

...an immense military force and extensive navy, to maintain what they call the "dignity of government"—a public debt, styled by the idol of their party, a "public blessing"—a gag law to restrain freedom of inquiry into the public measures of men in power—an alien law to hunt out from this "last asylum of oppressed humanity" the friendless foreigner who should dare refuse to bow down and worship the golden calf of federalism—oppressive taxation of the common people, impiously pronounced by two file-leaders of the federal band, to be an "ignorant herd, incapable of self government" and "their own worst enemies." These, these are the high-sounding theories which still make leading articles in the political creed of those would-be wise men of our country, who repeat by rote endless tales about St. Domingo trade, which they have not capacity to understand, and do not believe. These are the principles once manifested, and the measures heretofore actually adopted for the permanent erection of an "energetic government," with a boldness and rapidity alarming to every genuine republican freeman of America from Maine to Georgia. The sovereign people of the country, then impatient of public wrongs, rose in the resistless majesty of their strength, and spurning that drowsy lethargy too frequently incidental to consciousness of present security, dislodged from the posts of political power, the would-be tyrants, who dared to prostitute the sublime powers of legislation to the foul purpose of enslaving their constituents. And because the fetters of bondage were dissolved by the lightning of public indignation ere yet they were cool from the furnace, are the fallen Vulcans who forged them, so soon to be restored to the sunshine of public favor?

how soon
"Would height recal high thoughts, how soon
unsay
"What feign'd submission swore? ease would recant
"Vows made in pain, as violent and vain."

Be not then deluded by verbal repentance for former transgressions, or faithless promises of future reformation; they are but the smiles of the crocodile to reduce the way into the jaws of destruction. The hardy tillers of the soil, in the purity of whose hearts, and the strength of whose arm reside the virtue and safety of the American republic, have too much honesty to suspect, and unfortunately too often destitute of the means to detect, the nefarious schemes in agitation, to filch them of their rights. To them, therefore, it ought to be proclaimed by every lover of truth and his country, that the great question, which demands the highest consideration, is not whether General Smith shall be re-elected senator of Maryland, but whether, from actual experience of the past, they ought to believe a federal or a democratic administration is most likely to preserve our republican institutions in their genuine and original purity, and to advance in peace the substantial interests of the great mass of the common people commonly called the "swinish multitude," by choice spirits of high blood and noble extraction. And further, whether they are prepared to support men, who have so lately mis-represented them, by violating the constitution of their country, robbing them of their just representation in the national legislature, and stabbing with "malice aforethought," the vitals of our Federative Union. Be it the duty of the honest ploughman, whose guileless soul enables the ambitious, and designing, to lead him into the ways of darkness and of danger, to remember the party that loosed the galling manacles which bound the poor man to his humble shed on the first Monday of October, and bade him walk forth to the polls, with manly step and dauntless front, freely to designate the men he might choose to select, as the guardians of his "little all" of property, and life. Yes, whilst one victory shall be found to bow with impassioned adoration at the altar of humanity and freedom, let it never be forgotten that in federal times those unfortunate children whom providence hath seen fit to visit with the poverty of their fathers, or reduced perhaps to wretchedness and want by the fatality of circumstances against which human foresight cannot provide, were banished from the polls and cruelly compelled to surrender the right of voting, in redemption for the crime of being worth less than thirty pounds of assessable property. The temples of liberty were consecrated to the rich and well born, who might afford, by heavy contributions levied on the humble tenants, to parade there in sumptuous robes with splendid equipage,

leaving the moment the voluptuous couch and luxurious table. If either of our present delegates, voted at last to abolish this odious "property qualification," it was because he determined to make a merit of necessity. Although he admired the principle of the "thirty pound law" yet finding the democratic party had enough both of force and inclination to abolish it, he cunningly whispered to himself, "if I vote to continue it, my vote now will not avail, nor will it go down with the people." Well grounded experience hath taught us to know it is neither agreeable to the sight, or consonant to the high-minded notions of the rich federalist, to see what they call the "vulgar rabble," the taylor, the blacksmith, the shoemaker, and his lowly tenant, rising to a level with himself in the scale of political importance. And are they the men, who now condescend, with so much consistency, to solicit the suffrages they withheld from the people? And are we prepared with more than Christian meekness of spirit, to ape the Spaniel, and bow down with "suppliant knees," in lowly reverence before the leaders of the federal party, humbly to lick the hands which bound us in fetters? forbid it gratitude! forbid it independence! ye "ghosts of my Fathers bend from your clouds" to forbid it.

LOGAN.
Calvert county, July, 1809.

For the Maryland Republican.

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

"Never suffer an invasion of your political Constitution (however minute the instance may appear) to pass by without a determined, persevering resistance."

It is a circumstance of serious concern, that the democratic citizens of Prince George's county, who have heretofore manifested so strong an attachment to the cause of republicanism, and who have on all former occasions supported with an activity and zeal, not exceeded by any, the sacred cause they are engaged in, should at the present momentous period, when the vitals of their party are attacked with the most deleterious hatred; and the unappeased spirit of their violated constitution calling on them to redress its injuries, calmly behold the alarming prospect, and with an apathetic indifference, as injurious to themselves as ruinous to republicanism, contentedly decline an opposition.

Fellow citizens, the constitution of the United States has been trodden under foot, and your State is made the hapless victim of the ruthless spirit of federalism—arouse then, ye republican citizens of Prince George's—be triumphant in principle over artifice, though ultimately sure, is not always to be effected in a moment—shake off the fatal lethargy, and let not your exertions be wanting to preserve the ark of our political safety—nominate your candidates, and leave no honourable means unemployed, to secure their success. The object is a grand one,—the supremacy of the constitution—and the executive officers of the state. If the federalists succeed, at the next election we may give up the republican character of our State as lost—and Maryland, degraded Maryland, will be another link in the dreadful chain which is preparing to subjugate our country.

Our enemies acquired the ascendancy in the representative chamber of the last legislature, not by superiority of merit, but by the propagation of falsehoods disgraceful to human nature, and now too obvious to need replication.—The same policy is pursuing at this time in the hope of a similar result—the genius of the party appears to teem with inexhaustible fabrications; fresh calumnies are hourly circulating, hatched from the hot bed of federalism, and nothing but the most spirited opposition, and timely refutation of these odious misrepresentations, can prevent the effectuation of their views—for we all know how difficult it is to erase from the mind the impression of an idea once made, although it may possess the most erroneous hue.

I have said fellow-citizens that the constitution of the United States had been violated—that great charter of our national rights expressly commands, that "if vacancies happen in the senate of the United States by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies; notwithstanding which sacred injunc-

tion the federalists, at the late session in June, that being the next meeting after the happening of the vacancy, refused to go into the appointment, unless the senate would agree to make the election in a manner forbidden by the genius of our government, opposed by the universal practice of the legislature, and utterly repugnant to every principle of republican policy—in a manner, fellow citizens, by which, if persevered in, the state of Maryland might be deprived of her representation in the senate of the United States altogether, and by which eight men remotely elected from the people would have possessed a power co-ordinate with eighty who were their immediate representatives. Could the senate of Maryland consent to an outrage of this kind? no, fellow citizens—accustomed themselves to the enjoyment of political liberty, they know too well its inestimable value to submit to an invasion of its sanctity—they were aware of the evils too often arising from precedent, and sanctioned by practice, and knowing that the protection of our political rights can alone be effected by laws growing out of the constitution, they determined to crush in the onset every attempt at unauthorised legislation.

Was there ever a more flagitious attempt to deprive the people of their influence in elections, than that which the temerity of federalism urged in the election of an United States senator? and could political integrity be more conspicuous than in the conduct of your senate by refusing to accept a power which in after times might be considered as a precedent for more daring violations of your rights?—Meritorious servant—your conduct has secured to you the approbation of all good men, and patriotism hail you as her warmest votaries—disdaining the exercise of a power which would have deprived the people of their just weight in the election—you have proved yourselves worthy of the high confidence reposed in you by the citizens of Maryland, and demonstrated to the world that ambition is not always the leading feature of men in power.

If then, fellow-citizens, the federalists, when they held but one branch of the government, and before they were fairly warm in their seat, dared to lay sacrilegious hands on the constitution, what may be expected from them should they ever possess the three estates?—I shudder at the reply which reason suggests—Let every thinking man therefore find an answer for himself, and that answer regulate his conduct at the ensuing election.—At present I will only observe that they who once turn aside to the allurements of unlawful measures, can have no security that they will ever regain the paths of virtue.

A yeoman of Prince-George's.

For the Maryland Republican.

FEDERAL INCONSISTENCIES.

I have very often amused myself with a comparison of the conduct of men, that I might discover whether they were directed by principle, or actuated by whim, or a capricious peevish opposition to an administration because they were not permitted to participate in it. When a man acts from principle his actions are always the same, for the principles of a man are like the elements of science from which every thing that follows is regularly deduced. When I see a party constantly deviating from its own rules, and like a comet wandering in boundless and undefined regions, I must impute such inconsistent conduct either to an entire want of fixed principle, or to a peevish disposition which frets at every event and never could be satisfied though Heaven should open its choicest gifts to their unrestrained participation.

To begin with the heads of the federal party. Mr. Gore, the present governor of Massachusetts, and lately a member of the legislature of that state, in his report when a member of that legislature, dated January 13, 1809, advances this assertion, "While it has been said that Great Britain is the only nation that has acted upon, or otherwise given a sanction to it," (meaning the rule of war of 1756) the edicts of France from 1704; to the present day, with but small intervals of deviation either in principle or practice, declare the reverse." Mr. Gore, unfortunately for his character of consistency, had on the 8th of November, 1805, addressed a letter to Mr. Madison, then secretary of state, on the subject of the Indus, a ship belonging to Boston, and then recently condemned by the British court of admiralty for a vi-

olant of the rule of war of 1756. In this letter Mr. Gore, for once, has used his talents in an able and patriotic manner in exposing the illegality of the rule and the injustice of England. In this letter he uses the following language. "This principle was first brought forward in the war of 1756, and was then attempted to be supported by the doctrines advanced by Byrneshook. You, sir, to whom the writings of this eminent civilian are doubtless familiar, must be aware that the rule laid down by him is brought forward to a very different purpose." But Mr. Gore is not the first man that in the short lapse of four years has forgotten his own assertions, and "to suit his purpose" has advanced directly the reverse of his former sentiments.

I have here given one instance of a great man's differing with himself; I will now give one in which this same man differs from many of his party in the same state, and particularly with Mr. James Lloyd, a senator in the congress of the United States from Massachusetts. In a memorial addressed to the president and congress by a committee of the merchants of Boston, dated January 20th, 1806; on the list of whose names appears James Lloyd, is found this remarkable extract. "While your memorialists have witnessed, with mingled feelings of indignation towards the perpetrators, and of commiseration for their unfortunate countrymen, the insults and barbarities which the commerce of these United States has sustained from the cruisers of France and Spain, it is their object, in the present memorial, to confine their animadversions to the more alarming, because more numerous and extensive detentions and condemnations of American vessels by Great Britain; and to advert to the principles recently avowed and adopted by her courts relative to neutral trade in articles of colonial produce; principles which, if admitted or practised upon in all the latitude which may fairly be inferred to be extended, would be destructive of the navigation, and radically impair the most lucrative commerce of our country." Mr. Gore, in the report above alluded to, says, "The rule of war of 1756, although adopted in the early part of last war, was so modified as to afford no cause of complaint to the United States during the latter years of that contest, and it is believed, that a similar temper of accommodation has been manifested by the same power towards the United States in the present war. And Mr. Pickering in one of his written speeches says, "Great Britain has done no essential injury to our commerce." Oh! no Mr. Pickering none, she had only very good naturedly and in a friendly manner piloted into her ports all the American ships she could find, least the owners might suffer by the loss of the vessel and the cargo, and then in a still more friendly manner had sold the ship and cargo, and retained the proceeds least the insurer should have it to pay. Oh! this was kind, very kind Mr. Pickering, and the owners and insurers were much to blame in finding fault with such numerous instances of generosity.

I will now leave individual remarks, and display a few instances of inconsistency which are not confined to a few, but pervade almost the whole party.

We have seen men abusing and reviling Mr. Jefferson for conduct which they now eulogize in Mr. Madison. But this is excusable in some measure, if they do it from a conviction of error, and not to flatter themselves into his good opinion upon his coming into office.

We have seen men who voted for, and advocated a sedition law, who, at the last session of congress, in the house of representatives and elsewhere, blamed the government because a few actions for libels had been commenced in some of the states.

In this state we have seen men advocating the rights of the people and universal suffrage, who formerly wished so to amend the constitution that the poor could not vote.

We have seen men advocating a free trade, yet abandoning the only means of conducting it—American seamen to British impressment.

We have seen in 1799, the legislature of Massachusetts denying the right of the state legislatures to intermeddle in the least with the acts of congress, and we have seen that state passing a law, declaring a law of congress unconstitutional and vexatious, and in direct opposition to it.

We have seen men at the session of 1807 voting for a militia law and then abusing it. This law which made so much noise in this state, passed almost unanimously, both parties voting for it; yet it was made an argument against the republicans, as if they had exclusively advocated it.

Here I must stop; wife I to proceed and enumerate all their inconsistencies, the Maryland Republican would not contain them.

MAXIMIN.

For the Maryland Republican.

TO A FEW PERSONS IN FREDERICK COUNTY.

At a crisis like this, when the fate of republicanism depends upon the exertions of every individual, it is with astonishment and regret that we behold the apathy which prevails in Frederick County. No ticket yet formed, & no probability of one. Had you twelve months before you for deliberation, had you time to behold those differences which at present prevail, we would endeavour to find some excuse for your indifference; but when it is well known that there are some individuals who try to marr every overture of reconciliation, and while they appear willing to accept the olive branch of peace, wear in proud defiance the banners of hostility, we turn with disgust and abhorrence from the scene before us. We know your strength, we know your republican ascendancy, and while we see the necessity of harmony, we deplore the existence of a schism. Take care gentlemen how you proceed; there is one who is admitted to your councils, even in your most secret conclave, who gives timely notice of your plans, and the reasons which induce them. Look round with suspicion, and narrowly read the hearts of those whom you admit to entire confidence, yet you will not discover him. So bright is his character, and so much do you esteem him, that he would be the last upon whom the scowling eye of distrust would affix its jaundiced look. But he acts honourably, he wears the guise of a confidant, that he may put the unsuspecting on their guard against the treason.

Citizens of Frederick the eyes of all Maryland are cast upon you. They remember in the day of danger your glorious victories; they call to mind the greatness of your triumphs and contrast it with your recent defeat. Good Heaven! at that word defeat every republican should spring with activity from the couch on which he reposes, and forgetting local distinctions, family disputes, and private quarrels—march with boldness, with honourable confidence and honest patriotism, to the altar of his country, and there deposit the private feuds which at present distress your county. Much may yet be done. Let not the rolling moments pass on too quickly, least when they have glided by with the swift lapse of time, you rise from the lap of indolence like the strong man of old, short of your strength. Why is it that Thomas and Baer are on the alert, while you sit quietly at home, smoking your pipes, as if no enemy was approaching to strike them from your lips. What has the Library and Tammany Societies to do with your disputes. The one has been dissolved by the common consent of its members, and the other has adjourned sine die. Do you know the Columbian Order cannot dissolve itself? do you know that power which created only can destroy? do you know the power which was given them cannot be abandoned at their own option? Read these last questions and be satisfied. The Library Company has been dissolved; the other has done all they could do, and yet there is cause of complaint. Think well before your next county court, and come to some determination. "Out of evil there cometh good." Your present divisions may prove the necessity of a stricter alliance, and produce a stronger coalition than has yet existed.

MENTOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of ANNE ARUNDEL County Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Richard Waters, late of the County aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said Estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Waters, Adm'x.
July 22.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
27th June, 1809.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick Town; NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in said Bank on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at Willigmann's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday, the seventh day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the Stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.
July 8.