

From the Federal Gazette.

The document which we have called a correct translation of the passports furnished by Commodore Barney, is copied from one given as such to the public in the Federal Gazette of 17th September, 1798, by a political opponent of general Smith, during the contested election of that year, and where it is introduced by the following observation:

"One of these original papers has been obtained, & general Smith will not deny that the translation is an exact copy of every certificate he obtained."

The piece is signed "Observer," and was at that time, generally ascribed to James Winchester, esq. who, at a public electioneering meeting at Webster's, read this translation to the people as a correct one, and commented on it accordingly. Having no other means to get a passport, we did not hesitate to believe that the one used by general Smith's political opponents was correct. The difference, however, between it, and the one now called a true translation, is no otherwise material than to excite a curiosity to know by whom it was furnished? We positively assert, that we never used or passed any other than those received from Commodore Barney; nor did we, to our present recollection or belief, ever use one of his, but for the purpose of the contract. How many we received, or what became of those which were not used, we cannot recollect.

The last shipment made by us, was in May 1797, by the sch'r Molly. The shipment by the Patriot was in June, and was made by Richard Caton and John McFadon & Co. on their account and risk; that by the Betsy was in July, from New York, and was on the account and risk of a merchant of that place.

To repel the charge that we derived immense benefit from the contract, and that this benefit was secured to us by the passports, we have stated, as is truth, that the total deliveries amounted to \$64,555 73, say sixty four thousand five hundred and fifty five dollars and seventy three cents, contained in nine vessels; and that of these nine vessels, two only were furnished with passports. Other vessels (we believe seven in number) were provided with those documents, but as they never reached their destination, their cargoes could not be called deliveries, and no benefit can even be alleged to have been derived from them.

We have declared, and we repeat the declaration, that we knew no other person but Commodore Barney in the contract, meaning thereby that we were not informed of any interest held by Santhoxax; Commodore Barney says otherwise. The public must decide between us.

It was necessary, we thought, to explain why Samuel Smith's signature was not to the contract; and for this purpose only, we stated he was in Philadelphia. It would have been more correct to have said, that he had left Baltimore for Philadelphia.

JOHN HOLLINS, J. A. BUCHANAN.

Baltimore, August 8th, 1809.

For the Maryland Republican.

THE EXAMINER.

(Continued from our last.)

I SHALL now dwell more specifically on that fact which crowns the pyramid of federal turpitude, and at once completes and demonstrates the character of the party: namely, that for the chance of supplanting the republican administration, and recovering their power, the federalists have been willing to endanger, in the highest degree, the union of the states, and with it, all the political blessings which this country enjoys. The principal grounds supporting this position, are, the countenance given to the traitorous projects of Aaron Burr, and the opposition, or rather the manner and conduct of the opposition, to the embargo laws. The treasonable designs of Burr are now so universally admitted, that the party have given him up, and are even forward in joining in the execution due to his name. It is not questioned that he had formed a plan to sever the South-Western states and territories from the American government, and to erect a sort of kingdom, of which New-Orleans was, for the present, to be the centre, and himself the chief. It is known, that in the prosecution of this scheme, he was abetted by a most dangerous and extensive combination of adventurers from almost every quarter of the Union, and there is no kind of doubt that he had bargained for foreign assistance, and would actually have been assisted by that nation

which considered our independence as a robbery committed upon her parental rights, if he had been permitted to push his schemes to any strong probability of success. A veteran military officer, whose name the faithful page of history shall hold up to the applause and gratitude of his country when his accusers shall have taken shelter in oblivion, arrested the audacious traitor at the eve of his projected attack on the very station of that officer's immediate command. Justly conceiving, that he should ill-consult the public safety or his own honour, in suffering himself to be withheld by forms when the very existence of the country was at stake, he acted with the vigor and decision which so extraordinary a conjuncture demanded. Charged with the care of an immense territory, full of disorganization, full of enemies, with a bold hand he broke the plans, and dispersed the force of the conspirator; and sent him with a few of his principal adherents, in safe custody, to a part of the United States where the government had means, which it had not where the crime was committed, to bring them to a fair trial. What was the conduct of the federal party on this occasion? Did they not openly countenance and protect the traitor and his confederates? Did they not revile the government for every measure taken to bring them to justice? Did they not commence the most fierce and malignant prosecution against the officer who had rendered this eminent public service that any man was ever known to sustain? Is there in history any example of a malice so inflexible and persevering as that with which the character of General Wilkinson has been, and continues to be assailed? I cannot pretend, fellow-citizens, to go into a circumstantial account of that chain of awful management by which the traitor Burr was saved from the punishment due to his crimes. You have seen, or may see, the history of his trial at Richmond; and let that speak for itself. It does not grieve me that the vagabond still draws his breath: we are rid of him; and let him, as long as God pleases, hawk about the proffer of his further treasons against this country. But it is a fact not to be disguised, and never to be forgotten, that the man who would have dismembered the Union, and ruined all our prospects of political happiness, was protected by the federalists, BECAUSE HE EMBARRASSED THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION; and that he who prevented all this became, for that reason, the devoted object of their vengeance, and never-dying hatred. Judge, then, of the pretensions of this party to that purity of views, and that solicitude for your welfare, of which they make such clamorous professions.

The government had but just recovered from the shock given to it by this deep-wrought treason, when the increasing aggressions of the European belligerent powers upon our commerce placed it in a state of still greater embarrassment. Expedient after expedient was tried to lessen the evils that were felt, and avert those which were in expectation. A special mission to England had been resorted to, for the purpose of removing the greatest of our inconveniences—the spoliation, improvements, and other maritime injuries experienced from the British nation. A kind of treaty was patched; (the best, I dare say, that could be obtained) and sent over to the President, who, upon grounds, such as I trust, we never shall recede from, sent it back with his rejection. Here was a new signal for the federalists to renew their attacks upon Mr. Jefferson. They had been taught by the former example, to expect that whatever treaty should come from Great Britain must be accepted of course, because it was the best that she would give us. At all events, it was a great crime in the President not to submit this treaty to the Senate of the U. States, though he was determined not to give it, in any case his own sanction. How did he know what resources the federalists might have, not only to get it through the Senate, but to force him to complete the satisfaction? He ought to have given them a chance. They could have raised a ferment sufficient to keep the matter in suspense for two or three months, during which time they could have exasperated the French government, by conveying reports and assurances that the treaty would be accepted, and have got us fairly into a war with that power. But the President, fellow-citizens, did know the resources of this party, as well as he knew their intentions, and being satisfied that the treaty was altogether inadmissible, he determined not to give

them the opportunity of disturbing the country about it. The British aggressions continued to increase. This, said the federalists, was because the President had rashly refused their treaty; and I believe that I should run no risk in saying that they thought we were properly treated. At length, this mistress of the ocean, to let us see that she was not jeering, committed an outrage that defies the application of any name or epithet hitherto invented, being a compound of treachery, insult and cowardly violence, such as was never before either acted or imagined.—What could we do? For war, we could not, on such a provocation, want the disposition: even the federalists seemed to be touched with a proper feeling of indignation, and the Tories looked modest for a few days. But we wanted the means of answering the defiance, and revenging the injury, on the element where they were received. We expelled from our ports, as enemies, those who had, not by words, but by deeds of indelible character, declared themselves to be such: we withheld the rights of hospitality from those who had treacherously violated them: but our commerce remained exposed, and our commercial property and our defenceless seamen were ready to pass into, and strengthen the hands of our enemies. No step of safety or prudence remained, but to gather them into, and keep them within our ports. The President recommended an embargo, and Congress, by a great majority of both Houses, ordained it.

Now then appeared the time for a decisive blow at the Republicans—the hopes of the federalists had always been founded on the embarrassments, on the various humiliations of the country.—A voluntary dependence, you will say, if they did not contribute to those embarrassments—if they had no hand in bringing on those misfortunes, they would only be like an impatient heir, who sees with secret satisfaction, whatever hastens the death of his wealthy relation, but will not poison or assassinate him. But this is not the case with those who are gazing for the succession of public authority in this country. If there is no embarrassment, they create one; witness, the treason of Burr and the letter of Griswold. If there is an embarrassment, they make it greater; witness the opposition to the embargo, and the letter of Pickering. Now, I say, was seen the moment for a decisive attack upon the Republican Administration. It was not, indeed, seen by the faction generally. The measure of the embargo came out a little suddenly: they had not been instructed what to say or think about it. Their leaders, judging from their own rules of action, had very much doubted whether the republicans would hazard their popularity and power by such a measure, and were not entirely prepared to seize the advantage which it presented. One of them, however, was not long in finding it out, and you remember what use he made of it. I cannot, within the limits of my present undertaking, go into any lengthy reasonings relative to the embargo. It is in fact, difficult to say any thing new about it. Even while I write, facts are demonstrating faster than words could do it, the wisdom of the embargo system, and the heavy criminality of those Americans who, in so great a degree defeated its objects, and through whose persevering opposition, joined to the unheard of perfidy of the British government, it is, that we are now stripped of that and of every other immediate means of defence. But, I return here to my charge against the leading federalists: namely, that as soon as they perceived, in the domestic inconveniences that were likely to result from the embargo, the means of rendering the measure, and its authors odious to the people, especially if it could be prevented from producing one of the ends proposed, that of bringing our enemies to reason; they set themselves to work to prevent and defeat that end, by giving every possible assurance to the British government, that the measure would not be persisted in; that the government could not sustain it; that the people (of the Eastern states particularly) would not submit to it; and they laboured, equally, to make good that assurance, by exciting all the opposition they could to the execution of the law. The encouragement thus given to those evasions and infractions of the first act to which individual avarice was of itself, but too powerful a stimulus, created a necessity for supplementary laws; and these, from the necessary vigor of their provisions, afforded new ground for clamour and ac-

cusation. Finding that all this would not do, that they were losing their credit with the British ministry, that the embargo, in spite of its imperfect execution, and the affected indifference of Mr. Canning, in relation to it, had pinched the English till they were on the point of crying out; and that, in short, the system if left any longer in operation, would produce all the effects which its authors had calculated upon;—these file-leaders of federalism went to the length, first of exciting direct and formal resistance to the authority of the general government, and finally, of openly threatening a dissolution of the Union; and after a long struggle, they succeeded, by that very threat, in enforcing a partial abandonment of the embargo system, by which our country has, I fear, lost forever that advantage, in its transactions with foreign powers, which depends on the character of national unanimity, firmness and consistency. By what means this first concession was followed by a total relinquishment of our precautionary and retaliatory systems, you are sufficiently apprised.

It is by a perfidy of which the annals of civilized nations afford no example. A British minister invested with what, in the language of diplomacy, are called full powers, and what are in reality understood and intended to be such, opened a special correspondence with our secretary of state, and, in the most explicit terms proposed, on the part of his government, and in the name of his King, whose commands for that purpose were expressly referred to, that upon certain specified conditions, to be performed on our part, the orders in Council which formed the principal ground of difference between the two countries should be rescinded, as they concerned us, by a certain day, also specified, and which is now past. The proposal was accepted, and the condition immediately fulfilled by our Government, which went still further, and in a spirit of true conciliation, and generous confidence, disbanded the armed force which had been organized for the defence of the Country. Who would have imagined that there could be any hazard in this procedure? Who could have supposed that a polished nation might not safely be trusted upon the solemn written pledge of its ambassador, not drawn unwarily from him in a complex discussion but proceeding directly and originally from himself, and coupled with nothing that could subject it to a possibility of misconstruction? But, so it is, fellow citizens, that the British Government has disavowed the act of its minister, and, after drawing us into measures not to be recalled or remedied, refuses to make good, what, in the name of his king, that minister had offered and solemnly engaged should be performed. The minister, it is alleged has gone beyond his instructions; nay, has acted in direct repugnance to them. Is this to be believed? Is the son of lord Erskine (the first Lawyer in England) a blockhead, who does not understand his own language? or would he presume knowingly to violate his instructions? Public ministers have sometimes misconceived the interests and intentions of their governments; they have been found deficient in capacity, or in attention to their duties; they have incurred a degree of blame, and have been recalled. It is not a new thing; but so total a departure from the tenor and object of written instructions as would appear in this case, from what we have seen published, can never have been fallen into by any minister who meant to return to his country. I shall take no further freedom with this gentleman's name, nor any further notice of this affair; in reference to which, I confide in our Government's taking all the measures which the national honour and interest shall appear to dictate; but if it turns out to be any thing but a concerted manœuvre to break down our embargo; to hilk us out of all our measures of defence; and, by reducing the country to an alarming state of weakness and danger, to disgrace and destroy the republican administration; I will be content to worship, as the modern Aristides, that most degenerate of Americans, who, I believe, knows as much about it as Mr. Canning himself.

(To be continued.)

Many people cherish the idea that Britain will not go to war with us, because it is not her interest, so to do. It should be remembered by such, that the interest of the nation at large is very little consulted by those who have the direction of affairs.

For the Maryland Republican.

A GLANCE AT PARTY.

In November last there was presented to the astonished citizens of Maryland, a scene, as new as unexpected. A party, which for eight years past, had been excluded from the councils of the State by the indignant spirit of the people, and whose seats in the House of Delegates had been daily diminishing, appeared suddenly to rise from the humility of their station, strengthened by defeat, and assuming an ascendancy which the most sanguine amongst them had not anticipated in the warmest moment of hope. Two great efficient causes operated to produce this change, which, with many local circumstances artfully applied, rushed with sudden impetuosity upon the republican party, while inactive and divided, they thought not of impending danger. Lulled in fancied security, they looked on as silent spectators of the exertions that were made, nor were they, in some countries, roused from their torpor until the dreadful truth was disclosed by the opening of the ballot box, which, worse than Pandora's, not only let out innumerable ills, but with them also flew Hope for a twelve-month. The embargo and the militia law were the continual topics of the popular orators, and strong and pathetic appeals made to the distresses of the people, operated strongly, because they were not properly resisted. The people were not sufficiently apprised that the embargo was a measure which saved them from war and its concomitant horrors; from many additional taxes for the support of an army and navy; and that the very produce, which, during the embargo, they retained in their granaries, might probably have become the spoil of an invading foe. The simple question whether America was dependent on Europe, or Europe on America, was not properly stated, or there would not have been an American farmer that would not have left the handle of his plough to assert the independence of his country. He would have put aside, with the stern forbidding look of injured feeling, the sordid calls upon his interest, and replied that he was willing to suffer in common with his country, that that country might triumph; that he would deny himself the luxuries of life that his children might enjoy the rights of freedom. He would have cast his eyes upon his fields, and have exclaimed with secret exultation, "there grows bread for my children, and clothing for my household. Though this clothing will not be as fine or as soft as that of European texture, yet it will give warmth to their limbs and strength to their frames. It will be the emblem of my own independence, and the strongest proof that America cares not for the world." The militia law, garbled and misrepresented, was pressed upon their minds, nor were they told that in Congress the federalists had passed a law of a still more burdensome nature; and that that law remained in force until the late militia law passed. They were not told that the clause compelling every man to furnish a firelock was not to be in force until after the next meeting of the Legislature, that it was a mere experiment, and the operation designedly postponed for a year, that the members might discover the wishes of their constituents. But above all, they were not told that every federalist in the house voted for the law except three, and that the federal party was equally culpable with the republican party. These were the two great causes which affected the change. Had these been properly stated, the politics of the state had remained the same, but there was an apathy prevailing at the time which has been since severely punished. But fortunately the genius of the American nation is such, that though delusion may prosper for a time, it must be eventually conquered by the arguments of truth, whose gentle persuasion, directed to those who have been deceived, will operate with the force and power of a talisman.

The two parties will probably stand as follow in the House of Delegates at the next session.

Table with 3 columns: County, Fed., Demo. Lists counties like Saint Mary's, Kent, Anne-Arundel, etc.

Majority 28

The counties marked (d.) are such as are considered doubtful, being claimed by both parties. We have strong reasons to calculate on success in them, but would

* The regulations of the Law of Congress are, that in the infantry, every citizen, between 18 and 45, was compelled within six months, to provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, fitted to the bore of his musket or firelock; each

[True Amer.]