But, although it is admitted that the vote of the Caucus was that of a majority of the republican members, and that the same sentiments that produced that vote remain unchanged, we are told that the Caucus itself is unconstitutional and dangerous, and ought to have no weight with the people.

This is really so strange an allegation, as scarcely to merit attention. That which I shall bestow upon it shall be brief, but I trust decisive.

Such a Caucus is said to be unconstitutional, because the constitution prohibits the choice of electors from among the members of the two Houses. It is in vain replied that the gentlemen who composed the Caucus acted, and declared that they acted in their individual capacity; this is pronounced a mere cheat; and it is contended that they cannot in such an act divest themselves of their representative character. No! If so, it follows that a citizen in accepting a public place divests himself of some of the political rights which previously belonged to him as a citizen; and is this the fact in a single instance that can be named, unless where the deprivation of right is expressed in the constitution or the law creating the office? And when named, is it not an undisputed principle of law that the restriction on the broad pre-existing right shall be construed literally and rigidly. Under a republican government this rule of construction is of superior obligation, as the great principle of such a government is to maintain inviolate the political rights of the citizen, and to abridge them in no other cases except where the public welfare absolutely requires it. Hence the legislator, the Executive magistrate, and the judge, all retain, in undiminished strength, their political rights as citizens, with very slight qualifications, which qualifications are always construed most rigidly.—And it is right they should be. For the political rights of the citizen are infinitely more important than those of the ruler. The latter are indeed the mere creature of the former, and while the first remain unimpaired, the other may, without danger be varied at pleasure.

But, why, it is said, did the framers of the constitution forbid the selection of electors from the members of the two Houses of Congress, if not to take from them *all agency* in the election of the Chief Magistrate? I answer, that one of the principal reasons of this restriction may have arisen, and probably did arise from the expectation that the members would in the first instance nominate the candidate for the Presidency, and a desire to withhold from men who exercised this power the ulterior power of election. Without such a restriction their might have been reason to fear that a majority of the members of Congress would name the candidate, themselves be chosen electors, and either as electors, chose a man conformably to their wishes, or throw the choice into the House of Representatives, where the ultimate power would be theirs. Nor is this ascribing to much forecast to a body so illustriously intelligent as the Convention that formed the Constitution, as the expectation might have been entertained, either from the numerous cases which had occurred in the states in which governors had been nominated by the members of state legislatures, or by the foresight that no other fair mode of collecting the public sentiment in a country so widely extended as the United States, could be obtained.

If it be indisputable that the members of Congress had in their individual characters an equal right to nominate a President with their fellow-citizens, that this right is secured by the federal and state constitutions, being in its exercise dependent upon both, it is equally clear that the same instrument, not merely by implication, but by direct and positive provisions, confer the right of associating for all purposes not inhibited by law. The only thing to consider remaining is the *place* where this right was exercised. And is it not absurd to say that it might be exercised by these gentlemen in their own states, but not in the City of Washington; in a private house, but not in the Capitol? To the first interrogatory, it is sufficient to reply that during the sitting of Congress they could not exercise the right elsewhere than in the city of Washington; and to the second to enquire whether this is not the very first instance in which it has been alleged that a legal act is vitiated by being performed in a public place.

(No. 2, to be concluded in our next.)

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

Tribute to Madison.—Mr. Madison was a delegate from the state of Virginia to the federal convention, and one of those patriots who approved of and signed the constitution. Prior to its adoption, he zealously co-operated with Jay and Hamilton to bring about that happy event; and, to him are we indebted for several numbers of the "Federalist," certainly the best comment on that instrument that has yet, or probably ever will appear. It must be an extraordinary crisis, that will produce an union of such rare talent and integrity: it is not therefore a matter of surprize that this comment stand unrivalled.—Hence Mr. Madison's undisputed claim to the foremost rank among statesmen.

After the constitution had got into operation, Mr. Madison was elected a member of congress from Virginia.—Public business at that time multifarious, Mr. Madison laboured hard and incessantly, but not always with success. At the time the funding system was pending he introduced a motion that one half the sums due each individual should revert to the original holder, and the other half to the original holder. But this motion, notwithstanding the humane intentions of the mover, and its being supported by Mr. Madison himself, and the patriotic gen. J. Jackson of Georgia, was negatived.

This public act of Mr. Madison's, were it the only one of his life, is sufficient to immortalize him. Knowing that an army devoted to the cause of liberty, had endured through a seven year's war, hunger, cold and almost famine, with scarcely a murmur; and relying for a remuneration for services, on the *faith* of the country, had borne their hard fate with composure, his breast coud not rest at ease without an effort in their behalf.

Mr. Madison easily foresaw that the funding system, when adopted, would raise public securities to par—he knew also, that not one fiftieth part of those securities were then held by the original proprietors, but had been bartered for a song, and were now in the hands of unprincipled speculators. Those speculators had not, on an average, paid more than fifty cents on the pound. Had Mr. M's motion been adopted, the speculators would not have realized upwards of 100 per cent. and the original holders would not after a lapse of seven years, have been robbed of their dues. Its adoption would have exemplified a just government and a grateful country. I would be sorry to accuse, but corruption had already crept—nay, had gained an ascendency in the walls of the American sesenate. The surmise was, that there were too many holders of public securities in the American legislature, and there Mr. Madison's motion was lost.—It will of course be inferred, that Mr. Madison is both a statesman and a philanthropist.

In a mild government like ours, where every particle of power emanates almost directly from the people, who could be selected from among all her patriotic sons, better qualified to fill the presidential chair, or more distinguished for patriotic disinterestedness, than MADISON.

The human mind is lost in admiration, when it contemplates him waving all considerations of a sinister nature, stepping forward the champion of distressed humanity, his manly heart swelling with gratitude for a noble race of veterans who had achieved the independence and secured the liberties of a nation, on a basis, not to be shaken.

AMERICANUS.

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

The next presidential election involves no less a question than this—"*Whether we shall retain our independence unimpaired, or submit to Great Britain?*" The public newspapers which are under the controul of Mr. Madison's opponents are continually yelling "*French influence*" and striving to gloss over the outrages of England. *But it only is by the tone of the gazettes which support them*, that we can judge of the sentiment of the candidates themselves, we conclude that should any other man than *Mr. Madison* now named for the presidency, be elected—

The Independence acquired by the blood of our fathers will be annihilated.

War will be declared against France for the injuries which we anticipate *she will do us.*

An alliance will be formed with Great Britain, OUR NATURAL ENEMY, and the crying injuries she *has actually done us* will be passed over and forgotetn.

The conduct of *Whitby, Love, Douglas*, and the whole list of wretches whose brutality recommend them to the British ministry as fit commanders on "the American station," will be unatoned.

The violation of our jurisdiction and revenue laws by the *Cumbrian* and others, in this harbor, will be overlooked.

The murder of *Pierce* will be forgotton.

The attack on the *Chesapeake* will go unavenged.

The *impressment of our seamen* will be uncontrouled.

Husbands, the support of needy families, will continue to be wrested, from them. *Youths*, the crop of indigent old age, will continue to be seized whilst engaged in their honest pursuits, and doomed to a gloomy imprisonment far worse than *death.*

In one word all the injuries which that cursed government has been heaping upon us ever since we vanquished her minions in our struggle for freedom, will be unrevenged, and future enormities ten times more galling than those we have already endured, will be practised upon us as the reward of our base submission.

Fellow citizens, you who love your country and wish to see its rights vindicated, listen not tthe man who urges you to oppose JAMS MADISON. *He* is bent upon obtaing from Great Britain ample satisfacon for the past, and security against atrages. HE WILL EFFECT IT IF HIS COUNTRY HAS SPIRIT TO SUPPORT HIM. You have seen how manfully he defoded the cause of *America* in his orrespondence with *Rose.*—You have een how *truth*, clothed in his language rose superior to the *artful sophristies* of the minister of perfidious Britain. *With such a leader*, CAN *we fear?*

If FRANCE *dare* to put in execution what she is said *in England* to have threatened; JAMES MADISON will not be *tame.* The man who has defied the *roaring lion* will carcely fear the *crowing* of the *cock.*

FROM THE BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

Cat out of the bag—A federalist, in private conversation, on the Saturday after the risingof the legislature, remarked—"that the political parties in "this country had every thing at stake "—Should the European restrictions "on our trade be rescinded in consequence of the embargo, the federalists "would lose ground; but if the United States should be obliged to recede "from their claims, and FORCED to raise "the embargo; the federal triumph "would be compleat."

This sentiment, although perhaps inadvertantly expressed, without doubt contains the unequivocal views of every anglo federalist in the union.—Guardian Angel of America! to what lengths does federalism carry her infuriated devotees!

The humiliation of the United States, the rescinding of her laws, and prostrating her independence to foreign nations; and those nations, the murderers of our citizens, the blockaders of our ports, and destroyers of our trade—this, in federal language, is a TRIUMPH compleat! And yet these men claim the title of "Friends to the Constitution."

AS WE EXPECTED.

We all remember the hypocritical disavowal of the attack on the Chesapeake, by the British ministry, and particularly by Mr. Rose in his correspondence with Mr. Madison. *Admiral Berkeley* was to be severely *punished* for his attack on our national sovereignty and violation of the laws of nations.—Now, fellow citizens, mark the punishment. He is to be entrusted with the command of a secret expedition of the first importance; which was to have sailed from England after the departure of the Osage—perhaps destined for America, to commit new enormities, to perpetrate new murders.

Huzza for our friends.

Pub. Adv.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Anniversary of Independence was on Monday celebrated with the usual demonstrations of satisfaction. Business was generally suspended, and the day devoted to festivity. The dawn was ushered in by a discharge of cannon from the Navy Yard, which was repeated several times during the day. The uniform companies of militia, and regulars, paraded early in the morning and went through various military evolutions. At noon the apartments of the President were opened for the reception of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who partook of an abundant collation of refreshments, and were enlivened by the excellent music of the Marine Corps.

The President, in conformity to the spirit of the times, was dressed in a neat suit of homespun. We hope that, ere another return of this day, the Chief Magistrate will be universally followed, and that the fair sex, by the magic of fashion, will remove the strongest existing obstacles.

The author of the immortal Declaration of Independence had once more the gratification of seeing himself surrounded by fellow-beings, enjoying the highest political blessings ever conferred on men, and reaping, in common with their felow citizens throughout the union, the fruits of a prosperity unknown to any other nation. Compared to the feelings inspired by such a scene, what is the pride of kings or the triumphs of conquerors? Amidst the honors and glory that encompass them there is wanting that *small still voice*, without which fame and power are the sources of the acutest infelicity. Well might such a man, whose whole life has been assiduously devoted to the good of his country, or to the still more expanded interest of mankind, cast his eyes over the world, and drop a tear of pity at the wretchedness of those who are the envy, the admiration, the error of mankind. Well might he rejoice, in having his lot cast among a people, who consider kings and tyrants equivlent terms.

There was something peculiarly interesting in the reflection, that this was probably the 1st anniversary of the day that called us into national existence, on which Thoms Jefferson, in his official character would appear amidst his fellow citizen in commemoration of its return; that in a few fleeting months, he would resign his high powers, and retire into the walks of private life. If there be any thing that confers distinction on the human character, and raises it to the highest pitch of greatness, it is the voluntary surrender of power; and when this surrender is the result of principle, at variance with the feelings and wishes of millions, and when he who makes it is the object of their respect and affection, the idea becomes one of the most sublime that can enter our minds. Of this nature were feelings inspired by the anticipation of an event, which, however it may be approved, cannot fail to be mingled with the tenderest regret and deepest solicitude. Venerable sage! when this interesting era shall arrive, may you in retirement find the purest happiness conferred on mortals, the esteem of the wise, the love of the good, the gratitude of your country, the admiration of mankind, and the still more inestimable blessing of a conscience free from reproach; of a heart sill alive to the interests of your fellow men.—

Nat. Intel.

In the morning Capt. Brent's troop of cavalry paraded before the house of Mr. Madison, when Mrs. Madison presented them with an elegant standard, accompanied by a patriotic address, to which Capt. Brent made an appropriate reply.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON CITY, July 11.

We understand, that the information received by the Osage, is by no means satisfactory; that there does not appear, either on the part of the French or English governments, any disposition to relax their orders and decrees relative to the trade of this country; that, on the contrary, the French government appears to be giving a wider scope to the operation of the measures previously taken by them; and that no step whatever has been taken by the British government, since the return of Mr. Rose, even relative to the affair of the Chesapeake. The information from Paris comes down to the middle of April; and that from London to the middle of May.

Private letters received by the Osage state the prevalence of a general expectation, among the friends of the British administration, of an insurrection in this country against the embargo, which has, no doubt, been excited by the disgraceful publications here on the subject.—While such wretched delusions continue, we can have but little to expect.

It does not appear that there is a disposition on the part either of France or England to go to war with us; but a strong desire by each to embroil us with the other.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 4th of May gives a list of thirty vessels captured or sequestered under the decree of the 17th of December, the perishable commodities on board of which had been ordered to be sold.

The late London papers give a list of a number of American vessels condemned by the court of admiralty for a breach of the British blockading orders. But for the Embargo, what a glorious sweep would have crowned this energetic measure; and, in such event, how loudly would the administration have been denounced for *not* laying an embargo, *as loudly*, probably, *as they have been* FOR *laying it.*

When the stores of the Osage, which had been seized at Falmouth, were ordered to be restored, *after Mr. Pinkney had interposed*, it was discovered that the following articles had been purloined—viz.

3 qr. casks of Madeira,
3 do. coffee,
1 bbl. rum,
1 do. brandy.

The theft was attributed to one of the Custom-house Officers; but there was no disposition to indemnify for the loss.

Extract of a leter from Martinique, dated June 7, to a respectable merchant of this city.

"By the end of this month we shall have no more bread to eat on this island, except some flour arrives from Europe. The bakers have given notice that their flour will all be expended by the 1st day of July, and there is not a single barrel for sale. Flour for the whites and cod-fish for the negroes, with beef for the soldiers, are so necessary, that there is no knowing what may be the consequence of the want of them."

Phila. Pap.

EXTRACT.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, June 29, 1808.

We, the people of the state of South Carolina, in general assembly met, deeply impressed with the state of our affairs, and feeling as freemen ought to feel, whose rights have been violated by the different belligerent nations, conceive it to be our duty at this crisis, to come forward and vindicate republican institutions from the charge of ingratitude, and unequivocally to express our sense of the late measures of the general government. We see in them a sincere desire to preserve to our country the blessings of peace and independence, objects so dear to us as to render personal inconvenience and individual privations, matters unworthy of consideration—therefore,

Resolved, That Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, in recommending; and the congress of the United States in passing, the acts imposing and enforcing the embargo, have deserved well of their country.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby, recommended, to the good citizens of this state, to give them their aid to carry into execution this important national measure.

Resolved, That this state will, to the utmost of its power, and at all hazards, support the general government, in all measures calculated to maintain the rights, and support the independence, of the U. States.

Resolved, That the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives of this state, forthwith transmit these resolutions to the president of the United States.

On the question being put, to agree to the above resolutions, the same were agreed to unanimously.

R. GANTT.
Clerk of H. R. of S. Carolina.

Resolved, That the same be sent to the senate for concurrence.

In the senate, concurred in unanimously.

H. B. SAXON, *Clk.*

Extract of a letter dated Trenton, N. J.

"Our political prospect is, in this state, as favorable as at any past period. The republicans to a man, and many federalists, approve the Embargo, and the correspondent measures. On the subject of the Presidential election, there is no division of sentiment in the republican party; all are decidedly for Madison.

RIFLEMEN!

At a squirrel hunt held at Well's mill, Bourdon county, Kentucky, on Saturday the 11th ultimo, upwards of 10,000 scalps were produced.

Extract from an essay entitled,
"PUNCTUALITY THE LIFE OF BUSINESS."

THE PRINTER.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the printer in my discourse.—He is in a very difficult and disgreeable situation. He trusts every body who he knows not. His money is scattered every where, he knows not where to look for it. His paper, his labor and his living, must all punctually be paid for. You Mr.——, and Mr.——, and Mr.——, and an hundred others I could name, have taken Messrs. ——'s paper a great while. You, and your wives and children and your neighbors, have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it; if you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer or post for it, for you had rather go without your best meal than without your paper, have you ever complied with the conditions of subscritintion? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with his paper? Have you contributed your mite to repay him for his ink, paper, his types, his presses, his hand work, and his head work?—If you have not—go—pay him off, "and sin no more."

Black Lead.—A mine of black lead has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Raleigh, (N. C.) It is used as paint, to make the roofs of houses fire proof; and is sold at the mine at 10 dollars per bbl. of 500 wt.

A General Camp-Meeting,

IN WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

WILL commence on the Twenty-Fifth day of August, 1808, and continue for *seven days*, in about three miles from Snow-Hill, on the land of Benjamin Purnell, esq. As we presume few meetings of this order on the peninsula has had the ascendency over the present, as to conveniency, we therefore deem it necessary, to notify that our brethren at a distance, from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and elsewhere will have water carriage within three miles of this meeting, where the friends will render them their aid, in conveying to the meeting, either by land or water—many other conveniences which have been acceded to by the committee appointed for that purpose, will tend to render this meeting a greater blessing perhaps to our strange brethren than any that they have ever yet visited—such as boarding tents, prepared for those who come from a distance, &c. Any serious well disposed persons, members of any other church (who like ourselves) having the form and seeking the power of Godliness, will receive the same attention as a brother, who wishes to encamp on the ground.—Our brethren the Itinerant Preachers, that can make it expedient, are requested to attend this meeting, and will please to notify the same to their congregations, in their several circuits.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Snow-Hill, July 15, 1808.