge challenges him for it, although he admits it not to have been true!!

It is said "that this vessel was loaded in great haste, the people working at night, and that she had not left the capes when the passage of the embargo was known."

Id.

"He (Smith) worked night and day to clear out his vessel."

Id. Rep. Jan 21.

"He availed himself of the immediate and immense appreciation of American property in foreign markets"

"That he availed himself of his knowledge as senator, to project a voyage, &c. &c. &c. And it was asserted through various channels that she was loaded with 9000 barrels of flour"

The following certificate settles these charges.

"The ship Rebecca, under my command, arrived at Baltimore from Batavia, on the 17th of August 1787, laden with a cargo of sugar, coffee, pepper, nutmegs and cloves, which cost one hundred and forty-four thousand thirty-four dollars, fifty-two cents. When she was discharged, and some necessary repairs were made, she took in about four hundred tons of stone ballast, and in other respects commenced her preparations for a voyage to Batavia, in which trade she had been for many years regularly employed. The Rebecca, if fully laden, would carry about nine thousand barrels of flour. Her actual lading on her present voyage, was four hundred tons stone ballast, eight hundred barrels flour, and four small boxes coffee, total cost seven thousand four hundred and twelve dollars, ninety-five cents, with which she left Baltimore on the 13th December, and went to sea the 17th Dec. 1787. My private affairs induced me to decline going out in the Rebecca; but she was equipped, ballasted, and in all respects prepared for sea under my immediate superintendence. The ballast was taken in very deliberately and in small parcels, as it could be procured; the flour, which was eight hundred barrels, or four scow loads, was purchased from Isaac Tyson and Stricker and Beatty, was put on board the 21 or 3d Dec. and was received during the usual hours of business. No part of the equipment of lading was done in haste or after night; on the contrary, the ship was delayed, waiting the arrival of

Captain McNeill who was appointed to command her, and who was absent on a voyage to Halifax. Her clearance at the custom-house, was obtained in the usual time and manner."

WM. WYSE.

Thus this business stands; people of Maryland judge of it yourselves, and consider what can be the motives or merit of the author of such cool, deliberate, repeated falsehoods against the character of a veteran of the revolution, and one of the most respectable merchants of the United States?—We shall simply add that we have seen no charges against Gen. Smith but what like the above, are, in our opinion, unfounded or maliciously exaggerated for party purposes. We shall in succeeding papers attend to the story of the bills of exchange.

Republican Ticket in Cecil.

F. H. VEAZEY.
JOHN GROOME.
H. W. PHYSICK.
JOHN MOFFITT.

Delegates to the Assembly.

N. B. Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Porter declined serving.

On Monday last a death warrant was issued for the execution of Thomas Bark, of Frederick county, for a Rape, committed on the body of Catharine Morris Brauer, an infant under the age of 12 years.—Execution to take place on Friday, the 8th instant.

The same day his Excellency the Governor commuted the sentence of death which was passed on Joseph James Harris Cook, of Talbot county, for murder, to 15 years labour on the roads of Baltimore county.

A Letter has been received from Washington county, stating that Thomas Bark had made his escape from goal on the night of the 4th inst. A reward of 100 dollars is offered by the sheriff for his apprehension. Maryl. Gaz.

"WAR HAWKS" is a new coined name for the democratic party that promises to become current in the Federal papers. This is manufactured for the purpose of deceiving the people into the impression that the democrats have been desirous of provoking hostilities with England. The falshood of which is notorious to any impartial or candid person who has observed the chain of measures pursued by Jefferson. How long and a Justice was the Embargo supported, that we might thereby obtain justice without war. How explicitly did those few who offered no chance that measure for more positive resistance to the aggressions of both France and England, declare that they referred to it only through apprehension of civil war and dissolution? How often was peace and intercourse invited? With what forbearance did we suffer the insults—witness what arduous did we cling to peace? and with what sincerity did we reciprocate the olive when it came? Yet we are "war-hawks" for maintaining those rights which we struggled for so long and so successfully, but which those peaceable lambs of federalism would have yielded at once to their much loved "mother Britain."

Notwithstanding the publicity given to documents to prove the falshood of the charges against General Smith, we find the following assertion in the Federal Republican of last week:—"Your friends complain that you have been slandered, &c. but no effort has been made to rebut the charges which have been advanced against you" this assertion we presume was intended only for the readers of the Federal papers.

"FRENCH INFLUENCE."

Our Republican Administration have been stigmatized for pursuing a policy favourable to France, and in direct hostility to Britain. An instance of it, perhaps, is our present relations with those powers; with England we have a free intercourse, commerce is reinstated, and we receive their vessels; either of trade or war, with hospitality and friendship. With France, all intercourse is rigidly forbid, commercial communication is subject to severe penalties, and French vessels that approach our waters, are directed to be treated as Enemies. This is an original method indeed of testifying a partiality for a foreign power.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor is sincerely grateful to his literary friend, for the many valuable political Essays with which the Maryland Republican has been honoured; and he shall be highly gratified by a farther continuation of their favours.

Some valuable communications are on hand which shall receive an early insertion.

We owe an apology to "Logan" for excluding through press of other matter, his elegant essay. It shall certainly have a place next week.

"A yeoman of Prince George," came too late for this number; it shall appear in our next.

Our correspondent "Eugenio," will, we hope, be satisfied with this one proof of our willingness to oblige, by the insertion of his communication which appears in this day's paper. We entertain the hope that his old "fastidious" uncle has not so deeply impregnated his mind with the seeds of old bachelorism, as to prevent him from writing on the liberal and candid, *à la la* side of the question; and at a young rate we should be happy to insert the well written effusions of any champion of the sex that may wish to earn their smiles by his literary efforts in their favour.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

Baltimore Price Current

Com.	Price
Baron..... per lb.....	12 to 14
Butter, for export..... lb.....	14 to 15
Coffee..... lb.....	25 to
Cotton..... lb.....	16 to 18
Cherise..... lb.....	12 to 14
Mackerel..... bbl.....	6,00 to 100
Sugar, loaf..... lb.....	18 to 20
— lump..... lb.....	17
— Havana white lb.....	12 to 14
— brown..... lb.....	8 to 11
Gun-powder..... 25 lbs.....	12
Shot..... cwt.....	12 50
Herrings..... bbl.....	4,00
Shad..... bbl.....	7
Pork, prime..... bbl.....	15
NAVAL STORES, tar bbl.....	2,75
Four, superflue..... bbl.....	6,30
LEATHER, soal..... lb.....	17 to 18
Indian Corn..... bush.....	0,38
Flax-seed, rough..... bush.....	85 to 90
Clover seed..... bush.....	5,00
Wheat..... bu h.....	1,12 to 1,25
Oats..... bush.....	24 to 27
Nankens, short..... piece.....	0,90
F. Brandy 4th p..... gall.....	1,20 to 1,25
Gu. Holl. 1st p..... gall.....	1,25
Whiskey..... gall.....	0,58 to 60
Salt, Liverpool..... bush.....	0,45
Baroco, Patuxent 100 cwt.....	500
Tallow, Am. recd..... cwt.....	11 to 12
Shingles cyp 18 inch M.....	2,50
Paster Paris..... ton.....	7,00 to 7,25

IN COUNCIL.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 20, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for three months, in the American and Federal Gazettes, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grieve's paper at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Battig's paper at Fredericktown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly; at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A stated monthly meeting of the TAMMANY SOCIETY or COLUMBIAN ORDER, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag, on the first Thursday of the Month of Fishes, year of discovery 317, precisely at the going down of the sun.