Amœnitaies Graphicæ of Mr. Girardin—in the physical Journal of Dr. Barton for 1805—among the dissertations of the celebrated Cuvier in Paris—and in the 13th Vol. of Nicholson's Philosophical Journal of London. To those, who had taken any interest in the subject, this discovery was peculiarly curious and interesting. It seemed to set at rest for ever the great question about the herbiverous nature of the Mammoth. So much seemed to be cut off for ever from the fields of conjecture and disputation, to be hung up among the trophies of discovery in the Temple of Truth.

Subsequent facts, however, began to cast some doubts over this subject. The imposing gloss of first appearances began to wear away before the deliberate and careful observation. An intelligent gentleman had visited the Salt Lick, from which these buried bones were said to have been cast forth." Some of the bones of the Mammoth were there—such as those of the tail, of the thigh, feet and grinders. But it is somewhat curious, that there were no tusks of Ivory, such as might have been expected, if the Mammoth were really of the Elephantine species. Some of the ruins of vegetable matter were also deposited with these exuviæ—such as the stalks of the Cane, leaves, &c. &c. But it was equally true, that these vegetable remains were not confined to the spot only, where the stomack of the Mammoth may be supposed to have fallen—but that they were all around the bones, above them and below them. There seemed to be little doubt, too, that these strata of earth and vegetable remains might have been formed by alluvion only—and that there were similar appearances of soil in the vicinity of the lick, and in the county of Wythe, wherever equally favourable scites had occurred for their formation.

In the midst of those doubts, which we began to entertain on the subject, a communication on the nature of the the Mammoth was put into our hands. This piece laid considerable stress on the discovery in Wythe. What was our duty? Being acquainted with the author of the communication we assumed the responsibility of waving the publication of that part of it, which relates to this discovery, until we could hear from Mr. Madison. The following liberal communication from that gentleman willfully explain his impressions on this subject.

July 7th, 1809.

DEAR SIR,

To correct an error, as soon as discovered, is a duty, in the discharge of which I shall always rejoice. I thank you, therefore, for the opportunity, which you have so kindly offered, of rectifying the mistake into which I was led, respecting the Mammoth of Wythe county. I have now no doubt that the worthy gentleman, who related to me the circumstances, which appeared to establish the fact, that the Mammoth belonged to the class of herbivorious animals, was himself imposed upon by illusive indications. His accuracy and good sense were well known to me. I reposed in him that confidence which he justly merits; and could, at the time when I announced the supposed fact, entertain no doubt of its reality. Later and more extended observations, at the place where the bones were found, have proved however, that the question of the general classification of this extraordinary animal still remains unsatisfied. We must search for other data, since truth withdrews from us those we had, too eagerly, seized.

I believe, indeed, that we have one derived from the habitude of the animal, which may be considered as decisive.—His relics are rarely found remote from those salt licks, or saline springs, which are frequent in the western country; generally, they are found at those very places; sometimes in rich low grounds, or deep vallies, near the largest streams of water; never, so far as I know, upon high hills or mountains. In the county of Botetourt, where there is one of those licks, I have seen, and still have in my possession, some of the bones of that animal, which were dug up, within the vicinity of the lick, at the depth of 18 or 20 feet from the surface of the earth In no other part of that county have similar bones been discovered. This is the case in Wythe; at the salt works in Washington county; and so far as my information extends, this is generally, the case in the states West, S. W. and N. W. of Virginia. The presumption therefore is, that those saline places were the principal resort of this animal. It is true that the FERÆ do also frequent such places; but it is only that they may, from some covert or embuscade, leap upon their prey. The lion, the tyger, or the panther of this country, find, we may believe, at such resorts, the full advantage of their agility; but we can never believe, that an animal of so enormous a mass, as the mammoth could possess, either the requisite celerity, or find a covert sufficient to conceal his hostile designs. The general law, especially, with respect to the largest animals, is, that their celerity is inversely as their mass: and the probability, arising almost to demonstration, is, that the mammoth, in consequence of his conformation, was not an exception to that law. The conclusion then appears to be, that he frequented these saline places from the same impelling cause, which acts so powerfully upon all herbiverous quadrupeds; and that this habitude may be taken as a sure guide in his classification.

I am, sir,
Yours very respectfully,
JAMES MADISON,
Williamsburg.

MR. RITCHIE, Richmond.

FROM 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 æra in the political annals of Maryland; it will determine between the lawless denomination 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 effects 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 Legislature 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 not 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 fagend 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 U. 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, incontestibly demonstrated that the constitution of the U. 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 election 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 consitute a quorum for business. 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.

ARTS OF THE JUNTA.

The tories in Maryland are certainly playing a very politic game. To divert the attention of the people from the *crimes* of their party from their *treasons*, *treacheries* and *foreign* predilections—from the plan of the *supreme Junta* to *dissolve the union*, and place us under the 'protection of the *British cannon*,'—from their *sedition* and *alien laws*—*taxes* and *excises*—external and internal *duties*—accumulations of the *public debt*—*loans*, of millions on millions, at *eight* per cent. per ann. payable quarterly—from their midnight *judiciary* and *standing army*, both intended to overawe and break down the republican spirit of the people, and from the thousand other well sustained charges against them, which cast them from the pinnacle of power, and, from an intollerant majority, reduced them to a pitiful minority—I say, to divert the public attention from these crimes *actually* committed, they are pouring out volumes of abuse, of surmises and suppositions of a *mere individual* of the republican party, on account of certain bad things they please to *suspect* HE has done.

What is General *Smith* compared with the preponderance of the *party* in Maryland? He is but a man—there are many as good and a thousand worse citizens.—*He* may die a natural or a political death, and the relations of the *state* remain unchanged—but, if the scroundel-band of tyranny lays hold of the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—if religious intollerance raises *exclusive priviledges* in the *affairs of the church*—if oppression with mighty strides, traverses the country, and, in shape of a *tax gatherer*, 'takes from the labor the bread it has earned'—if it is a crime to *speak* freely of men and measures—if the emigrant who has sought among us the enjoyment of 'peace, liberty and safety,' at the suggestion of any *British* governmental spy, is to be sent out of the country unconvicted of crime—if the constitution of the United States is 'to be burnt at the point of the bayonet,' as a high federal Senator in Congress, in high federal times, did recommend—if to preserve 'order and good government,' the people of America must be 'reduced, by taxes, to the situation of the *Irish* peasantry, and be compelled to live on *herring* and *potatoes*' as another Federal Senator, in Federal times, in my presence did frequently declare must be the case—if a president *for life*, and a Senate *for life*, as Hamilton and his partizans wished is to be adopted as the most convenient method of governing *this people*, 'who are *their own* worst enemies'—if an army of 50,000 men is to be raised for the purpose of enforcing these opinions, and putting to death all who are 'Jacobins' enough to sigh for the *liberties* of America—if petty upstart lawyers and lawyers clerks, pitiful creatures, destitute of honor or honesty, are to lord it over the yeomanry of America, and give laws to the land—I repeat it, but if these things with all their concomitant miseries, are to result from the "*triumph of Federalism*," as we would *now* experience them if Federalism *had continued* to triumph, the case is materially altered—and that man must have a weak mind indeed who can be diverted from the *eternal principles of republicanism* by baseless clamors against a *mere individual of a party*.

Men of Maryland, be not deceived! Have you forgotten what *Federalism*, or now more properly called TORYISM, is? Has the *dark seasons* of 1799 and 1800 passed away to be no more remembered? You have ceased to feel the *rod*. but can you forget the *hand* that lash'd you; and will you again give the enemy a weapon after having experienced the 'energy' with which he applied it?—Look about you! can you doubt but these men are of 'the British party in America,' as boasted of in the British House of Commons? Do not they vindicate every scroundel act of her ministry?——Do they not justify the murder of your brethren?——Do they not uphold the plunder of your property?———Do they not advise you to pay TRIBUTE to a dumpling-headed fool, for liberty to carry *your productions* to market?——Examine *their* deeds,——weigh *them* in the balance of justice, and let them not lead you like simpletons from *their own* wicked heresies, by affecting to prove that Gen. Smith, a *mere man*, though a good and great man, is as big a rascal as they are. They want to *stun* you by their halloing about *him*——*while you are* STUNNED, *depend upon it* THEY WILL ROB YOU. The rights of man once lost are hard to be regained—and, fellow citizens, *while* you enjoy the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, pause, "for Heavens sake pause!" before you exercise it, and give power to those whose fixed determination it is to *deprive* you of the *future* exercise of it.——Be on your guard—— Gen. SMITH *may be* a good man or a bad man—but we DO KNOW that the legion of traitors who have taken upon themselves to direct the politics of *Maryland*, are a gang of knaves. Let us defeat *their* designs, and, *afterwards*, we will "manage our own concerns in our own way"——*Man* is a creature of the moment; he passes away and is forgotten——but *principles* are eternal; we will not be gulled out of the *last* by clamors respecting the *former*. Let all the people say———Amen!

Balt. Even. Post.

From the BOSTON CENTNEL, of Aug. 12.

The ship Golden Age, captain Remick, arrived last evening from Cadiz; which she left the first of July.

Mr. Peake, a passenger, politely favored us with a file of the Spanish government Gazette, to the 26th of June; and the following verbal articles.

That the French were concentrating their forces in the vicinity of Madrid:

That the army of general Blake had advanced from Tarragonia, defeated the French, entered Arragon, but in an attempt to recover Saragossa was attacked by the French, beaten, and compelled to retire:—

That marshal Victor had evacuated Estramadura. He was followed by Cuesta, who had 70,000 men under him; and the English army under general Wellesley was at Badajoz.

The Spanish army of La Mancha had advanced within ten leagues of Madrid:

That the enthusiasm of the Spanish patriots had gained its prime height; that no despondency existed of the success of their cause; that the decrees of the Supreme Junta were universally respected and obeyed; that the great body of the people appeared resolved to die rather than submit to French domination; and that the English and Americans were highly respected.

That disicipline and subordination were making soldiers of the Spaniards; and there were several thousand young voulunteers from the Canaries, who were in daily drill in Cadiz for the field.

The English have a small squadron in Cadiz; and the French prizes were equipped for sea.

MOVEMENTS OF BURR.

A government, whose treachery and perfidy have become proverbial, should never be free from suspicion. Such a thing as sincerity never existed in the cabinet of St. James.—But a few months since, we were advised by English papers, that Col. Burr was compelled, (contrary to the laws of England,) to depart the realm. The next news obtained concerning Burr is expressed in the following article:

"*London, July* 10, 1809.—Col. Burr has arrived at "Stockholm from England."

Stockholm is the capital of Sweden. Sweden is in alliance with England, and at war with her enemies. In poring over the foreign news, our notice is again attracted by the ensuing paragraph:

"*Gottenburgh, May* 8, 1809.—Col. Burr is *here*, on "way to Germany."

Gottenburgh is in Sweden. On Germany is fixed the last expiring hopes of English intrigue on the continent.

Ominous, indeed, are these facts! Let us mark the connection of circumstances. Burr, having by the aid of his federal friends, escaped the merited punishment of a traitor, embarked for England. On his arrival the go-governmental papers congratulate him with a hearty welcome. A sufficient time elapses for the formation of some dark infernal plot, and Burr is again introduced to public notice. In violation of English law, he is formally ordered to abandon the British dominions.—Thus these double dealing hypocrites affect to detest the man whom they employ to accomplish their nefarious purposes. Burr departs—Stockholm, Gottenburgh, Germany, comprise the circuit of his travels. Let it be remembered that these are the only places where an Englishman dares set foot on the continent.

We hesitate not to pronounce, as an opinion which every circumstance tends to confirm, that Burr is secretly employed by the British government to enkindle animosities, jealousies, and hatred against the American government, on the continent!!

For this purpose he is seen traversing the continent in company with British emissaries. For this purpose he can exhibit to the deluded Austrians and Swedes the title of the late vice president of the United States. He is qualified with subtilty, ingenuity and discernment, and has been for years inured to villainy.—Every qualification appears competent for the object, every movement is indicative of its existence, and to insure its secrecy, witness the late disgraceful farce, by which Burr was ordered to leave Great Britain.

American Watchman.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

It is said about a hundred young *lawyers*, and other *glib tongued chaps* from the EASTWARD, have, within a few days past, arrived in *Maryland*, as missionaries from the *Boston Junta*, to prevent the election of a *republican* house of Delegates; and that, under different pretences, they are to scatter themselves through the state, and, by the circulation of hand-bills, bold assertions, &c. to perform the duties of their vocation under the command of *Samuel Livermore*, Esquire Captain-general for the the Junta, in *this province*. There may be some truth in this report; *if there is*, it would be well for the farmers to treat the lads to a coat of tar and feathers and send them *well dressed* home. *If* the Federalists of the state are more numerous than the republicans, we will patiently submit to the domination of the party—but to have *these wretches* influencing *our elections*, with the aid of *two papers* (one at Easton and one in this city) conducted by *Yankee lawyers*,* is rather too much for patience itself, and the procedure should be repelled with an indignant but just revenge.

From various sources of information I am satisfied, that among the heads of the *federal* or *junta party* in BOSTON it is as common to speak of the necessity of destroying *General Smith*, as it is to do so among the *tories* of our own state.—This unusual anxiety betrays *something*—let the people *conclude* what it is; and rightly contemn *their* unwarrantable interposition in the affairs of *Maryland*—I hope the *political character* of the State is not to be bought and sold like a *carga of pumpkins*.

ANTI-BRITON.

* Lawyer, does not apply as to the paper in Easton—it would read more correct, late *private Teacher*, in the family of C. Goldsborough, Esq. of S. C. STAR.