not with the republicans, to be angrine In Kent the feds never calculated on electing any other than Mr. Frisby. His manners are popular, and it is hoped be will obtain some democratic, votes, hut republicans are not. easily divided? In. Calvert several persons have changed to good principles, since the meeting that General Smith attended.

We lest in that county at the last election by only two votes. In Dorchester we calculate on one; Mr. Smoot, who lost his election last year by only one vote, and we think it probable that he will be elected this year. In Cecil the federalists hope to succeed, not by boldly attacking the administration, but by shameful, and we believe, hase charges made upon Mr. Taylor, the democratic candidate for sheriff. They are afruid to oppose the administration because they know its principles to be correct, but meanly attack an individual who has nothing to do with the administration of the government or with Mr. Madison. In Prince George's, no ticket is yet formed; but Dr. Kent and colonel Cross are candidates; from the known respectability of those gentlemen, and some changes, we think they will be elected. In Worcester Mr. Prideaux will certainly be elected. In Ered-. rick there is certainly a majority of 300 republicans. No dread is entertained of that county, excepting that the republican ticket may have been named too late. In Allegany the ticket is headed by Mr. Biuce. 'An unfortunate circumstance the last year prevented the success of the Heket. Caroline, by some, is considered. doubtful. The election here last year was Jost by about forty republicans, who from personal attachment voted for Mr. Douglas. This will not be the case now.

cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapfack, that pouch, and powder horr-werty bairs, fuited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder" Laws of Congress, 1792, chap 23, lection 1.

In the horfe, every dragoon was obliged to furnith himself "with a serviceable horse, at least sourteen and a half hands high, a good sadd e, bridle, mail pillion, and valife, holflers, and a breast plate and erupper, a pair of boots and "spure, a pair of pistois, a sabre, and cartouch box to contain twelve cartridges for piffole, and to be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expence, the colour and fathion to De determined by the brigadier. Ib. fcc 4

The year and nave being required, thirteen Sederaists voted for the law, and three Sederalities against it. In fact, out of all the attending members, only five voted for the law. Vide votes and proceeding, 1807.

The Waryland Republican.

Annupolis, September 9, 1809.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

We learn by the brig Inca, Capt. Mazic, which arrived at Baltimore on Monday last, in 30 days from the lale of Sylt, (mouth of the Eyder) that there had been some very severe fighting between the French and Austrian armies, for five days successively-that the Austrians had lost 60,000 men, and the Archiluke was obliged to fly into Bohemia with 40,000 men, being badly wounded in the last engagement. An armistice was concluded between the armies our the 8th July for 4 weeks. The Austrians had given up all the fortified places to the French.

The attack on the Austrian army is said to have commenced on the 2d of Julyand continued to the 7th. The Archdoke had done all that man could do, to fortify himself; but his centre was pierced, and his right wing out off. Bonaparte had thrown a bridge over the Danube at some point, in 14 days, the practicability of which had not been conceived by the oldest inhabitants, or greatest officers. It was considered a prodigy of science and enterprize. These accounts are only verbal—the bulletins not being yet received. We have not heard whether the Russians were in the ac-

MINISTER OF PEACE!!!

On Monday last arrived off this Port, his most gracious Majesty's frigate, L'Americaine, Capt Raggett, having on board Francis James Jackfon, formerly extravalisary Minister at Copenhagenand now, graciously appointed Minister Extraordinary to this Country! On Fuesday he landed in this City, accompanied with his wife and three children, and proceeded to the City-tavern, where he will remain a few days, and then proceed to

Washington. It is a subject of much interest and curiosity to the l'ublic how this strangely appointed mission will terminate. It is rumoured by fome that the President will not attend his Copenhagen Excel-Iency until the usual period of preparing for the Session of Congress We cannot but hope, however, that Mr. Midison will condescend to re-"quest him to open his budget, and ascirtain whether he has brought with him "airs from Heaven, or blasts from hell," for true it is " he comes in such a questionable shape," that the sincerity of his professions may well be doubted. Our government, we trust, will convince his perfidious ministry, that we are not to be gulled

"An honest man may take a knave's advice, But idents only will be cheated twice."

. No sooner had a boat landed here from the Rigate which brought Mr. Jackson, of Copenhagen memory, than two of her seamen deserted; the rest manifested the same disposition, but were not so conveniently situated to the wharf as to effect their escape from their prison ship for life

The next day, however, (shortly after Jackson landed) a boat, manned by 11 men, arrived from the ship with four of the officer, who came to dine with the minister. As soon as they were put on shore, the men (who were not allowed to be ch' the wharf) returned to the ship, guarde! by an officer, for their better security, whom they pe litely affisted up the side of the vessel; and then

immediately sileyed tot, soo revers with Mills strength and weithing that bope and feat could falpire. The ship fied their stem chaler (the only gun they could bring to bear) four times on them, but without doing any injury; they foon after teached a point of land, and immediately left their brist and betook themselves to flight! and by this hold and well concerted incasure, have regained that liberty of which they lo long

have been bereft. :: People of America! this is the navy that is to effect your subjugation, and batter down your sea-port towns, if you do not yield implicitly to its maritime dominion. 'A navy whose seamen dare not be trusted on American shores, by resson of their kn wn disaffection, is to rule the world! A British Tar may be safely trusted on shore in Spain or Portugal, because, being a stranger to the customs and language of those countries, his facility of escape is much impeded; but mere, he finds a country whose mainers are the fame, whose language varies in no respect, and whose Constitution and sorm of government asfords him that protection which man desights to enjoy. But what can be expected of those who are torn from their friends and families by a futhless prefs-gang, and compelled to drag out a mis erabie existence in a confincinent, where all the finer feelings of the foul are finothered beneath the lash of unremitting and interminable lyranny; where the poor wretch is reduced to the abject necessity of trembling, cap in hand, before a set of lordry and capricious task masters, probably far his inferiors in every truly ennobling quality. What can be expected from such men but disaffection to a country which denies them protection, an abhorrence of laws made to destroy the tights of freemen, and to subject them to the rigilant readiness of a press-gang. Is it not hatural for fuch men to feek the earliest apportunity for emancipation. Along the American shores these opportunities are frequent; a detestation of every semblance of tyratury, and a philanthropic wish to afford and to the distressed, prevails throughout this said of liberty, this asylum for the appressed. The Marines on board the British navy, are the only came that its camen do not tile en maise to assert the caule of injured seeiing and destroyed rights. These men are proced there but to enforce a contract, voluntarivy entered into by the Government and its uditiduais, but to enforce a system of impresement, which, without the warning of a previous moment, tears the unfortunate victim from the arms of his dearest relatives, and consigns him to year of distant exile. " In vain does he represent to his petty "tyrante that a wife depende upon his support " and protection, and that helpless children look up to him for their daily bread! In rain dies "he improre respect for the obligations of fitial "picty, or sympathy for the purgs of disap-"pointed love. The ties of nature, and the · law- of humanity are equally monetative. to " more the hearts of his oppressors. He is down-" ed to cheerless stavery—no ray of ho, e beams " upon his wretched, melanchory mud, while the memory of past delights, unaccompanied by pleafrig auticipation, serves only to embit-44 ter the wreichedness of his fate, and to multiply his tears—for he is turn forever from all

"the joys of tife"-" Nor wife, nor exildren more shall he behald, " Nor friends, nor sacred home!"

Such a many as this, when sailing along our coasts, and entering our bays, is not to be dread d. The frequent necessity of coming on shore would deprise the ships of Great Britain or the necessary hands to man them. It would be unnatural and rhiculous to suppose that they would not prefer a life of liberty, to the truitiess signs of endless stavery.

FEDERAL HANDBILLS.

WE are informed from various sources, that the counties which are supposed to be nearly divided in politics, are literally overrun with tederal naudbuls. A confespondent from Cecil observes, " There is a sufficient number in this county to supply every man, woman and child in it; and the trees, sign-posts and tavern-posts throughout Calvert are every where pasted with them, says a friend in that county; several of them have been forwarded to us, which may truly be said to be intended to gull the cicdulous—inch of information or principle, even on the federal side, do not petend to approve or credit them when in intelligent company. But they turn them out to such as know no better, or shore them, with incremble industry, into every tiole and corner where they hope that the publications which refute them will not be met with until after the election. " No matter how infamous the lie is finally proven to be, so that people are deceived by it till the first Monday in October ...

One handbill, which has been most unirereally spread, and more publicly countenanced, is printed in the form of "charges against General Smith." Numbers I, 2, 3, &c. Charge No. 1, implicates him as a French partizan. We have on file, a letter (which has been te-published in several of the daily papers) from General Washington, whilst President of the United States, to the French minister himself, which is a thousand times warmer in commendation of that nation, than any thing yet produced against General Smith. The resolutions of Congress spoke similar langunge, and the expressions of public meet. ings of citizens at that time, is not yet totally forgotten. The whole order of Cincinnati, composed of the officers of the Revolution, at the head of which was Washington himself, adapted the insignia of a former alliance between France and America, Yet, because General Smith was heard to utter at that day sentiments something similar to these, he is now to be held up as a French partizan! If it suited Federal purposes as well, they would not hesitate more to hunt up and publish the above facts to prove the great and immortal Washington devoted to France. than they do to stigmatize the heroes who fought and bled with him in the revolution. Smith, since the period at which they date the attachment to France, individually has expended thousands of dollars in ming his own property to repel the French. The flag of the Union, at the mast-head of his ships, have since that period, triumphed over the flag of France, pursued their armed vessels, and shewed from the mouths of their cannon, the nature of the Gineral's attachment to France. In his public capacity. Smith has since that period supported in Congress every efficient measure to arm and protect our country and commerce from French aggressions. All these things are now to be

forgotten by his fellow-citizens—what he

the time at the American and the Lope sentative, is not to be looked at . We are alone to attend to what he is said to have said fifteen years ago. If actions speak louder than words, we may judge from these facts how much be bas been in love with France. It is by the tonbed construction alone, that he is the partisan of France—by their creed, now openly professed, every one is a French-partizan who is not the mean applogist of Britain.

Charge 2d. " Smith's intention to desert his own country and to join France if he had an opportunity. This charge is another term for French partizan-another way to set down the same crime, and is subject to the same remarks. Under this subject, however, two certificates are published, dated eleven wears ago, signed by two persons (both of which are now dead) stating, that they heard the General utter some such expressions three or four years before that time!! These sixteenyear-old expressions, however, were publicly denied by General Smith whilst Mr. Barry and Mr O'Donnell were both living; and certificates from as respectable persons, were then published, explaining the true nature of the language held by the General at that time, and disproving the construction given to it in the publications of the above named persons. But we have had a war, with France since the expressions wete sauf to be intered; a war in which the General armed more American vessels, and his vessels fought more engagements with the French than any other medividual in this section of the Union can brust of. This is an odd proof of his " deserting the standard of America and joining France," indeed.: A proof that his enemies have forgot to charge him with.

Charge 3il. Is the story of "French protections" which has been by various evidences completely refuted, particularly in the 6th and 9th Numbers of the Maryland Republican, in which, as well by the statement of the General's personal encmy, Commodore Barney himself, it clearly proved, that those protections were no ways contrary to the American character, that they were used by several federal merchants as well as by Sinish-shat the contract under which they were used, ceased on the commencement of hostilities or embargo between America and France, by an express alteration in the contract, which was insisted on by Smith, before he agreed to it. These " protections," in short, were nothing materially different from the certificates which have long been carried by every American vessel from the agents and consuls of Foreign powers resident in our ports. They are required by the regulations of trade a: this day, almost in every nation; and no owners think of sending their vessels out without furnishing them with certificates from the different foreign agents. The instances of Span sh protections-of Bittish license, and of French certificates of origin, are notorious to the commercial world. They occur every day, but there are no political reasons to sputter and misconstruction and defame every one who avail themselves of them, as there are to abuse Smith about two protections used thirteen years ago !

Charge 4th, Is the tale of the Bills of Exchange. No pile of hes ever yet put together, has been more fully and satisfactotily refuted in all their various parts, than this story. For, official documents, federal authority, and federal confessions, have, as it were, providentially conspired to put it into the power of Mr. Smith to refute these calumnies. If Mr. Purviance had been abroad at this time-if Mr. Armstrong had not taken cognizance of, and secured Mr. Deagen-I the seturns of accounts had not been made to the treasury. the case would have hore a suspicious aspect to those who were unacquainted with the commercial integrity of the firm of Smith and Buchanan. But most unfortunately for their enemies, the proofs of their innocence have been at hand, and refuted the diabolical charge to the eternal infamy of its base authors. For proof of this, we refer our readers to the statements of Mr. Purviance, to the letter lately published from Mr. G. Duvall, the comptroller, and the letter this day published from Mr. John Kilty Smith, a federal gentleman in the department of the Navy, to Mr. William Gwynn, a federal lawyer of Baltimore.

Charge 5th, Pronounces Smith to be the author and supporter of arbitrary and unconstitutional laws; and produces extracts, the exact counterparts of which we can produce from laws enacted and enforced ever since the administrations of Washington and Adams, and which were never yet thought unconstitutional, tyrannical or oppressive. They adduce this to persuade the people not to elect Smith, as a Senator, and in the same breath, propose I. E. Howard, who voted for, and supported the well-remembered gag-law, and the alten and sedition laws of 1798! Of consistency! Oh decency!

Such, sellow-citizens, are the infamous publications dispersed by enemies of Gen. Smith through every section of the State in order to blast his character, rum his reelection to the Senate of the Union, and elevate a creature of their own to that important station. It matters not to them how often their lies are refuted, if that refutation does not reach vour ears till after the October election. They smile in their sleeves at the proselytes they make, and laugh at the easy but honest-hearted credulity by which they gull you into the support of their men and their measures. Good Heavens! and will you thus be made the dupes of men who flatter but to betray !-- who are now coaxing you to bestow that very right of suffrage in their favour, which, should they mount to pow-

er by he nic, they would antimiste for ever I ! I Fellow-citmens, reflect ere it be too-late. Examine for yourselves; and act with the dignity of enlightened and determined freemen.

When the direct-tax system was adopted by the federalists during their reign, it was warmly and earnestly opposed by the democrats in Congress, because it went to oppress, the Farmers and Planters-the renters of property-and in short, the whole community. It furnished the adminutration with a dangerous retinue of officers and tax-gatherers at an immense expense, and founded a system of internal exaction, that would grow to the most enormous magnitude, and finally enslave the people. They contended that it was unnecessary—that the expenses of government could be defrayed by the revenue, and that the people might be saved the expense and the danger of so heavy an oppression. All this was urged in valu-the law passed—the offices were created—the tax-gatherers were strewed over the land, and drained the earnings of the people from their pockets; but even all this was not enough to support an extravagant administration; three million of dollars was borrowed at 8 per cent, interest to help them out. But the people were enlightened by all this, and changed their ruleis. What was the consequence? The taxes were repealed-the offices abolished, and the tax-gatherers returned to private stations-the revenue was found adequate to the support of government, and instead of horrowing money, 35 million of dollars of old debts, contracted in the revolution, has been paid off in 8 years. Now, to which of these stewards will the people say, "Well done," at the next election?

The Federal Republican stated that Gen. Smun had availed himself of his knowledge as Senator " to project a voyage;" and that " fair 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" (l'ed. Rep. Jun 20) vet notwithstanding this assertion, certificates from the proper officers prove, that the Rebecca saned eleven days before the Embargo law was received in Baltimore. The federal Reput bean also sand, that " she was foaded with 9000 barrels of flour, but William Wyse who commanded her, cert fier, that she took out four hundred tons of stone bullast, only eight hundred barrels of flour, and four small boxes of soffion." All the other assertions of this paper are like

In the year 1800 when the sederalists made the attempt to deprive the people of the rightfol suffrage for electors of President and Vice President, the Levy Court of Worcester county levied a tax to pay riders and runners and collectors of signatures, two dollars a day for their labours, in assisting to deprive the people of this important right.

Inhas been confidently said that a federalist of Worcester county (and a member of the present legislature) declared " that a public debt was a public blessing! as it kept the pooter sort of people so low by taxation that they had not time to think or talk of politics, and could never vote." We know not yet if this be true, but if it is, it will be proved to the satisfaction of the voters of Worcester.

Did not the sederalists try to get a law passed that no man should voic unless he was assessed to thirty pounds. This was the first link in a mighty chain; the next would have been fifte pounds, and so on until thousands would have been required to qualify a voter. This they will do again-look to it.

In the year 1800 the Federalists tried to deprive us of the right of suffrage, and yet they have the impudence to think the people will now elect them to office.

It is faid, the democrats would have no other person than Smith, for Senator. Now, the sait is notorious, that neither he nor any other perfon whitever, was nominated by the democrats of the Ligiflature. The House of Delegates foreclosed the door by plainly evincing that if their choice was not accepted, no fenator was to be had.

The Constitution says, " The Legislature shall elect the Schator" Now, the plain meaning of this, one would suppose, was, that a majority of the Legislature thould have the person they tho't proper to el ch. But the House of Delegates says No, it must be a majority of our house that shall nominate, and if you don't agree to it, why, do without a Senator—who cares for the constitu-

tion or the interests of the state? They knew very well, that a considerable majointy of the Legislature was in favour of the reelection of a Republican—but that by this chicanery, they could defeat them. The fact is, they will rule if they can, whether in majority or mi-

The people do not like to read a long diplomatic correspondence. We hope, therefore, that our government will deat with Mr. Jackson with Spartan brevity The negociation may be completed in 4 days and all the necessary correspondence may be compressed into the compass of ten tines. If this plan of negociation is adopted, the people will understand the nature of our disputes. But if the correspondence is suffered to be spun out to the le gih of special pleadings and the public mind is to be confused by reducus replications, rejoniders, rebutters, and sur-rebutters, the United States will in the end be compelled to fight, without well knowing what they are to contend about. . Asti-Mon.

The Wilmington "Watchman" remarks-66 The Austrians give numerous accounts of the engagements of the left wing of their army. We suppose it is sometning like Paddy's left wing of a goose-the only wing that was left."

AMERICANS EMBARCHED IN CHELAND.

Fig. : out there is to The slips are taken for transfer the expedition, and manned with British British British The American crows are turned ashme, to

starte or enter the British service. They are kidnapped or impressed John the British navy; carried off upon the expeditions and furced into a bloody and desperate battle, as at Copenhagen under Nelson (in the hottest of which was a friend of ours, a tative of Norwick. Connecticut, and many other impressed Americause;) some of them sent to their long homes; some few, and very few too, returned to England and discharged; and the remainder, excepting such as may run away, or get hanged for mutiny or desertion, kept till the war is at an end.

One hundred and fifty American vessels had. arrived in Liverpool since the raising of the embargo and previous to the 27th of June-Their crews have made fine business for the press-And what proportion of the vessels, with their

due return cargoes, may ever be expected in this Country again? Who are these impressed Americans to fight?

Why not bound against New York, as probably as against Copenhagen formerly? What a capital booty, in American produce, ships and seamen, have they got into their hands, by their worse than Algerine breach of faith, in

determined not to fuifi!! ! Yet " the British nave done us no essential mjury," says Timothy Pickering; and the foderal editors maintain the declaration ...

drawing them out on the credit of a treaty they

And besid , Bonaparte has burnt four or five, some says as many as ten, American sassels, and has got fifty fixed or eight of our citizens confined tu France :

Therefore it, it, that French influence prevails in the United States; that we have every thing to lear from France, and mething from Englands that in the treaty with Mr Er-kine; neither the Britith government nor minister ate to bizme, but. our Executive solely in the fault; and that the foderaints are the only sourid politicians and disinterested petriots in the country. Hudier Bie.

Counterfeiling has arrived at a great height in the Eastern States. While liurioughs and his gang inundate the country with counterfest money-Pickering and his satellites overflow it with counters feit Patriotism! [Trenton True Amer.

Some writers attempt to console us nue! det our ill-treatment from Britain, with the hope that the Ministry will be chang'd. Strike the cout of this word, and it would please us much better!

It is not long, since the Tory Editors were contending that the terms offered by Mr. Erskine to Mr. Matisson, had besote been effered by Mr. Canning to Mr. Jer-TERSON. Now they are labouring to profe that Mr. Canning never officed such terms at all !- These wietches are consistent in but one thing, which is, to be inconsistent in every thing I

We are to have no political intercourse with Russia, sed-ral papers tell us, because Russia is a harburous nation. Yet with the petry Burbary powers, Algiers, Tripoli, Tanti, &c. we are not above treating, when we have any thing to get or to save by it. And with England, who may now put in her claim to the character of the most barbarous nation of Europe. we still exchange diplomatic agents, notwithstanding she treats us worse than ever we were treated by either Tunts, Tripoli, or Agiers.

This is to Give Notice,

. THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orohan's Court of Anne Arundel county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edward Difney, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against faid eflate, are requefled to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted, to make payment without delay, to

MARGARET G. DISNEY, Administratriz.

September 9

CENTREVILLE JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.

WILL be run for over the Centre course on Wednesday the 4th of October next,

A Purse of 300 Dollars, four miles and repeat—and on Thursday the 5th, a Colt's Purse of

Two Hundred Dollars, two miles and repeat-also, on Friday the 6th, a Purse of (or near).

Three Hundred Dollars, three miles and repeat-free for any Lady or Gentleman's horse, mare or gelding

subject to the rules of the Club. JOHN BEARD, Sec'y. September 9.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUN. Tea-Dealer & Grocer, No. 64, Market-street-Baltumore, HAS FOR SALE,

IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, HYSON. YOUNG HYSON. HYSON SKIN, PEROE SOUCHONG, PADRE SOUCHONG, CONGO, AND BOHEA

TEAS,

By wholesale and retail-warranted. of the best quality.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

By the pipe, quarter-cask, demi-john, or single gallen.

Orders from store-keepers, private families, and those who keep public houses, attended to with promptitude and fidelely. Those who purchase wines and liquors of me, min depend upon getting them as pure as imported. - -

Baltimore, August 11.