

[The following article has been on hand some time, but owing to a press of other matter, we have been unable to give it a more early insertion.]

FOR THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OR

ALLEGORICAL POLITICS.

WE all know of the long war between John Bull and Monsieur Boney;—the misfortune is, that so many of us feel a partiality for one or the other of them. —but it is natural, they say, for a man, when even looking at a battle between a couple of strange dogs, to feel a partiality for one of them,—though by the bye, this is not the only measure of partiality that may be discovered in the crowd in this country who are bawling out "Catch him Bull!"—Seize him, there, BONEY;—"pating, and paying so much attention to their favourites, that they don't regard an occasional bite at their own shins." But to proceed; when these two neighbours first fell to loggerheads, about the year 1793, the great and wise chief of the Buckskins, Washington, satisfied his countrymen by a proclamation of neutrality, that none of them were to partake in the quarrel; and at the same time signified to the parties, that as we had nothing to do with their disputes, we wished to be friendly with both of them. Neither of them objected to what they could not deny the justice of; but John Bull, who thought he had mightily the advantage of his antagonist at that time, and expected to make an easy prey of him, began to be very obstreperous towards the Buckskins, and would do this, and would not let them do that; and, amongst many other of his capers, he took so great a number of their vessels and seamen, that Washington would not put up with it, and appointed General Embargo to bring them to their senses; and threatened them with another trimming if they did not pay for what they had taken. Mean time John had got a drubbing at Dunkirk, and found he had not such an easy job of thumping the sans-culottes as he thought for, and therefore concluded it best to keep fair weather with the Buckskins, as their trade was of immense consequence to him;—and they, being always fond of peace, looked for civil satisfaction before they resorted to blows. They had put in their suit for damages, which lawyer Jay conducted so as to obtain several million of dollars from John. —Another suit of the same kind was gained by Adams against Monsieur in 1800, though he had even gone to blows to knock it out of him. —The fact is, they both envied us our peace and prosperity, and took every opportunity to injure us, that they thought we would, for the love of peace put up with; but sometimes they worried out the patience of the Buckskins, and then had to pay for their thievery and knavery.

The quarrel between these two mad fellows, John Bull and Monsieur Boney, has been growing more and more inveterate ever since; and, as they have involved every one of their neighbours on one side or the other, they mutually began to disregard and invade the rights of the Buckskins, each claiming the trespass of the other, as giving them impunity to retaliate.—John Bull, in the first instance, in 1805, raised a plea that America was conducting a "war in disguise" against him by buying produce of Monsieur sometimes instead of him, and carrying it to market to sell.—Now every body knows that as the Buckskins were a civil trading people, they had a right to buy of whom and sell to whom they pleased, provided their trade did not consist of articles that would assist either to fight the other. —But John had taken a notion to have the commerce of the world all in his own hands, and therefore began taking all the Buckskin vessels which he could lay his hands on. To add to this aggravation, he issues certain blockading orders against nearly all the ports of Monsieur Boney, and his two neighbours the high and low Dutchmen, (a space which his whole fleet could not legally blockade if employed at nothing else) and declared that Buckskin vessel should not trade to these places at all, unless underhandedly employed by him. —Old TOMMY who was chief at this time of the Buckskins, and all the Council of Chiefs, even to Timothy himself, protested against these violations of our rights, and pledged themselves not to submit to them.—This however was but the commencement of difficulties that we were to undergo.—John had besides long indulged his officers in an infamous practice of kidnapping Buckskin seamen, and though this was complained of by our father Washington, by his successor Adams, and over and over again by Old Tommy, still John was so artful that he would neither

declare it right and authorized, nor might be treated, nor yet discontinue it, until the 22d October, 1807; when John required to put a certain General Proclamation into commission for the purpose of deterring and authorizing his officers everywhere to follow the practice which he derived for a pretext for this outrage;—if this Proclamation had been timely submitted to, every Buckskin vessel would have been stripped by this time of half their crew.

Mean time, on the other hand, Boney, under pretence of retaliating John Bull's monopoly of commerce, bombastically declared all John's ports in a state of blockade, as he had all Boney's and his neighbours; and commissioned a certain Marshal Berlin to destroy their manufactures, and cut off their trade to the Continent of Europe.—It was immediately suspected, from some expressions in this fellow's commission, that he was directed to violate a bargain which Monsieur had made with America in 1800; and our agent in Boney's dominions, demanded an explanation on the subject? Monsieur bowed very complacently, and replied "no, no, 'pon honor. No existing relation with your Contree shall not be disturb." Very well said the agent; and sent word of this assurance to his Countrymen, who had no greater disposition to dispute Boney's right to issue bulletins and decrees, than they had to dispute Hopkins and Huggins's right to copy his bombast, provided he left us as completely unaffected by them. However, this same Marshal Berlin, in his operations against his enemy's commerce, thought much more of his project, than of his "pon honor" to our agent; and therefore made no hesitation, about nine months after, of violating this engagement, in a case of some goods wrecked upon Boney's coast by a storm of the "Horizon;" these Berlin seized, and Boney himself directed them to be stowed into his own coffers.—Heigh! how is this? says our agent. Oh! says Boney, "do deerce must be execute; it be more my interest dan de teary vid you;" besides, said he, "that errant knave John Bull, began the roguery, and you ought to look to him for redress first.—It be took your coat to keep him warm, I am at least entitled to your waistcoat."—It was soon perceived by this sort of logic, that the Buckskins would shortly be stripped to the buff, if they did not button themselves up, and stand upon the defensive;—this was rendered the more necessary at the same moment, by the behaviour of John Bull on the other hand, who was getting worse and worse;—he had just been guilty of a most wicked trick to one of his peaceable neighbors at Copenhagen, who quarrelled with him for it; his powerful friend Alexander had been severely drubbed by Boney, that he fell violently in love with the conqueror's plan, and would have nothing more to do with John.—The Prince and Frederick had likewise lost his kingdom for a frolic in John's favour, and indeed every one that took his part seemed to fare the worse for it, till he had not a friend left; and though he had laughed heartily at first at the appointment of Marshal Berlin, he now began to feel the power of his operations, and to dread his approach. What was to be done?—of all expedients in the world he must pitch upon the most impolitic—that was to offend the only peaceable customer he had left, by undertaking a notable expedition under the orders in council, against the rights and commerce of the Buckskins. He pretended that this expedition was designed to go against Marshal Berlin, but it was evident that instead of operating against him, it absolutely tended to assist him in his progress. The fact is, John wanted to get our shins off our backs by this measure. Their orders were to monopolize all trade; to cruise in every sea, and send in all Buckskin vessels bound to or from any port but those of England; and to condemn all that were caught trading with her enemies. They were likewise to institute a tribute, which the Buckskins were to pay as a licence to trade to such ports as they chose to permit them to go to.—When Boney heard of this formidable scheme, he dispatched an expedition "in retaliation" from Milan, with as audacious orders as those of John's council;—and he went so far as to say that the Buckskins should not permit John Bull to visit their ships, and that he would keep all the property then in his hands by way of security for our resentment John's insult. This was as it were seizing our buckskin breeches, to make sure of them if we let John have our shirts;—and thus we should be left altogether naked.

The intelligence of all these things reached America about the same moment. If there had been but one aggressor, be it which it would, it is supposed that TOMMY would have unbarbed the tomahawk and given the war-hoop; but he thought it prudent not to rush in between two such ambushes at once, and as to joining one of those scoundrels to fight the other, (as he was advised to do by some), his heart revolted, and he refused the proposition.—What was to be done in this exigence? the great spirit of departed Washington pointed to the path he had pursued before, and the experienced General Embargo was again called upon to resist those two quarrelsome knaves.

The General commenced his operations with powerful effect; he first secured an immense quantity (100 million of dollars worth) of our property that was then afloat. He prevented John Bull's officers from seizing our seamen under the proclamation, and kept both property and

• The substance of the French minister's reply to Mr. Armstrong's note respecting the Berlin decree.

seamen from falling into power of the enemy's hands, who were watching like hawks for every thing afloat. He wrapped us comfortably up in our own resources and manufactures, and set us the better for our superabundance of produce. But, not content with merely protecting us, he took effective measures to coerce the enemy;—he cut off their necessary supplies of every description, and reduced them to great distress for want; he obstructed their intercourse and invaded their interest with great success; and he defeated the design of their "orders" and "decrees" effectually, because they had no longer any thing to operate upon.

Meantime the Great Council of the Nation met. TOMMY acquainted them with the difficulties of the nation, and the steps he had taken to avoid and to remove them;—he gave them copies of offers he had made to both John Bull and Monsieur Boney, that if either of them would withdraw their objections to our free and fair trade, he would order General Embargo no longer to effect them, and if their enemy did not do so likewise, we would declare war against them. John Bull had replied that he "pitied" us, but must continue the operation of his orders till Boney withdrew his decrees; and had vanity enough to assert that General Embargo did not affect him at all!! Boney had made no reply whatever to the proposal. It was at this time that a powerful opposition was raised, both in the Council, and amongst some of the tribes, against General Embargo; every kind of calumny was produced against him and his conduct; and every means invented to destroy his authority. They said every thing but of him—that he was under Boney's influence,—that he was weak, cowardly, wicked, partial, a great oppressor of the people; and that he was a knave, an enemy to the country. They even gumbled at the language of his commission, for though he had been commissioned by the old Chief but for a short time, yet he was continued, and three or four times re-appointed in full commission, until he completed the design of his appointment and secured a peace. The principal disorder was manifested in that tribe where Arnold once bore an office, and in that in which Pickering now does. His friends continued to maintain his authority, but refused to associate General Non-Inter-course with him in command; this was an excellent and experienced old officer who had commanded in 1773 against the stamp-act, and in 1774 against the tea and other taxes, with complete success. John Bull, who dreaded him very much, heard that he was to be appointed about the same time that he lost a Spanish landlango; and, finding he was about to "catch a Yankee" in his contest with the Buckskins, he orders proposals to be made by an agent of his (Erskine) to settle all disputes, and give us restitution for injuries, provided we would restore our former intercourse with him. But, whilst these orders were coming, the enemies of General Embargo had raised such a clamour by threatening to tear asunder the bonds that united the tribes together (by open mutinies and other resistance) if he was continued in command, that some of his friends forsook him and he was recalled, and Non-Inter-course was left in command. However, the agent's proposals were received and accepted, a solemn stipulation was agreed upon,—and the 10th of June appointed to restore intercourse and harmony. But John Bull hearing that General Embargo was recalled, began to think he had given up the thing too soon, and treacherously resolved not to abide by his own offer and engagements,—and absolutely declared (after the Buckskins had fulfilled their share of the bargain) that he had never ordered such terms, and would by no means fulfil them!!

From the New-Jersey Journal.

With detestation we have beheld for some time, a certain factious combination in this country, acting in direct opposition to all principle, virtue and patriotism, cloaked under the name of "Followers of Washington," which afford a shield for carrying on their nefarious designs. This party have excited considerable alarm in the republican ranks, they pretend a zeal for the welfare of the country, when in fact they are its most inveterate enemies; they pretend to look with a holy reverence on our present form of government, when in fact they view with abhorrence every form not approaching to a monarchy; was it such an one that birth and money could procure honor, offices, title, and power, then would they respect it; but on such a government as we have, where merit alone exalts men, they cannot look with any degree of satisfaction.

"Nobility of blood is but a glittering and fallacious goot; The nobleman is he whose noble mind is fill'd with inborn worth, unborrow'd from his kind."

All loyal subjects of Britain, true to their lord and master, who visit this country, seek and find protection in the heart of this party; there they are carressed, respected, beloved. Revolutionary tories, whose sentiments of royalty disgust the free citizen, are likewise admitted. By means of these characters, many honest and well-meaning Americans are drawn into the net.

While England opposes our prosperity, she lights our efforts of ability; she presses our seamen, taxes our commerce, &c. she is ecologized as a just and friendly nation, and our own government cried down as tyrannical and unjust; yet they have the hardihood to assert that they are the "Followers of Washington," and not under the influence of Britain. Boney indeed must that man be who would prefer a foreign government to his own, who would transfer an attachment from his own to another—yet it is an undeniable fact that such men at present exist in the United States. These are the men, fellow-citizens, who, in the embargo age, done their endeavors to produce a civil war among us, and who would be the first, should such a thing ever happen, to cry havoc and destruction, instead of lifting the sabre to put a period to such dire commotion. These are the professed warm admirers of MADISON, who, before six months shall expire, will curse him and his every action to the bottom of their souls; they have long been hostile to the good of their country, they will not now immediately turn about and become the Followers of Madison, and virtuous citizens.—We rather seem to think they will still continue the faithful and obedient servants of his gracious majesty. Let us then hear no more the name of Washington promulgated to answer the vile purposes of faction; let his revered name be no more found upon the tongue of the false patriot; let it not be disgraced by an aristocratical crowd. O, Washington! wast thou alive, how many wouldst thou frown upon as unworthy to live and breathe on a free soil? How many traitors in heart, wouldst thou point out to us, hypocritically assuming thy name?

In proportion to the increasing difficulties of England, are the zeal, effiontery, and sophistry of her whorings in America to defend her. Her wanton rapacity and aggression have brought her into a strait—what then? She has a right, say the American tories, to employ any means whatever to get herself out of it! If there be a single American citizen who can read the infamous paragraph which follows, from the Boston Repository, without the utmost abhorrence, it will but prove the greater extent of American baseness. Mark as you read:—

"Self preservation, with nations as with individuals, takes precedence of every other principle of natural law. It will justify any thing that becomes necessary to that object. If from unproductiveness of my labor or the devastations of an enemy, I hunger, and have no other means of supplying myself, I have a right to demand what is necessary, of him who possesses it. If he will accept any thing I can spare in exchange, it is well. If he will not, I am justified in using superior force if I possess it, to obtain relief. His convenience, must yield to my right to exist. The law of nature goes one step further. In the last extremity, before I perish, I have a right to use my force—and if resisted, to destroy him who with-holds from me what is necessary to my existence."

There is hardly a ministerial writer in England, hardy enough to advance such pretensions. The renegeadoes of the new world surpass the hacks of monarchy in the old. Of this lamentable truth we have daily proof in the federal prints of the United States. The substance of the federal doctrine is this:—"Self-preservation authorizes any and every act—if I murder one neighbour, I derive a right from that act to murder a dozen of a hundred others, who may pursue me to drag me to justice; for, says the federal apologist of Britain, my rights rise with my danger." Gracious God! do mankind boast of being rational creatures? of being illuminated with a ray divine? What say reason and law? Rights are not augmented by crime; on the contrary, we hold our liberty on condition of conforming our conduct to the law. By disobedience, transgression, or crime, we forfeit all claim to the rights of man. Nations are but great moral individuals.

Whig.

MR. JACKSON.

It is impossible to conjecture with certainty, what were the views of the British government in sending Jackson to this country. It is very evident that their views were not friendly. It is certain that they had no idea of an accommodation with America. They had refused to confirm Erskine's agreement. It seems impossible that the ministry could be so besottedly stupid as to presume that the American government could treat upon any other basis than that the orders in council should be repealed; that the agreement of Mr. Erskine should be ratified in all its parts. If they had indulged any such idea, they were much mistaken respecting the sentiments of the American government and people.

It is not impossible that they had operated the strength of the British party in the United States. It is very likely that that they believed that all the petitioners against the embargo were prepared to become the loyal subjects of his Majesty,

George Jackson. The British ministry were led into this opinion by the leaders of the Northern Confederacy, and by the public speeches of Pickering, Gore, and others, who figured in the "patriotic" opposition to the measures of government. Canning would very naturally draw the conclusion, that those who publicly declared in favor of a separation of the states; those who encouraged resistance to the laws, and deluded men who followed them, were prepared for revolt at any hazard, and only waited for the arrival of an accredited agent, who would settle the terms on which the Northern Confederacy would be taken under the protection of the British king.

For these reasons it is our opinion that Jackson was sent out to this country, not with a view to negotiate in a spirit of amity with the national government, but to negotiate with the chiefs of the Northern Confederacy; that he came out not to make a treaty with the United States, but to treat with a band of traitors for the separation of the states. If these were his views, he has come too late. The people have awakened as from a dream. The delusion which Pickering and Gore had scattered among the people, is fast disappearing. The charm of Bausch friendship is dissolved, and the monstrous assertion, that Britain has done us "no essential injury," so far from being believed, is now considered as a wicked falsehood, propagated by a villain.

From the present temper of the public mind, we have reason to believe, that if Jackson attempts to coax and wheedle, he will deceive no one. If he threatens, he will only bring down the rage of the American people upon those British partizans who dare show themselves.

Anti-Monarchist.

This is to give Notice,

That the Subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Michael Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons who have claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated and passed the Orphans Court; and all who are in any manner indebted to said estate, either upon bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and settle the same with

MARY CURRAN, } Adm'r's. BARNEY CURRAN, } October 23. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of THOMAS HUTCHINS, late of Calvert County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the Twenty-fifth day of October next. They may otherwise be deprived of any benefit of said estate.

Thomas Hutchins, Adm'r. October 23. 3w

By virtue of an Order

From the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the twenty-second of November next, at the late dwelling of RICHARD WATERS, at the Fork of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel County, all the personal estate of the said Richard, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, also a variety of Household Furniture, Mill-wright and Carpenters tools.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums above ten dollars; under that sum the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Bonds, with good security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.—The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Elizabeth Waters, Adm'r. October 23. 3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this Garrison, on the Evening of the 25th instant, JOHN THOMPSON, a private Soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists; born in Maryland, aged 23 years, five feet nine and a half inches high, fair complexion, light blue eyes, flaxen hair, and by profession a labourer. Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and deliver him to me, or confine him in any goal in the state of Maryland, and give notice thereof to me, or any officer in the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward.

SATTERLEE CLARK, Lieut. Artillerists Commanding. Fort Severn, Annapolis, Oct. 23. 3w

Four Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away negroes NED, DICK, PLATO, JONAS, and HARRY, all belonging to the estate of Benjamin Gaither of Prince George's County. Four hundred dollars will be given for apprehending and securing in goal, the four first mentioned negroes, or one hundred dollars for each; and thirty dollars will be given for apprehending and securing, as aforesaid, the last mentioned negro. Their clothing is unknown. It is supposed that Ned, Dick, Plato, and Jonas, are gone to the state of Pennsylvania, and that Harry is in or about the City of Washington.

Anne-Arundel County, } October 23rd. 1869. } ROBERT M'GILL. } 3w

• Alluding to the pamphlet written by the British minister, which re-affirmed the rule of 1806—the capture of the American carrying trade by Britain, and the protest of the Congress of the United States against these violations of our national rights.