

It is impossible, in any age or country, to find a parallel for such base and unprincipled conduct. The powerful and deep rooted in their adoration for England, that they would willingly sacrifice this country to promote her interests. It is probable however that they will ere long discover, that it will be more compatible with their tranquility to give currency to American sentiments and principles, than to direct and assist the movements of the enemy against us.

Bost. Chronicle.

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 Corn, year of discovery 317, precisely at the going down of the sun.

By order,

Louis C. Gassaway.

S. T. S. C. O. A. M.

Month of Fishes,
22d day, 317.

American Patent Shot,

From the manufactory of Paul Beck, junior—Philadelphia:

Warranted equal to any made in this country. An assortment always for sale, by

NATH'L. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 15, Bowley's wharf.

Baltimore, August 11, 1809. 4w*

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sec.

Anne Arundel County Orphan's Court,
August 8, 1809.

ON application by petition of John Jacobs, jun. administrator of John Jacobs, sen. late of Anne Arundel County, deceased; it is ordered, he give the notices required by law, for credit to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six weeks in the Maryland Republican.

JOHN GASSAWAY,
Register of Wills for A. A. County.

This is to Give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Jacobs, sen. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this eighth day of August 1809.

JOHN JACOBS, jun. Adm.
August 12. 6w*

The Subscriber

IS discreetly compelled to notify to all persons whose accounts, notes, &c. have been standing a considerable time, that unless they are paid in the course of the present month, or early in the next, or a part thereof, the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment. He has delayed this step for a considerable time, and would feel pleasure in a continued indulgence; but being pressed himself, he is in justice compelled to take this unpleasant course.

LEWIS DUVAL.

August 12, 1809. 4w

Pocket-Book lost.

On Tuesday evening last was lost in the City of Annapolis an old black Pocket Book, containing six dollars in cash, and several Bonds, notes of hand &c.—which can be of no use to any but the owner, the payment thereof being stopped.—The money will be given as a reward to any person who will leave the same with the contents, at this office.

JOSHUA T. CLARKE.

August 26th 1809.

By virtue of an Order

From the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, I will expose to public sale on Monday the second day of October next, at the store-house of Westley Meeke, in said county, all the personal estate of Benjamin Gaither, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty

Valuable Country-born Slaves,

on a credit of 12 months—the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT M'GILL,
Administrator.

August 19, 1809. tds

The Columbia Academy,

Corner of East and Calvert Streets,
BALTIMORE;

For Young Ladies, as Boarders or Day Scholars, will again open for their reception on the first Monday in September next.

Mrs GROOMBRIDGE, ever grateful for the encouragement so liberally bestowed on her, and anxious to merit its continuance, assures those Parents and Guardians who entrust their children to her care, that she not only affectionately devotes her own time to the instruction of her pupils but has also twelve assistants, who are in every respect adequate to the branches of Education they undertake to teach.

August 26 1809.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST MANNER,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

The Maryland Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN W. BUTLER,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FARMER'S BANK, ANNAPOLIS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1809.

For the Maryland Republican.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow Citizens,

YOUR fathers who fought and bled in the glorious revolution of 1776, for the establishment of civil liberty, have not only bequeathed to you the privileges and rights of freemen—they have also enjoined on you, duties of the most sacred nature, the faithful performance of which is essential to the preservation of your own liberties, and the neglect of which would be high treason against the freedom of that posterity, on whom, in common with yourselves, the blessings of a republican constitution have been entailed.

Among the duties there enjoined on you, the right of suffrage is, perhaps, the most sacred; on the manner in which you exercise this duty, the preservation of your liberties, and the existence of your constitution depend. That each voter should be enabled to perform this high privilege and sacred duty faithfully, it is right that he should be in possession of full information of the doings of those who conduct the government, as well as of the views and conduct of that party which is opposed to them. The near connections which reside in your native state, the property which I hold in it, and above all, that innate partiality which is common to every freeman for the place of his birth, attach me to the welfare and happiness of Maryland: pardon me then, fellow citizens, for obtruding on your attention, the following remarks, which are written—first, with the wish of giving you information which may be useful in the votes you are to give at the election the ensuing fall, and—secondly, with a hope of supporting the republican cause in the state, with my small mite.

Although a considerable time has elapsed since I participated in the councils of the state, I have not been a disinterested or inattentive spectator of the political events which have taken place; and I confess I have been a good deal surprised at the late attempts which have been made by most of the federal editors of the state, to mislead the voters from the true question, which ought to be discussed by them in making choice of delegates for the next legislature; this question, in my humble opinion, is the conduct of the republican majority in the legislative and executive departments since the year 1801, the period at which they were invested with the direction of the councils of Maryland.

It is a remarkable and precious fact, that while those mouth-pieces of their party, the federal editors, have refrained from attacking either the policy or the acts of the republicans in the government, they have exclusively poured forth the most violent and unprincipled attacks of infuriated malevolence and personal animosity against an individual who has long and faithfully represented the state in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Union; and while the flood-gates of misrepresentation and slander have been opened on his private character, they have refrained from any attacks against his political conduct and votes. How ungenerous, how unmanly, and how infinitely beneath the dignity of men, who call themselves freemen, it is, to attack the private character of a faithful public servant, with the hope of injuring him in the opinion of his political friends, when they despair of defeating him by a scrutiny into his political conduct. I leave to you, fellow citizens, to determine. I shall endeavour to explain the motives which have actuated the federal editors in these unprincipled attacks on private character, when they shrink from the discussion of the public acts of their political opponents.

By a recurrence to the journals of the day, we find that General Smith has had a conspicuous share in devising, supporting, and maturing, all the great and important measures which have been adopted by the Jefferson and Madison administrations for the last nine years. On the floors of the House of Representatives and Senate, he has been the able advocate of his country's cause and interests; the firm and enlightened defender of her neutral and maritime rights, against the unjust encroachments of the great despot of the ocean;—these are sufficient causes to excite the hatred, and to provoke the attacks of some federal editors, who, as they cannot have any hopes of injuring General Smith by an attack on his public, have descended to the odious task of endeavouring to injure his private character.

In all matters which have immediately affected the interests of the state, Samuel Smith has been a vigilant and faithful representative, and the great and unwearied exertions which he made in the Senate of the United States, to fix the grand turnpike road in the direction of Cumberland, in Allegany county, to Whelan, in Virginia, ought to insure to him the confidence and support of the voters of the three western counties of the state.

After this short digression, permit me, my fellow citizens, to recall your attention

to the true question which it is your duty to discuss, that you may be enabled to vote righteously at the important election which will take place in October—this question, as I have before observed, is the doings of the republican majority since they were first in possession of the helm of state in 1801.

Let us then, in the first place, recapitulate the leading acts which have been passed by them—let us in the second, scrutinize their motives and policy in the appointments which have been made, and let us lastly, examine the effects which their administration has had on the situation of the state.

Among the first acts of the republicans, after they became the majority, we discover the extension of the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen; a right which had been uniformly denied to them during the ascendancy of the federal party.

Another change of equal importance and great advantage to the interests of the citizens in general, was the abolition of the General Court, which, whatever might have been the collision of sentiment among some of the republican counties, arising from local interests, has been attended with the best effects, in securing to every man (be he rich or be he poor,) the benefits of cheap and speedy justice near his own door. This change was effected almost exclusively by republican votes. Remember this, my fellow citizens of Allegany and Frederick counties, and recollect that the first measure which probably will be pursued by a federal majority, if ever they prevail on you to make them a majority in the legislature, is the establishment of the General Court. It is unnecessary for me to remind the independent voters of Washington county of this danger. I know them well—I have often witnessed their independence and republican spirit, they have never swerved in one instance from the straight path of liberty, and whatever may have been their jarrings and collisions on local, they have been invariably united on general politics.

In addition to these salutary changes which have been effected by the republicans, we find a long list of wholesome laws, which have been enacted for the improvement of the state in every section—among them, we observe the laws which have incorporated companies to pestiferate the western counties with excellent turnpikes, which will afford the citizens of the mountains an opportunity to transport the products of their farms to market on cheap and expeditious terms—laws for the protection and encouragement of commerce as well as agriculture have also been passed; among these are the acts incorporating the Farmer's and Hagerstown, as well as the Union and Mechanics' Banks, and the different insurance companies.

I shall now proceed to examine the conduct of the republican majority, as it relates to the administration of the government in the appointments to office, and endeavour to discover whether in this department of their doings, they have been actuated by motives of patriotism and a regard to the best interests of the state, in their selections to the different offices filled by their nomination, or whether they have been biased by selfish feelings and corrupt partialities, by putting in their political friends, to the exclusion of their political opponents.

The alteration of the constitution which abolished the General Court, also made vacant the places of every Judge in the state. In the organization of the new system, a republican council appointed several federalists, both in the High Court of Appeals and the District Courts, as Judges. The names of Mr. Chase, Mr. Tilghman, Mr. Dove, Mr. Ridgely and Mr. Hollingsworth, all decided federalists, are enrolled in the list of Judges appointed on this occasion.

At the organization of the Court of Appeals, composed of four republican and two federal Judges, the republicans appointed Mr. Harris, on the Western, and Mr. Earle, on the Eastern Shore, as the Clerks of this Court; these gentlemen are both pretty high-toned federalists, and were opposed by several deserving republicans for the appointments, which were given to them, under a belief that from their long experience in those offices, they were best calculated to discharge the duties attached to them.

Many examples of similar moderation on the part of the republican members of the Senate and House of Delegates are recorded in the archives of these two bodies. The nomination of Mr. Harwood, as Treasurer, which is one of the most lucrative offices of the State, is a strong proof of republican moderation and impartiality—that gentleman being a warm federalist.

The republican majority in the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, have also appointed the Registers of Wills of Washington, St. Mary's, Montgomery and Frederick counties, from among federalists.

PUBLICOLA.

(To be continued.)

For the Maryland Republican.

Having heard much relative to the Church Bill, as it is called, I felt a desire to hear all that could be said for and against it; and did hope, when I saw the signature of "A LAYMAN" in the Maryland Gazette of the 16th instant, before I perused his production, that much light would be thrown on the subject; but an attentive examination of it only served to convince me that my hope

was unfounded, inasmuch as he has not deigned to say one word, as to the merits of the Bill, or the absolute necessity of its passage. Indeed, I find nothing but what serves to induce a belief, that "a Layman" is either in his dotage, with but few lucid intervals—or, so strenuous a partizan, that he has entirely lost sight of religion, by his zeal for the promotion of federalism; and altho' in his commencement, he insinuates that politics and religion should be kept separate, he unfortunately couples them throughout; and while he tells us that the Bill was thought "reasonable and proper by a large majority of the people's representatives," he tells us also, it was rejected by the Senate; thereby inferring, that the Senate are not "the representatives of the people." This ground, if he meant to take it, gives additional proof of a disordered mind, for the Senate are as much the people's representatives, as Mr. Madison is their Chief Magistrate—they are chosen for the same term, and in the same manner, and that very Constitution which "a Layman" finds sufficient to suppress his fears of danger, recognizes them as the representatives of the people, and wisely prescribed, that they should be chosen for a longer term than the members of the house of delegates, in order that they might be a check upon that body; and never was there a stronger proof of the wisdom of such a provision in the constitution, than the rejection of this much admired Bill: for, had the Senate been of the same mind as "the representatives of the people," and paid more regard to the interest of the "Episcopal Church," than to the welfare of the Commonwealth, the poor would indeed, by this time, "have been but illly fed and worse taught," for they would have been worse fed by at least a tenth, and taught the most abject submission! This one act of the Senate, is with me, sufficient to hide "a multitude of sins," and for which I shall hold them in grateful remembrance while the pulse of life shall continue to beat.

We are told what were the views of the Convention in exhibiting the petition to the legislature, and I wish the "Layman" had gone still further (as I think he is as well acquainted with politics as religion, and knows but little of either) and explained to us the intention of the federal majority in draughting and supporting the Bill, and giving them more than they asked for? Perhaps such a disclosure, if he is capable of making it, would be opening the budget too soon, because, as they have not yet the power of impressing it upon our minds, by making us feel its weight; therefore, a full disclosure might impede the progress of "religion and virtue."

But why should this charitable Layman lay violent hands on Mr. Jefferson, drag him from retirement and hold him up to public view as a Deist? Is it to promote the cause of religion and virtue—or is it to aid the cause of federalism at the expense of Mr. Jefferson, or to the injury of democracy? Indeed, I am fully justified in the opinion, that he has more zeal for federalism, than for "religion and virtue."

This Convention too, "was composed of gentlemen of character—members of a Gospel Church, selected from the different counties (laity as well as clergy) honourable and liberal in their plan and object, having the interest of religion, consequently, the community at heart," this may be intended as a small tribute of justice to a Layman, as it is possible he might have been a member of this honourable convention; if so, I grieve him not the pleasing task of doing himself justice; for he may possibly need a eulogist. They may be "all honourable men"—I wish not to rob them of one of the glittering stars of their order, neither do I wish my purse opened to support their luxury and increase their power; and although they may have the cause of religion and the community at heart, still I do not think that a rigid and aristocratical establishment is necessary to enable them to carry their good wishes into execution; they now have the means of doing good, but I do not wish them to have the power of doing much harm; and they must excuse me, if I place my confidence in their inability to injure, rather than their want of inclination to do it; at least, I think the former will be a most powerful ally to the latter. The act of 1798, chap. 24, gives the several vestries an estate in all the Church property, and full power to take care of it, and to provide for their Ministers; but that law, though twice as long as the one last acted on, is not

half so extensive in its operation. And, for the honour of a Layman, and these "gentlemen of character," I hope they will at least disavow the act, with the provisions as proposed. I have heard politics preached from a pulpit, and have charity enough to believe, that the reverend sir who delivered them, thought he was promoting the welfare of religion and virtue, and furthering the interest of the community; and therefore, am unwilling to believe that a Layman, "this messenger of peace," does most conscientiously think, that he is also promoting the same good cause, by abusing Jefferson and democracy.

Why does he shew such anxiety to protect the federal majority of the House of Delegates? Does he hope that federalism will prevail so much in the state, as to secure a federal Senate? And, does he also hope that both branches will then unite with these gentlemen of character and pass this meek and gentle law? If they do, it is not impossible that a Layman may be appointed an usher or messenger of peace, to teach us all gentleness, meekness, "patience and long suffering," as talents may not there be essential—and this will be a necessary branch of education, for it will require great gentleness, meekness and patience to bring our minds to bear such long suffering, as this Bill would inflict. We are told they do not petition for "a palace, but for the creation of new churches." I am inclined to think "a Layman" never saw the petition; as it does not contain one solitary word relative to new churches. And here, I believe he has gone farther than he intended, for if more churches are created, an equal number of Ministers must be provided, more funds levied on the people, and of course, more power and influence given to the Clergy.

At length we run foul of a high-souled compliment to the reverend Bishop of Maryland and his virtuous brethren. This compliment may be well-timed, and deservedly applied, for aught I know, but I must confess that it was new to me, and therefore thank a Layman for the result of his extensive researches. Indeed, I think he deserves promotion for it, and doubt not, but that he will receive it, when this act of incorporation passes, as honourable men will not overlook merit.

He says "the religion of Jesus, I trust, is firmly established in America, and will be perpetuated in defiance of the reveries of Deists, or the whimsies of some democrats." I should have been better pleased if the gentlemen of character who petitioned, and the federal majority of the House of Delegates who proposed the law, had been of the same opinion, then we should not have had a law introduced for its establishment, and "a Layman" would not have had the pleasing opportunity of doing what he conceives justice to the Bishop and his virtuous brethren.

I now bid "a Layman" adieu—under a strong hope that our differences will soon be removed, as we have so many messengers of peace among us, and are in daily expectation of a fresh supply from Copenhagen, via London, and trust, when met in grand convention, they will do something for the good of community, and the promotion of religion and virtue.

A YEOMAN.

For the Maryland Republican.

THE EXAMINER.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

But, though the issue of the Presidential election, shewed, to the confusion of this besotted faction, that nothing could shake the attachment of the great majority of the American people to the principles on which their government had, for the preceding eight year, been administered, on reviewing the events of the campaign, the federalists found that they had made a lodgment in some of the State Governments, which, in the course of another year or two, might be improved so as to answer a most important purpose; that of increasing their weight, and perhaps obtaining a majority, in the Senate of the United States. This was an object scarcely inferior in importance to the Presidential election itself: It was to reduce the new President to a cypher; since, in all appointments to office, and in every thing that concerns the subjects of war, peace, and treaties, his propositions are liable to the controul of the Senate. If this should not succeed, a majority of Federalists in the house of representatives, at least, would soon be the necessary