

ate that which is long from the shorter part, in order that the former may be employed in spinning. The shorter kinds may be used for beds, and for hat making.

The experiments that have been already made with this plant, gave the following results:

From the interior white rind of the capsule, mixed with one third of rags, a writing paper was obtained pretty white, of a good quality, similar to the silk paper of the Chinese. From the external part of the capsules a greenish colored paper, which, when sized, was stronger than paper made of rags: it was almost as close in texture as parchment; and even when unsized did not suffer the ink to penetrate through it. This kind was exceedingly proper for wrapping paper.

From the stems, a paper was obtained so like in every thing to paper made of rags, that the difference could scarcely be distinguished.

Such are some of the qualities of this excellent plant. As the present month is the proper season for collecting it, and as sufficient quantities of it for fair experiment, can easily be procured for the bare expense of gathering it, why may not this be done in the different manufactures of cloth, hat, and paper making? If unsuccessful, the experiments would be little loss. If, on the contrary, they were crowned with success, as there is every reason for believing, the gain, in a national point of view, would be of great importance.

### IN COUNCIL.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 26, 1809.

**ORDERED,** That the act, entitled, An act to alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for three months, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Gries's paper at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Bartig's paper at Fredericktown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

### AN ACT

To alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

**BE IT ENACTED,** by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly; at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at his dwelling in Queen Anne, on Friday the 13th 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 Fifty 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.

To commence at 10 o'clock, in the morning.

BENJAMIN HODGES.

September 23.

### This is to Give Notice,

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

MARGARET G. DISNEY,  
Administratrix.

September 9.

### RAGS.

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.

## The Maryland Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JOHN W. BUTLER,  
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' BANK, ANNAPOLIS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1809.

For the Maryland Republican.

### THE EXAMINER.

(Continued from our paper of September 23.)

(The weekly publications of the Examiner in the Maryland Republican, up to the 23d of September inclusive, not having completed the author's design, and what remained being too lengthy for one more insertion, which was all that could have appeared before the election, it was published in a Hand-Bill form, under the title of "Examiner Extra." With the author's concurrence, we now insert a part of this concluding essay, and shall give the remainder in our next.)

IN my remarks, published in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, I have taken a course different from that pursued by the generality of writers on the side of our administration. Instead of pleading in vague and ridiculous charges of French influence, and refuting over and over again the stale calumnies incessantly poured forth against the characters of individual Republicans, I have arraigned the accusers; I have carried the war into their own quarters, and given them something to do to defend themselves. But as some advantage would probably be taken of my remaining silent relative to the great topics of detraction which were referred to in the commencement of my publications, I shall now proceed to make some observations on those which appear to require it.

The charge against the Council, has, I perceive, received a full discussion from another hand; I shall therefore let that pass. The remaining accusations which it concerns me to notice, are, that which attempts to make the Republican party answerable for the expense of the extra Session of Assembly, occasioned by Mr. Wright's resignation of the office of Governor, and the attack on the character of General Smith, which indeed includes the former, as it does every other calumny employed by the Federalists to effect their purposes: for, by a contrivance as bold as it is artful and perfidious, they have managed to personify the Republican cause in the name of General Smith. If we would enquire into, and refute, the accusations by which they aim at destroying the credit of our party, we find nothing to contend with. In their harangues, and their writings, they avoid all comparison and all regular argument in respect to the fundamental principles of the two parties. They do not even denounce particular measures otherwise than through the characters of persons. They cannot make our measures odious in themselves. Mr. Jefferson must be cried down as a man without religion or morals, and engaged in the interests of the French Emperor, to pave the way for an attack on the first unpopular act which he is found to have advised or promoted. When it is seen that nothing can be done with the government of the Union, they break into detachments and make their attacks on the most eminent and elevated characters in the different states. Grounding their policy upon the worst propensity of the human mind, they select the best man among their opponents for the butt of all their calumny;—they make him, whether he will or not, the representative of his party, and oblige him to sit for its picture. Do you enquire why they take this course, rather than to attack their adversaries in their weaker places? It is because the propensity which I spoke of would not in that case come to their assistance. The attention of mankind cannot be fixed on what is common or indifferent. A character of little or moderate note would be too soon dispatched and the people losing the object which had been placed before them, would look further into the real subject of contest than the assailants would desire. They select, therefore, a character capable of exciting interest and curiosity; a man distinguished by wealth, by talents, and splendid public services. If he should be still more distinguished for patriotism and bravery, and for public and private integrity; if, in short, he should be a compendium of all great and fortunate qualities, he is but so much the fitter for their purpose. He will last them as long as they have occasion for him. He will fix the public attention, and thus become a sure

channel of calumny for those imputations upon his party which in any other way would obtain no notice.—The number and the zeal of his defenders, the friends which surround a persecution must assemble round him, give an air of reality to the fiction under which he is brought forward. He becomes, in spite of himself, and in spite of fact and reason, not merely identified with, but substituted for the cause which he is understood to support; and it is in this situation that Federalists of Maryland have insisted upon placing General Samuel Smith.

Attributing, then, to this gentleman, the entire direction of the Republican party in Maryland, and a governing influence upon the actions of every person belonging to it; assuming also, as a given fact, that his interest and aggrandizement form the leading object of all Republican measures—the Federalists have had the effrontery to trace to the influence and agency of General Smith a step taken by the late Governor Wright, in which, most unfortunately for him, he acted without the concurrence, and scarcely with the previous knowledge, of any person whatever. It is known to you, that General Smith has served the State of Maryland in Congress, with little intermission, from the formation of the general government to the present time; and that for the last six years he has been in the Senate of the United States. In pursuance of the plan which I have heretofore intimated to have been adopted by the Federal party, as soon as they perceived that they were to fail in preventing the election of a Republican President, they cast about for the means of superseding General Smith in the Senate at the election which was to have taken place at the fall Session of 1808. By the most unfair advantages taken of some provisions in one or two acts of the preceding Session, and by the most insidious efforts of every kind, they succeeded in obtaining a small majority in the last House of Delegates. In the customary and established method of electing Senators in Congress, this would have brought them no nearer to their object. A joint ballot of the two houses would have given a considerable majority of votes to the Republican Candidate, whoever he might be. A gentleman had for the first time, been returned from Frederick county, who seems to have imbibed a particular rancour against General Smith, and who, upon the strength of some practice and facility in public speaking, immediately took the lead in the new House of Delegates. This gentleman, presuming that the general would be the person proposed on the part of the Republicans, lost no time in assailing his public character with a hardihood and bitterness such as never had been witnessed in that or any other Legislative body. The defence offered against this attack upon a man so deservedly a favorite with the Republicans, converted the supposition of his being the intended Senator into a kind of certainty. Making it then a question relating personally to General Smith, the member alluded to, after ransacking the philippics of other countries, as well as our own, for terms of contumely and reproach, brought his party in the House to the Resolution of using the only means they possessed to prevent the General's re-election—that is, by refusing to make an election at all. They did refuse to fill the vacancy; no election was made, and the omission was supplied by a temporary appointment of General Smith by the Governor and Council; which appointment, according to the provision of the constitution of the United States upon that subject, was to cease upon the next meeting of the Legislature, when by the same constitution, a permanent election was to be made. In this interval the place of Chief Judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, in which governor Wright resided, became vacant by the death of Mr. Titchman. The Governor, who had spent his life in public service, and who was to retire in a few months, with a fortune much impaired by that service, and with a large family to support, thought that he saw an opportunity of obtaining a desirable and permanent situation, such as practitioners of the law naturally have in view when declining years unfit them for more active duties. It was to him an object of immense importance; he calculated his chance of attaining it; he saw that he could not be appointed without occasioning a call of the Legislature, for the purpose of filling his place in the government; he calculated his personal claims; he believed, that, setting aside the consequence just mentioned, they were

sufficient to ensure him the appointment; but he was of opinion, that the consideration of that inconvenience would stand in his way, and prevent the Council from electing him. He made these reflections, and these calculations; I say, *alone*—without advice, without consultation, even with his nearest friends; and he acted upon them against the opinion of one or two persons, who being apprised of his design, but just before it was put in execution, undertook, without being applied to for their advice, to dissuade him from it. This is the true state of the case. Whoever tells you otherwise, asserts a falsehood, and, if the assertion is persisted in, will be told so more directly.

But this transaction; this act of a single person, entered into upon his own calculation of chances, for his own benefit, and on his own responsibility; this act which no other man had power to prevent, and which the event shewed to have been done without advice, and on mistaken calculations, was eagerly seized on by the Federalists, for whom no enterprise can be too arduous, no attempt too gross—as a circumstance capable of ruining the credit of the Republican party in Maryland. The extra-session of the Legislature, as occasioning expense, was of course a thing unpopular in its nature; and nothing was wanting but to fix the odium of it upon the political party to which its author was attached. This was evidently a very difficult matter. It was notorious that the resignation of Governor Wright had given pain and umbrage to the republicans. It was reduced to a demonstration by the subsequent act of the Council, that the step had not been countenanced by them. It was, in short, known to all who gave the smallest attention to the matter, that Mr. Wright, pushed by strong considerations to take what he deemed the best chance of obtaining the office in question, and governed by a natural confidence and impetuosity of character, had conceived and executed the design of resigning the government without submitting it to the opinion of any person whatever. These obstacles would have discouraged any thing but federalism. They would perhaps have deterred any human being but Mr. John Hanson Thomas from attempting seriously, and on the Legislative floor, to make a party act of his resignation. But Mr. Thomas has not been deterred from the attempt. He has declared in the house of delegates that from the call of the assembly for the purpose of filling Mr. Wright's place, he dated the downfall of the Republican party in this state. He has insinuated, in a way which authorises us to say he has asserted it, that in order that the election of Senator might be brought on before a new election of delegates could take place, governor Wright was bribed by General Smith to resign his office. He has asserted that the Republican party are answerable for the expense of the extra-session; and has ventured to predict, that, so this act they will lose your confidence, and have to give way to the faction, who, had as they are, have never been so completely disgraced as in submitting to be led by this vain and presuming upstart.

In what way, fellow citizens, are we to repel so flagitious, and at the same time, so ridiculous a charge, otherwise than by presenting you with the naked fact, and leaving you to form your judgment upon it? You are already informed that Gov. Wright did not succeed in his design; he did not obtain a single vote in the council. Are not the members of that board, to a man, decided Republicans? If the party be so corrupt as to go all lengths to ensure the election of General Smith; if that gentleman has so entire an influence as is pretended, why was not some step taken to sound them, at least, in order that Mr. Wright might not be subjected to so heavy a mortification and disappointment as he experienced in this instance? I am not privy to Mr. Wright's feelings upon this subject; but he is known to have a due share of pride; and, I am persuaded, would not be compensated with the contents of General Smith's coffers for the wound which it received by his rejection. I have no opinion to give upon the foundation of his expectations; he explained them himself in his address to the legislature, and to that I refer you. All that I have to say is that the act of resigning was his own, and that he alone is responsible for the consequence of it, which may be perhaps a cent or two a head upon the inhabitants of Maryland. In short the charge upon the republican party is altogether of so improbable, and so self-condemned a nature, that I have

not patience any longer to dwell upon it.

What remains to be discussed is the general volume of calumny propagated against the character of General Smith; and, when I cast my attention upon this, though I have probably not been the half of it, I feel infinitely less concern for him than for the honor of my country, which can never recover from the disgrace of having given any countenance to so vile an assault on the reputation of a man who has fought & bled in her service. Is it then so, my fellow citizens, that we are never to have a man who is eminent for public worth and private usefulness, but he must outlive his honor, and see his character torn to pieces before his face, by upstart boys, who, instead of acknowledgment for the protection given to their helpless infancy, repay his cares, his labors, and his valor, with torrents of abuse and mountains of obloquy?—Is the ingratitude of republics, from a proverb, foisted upon the world by tyrants and their slavish supporters, to become a matter of fact and experience? But no—it is not by a republic; it is not by men attached to republican principles, that the character of the illustrious JEFFERSON has been charged with loads of infamy, and that the character of General Smith is now sustaining the same ungrateful turn. It is from a faction hostile to republican government; hostile to the cause of liberty, and to whatever constitutes worth and merit among men. The efforts of this combination of Tories, monarchists, and hired traitors, will be defeated by public virtue, and dispelled by time, the infallible test of truth, and remunerator of desert. The reputation of Mr. Jefferson, will, in the atoning record of history, be equal to his merit, and it need be no more. That of General Smith will also descend with honor to posterity, "pursue the triumph and partake the gale," when the names of his calumniators shall be swept away with the calumnies themselves by which alone they are known to have existence beyond the pismire circles in which they move.

He must be content, in the mean time, to pay the tax of eminence, as others have done before him. Men who cannot obtain notice by splendid actions of their own, will do it by attacking his. Who, for example, is John Hanson Thomas? He is a gentleman's son of Frederick Town; a young man of much light reading, with a smart and fluent elocution, and a lawyer with little practice. No more can be said of him: here is his whole history.—But this young man has burst from obscurity and becomes all at once known throughout the state, and perhaps through the United States. By what means? By any important public service; any striking trait of patriotism, or signal display of talents? Not at all; but simply by being the foremost and most rancorous in attacking a character of note and eminence. It is an old and beaten road to celebrity. The Tom-tit twittering on the Eagle's back, gives a just idea of such contrivances. The Indian, according to some authors, imagines, when he destroys his adversary, that he inherits his qualities. This fable is, with some allowance, capable of an application to the murderers of reputations. They believe their own characters are advanced in proportion as they can pull down those of others.—So much for the motives of the attack on the character of General Smith.

(To be concluded in our next.)

### PIRACY AND MURDER!

The following circular has been forwarded by the Collector of Boston, to the Collectors of the respective ports in the United States.

Boston, Sept. 27.

To the Collector of

Sir—This will be forwarded to you by the Collector of the port of Boston; the purpose is to request of you, that should the vessel below described enter your port, or come into your neighborhood, she may be detained, the persons on board taken into custody, and immediate information forwarded to me, or to Gen. Dearborn; the said vessel having been forcibly taken possession of by the persons below described, two of the crew killed, and the captain compelled to leap into the sea.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,  
W. S. SKINNER,  
Pro Consul.

Schooner Three Sisters; a remarkable high stern schooner; no cabin windows; has a yellow streak fore and aft; from the break of the quarter deck to the stern, a white streak; no mouldings round the stern, but painted yellow in imitation of mouldings. She is registered in Halifax; owned by Messrs. Jonathan & John Tre-