

power of acquisition is vested in them. By an act passed in 1796—chapter 58; the Roman Catholic congregation of St. Mary's, in the vicinity of Bryan-town, in Charles county, are incorporated and vested with power to hold property, to the yearly value of two hundred pounds only. By an act passed in 1797—chapter 58, the German Evangelical Reformed church, in the city of Baltimore, was incorporated and vested with power to hold property, real, personal, and mixed, not exceeding six thousand dollars. By an act passed in 1797—chapter 58, to incorporate the Presbyterian church in the city of Baltimore, that church is vested with the power of holding property, real and personal, to the amount of six thousand dollars only. And I believe, in every instance of an incorporation of a religious society, a similar restriction will be found, except in the late extraordinary attempt to endow the Protestant Episcopal church with a legal omnipotence. But, my fellow-citizens, this is not all!—The bill which we have been examining and contrasting with other laws upon the same subject, was nothing more than an entering wedge—the object is to be accomplished by slow and imperceptible degrees—it would be too impolitic to display at one view the whole system with all its attendant horrors, lest thereby the fears of the people should be alarmed, and the iniquitous attempt crushed and destroyed at the threshold. Hence, therefore, you find them proceeding by degrees, to give the Protestant church the legal ascendancy, and thereby enable it to take precedence in power and privilege of every other religious denomination. This bill, moreover provides, that if any congregation shall omit to appoint a vestry, the corporation shall have the power of appointing a committee, who shall take into their possession the church and all the property belonging thereto, and hold the same in their possession until a vestry shall be appointed; this is clearly and manifestly taking the management out of the hands of the people, who are alone interested therein—further provides, that whenever there is no minister appointed for any particular parish, the vestry shall render an annual account of the application of the funds belonging to the church, to the Convention and in the event of their neglect so to do, a similar committee shall be appointed to take possession of the church and the property belonging to it, and thereby exclude any agency or interference by the vestry, who are elected by the people themselves for that express purpose—I mean the management of their ecclesiastical affairs. By the last section of this bill, as reported to the House of Delegates, the Convention are also invested with power to call upon the several parishes or congregations for their respective quotas towards defraying the expenses of the Convention, and promoting the interest of religion and virtue, and to compel payment if necessary. What does this amount to in plain English, but an endowment of the Convention with the power of taxation unlimited by any control, except the ability of the parish to pay, or the will and pleasure of the Convention to demand? The exercise of an authority so general in its terms, and unconfined in its operation, might be productive of the most alarming and pernicious effects. Nothing is more elastic than the construction of power, when that construction is to be made by those who are interested in the extension of it.

If true and vital religion actually existed among the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church, I should fear a favour, such as the passage of the bill in question, might misguide them; for too much power in the hands of men, has always proved destructive to the just exercise of it, and more especially those controlled by that power. Let, then, the rights of the people, the sacred rights of a well-guided conscience, remain unimpaired, and the holy religion of God undefiled by the base contamination of human avarice; "the holy authority of our religion, who being Lord of both body and mind, chose not coercion on either, as was in his almighty power to do." Let not then presumptuous legislators and rulers, civil and ecclesiastical, who are fallible and uninspired, assume dominion over the faith of others. My kingdom is not of this world, saith the great Founder of the Christian faith—let then, the temple of religion and virtue rest upon the foundation on which he hath placed the internal excellence and irresistible energy of that holy Gospel which the Saviour of mankind hath imparted to a benighted world, and for the final dominion of which, throughout the earth, is the fervent prayer of

A REPUBLICAN.

Tanmany Society.

A stated monthly meeting of the TANNMANY SOCIETY or COLUMBIAN ORDER, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag, on the first Thursday of the month of Traveling; year of Discovery 317, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By Order,
LOUIS C. GASSAWAY,
Secy. T. S. A. M.
Month of Corn, 23d, 1809.

Apprentices Wanted.

FOUR OR FIVE APPRENTICES are wanted to the Paper-making business. Boys from 10 to 16 years of age would be preferred.

AARON R. LEVERING & Co.
Cheapside—Baltimore,
WHO CONSTANTLY PURCHASE
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
Baltimore, August 11, 1809. 8w.

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, September 23, 1809.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES For the General Assembly.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CITY.
Joseph Sands, James Boyle.

FOR BALTIMORE CITY.
Theodorick Bland, W. G. D. Worthington.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.
John Schley, Wm. T. T. Mason,
Patrick Magill, John Meyers.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.
E. H. Peazy, H. W. Phisick,
John Groome, John Moffett.

FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Moses Tabbs, William L. Brent,
George Cellar, John Bowles.

FOR ALLEGANY COUNTY.
Upton Bruce, Hanson Briscoe,
Thomas Greenwell, Benjamin Tomlinson.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE COUNTY.
R. Bowie, J. Kentz,
William Lyles, Col. Cross.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.
Sutton I. Weems, Benj. H. Mackall,
Tho. I. Wilkinson, William Soinerocell.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
Perry Spencer, Dr. Wm. E. Seth,
David Kerr, jun., Samuel Stephens.

FOR KENT COUNTY.
Unit Angier, C. Hall,
William Moffett, J. Harris.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
Frederick Holbrook, Peter Willis,
Alemby Jump, Henry Driver.

FOR WORCESIER COUNTY.
Joshua Prideaux, William Quinton,
Zadoc Sturgis, John Williams.

Before the next number of the Maryland Republican reaches our distant friends and subscribers, the die will be thrown, and the politics of Maryland decided. A few days more will conclude the eventual contest of 1809. Republicans remain true to yourselves, by supporting men who are labouring for your country's welfare; for get not, that it is easier to maintain your privileges, than to retrieve them when lost. Forget not, that it is easier to vote at the polls to prefer, than to march to the field to achieve your freedom. It is an important duty for which we now claim your exertions—to stem the torrent of unprincipled ambition, that is attempting to force itself into your councils, it is to starve the hand of foul and wicked calumny, which aims its poisoned darts at the vitals of the Republic, to put down those who dare to violate the principles of the Constitution, as well as the principles enshrined in the Bill of Rights, it is to resist the aspiring pretensions of religious intolerance, and to secure the safety of universal toleration of opinion; to lend your assistance to maintain for our country a rational course, to perpetuate our independence, and to support a Constitution and Government which are threatened by the measures of an unprincipled opposition. For your own sake, the cause of your country, and the still more sacred claim of posterity, to whom you are bound to commit unimpaired, the pledge that was bought by the blood of your fathers, put down the infamous faction that is striving to enslave you.

"The question is now fairly before you; it is, Smith or no Smith," say the Federalists—We beg leave to repeat—The question is now fairly before you, it is, whether you will let the lies against General Smith conceal the crimes committed by his enemies?

Whether you will permit the violations of the Constitution to consummate its ruin, and trample it down at the feet?

Whether the Constitution means anything, when it says "the Legislature shall elect a Senator," or whether the Legislature may let it alone if they choose?

Whether you will have your Senators elected by a joint ballot, as proposed by the Senate, and as heretofore elected, or whether you will have them put to the trial of a concurrent vote?

Whether measures are not of more consequence than in a

Whether you will have an Established Episcopal Church in Maryland, with a privilege to levy contributions, under the hypocritical pretence of promoting "the interests of virtue and religion," or whether you will put down this infamous attempt to rob you of your rights?

Whether you will have the apologists of Britain, and defenders of our own Government, to represent you?

Whether you will permit foreigners to fix Insurance Offices in the State, and drain it of its money, and make our citizens dependent upon their London institutions for security?

Whether every horse, wagon, cart, hog, and sheep, shall be assessed, whilst millions of dollars in bank stock go clear of taxes.

And other subjects which we have not room to insert; all of much more consequence than Smith or no Smith.

A few years since, the democrats were situated in the Legislature, precisely as the federalists were last year, in the case of a Senator. They had a majority in the House of Delegates, but the Senate being federal, would outnumber them in a joint ballot; they might then, as the federalists did last session, have prevented the election of a political opponent, by resorting to the subterfuge of a concurrent vote; but they were not to regard the rights of their constituents and constitutional duties, or to forgetful of the people's interest—they went into a joint ballot and permitted Mr. Hindman to be elected by the federalists. Let the people contrast the conduct of the two parties, and judge of them fairly.

When the question was pending in the House of Delegates, whether they should chuse a Senator by the usual method (a joint ballot) or whether they should resort to the new method of a concurrent vote (in which the people vote nine-tenths of their immediate influence in the election,) the federal party, conscious that they could not maintain the latter by argument or reason, after some diffidence, plainly and palpably denied it to be a subject that required the cool judgment of the members, and expressly called upon them for a

party vote—a question in which not one temperate passion should have been indulged—a question deeply affecting the construction of a constitutional question, and evidently controuling constitutional obligations, involving the harmony of the two branches of the Legislature of this state, and ultimately affecting the existence of the Union itself and the Government we love. Such a question as this it was that John Hanson Thomas, whilst speaking on it, turned round to the members, and loudly, unequivocally and directly, called upon them to give a party vote. The consequence was, that this anticonstitutional proposition for a concurrent vote was carried.

The patrician, or aristocratic class of every community, are always found true to their own principles—their doctrine is, that the people have too much power, and ought to be freed from injuring themselves, by depriving them of this faculty. Thus, in the recent case of cloathing the Senate of Maryland with a concurrent vote, by which the few (8 men) have a negative, and an equal voice with the many—the people's immediate delegates! Why was this? The federalists in that case maintained the doctrine of prerogative, although they are not immediately to hold the authority they deprived the people of! It is an adherence to *prince pleis*. They treat the power of the few, though the few be their enemies, because it is the high road to their favourite system, and because they hope that the new-fangled powers they have carved out, will shortly fall into their own hands, by their ascending to the Senate themselves!

The federalists do not merely propose to resort to a concurrent vote for this one occasion, that they may keep General Smith out of the Senate, but they affect the broad principle that it is claimed by the constitution, and ought to be the mode in all cases! They adopt this in their message from the House of Delegates to the Senate, and they boldly assert it upon the floor of the House. John Hanson Thomas's expressions on that subject, were to the effect—

"I will not assert, that electing by joint ballot is not within the limit of the constitution; but I do maintain, that the concurrent vote is the only proper mode of election under the provisions of the constitution. True, a great portion of the states, contrary to this, elect by ballot; but what is the reason of this? It is because the members of the most numerous branch of each Legislature, is more immediately the popular branch; and in the true character of that democracy of which they partake, are always making encroachments upon the aristocratic branch—they have more completely the ear of the people and the control of the populace—therefore they always continue to render their encroachments acceptable and general."

This is plain English enough!

COMMUNICATION.

MR. BUTLER,

I find my neighbours as well as myself have taken the hard-ship of the case in hand, and are determined to use the little power they hold as individuals of a community to have a fair taxation of property in future. Like myself, they have been kept, by the knowing ones ignorant of the fact, that several millions of Dollars-worth of property, of the most profitable kind, (Bank and other stocks) have escaped taxation entirely, whilst every acre of our land, every head of cattle, and every article almost that we use, have had their contributions to pay. I have been talking about the thing to some of those fortunate people who have little else to do than calculate the interest of their money for a living. I told them plainly I did not like their excuses for the partiality of the laws, and between you and me, 'tis not an easy affair to persuade hard working folks that their labour should go to support government, keep up the roads, maintain the poor of the county, and all the other things for which we are taxed every year, whilst these stock holding nabobs, who are much better able to pay (having always the ready money) are to come off clear. For my part I had to start off some bags of meal to market to get money enough to pay my assessment; this enabled me to pay the tax gatherer the day I promised him, but I could not help thinking it abominable hard (as I wrote before) whilst I was so put to it, to get my mite for government, Mr. W. who was able to buy my whole property an hundred times over, any day, with ready money, should have nothing at all to pay. I always did think before, that our constitution provided that people should be taxed agreeable to the property they were worth; but money it seems is no property. Why said Mr. F. the other day "you might as well tax a man's tools as his money?" What! tax the bank stock? Tax the money in my desk? Never heard of such extravagant notions; you must surely be going crazy. I don't know as to that, said I, but I really have not sense enough left to find out why my ox, cart and oxen should be assessed, and your income not. Nor why my poor desk, that has not a paper in it worth looking up, should have to pay, whilst the money in yours, comes off clear. It may be all very right, but I must be very dull of comprehension if it is. And till I'm better persuaded, I'm clear for having their seven or eight millions of bank stock taxed. Why, what good will you get by it, said he, do you think it will make your tax's lighter? Yes I do, said I, and I'll give you plain reasons for it. I don't know what the amount of assessable property is in the State, but suppose it to be 20 millions of dollars, and the sum to be raised by taxes was two hundred thousand dollars; then we, whose property is assessed, would have one dollar to pay per every hundred dollars that we were assessed to; but, if 10 millions of dollars worth of money and stocks of different kinds (and there is more than that in this state) was not assessable, and the 200,000 dollars was to be taken out of both these sums, then we should be saved from one third of what we now pay. Because it would be paid by these gentry, who one would think have as good a right to pay some as we have, and by so doing, keep us from paying all, as we now do.

But, said he, people who have money, would, if it was taxed, raise the interest of it to pay the tax. Why, said I, the

law prevents that, and if it did not, I see no better reason, why rents should be raised on the poor (enter to pay the taxes on Lands and houses, which certainly is the case; the landlord tells the renter, the place must bring him 90 pounds a year, but as he has 10 pounds taxes to pay on it, he must have 100 pounds; the renter of course then pays the 10 pounds tax in the rent of his place, and the stock holder, to whom perhaps that very place is mortgaged, must pay no taxes for fear his money will become less valuable?

But, said Mr. F. you would drive all the capital, or money, out of the state into states where it is not taxed. That, said I, is mere flummery—don't all bank stocks in the state keep above par; besides, as it would reduce the tax on lands, it would have the same effect of inviting renters and purchasers into the state that it would have to drive money out; but, set the example once—relieve the great body of the people of one third of their taxes, and let these much favored gentry pay their share, and see if the people of other states will not follow the example? Is this evident grievance to remain forever, because no state dare begin to do justice?—

I know that no sort of property brings a better interest than money stock, and therefore I think it right that it should be assessed as well as other things.

But, said Mr. F. now will you come at the thing; it has been tried and always was delated by the Federalists and bank stock holders in the legislature—I remember, added he, how ably Mr. Sheriff, the leader of the Federalists, as long as he was a member, opposed the law two or three years ago; there is no possibility of the law ever passing. As to that, said I, it depends vastly upon the people's becoming informed of the truth. For if there is more people that pay assessments now in the state, than there is bank stockholders, they will easily attain their end, if they will determine, as I have, not to support these Federal nabobs and speculating stockholding unassessed gentlemen, that refuse to restore the golden rule of right, that every one should be taxed agreeably to the value of the property they are worth.

FAIR PLAY.

N. B. I send you a part of a letter from a friend on the subject, who understands much more than I do about these banking affairs. I hope you won't deny it a place in your paper, as it seems to me that it will open the people's eyes to their own interest, and prevent them from again voting for men who wish to keep the poor people saddled with taxes, and let the rich go free.

"I will state to you the mode the banking system is conducted—A number of persons form an association to erect a bank, the capital or stock is divided into a certain number of shares, the amount of which shares in hard cash, is paid into the bank and deposited in the vaults, there to lie as a security for the notes they issue—say, the money thus paid in by the stockholders, is two millions of dollars; well, on the security of this two million in their vaults, the directors issue their bank notes to the amount of four or five millions of dollars, increasing by this manœuvre the capital in circulation, to twice or three times the money they have in their vaults. These notes are originally taken out of bank by persons who borrow money of the bank at discount, and pay 6 per cent. interest. Now, these notes pass, as we all know, and are received and given as if they were hard money. The interest thus received on the money actually paid by the stockholders into the vaults, hardly ever amounts to less than the enormous sum of 13 or 14 per cent. and after paying their president, cashier, clerks, &c. their pretty little salaries, besides other expenses, they get from 8 to 10 per cent. net interest for their money every year! Who pays this but the people at large who circulate their notes? There is not a thing we sell, or a job we do, but we receive notes in payment for—and thus the rich still more enrich themselves upon the confidence and industry of the poor.—I think with you, that they ought to contribute with us to the support of the government out of this vast wealth—A tax of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the banks in this state, would amount to the sum of 83,500 dollars, and leave more than a legal interest for the money afterwards. Divide this sum amongst the several counties of the state, and they will have 4000 dollars each, which would support fourteen schools in each county, allowing each teacher 300 dollars per annum. What an important acquisition would this be to the poor of the rising generation? What an acquisition to the honour and literary character of the state! We ought not, therefore, to overlook that which is so justly due to us, particularly as it is so completely within our reach."

(The following Communication has been trying by for some time, as it was supposed that the LOMINOUS owner of the "Layman" had closed his literary career—but, as he again appears in the last Galleys, we now insert it as a literary curiosity. It is:—to what profound, incomprehensible, and "sublime depths" a subject may be pursued when handled by men of astonishing literary acquirements, who proudly scorn the vulgar and confined limits of common sense.)

COMMUNICATION.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS, FROM LATE AND ORIGINAL PRODUCTIONS.

"When a new situation would arise out of a political controversy, it is difficult to foresee events; for instance, whether our delegates have violated the constitution" (as publicly charged) whether the senate has not deviated from the path of justice and honour, as infinitely, and what the consequence; but the "suffrage of an enlightened man would yield to the chance which seemingly deranges his opinion."

of loss or calculation. The substance becomes a visionary when he neglects the present to enter into futuorous considerations, or, rigid to mark what he conceives amiss, to neglect his present duties; success may flatter his pride, or his present justice, but it is not his duty to neglect his reciprocal rights."

See "Layman" No. 11.

"When an Oyster slips from a pair of hysterical, it is difficult to foresee at what precise spot that Oyster may alight; for instance, whether it will alight on the constitution, or order of gravity, by being impetuously urged by the current (currently urged) against the bottom, at a distance from the place it was taken; or whether it shall not deviate from the just and natural path pointed out by direct gravitation, and thus infatuate itself into its native mud. Even the *ferocity* of an enlightened man would yield to the chance which seemingly deranges his opinion or calculation as to which of these p into the Oyster should alight. The man whose visionary organs could pierce through the dark and fortuitous combination of floating atoms and watery particles, would be rigid to mark what oysters he conceives amiss, and select the best in order to promote Oyster platters—his success, and visionary success may flatter his pride or fill his pocket, but *ferocious Spectacle makers*. As there are no horres without shells, so there are no oysters beds without shells."

See "Manufacturers' Dispositions on Agricultural Establishments" page 430.

From the Connecticut Herald.

A FEDERAL PAPER.

"A certain class of Americans pour forth such an incessant stream of warmth upon England and Englishmen, that whoever has courage to discourage coolly on the subject, is denounced as a traitor and tool of the infamous Canning."

AN OFF SETT.

A certain class of Americans pour forth such an incessant stream of wrath upon the American Government, that whoever has courage to defend it is denounced as a *jaeger*, and tool of the infamous Napoleon.

Do Correspondents.

We are thankful to "Fair Play" for his plain and "unvarnished" exposition of a subject that has been but too much neglected, by our rulers, and industriously kept from the people's knowledge. Nine persons in ten throughout the state, have never known the iniquitous fact, that the rich man who sits his wealth in Bank Stock, has not a single cent to pay, while the poor are compelled to support the burthen of taxation. We hope our Legislature will redress a grievance that is so obviously unjust.

"Sider" N. V. having been omitted last week, and his Vlti N. being received, we have thought proper to infer both. We sincerely hope this unvarnished truth will continue to favour us with his communications.

"A Yeoman" shall appear next week. "A Republican," who appears this day, has thrown a light upon a subject which we thought nearly exhausted. We solicit a continuance of his favours.

Several communications on hand, shall have an early insertion. Original lines, by a Miss of 12 years, will appear in our next.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the Judges of Calvert County Court, or some one of them in the recess of said Court, for the benefit of the act of insolvency, passed at November Session, 1805.

JAMES D. PATTERSON.

TO THE PUBLIC,

In order to avoid censure, and appease the anger of the interested, I have deemed it necessary to make the following statement, which I trust will convince every impartial mind, that my petition for an act of insolvency was produced from absolute necessity. In July, 1801, I embarked for India, in the employment of a respectable mercantile house as an agent in America, and under as favourable prospects as I could have expected; in fact, they were such as justified an anticipation of the most prosperous and pleasing issue.—But the reverse was my fate; for, on my return, in June 1803, I had an interview with my constituent, when I discovered to my mortification, that I had sustained a loss to the amount of nearly 2,400 dollars, which I was sued for in the City of Baltimore, as well as I at present recollect, in the September following; which suits I answered by giving the security in such case required. Those suits I defended for four or five years, when they came to an issue, I was in favour of, and I came against me. But it may not be unimportant to observe, that the cost on one particular suit, which terminated in my favour, amounted to within 200 dollars of the debt, which was 900. The residue of debts proceeding from this voyage amounted to nearly 1,600 dollars, which I have within a few hundred paid. And I do now solemnly protest, as the most sacred of truths, that had I been freely and justly dealt by, I should not have had one dollar to have paid; but, knowing I was the primitive cause of the debt existing, I could not bear the idea of King an undue advantage of those, who had of the respectability of my constituent, assisted me in time of distress; these weighty considerations induced me to hold myself bound, and endeavour to discharge the debts;—this I have done for six years past, with the most indefatigable diligence, but finding, in giving my situation the most ample consideration, that it will be impossible under existing time and circumstances, to make my engagements, I am bound from the principle of self preservation to surrender. Painful as it is to me, in doing it, I trust no person will be so destitute of humanity, as to ascribe an act of necessity, to that of ingratitude. I am, however, too well acquainted with the nature of mankind, to expect to escape the aspersions of some; those that shall make the attempt, I hope will, in justice to me, do it in such a way as I may have an opportunity of a refutation.

JAMES D. PATTERSON.

September 2, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at his dwelling in Queen-Anne, on Friday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

consisting of a variety of articles of the first quality; also, a valuable NEGRO BOY, who is an excellent waiter, together with several valuable

Saddle Horses & Milch Cows.

The terms of sale are, six months credit for all sums amounting to Twenty Dollars and upwards, on giving bond with approved security, bearing interest; and for all sums under twenty dollars, the cash must be paid on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in the morning.

BENJAMIN HODGES.

September 23.

3w