FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

## COMMUNICATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

*Thoughts on the late conduct of the Legislature of Maryland respecting the choice of a Senator.*

No. III.

The next thing which I shall call your attention to, is the difference between concurrent and joint votes. And first of all the definition of the one and the other. A concurrent vote (the mode adopted by the Federalists) is, when a proposition is assented to by one branch of the legislature, in the shape of a resolution, bill, or otherwise, and then sent to the other house for its concurrence. A joint vote is, when the two houses vote together as if but one body, and the majority of the whole number of votes determines the question. The enemies of the administration seem to have been afraid openly to violate the constitution, but in an indirect manner have done that which directly they dare not to do. I have heard of men who have thought the most attrocious crimes might be diminished provided the action could be coloured by artifice, or the intention cautiously concealed. There have been men who with the blackest malice labouring in their bosoms, have delayed to strike the fatal blow which would deprive the intended victim of his life until they could artfully excite him to anger, whose life alone could make atonement, and then under the pretence of self-defence, would take that existence which had been the object of the irritation. The federalists dared not refuse to go into an election, but they agreed among themselves to pursue such a line of conduct, as they knew would never produce one. "If we (said they among themselves) should absolutely refuse to appoint a Senator, the people will be offended; but if we appear willing to make a choice, but act in such a manner as to prevent it, we shall gain our object, and at the same time deceive the people, who, being deceived, will re-elect us." For this purpose Mr. Dorsey (of Charles) proposed a Resolution in these words, "Resolved that——be one of the Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, till the fourth day of March, 1815, that a commission issue, &c. This resolution scarcely had a reading before the following message was received from the Senate; "We propose, with the concurrence of your house, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, to go into a *joint ballot* for the election of a Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States during the constitutional period." Thus the affair was brought fully before the house of Delegates. A concurrant vote had been proposed in that house but not yet acted on, consequently not known to the Senate, and a message had been sent to the House of Delegates which had passed the Senate, proposing a joint ballot.—The federalists now found themselves in an awkward dilemma; they had hoped to hurry their Resolution through the lower house before the Senate could have acted on the occasion, but in this they were disappointed. That body, with its usual attention to the rights of the State, had anticipated them and made a proposition which they shrunk from. The heads of the party scowled at each other, and disappointment bit their nether lips. In this situation of affairs they adjourned, that a little time might be afforded to allay the violent commotion of their spirits, and that they might devise some plan to relieve them from the awkwardness of their situation. After some deliberation it was agreed to propose a committee of conference to the Senate. Grey, Hatsell, and other writers on the customs and usages of parliament, inform us, that committees of conference are appointed whenever there is *a disagreement* between the two houses. But here there was no disagreement. The concurrent vote had not been sent to the Senate; it had not even been acted on, in the House of Delegates, and of course no man could at that time positively say that the House would have adopted it; nor had the message from the Senate, proposing a joint ballot, yet been taken up, nor could any man at that time positively say that it would be rejected. Upon what then could they confer? There was no subject of disagreement between the two houses, for the House of Delegates had not yet acted, either upon the joint or concurrent votes. The leaders of the Federalists were apprised of this, and did not wish to risk their reputations, as lawyers and legislators, by proposing a committee of conferrence under the existing circumstances; they therefore persuaded, a Mr. Young from Caroline County, upon whose ignorance of legislative proceedings, they operated, to bring forward what they were ashamed to do themselves. He did so, and the next morning proposed a message to the Senate to appoint such a committee.—This message met that fate which any man of sense would have expected, for the Senate returned for answer, "the Senate have declined acceding to your proposition for the appointment of a committee of conference, *until* the House of Delegates shall have agreed, or *disagreed*, to the mode of election, already proposed to them by the Senate. As yet the Senate *knows of no disagreement* on the subject between the two branches of the legislature on which a committee of conference should be called upon to act."* The conduct of Mr. Young in this business, reminds me of a fable I have read when a boy, of a monkey who put some chesnuts into the fire to roast, but finding they burnt him when he went to take them out, persuaded a poor ignorant cat to let him make use of her paw. Thus when we say one transacted a piece of business for another, we say he was but a *cats-paw*. But this though contrary to all the laws and usages of the legislative bodies, was an artful stroke, and you will find it so at the next election. For thus reasoned with themselves the Federal leaders "We will now propose to the Senate to appoint committees of conference, because we know that body have too much good sense to violate the rules of all legislatures. We will then tell the people that the Senate refused to confer in an amicable way on the subject, and that of course they alone are to blame. Thus we shall deceive the people, remove the culpability from ourselves, and place it altogether on the Senate." This is the manner, citizens of Maryland, that these men attempt to delude you. But be guarded. At the next election arise with the giant strength of freemen, tear from the deceiver the veil which conceals him, and prove that you are not to be seduced to your ruin, by their artful representations, or the well-told tales of falsehood you may hear.

JUSTINIAN.

* The Senate, in refusing to appoint a conferring committee acted wisely, for two or three days would have been spent before the Federal Committe would have acknowledged there was no cause of dispute.

## "ADAMS AND LIBERTY"

It is curious to observe, says the Aegis, how the federal leaders writhe under the well applied lash of the venerable Adams! How they groan at his exposure of their iniquity! Little did they think that the president of their choice, sacrificing all party feelings to the good of his country, would in after days disclose to the world such damning facts as they must wish forever buried in obscurity. A scene of villainy is now unfolded which justifies the former apprehensions of republicans and exculpates Mr. Adams from most of the blame attached to the vile measures adopted under his administration.—Hamilton and Pickering are shown in their true characters, in their native deformity— those artful conspirators—those deep, designing knaves—those selfish intriguers which many represented them and which none can now hesitate to believe them. Their secret meetings and their midnight caucusses, with all the diabolical spirit that animated them, are now revealed by one who in his last days will enjoy the consoling reflection that those measures into which he was forced were not of his own contrivance, and tho' he was for a while the reluctant instrument of federal ambition, his latter days were usefully spent in exposing the wickedness of the dirorganizers who surrounded him and guarding his country men against their mischievous policy. Can it be wondered that the junto are in a direful dilemma. Answer him they cannot, for they cannot deny his assertions.

## OF JOHN ADAMS.

This distinguished personage, having lain for eight years in the obscurity into which the folly and madness of federalism sunk him, has lately emerged into public notice in a manner most honorable to his fame and useful to his country. Urged by the violence of the times in his native state, he has been engaged for some months past, in exposing the almost incredible turpitude of the federal faction or oligarchy, led by the notorious *Hamilton*, which governed the United States under his presidency, and whose machinations and cabals involved the country in so much expence, turmoil and danger, and terminated in the expulsion of the party from power. Every candid man will sympathise with the venerable president in the embarrassment and controversies he sustained with this faction, and the reproach he suffered for their conduct.—Every honest man will respect him for the integrity he preserved while surrounded by such an artful and powerful combination—for he alone preserved us from war with France and alliance with England. And every genuine republican will hail him as the friend of JEFFERSON, and of MADISON, with whom his good understanding has been at no time, we believe, broken off. And every friend of his country must rejoice at the evidence of the opposition of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and MADISON, to the plans of *Alexander Hamilton* and the *Essex Junto*, so baneful to the welfare and independence of the nation.

We have reluctantly been obliged to omit the communications of Mr. Adams, on account to their length. But the interest they are calculated to excite, and the important subjects on which they treat, will permit us no longer to pass them over in silence, and will satisfy our readers for the exclusion of almost any other matter whatever. We shall present them with such portions of the *correspondence* as cannot fail to command the most undivided attention.

*Hudson Bee.*

"PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) July 5.

"Undoubtedly verbal accounts will have reached Boston, ere this will come to your hands, of a most tragical and distressing event which took place at Fort Constitution (in this harbor) between 4 and 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon by the blowing up of two chests of powder and about 30 cartridges of 6 and 8 pounds, making about 300 weight of powder in the whole, which killed and wounded 14 or 15 citizens and soldiers. Seven were killed almost instantly, or died within a few hours.—The lives of several others are despaired of. Being on the spot a little after the shocking event took place, I minuted the following names among the killed and wounded, (some others were missing) viz.

"Sergeant Albert, Theodore Witham, George Ramoth, Samuel Stephens, Gideon Gould, Edmund Hurd, John Ricker, Robert Miller, Peletiah M'Daniels, Ephraim Pickering, esq. of Newington, and a young man by the name of Paul, of Kittery; these two latter had just landed to see the fort. John Mitchel of New Castle, and two or three others, whose names I could not ascertain. To prevent any exagerated stories being circulated, I send you this information; and am yours, respectfully,

"C. PEIRCE."

*From the Virginia Gazette.*

40,000 DOLLARS FOUND.

Under the above title, the editor of the *Lynchburg Star* has taken the liberty of communicating to the public as *palpable a falsehood* as ever was afloat, so far as the same relates to the deceased Col. Chiswel, at one time the owner of the lead mines therein mentioned. If the story as to finding the sum of money mentioned, has as little foundation in *truth* as that relative to Col. Chiswel, the author of it should suffer the scorn and contempt of the community.

It is *false* that the British king ever gave a permit to Col. Chiswel to coin money, so far from it, that Chiswell was obliged to make his escape from England, for having *contrary to law* enticed several miners to come over to Virginia.

Col. Chiswel had formed an acquaintance with a gentleman named Rutledge; they were together at Cumberland old court House, where they disagreed, quarrelled, and the unfortunate circumstances happened; Chiswel run his sword through the body of his antagonist, who died of the wound.

Col. Chiswel was taken into custody, conducted to Williamsburg, and his case being representented to the council, *he was admitted to bail*—from which time, until the day of his trial he remained with his family *in his own house* in Williamsburg; and there died early in the morning of that day; he was neither condemned to death, nor did he die in jail as the *Star* falsely states.

This unfortunate circumstance which happened as long ago as the year 1763 ought not to have been called up and *falsely represented*, with probably a view only to remind a respectable and extensive family of the misfortune of one of its ancestors; it is enough to state the *truth only*.

It may not be amiss to remark that Col. Chiswel expended immense sums of money in the most useful establishments in Virginia; that he was a passionate man will not be denied; as to his respectability and family connections, he was behind no man then in Virginia.

N. B. Those editors of Newspapers who have given publicity to the story from the Star, will do an act of justice by giving publicity to the above.

## PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

### THE SHIP SALLY.

*Thomas Pearce*, formerly commander of the ship Sally, which arrived some months ago at Liverpool with a cargo of Tobacco, and who, since his return to this city has been taken, and in custody of the Marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, on process issued for a violation of the embargo laws; and contrived last Saturday to elude the vigilance of one of the Marshal's men and make his escape, was retaken near Cape May, brought back yesterday to this city and is now safely lodged in the jail in Walnut street.

It appears that after Pearce crossed the Delaware, a horse and chair were waiting for him, and it is more than probable, had not some mismanagement taken place, he would have been at sea.

Pearce's escape obliged the Marshal to offer a considerable reward, and of course to give a very accurate description of his person and connections.—This advertisement has excited the resentment of a merchant of this city of the name of *Farquehar*, who has threatened the Marshal with a prosecution for a libel; however as Pearce is retaken, and in all probability will not readily escape again, and as he can have but little hope of obtaining a remission of the penalty of his bond, we seriously recommend to him a full and complete disclosure of the whole transaction.—The more so as it is by some averred that Farquehar never saw Pearce in his life. Surely captain Pearce can tell who fitted the Sally out? who payed her disbursements? who shipped the cargo in Virginia? and if all this will not do, we recommend that the District Attorney send a commission to Liverpool, directed to the American Consul, to compel the consignee at Liverpool to disclose the whole transaction.

The repeated and shameful violations of the embargo laws, loudly call upon the proper officer of the general government to sift this nefarious transaction to the bottom. We are told, the Sally's cargo of tobacco, about 300 hogsheads, brought at Liverpool, an average price of 22½ pence sterling per pound, equal to 33 cents per lb. and cost probably not more than five cents per lb.

*FOR THE STAR.*

MR. EDITOR,

It was truly unfortunate for "Quiz," that he made the mistake in the "Monitor," of the 17th ult. which he has since corrected, in the word *dande prat*; as he missed as completely what he wished so much to shew, namely his uncommon selection of words. However there are many allowances to be made for him—it is probable that he might not have been at home, so as to refer to his own dictionary; or as he had been sailing, the tossing of the boat might have deranged his ideas. Notwithstanding he kept us turning over the leaves of our dictionaries, he has quite compensated us for our trouble, by giving us an explication of the real word. This was acting very right, and if he'll persevere in his difinition of words, he will entirely do away the necessity of a dictionary. Even making not the allowances, as above, he is excusable, for it is the first time he has murdered the "King's English." Never mind "Quiz," you will never do so again, nor would you now have done it, if you had not trusted too much to the judgment of your oracle, whom you think knows every thing, but it appears that you were mistaken, for he had not learned the words of your dictionary. I pity "Norval" from my very soul that he engaged with so learned an adversary—one who is so little pragmatic, and who never writes or speaks without an invitation. What could the friend of Norval possibly mean by calling him a "little animal"—I should suppose from his writing that he is a Sampson. I hope Quiz will not be discouraged by this attempt to perpetuate his memory, because he made a mistake.—The sickly season is fast approaching, and I am afraid Quiz will be too much employed, to give us many more essays on his own errors. I have made these hasty remarks, Mr. Editor, fearing that Quiz would be disheartened from displaying his scriptural genius; and if you think them worth publication, you will please to insert them as soon as convenient. Your humble servant,

BOB GRISTLE.

*FOR THE STAR.*

MR. SMITH,

I wish the writers in the newspapers would write in a style that all readers could understand; but Quiz, in the People's Monitor, writes so unintelligibly, that it takes one two or three hours to look in the dictionary, and at last cannot find the word he would wish. I think some how, that he makes mistakes in order to shew his smartness of explanation. He makes use of words that I never heard of before, such as "dunderheaded-dander-Pratt,"—instead of dande-prat; a great typographical error indeed, to make seven syllables of three. He is in a bad condition, that's burning and can't turn. TOM THUMB.

## BALTIMORE, July 12.

We are indebted to the politeness of our Correspondent the Editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, for the news by way of Cadiz and Lisbon.

The story of the French, under Beauharnois, being beaten by the Archduke John, and Eugene wounded, appears to be untrue. A partial engagement between a party of the French Italian army, probably Fontinelli's division, took place on the 16th of April on the borders of the Tyrol. The account of this defeat is said to have come to Cadiz from Trieste, under date of April 20th. This may be compared with the Italian accounts in our extracts, and our readers can form their own opinion. It does not appear that Eugene Beauharnois was in the action at all, although he is said to be wounded, notwithstanding which, four days after we find him at peep of day on horseback reviewing his out posts. The town of Vicenza was his head quarters as late as April 24; nor does it appear that they had been elsewhere for 10 days or two weeks before.

That the French are losing ground in Portugal is very probable: but it is improbable that Marshal Soult should surrender 13,000 men as prisoners of war and make his own escape. The story does not tell well. The garrison of Oporto, if we recollectt aright, consisted of 2,500 men—by an adroitness peculiar to the English and Spaniards, this small garrison is converted into a division of the French army of 25,000 men. The Spaniards, however, carefully conceal the situation of Cuesta at Badajoz, and of Gen. Victor's *civilities* to him.

## *LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LISBON AND CADIZ.*

*New York, July 10.*

Captain Hague, of the ship Paragon, sailed from Lisbon on the 7th of June, and informs us that the news of the surrender of Oporto to the English, whereby a French army of 25,000 troops were made prisoners, reached Lisbon on the first of June; and that, in consequence thereof, the British Merchants, &c.—who had left Oporto previous to the French taking possession of it were returning.

It was also reported, that the Austrians, had obtained a complete victory over the French, in which the latter lost 25,000 men, including the killed, wounded and prisoners.

A considerable force of cavalry arrived at Lisbon on the 2d of June, from England, destined for the interior of Portugal; and it was supposed they would proceed to Spain. The British and Spaniards were using every exertion to clear the country of the French, and it was supposed they would completely effect that object, calculating that Austria would find sufficient employment for the army of Bonaparte. It was also reported at Lisbon, that Russia had declared war against France.

Captain Johansen, of the ship Caroline from Cadiz, informs us that he had a Seville Gazette, which he understood contained the Russian declaration of war, but that he was boarded on his passage by a British frigate, and gave it to the boarding officer.

The British brig of war had arrived at Lisbon, from Malta, and brought advices that on the 16th a severe battle was fought on the Tyrol between the Austrians and French——that the advanced guard of the Austrian army, consisting of 35,000 men, was twice repulsed by the French army, of 50,000 men, under command of Prince Eugene Beauharnois; that the archduke John, came up with a corps de reserve of 20,000 men, and entirely defeated the French, who lost 20,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, amongst the wounded was Eugene Beauharnois.

Andero has been retaken by the Spaniards.

Marshal Soult, whose army surrendered to the British and Portuguese, had made his escape.

By the ship Caroline, 39 days from Cadiz, Seville Gazettes to the 28th of of May are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser—and by the Paragon from Lisbon, Portuguese papers to the 5th of June, from which the following articles are translated.

*Extraordinary Gazette of the Government.*

SEVILLE, MAY 27, 1809.

By Official Letters recieved from Trieste, dated 20th April, the Supreme Central Junta, have advice of the Archduke John having beaten the French army of 50,000 French, under the command of the Vice king of Italy Beauharnois, at Seville, Parzo, and Cornigliano.

They have also received Officially through the same channel, advice of RUSSIA having declared in favour of AUSTRIA, against FRANCE.

## NASHVILLE, (TEN.) JUNE 16.

Arrived, at this place, on Saturday last, the elegant barge Mary Anne, capt. Sprigg 37 days from New Orleans, burthen 57 tons. This barge is 87 feet long, and upwards of 16 wide. She was built at Cincinnati, in Ohio, and was purchased by the present owner at New Orleans, who paid 1,100 dollars for her, and since has had her completely equipped with masts, spars and rigging, and is an excellecnt sailor—she was worked up by 22 hands. The amount of freight was upwards of 5,000 dollars. The safety with which this barge came up the Cumberland, convinces us at once, that with a small expence the Cumberland river might be made navigable for boats of 100 tons, as far up as this place.

The Police of the city of N. Orleans, in consequence of the great influx of distressed fugitives from the Spanish islands, have had a meeting, and appointed committees in each ward, to make arrangements for their relief, and to give employment to such as are able and willing to work.——N. Y. *Pap.*

*Lexington, June 27.*

We learn that on Sunday night last the Cotton Bagging Factory belonging to Messrs. Sproule and Hanna, of Frankfort, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. Their loss is estimated at 5, or 6,000 dollars. It is supposed to have been set on fire through design.