

written, and formal of the old diplomacy, in which the writer seems only anxious lest he should be understood as saying something; in which the first sentence is a knot, which every succeeding sentence is only employed further to per-

#### From the Public Advertiser.

It is in vain to expect aught but injustice from the present ministry of England. Lord Melville, who once robbed the treasury, now rules the cabinet, and every act of that government is sullied by a crime! Never, never in the history of diplomacy has such base, barefaced duplicity been committed in the presence of the civilized world! except, indeed, the horrid instance of Copenhagen, at the recollection of whose unmerited wrongs humanity is tortured! That was a tragic scene in which the heart of the cannibal might revel!—There indeed was an act of treachery which bears no parallel. The tigers of the desert, less blood-thirsty than the British Council, might there have been satisfied with prey—they could have gorged their hunger in the midst of unprovoked carnage, and quenched their thirst with the blood of six thousand victims!—The unhappy infant that hung on the bosom of its parent, the fond mother and the aged sire, were marked for wanton and discriminate slaughter. In vain did they call up the principles of national law—in vain did they appeal to the sacred pledges of hospitality, thus violated, and to the stipulations of treaty, thus infringed!—Keen edged malice could not be assuaged, and ruthless perfidy could not be softened.

Let the reader once more remember the negotiator of this horrible and vengeful sacrifice—Let him enquire who prepared the knife for the executioners—Who lulled to sleep the suspicions and anxieties of the victims—It was JACKSON!—The same Jackson, who if report be true, is now dispatched to this country on an embassy of equal perfidy—perhaps of equal cruelty—Already disciplined thousands are in arms at Halifax—ships of war, provisions and military stores, prepared to minister to their rage and vengeance. The sanguinary Jackson is once more in commission—his hands, yet red with the massacre at Copenhagen. Will the government accredit this murderous emissary? Will they take pollution into their bosoms?—will they insult the delicacy of a virtuous people by treating with a ministerial pander, whose life is employed in reducing innocence? If there be a sense of honor, or any remains of ancient fortitude among us, let him not be received—Forbid it heaven! forbid it patriotism!—for we hope there is yet enough of patriotism left to reject dishonor, and resent indignity. No forms of etiquette, no rules of diplomacy, should induce us to accept of so dangerous a messenger.

When George Johnson, the emissary of Lord North, was sent during the revolution, under pretence of negotiation, for a return of peace, he was detected in an attempt to reduce the virtue of the country. The Roman spirit which characterized that day, alike detested the villain and his gifts. That illustrious Congress, whose genius and virtue still sheds lustre on our national character, entered into a solemn resolution not to negotiate with George Johnson. Thus spurned and despised he returned like a thief to his own country, and became there the calumniator of a people whom he could not bribe. May the government of the United States bear in mind this great example, and by one act of dignity avert the calamities that threaten us.

#### 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.  
Chesapeake—Baltimore,

WHO CONSTANTLY PURCHASE

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

Baltimore, August 11, 1809. 8w.

#### NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to make application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them in the recess of said court, six weeks from the date hereof, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed Nov. Session, 1805, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

John Dove.

July 29, 1809. 6t.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of ANNE-ARUNDEL County, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Richard Waters, late of the County aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said Estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Waters, Adm'x.

July 22. 6w.

#### RAGS.

CASH given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Maryland Republican.

## The Maryland Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN W. BUTLER,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' BANK, ANNEAPOLIS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1809.

For the Maryland Republican.

### TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

"This is not the cause of faction, or of party, or of any individual—but the common interest of every man in Maryland."

The next election, fellow citizens, will form an important era in the political annals of Maryland; it will determine between the lawless domination of an aspiring faction, and the plain unsophisticated precepts of our federal constitution.

That this constitution has been violated, I am persuaded no man who has a regard for his understanding, will for a moment deny, and that that violation was committed by the federal House of Representatives, none but a bigotted partizan can dispute.

The government of the United States is composed of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments; like pillars in an edifice they mutually aid and support each other, and the destruction of one will inevitably produce the ruin of the whole. Every act therefore which lessens the stability of either of these departments, radically affects the whole system, and fatally impairs that strength which can alone give it durability.

By the first section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, the legislative authority is vested in a congress, consisting of a senate and House of Representatives; and the third section of the same article ordains, that the senate shall be composed of two Senators from each state, to be chosen by the Legislatures thereof. Now as the very existence of the government depends upon the preservation of its several departments, and the senate being a constituent member of one of those departments, it follows as a necessary consequence, that whenever any state neglects or refuses to furnish her requisite part of that body, she violates the federal compact, and so far as that violation extends, endangers the safety of the government. Let us suppose, fellow citizens, that a majority of the states were to refuse to send senators to Congress. What would be the inevitable result. Why the legislative departments being thereby rendered incomplete, the Government would of necessity be destroyed, and the people of America reduced to a situation no less deplorable than that which characterized France at different periods, during her unfortunate revolution. But we are told, and by an authority no less respectable than the splenetic Mr. Thomas, that the states have a right to relinquish their representation in the senate of the United States if they think proper to exercise it; and, to support this position, reference is made to the latter part of the fifth article of the constitution, which provides "that no state without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate." with all becoming deference to the opinion of this sagacious gentleman of the long robe, I think it requires no uncommon degree of penetration to discover that this part of the Constitution relates exclusively to the powers of the General Government, and is intended to protect the small states against the overbearing influence of the large.

Let us not however confine our attention to this mutilated extract, this fragment of the article, which federalism has pressed into its service, but let us view the thing entire, for by detached sentences and words, the meaning of any instrument may be perverted. The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States says, "that Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight

hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Thus, then, fellow citizens, it will appear that this article was introduced with the view of regulating the manner of making amendments to the constitution; and so jealously mindful were its framers of the rights and independence of each particular member of the confederation, that although in every other instance (with the exception of the naturalization system) they placed it in the power of three fourths of the States to alter or amend the constitution at their pleasure, yet in regard to the representation in the Senate, no combination can deprive a state without her consent of her equal suffrage in that body. But, although it is true that no State without its consent can be deprived of her representation in the senate, yet it is equally obvious that she has no right to deprive herself without the consent of three fourths of her Sister States;—for, says the constitution of the United States, the senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and the right to relinquish implies an alteration of that Constitution, which cannot be effected without the consent of the Legislatures or conventions of three fourths of the several states. Having now, fellow citizens, incontestably demonstrated that the constitution of the United States has been violated, let us next enquire who were the agents of that unhallowed deed.

The Legislature was convened by a proclamation on the fifth day of June last, for the purpose of electing a Governor to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wright. Soon after the meeting, a message was sent by the senate to the House of Representatives proposing to go into the appointment of a Senator, by a joint ballot, to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, the term of General Smith's service having expired.

The House of Representatives refusing to accord with the proposition of the Senate, pertinaciously insisted on the propriety of making the elect on by a concurrent vote. Neither would recede, neither would give way to the other—here, then, this question occurs, Ought not the Senate, being fewer in number and more remote from the people, to have yielded to the will of the other House? The answer is obvious;—They ought not. The voice of reason was against it—the genius of republicanism, ever active in its deliberations, strongly urged the necessity of their adhering to their principle, and they did adhere. Were they culpable, fellow-citizens, in doing so? Examine the subject thoroughly, for it interests you nearly, and determine for yourselves.

The mode proposed by the Senate was that which was adopted immediately after the organization of the government, and since pursued without one solitary exception. By this mode, the two Houses mingle into one, and a majority of the whole determines the election; a joint ballot must then always be productive of an appointment, and the representatives of the people cannot be controlled by the dictatorial caprices of a few self-created Senators; but by a concurrent vote, where a majority of each branch in its separate capacity is requisite to make an appointment, the will of the people expressed through the medium of their representatives may be defeated by a majority of fifteen men, or a majority of that majority; for, eight Senators constitute a quorum for business. Yes, fellow-citizens, although every other man in Maryland should rise in opposition, five Senators could prevent an election; and yet, say the federalists, this is a constitutional mode of choosing your Senators.—Surely, we must be reduced to the most abject state of degeneracy to sanction this doctrine so dangerous to the liberties of our country. But the good sense and virtue of my fellow-countrymen are a sure pledge, that they will on the first Monday of October next, cast off with indignation, the unworthy abusers of their confidence, and thereby convince their late representatives, that the sanctum sanctorum of our national rights is not to be violated with impunity.

A Citizen of Prince George's.

The fine town of Schwartz, in the valley of the Inn, (in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated silver mine) which was burnt down on the 18th of May, during a conflict between the Tyrolese and Bavarians, consisted of 640 houses, and comprised a population of about 5000 souls—1200 of whom, including 800 women and children perished in the flames! Such are the miserable effects of war.

For the Maryland Republican.

## THE EXAMINER.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

I come now to enquire into the rise and progress of the present attack on the republican administration. The defeat of the Federalists in the year 1800, was too complete and decisive to leave them the smallest chance of recovering their ground until their opponents should have had time to fall into some real errors, or be forced by extraordinary circumstances into measures of an unpopular nature. The testimonies of satisfaction which followed every act of the new administration extinguished almost the last spark of hope in the forlorn anglo-federal party. The relief of the people from a number of vexatious and unnecessary taxes, the vigorous steps taken for the redemption of the public debt, and the grand and highly advantageous measure of the purchase of Louisiana; these were achievements to which the proceedings of the former administration presented so miserable a contrast, that the authors of them shrunk from a comparison. We heard, therefore, from the federalists, for some years, but just enough to let us know that they were not disbanded, or sleeping upon their posts; but that they stood very ready to take the first advantage that any sort of occurrence should present to them. The first circumstance that did occur, of a nature to set them in motion, was the appearance of a schism in the republican party; I mean that of which Mr. John Randolph was, and continues to be, the leader; and concerning which, as I never could discern with sufficient clearness either its cause or its object, I shall say as little as possible; but this division, by whatever means occasioned, certainly furnished to the federalists an opportunity, not to be missed, of commencing an attack on the republican administration. They accordingly began by echoing in their public prints, and in all conversations, the acid denunciations of Mr. Randolph, which were the harder to be answered as it was difficult to discover through the florid and epigrammatic dress in which he presented them, to what they in reality tended, further than to excite, upon his own credit, the impression of a total want of talent and conduct in the two first officers of the Government. No one would waste his time in endeavouring, gravely, to prove that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were not two weaklings, fit to be tutored by Mr. Randolph; and in what way could any person undertake to defend the latter's admirable exposition of the maritime law of nations; in its application to neutral rights, (which Mr. R. threw disdainfully from his hand on the floor of Congress) unless by a commentary longer than the text, and equally liable to be condemned in the gross, without the trouble of argument, or perhaps of perusal. Mr. Randolph's subtle severities were permitted, therefore, to pass without much notice, except what they received in Congress; and there, by a kind fascination (as I must believe) which attends the sharpness of invective, and the deep sarcasm that form the character of his oratory, he did not fail to obtain adherents, and amongst them some members of deservedly high standing, both for talents and patriotism. The federalists, upon the formation of this extra party, and of some minor cabals, more or less hostile to the administration, began to prepare for action; and the point to which their efforts naturally took a direction was that of influencing the then approaching election of a President of the United States.

When these gentry first began, however, to nibble at the embargo, and to work upon the other topics of accusation connected with it, all that they pretended, all that they hoped, was to divert the pending election from the best, to the most exceptionable candidate amongst the republicans. Furnished by the affair of the Chesapeake with an opportunity of mixing their hollow pretences with the effusions of real patriotism which that unparalleled insult produced, and too easily admitted to a seeming participation in those popular acts and declarations which they would willingly have repressed, they now stood prepared to exert all their efforts towards procuring the election of a man who had given sufficient proof both of versatility of sentiment and mediocrity of understanding, to assure them, that if elected, he would either conduct the Government on their principles, and thus make the way plain and

certain for the introduction, at the end of his term, of one of their own leaders, or effect the same thing without intending it; by the imbecility and ill-success of his administration. Accordingly when Mr. Monroe, whose abortive ambition had been stimulated by the Tories on both sides of the water, returned voluntarily from his embassy, and landed in Virginia, the federalists in that quarter welcomed him with complimentary addresses, public dinners, and fulsome paragraphs; as if the courtly times of federalism were actually returned, and it belonged to them to indicate to the people the man most fit to be elected to the first magistracy of the Union. The party pursued this object until their approbation, and the gudgeon-like readiness with which Mr. Monroe received, and sought to avail himself of it, put the finishing stroke to that gentleman's pretensions, and threw him out of sight, even for the office of vice-president. What then was to be done? could not something be made of Mr. CLINTON, if with the aid of his family interest, and deserved popularity, in a powerful state, there might be a chance of getting him elected? it was at least better than to let Mr. Madison become president. Federalists, quids, and non descript malcontents throughout the Union, join, therefore, with the Clintonians, of New-York and elsewhere, in pushing forward the good old vice-president, and to that end, unite in reviling the character of Mr. Madison with a malice as virulent as his want of effect has made it ridiculous. This also fails: Mr. Clinton is admitted to be a meritorious republican, and not much to blame in being influenced by the two passions that operate the most powerfully at his time of life; but although the desire may be excused, it cannot be gratified: The project ends without dividing the republicans in the degree expected. The correspondence between Mr. Rose and Mr. Madison is made public; in this the latter displays the knowledge of a profound statesman, the talents of an accomplished writer, the firmness of an unbending republican, and the dignity of a gentleman. In short, he shows himself, and America applauds and admires him. There is no longer a hope of opposing to Mr. Madison any other republican character with success.

But, in the progress, fellow citizens, of those manoeuvres which have been here described, the federalists, charged, after their seven year's slumber, with new venom and vigor, like serpents arising from the torpor of a tedious winter, became by degrees heated, combined, and animated to further attempts. Even before the passage of the embargo law, a system of general correspondence; of the most constant and petulant abuse of republican measures; of personal defamation; and undoubtedly of more things than we have any knowledge of, was organized, and pretty well in action. But it was only after that event, and not immediately after it, that the common babblers of the party, by their increasing insolence, and by their avowal of the fact, gave us to understand that a plan was formed, and in full operation from one end of the Continent to the other, to write down the administration, and supplant the republicans in the confidence of the American People. Even then this party, with exception perhaps of a few of the most ardent among them, certainly thought of nothing further, for the present, than giving a cast to the approaching Presidential election, by means of which they might advance, on sure ground, to the accomplishment, on the next occasion, of their ultimate views; and, in the mean time obtain a participation in the favours of government, through the complaisance of a President indebted to them for his election. The Embargo, though since so fruitful a subject of tub oratory, was not immediately perceived to be so good a thing as they afterwards made of it. It is an undeniable fact, that, when this measure was first made known, the federalists did not venture generally to disapprove of it; which, as an act advised by Mr. Jefferson, they would have done as certainly as they hate his person, and envy his fame, if it had not been a step so obviously and imperiously called for by the unparalleled situation of the country, in its commercial relations, that it was difficult for a man of the least pretension to candor to open his mouth against it. The measure was indeed, not only not censured, but warmly approved by many Federalists in this State: but, as I am perfectly willing to give up any credit it