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ADVERTISEMENTS,

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FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

Designing and dishonest men, in all ages, have carefully and artfully endeavoured to conceal their real intentions from their fellow men, until their plans were accomplished; well knowing that should their nefarious schemes be developed, they would be defeated. This is the precise situaton at this time with the Federal party in this State: hence all this clamor and abuse of General Smith, in order to divert your attention from the plans pursuing by them for the subversion and destruction of your liberties. My fellow citizens, those charges of French influence, French connections, and French protections are nothing new to the Electors of the City and County of Baltimore. All those infamous falsehoods were proclaimed to us twelve years ago by this inveterate faction. James Winchester, Esq. was then brought forward to oppose General Smith's re-election to Congress, supported by the whole Federal phalanx, their royal allies, British agents, and old tories, those ancient and confirmed enemies of your freedom and happiness.—But all would not avail. Republicans were at their posts and such a defeat did the faction experience, that they dare not again attempt to rally in this district. The character of General Smith, where he is well known, is above reproach; he is in all respects and in all the relations of life, one of the most valuable of men. He has brought up and promoted more of his young countrymen as merchants and seamen than any other merchant in the *United States*. But suppose, for the purpose of gratifying for a moment the implacable and hellish malice of those monsters who are attempting to defame him, we should admit that he is as infamous as themselves; should that induce us to abandon our republican principles? Our creed is measures and not men. General Smith is now a private citizen, and we have nothing to do with him in the approaching contest; it is our duty to elect virtuous and decided republicans to the General Assembly, and they will investigate the character and talents of those they may have occasion to employ.

My countrymen, this faction are adding insult to injury they intend you, by supposing the people in the remote counties have not understanding to discriminate between men and measures. If they calculate upon their slanders producing any effect favorable to their cause where Gen. Smith is best known, why have they not dared to bring forward federal candidates in the city and county? But let us pause and enquire, my republican brethren, who those men are that now so impudently ask for our confidence. Are they not the very men we hurled from power in the year 1800 with such signal and just indignation, for having wantonly and wickedly sported with our liberty and property? Did they not make an alien law to prevent valuable manufacturers from coming to settle in our country, lest it should injure the British manufacturing interest? Did they not make a sedition law subjecting us to fine and imprisonment if we should dare complain of our vexatious and grievous burthens? Did they not make an excise law laying a duty on our home distilled liquors? Did they not make the stamp tax, so oppressive in itself and so repugnant to the spirit of every virtuous American? Did they not lay a direct tax on our lands and houses? Did they not pass the judiciary law creating a host of unnecessary judges with large salaries to eat up our substance? Did they not raise a large and expensive army to awe us into submission to their oppressive and tyrannical measures? Did they not create a loan and borrow money at eight per cent. to support their extravagance?—and finally my countrymen, when by your virtue and firmness you were likely to defeat all their hellish machinations, they, as their last resource, entered into a correspondence with that ambitious and dangerous traitor *Aaron Burr*; and having found him a fit instrument for their infernal purposes, they wickedly attempted to place him in opposition to your intentions in the Presidential chair, and thus by one grand stroke of perfidy, complete the destruction of your liberties for ever.——Thank God, my republican friends, we have so far defeated all their base attempts. They have tried force in vain, they are now trying what effect a few hundred thousand pounds *sterling* will have, laid out in printing and distributing, gratis, thro' our country, newspapers and hand-bills filled with the most vulgar and infamous abuse of our best patriots. Yes, my enlightened countrymen, it is by arts like those that an upstart nobility, to lord it over us, is expected to be ultimately produced; but the Cloven foot of aristocracy cannot be concealed from our penetration. Our republican friends throughout this State have taken the alarm and are prepared for the contest, and on the 2d day of next month those insidious invaders of our equal rights shall experience a defeat more destructive to their hopes than that of *Burgoyne* or *Cornwallis*. My Countrymen, when we shall be persuaded to believe that the Ethiopean can change his skin, or the Leopard his spots—then may we believe that the tories of our revolutionary days and their descendants, with all the *British influence* that can be brought into action in our country, will be found active in promoting the election of men who are anxious to perpetuate our independence and national happiness.

A MAN OF '76.

Baltimore County, Sept. 9.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.

To anticipate the misrepresentations which Don Daniel and his friend Bradford may circulate, although they have been actively employed in exciting sedition among the troops, from their earliest arrival, I offer you the following brief sketch of a transaction, which occurred when on a late visit at the camp of Terre-au-Bœuf.

On the 10th inst. a Lieut. Christian of the 7th Regiment, reported to Lieut. Blue of the same corps, that a general revolt was intended as soon as the men had received their pay, and that the plan extended from right to left. He mentioned several names, and among them are Corporal Donaldson of the 5th Regiment, and a private by the name of Arbunkle of the 7th Regiment, and particularized Hogan the Sergeant Major of Dragoons, as the proposed leader, who is said to be a British deserter. This report reached the General's ear the morning of the 11th, and measures were immediately adopted to ascertain the grounds on which it rested.

In the course of the day and night, satisfactory evidence was obtained, that a revolt was in agitation, and that a paper had been circulated for signers.—The General had heard that an overt act was necessary to constitute reason & to justify accusation; but he reflected that if he should in this instance wait for the act, the actors might perhaps enter the plea of justification, and put his authority and the law at defiance; he therefore resolved, as on a former occasion, to anticipate the conspirators.

On the morning of the 12th, the ball cartridges were returned by the troops, and the guards were strengthened. The line paraded in the evening, the light artillery on the right, loaded with cannister and lighted matches—the rools being called & the orders read, three Sergeants, one Corporal and four Privates, were drawn out and committed to the front guard, under an impressive silence, and a scence of obvious alarm from right to left. Picquets of confidential men were turned out in the course of the evening, and the officers emulated each other in vigilance, determined to loose their lives or extinguish the combination in its dawn.

On the 13th the enclosed order was issued and a general Court Martial was ordered, to try the offenders. I left camp this morning, where every thing is tranquil. In short, this little excitement operating like a zonic on all ranks, has produced an unprecedented display of zeal and action, and will no doubt have the best effect.

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP TERRE AU BŒUF.

July 13th, 1809.

"It is with extreme pain, the General has heard of much licentious conversation in this camp, subversive of every principle of subordination and discipline; of patriotism and honor, and tending to dissolve those high and solemn obligations, by which every military man is bound to the service of his country.

"He is fully apprized of the arts which have been employed to seduce the incautious and innocent from their duty, to obtain their signatures to a bond of infamy, and to involve them in utter disgrace and ruin. He knows that his life has been menaced by a traitor, but he is persuaded, a great majority of the troops he commands, Americans by birth and in principle, will sooner suffer martyrdom than attach an eternal stigma to their names and families or raise their hand against the country which gave them birth—he knows also that this camp, like all others of equal extent, comprehend every species of human depravity, and on strict scrutiny will exhibit the various traits of character, from the patriot and the hero, to the coward and the villain—men of profligate lives, fugitives from justice and deserters from foreign service:

"But were the General assured that every man of his camp had combined to violate their oaths, to abandon their duty, and defy the government and the laws, by an act of desperation as foolish as it would be cowardly, wicked, and perfidious; they should march to the gibet over his body, because his life, compared to the faithful discharge of the high trust confided to him, would be but a feather in the balance; in such a disgraceful extremity, the General would save his own honor by shooting the first man who resisted his orders, in which he can have no doubt, he would be gallantly seconded by every gentleman who wears a commission, and by every soldier of courage and honor.

"The officers of this Army are commanded, to exact the most prompt obedience from their inferiors, & to punish on the spot any man who may pause over an order, or utter a seditious expression."

AMERICANS EMBARGOED IN ENGLAND.

WHAT THEN?

The ships are taken for transports for the expedition, and manned with British officers and crews.

The American crews are turned ashore, to starve or enter the British service. Or,

They are kidnapped or impressed into the British navy; carried off upon the expedition, and forced into a bloody and desperate battle, as at Copenhagen under Nelson (in the hottest of which was a friend of ours, a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and many other impressed Americans;) some of them sent to their long homes; some few, and very few too, returned to England and discharged; and the remainder, excepting such as may run away, or get hanged for mutiny or desertion, kept till the war was at an end.

One hundred and fifty American vessels had arrived at Liverpool since the raising of the embargo and previous to the 27th of June—Their crews have made fine business for the press-gangs.

And what proportion of the vessels, with their due return cargoes, may ever be expected in this country again?

Who are these impressed Americans to fight? Why not bound against N. York, as probably as against Copenhagen formerly?

What a capital booty, in American produce, ships and seamen, have they got into their hands, by their worse than Algerine breach of faith, in drawing them out on the credit of a treaty they determined not to fulfill!

Yet "the British have done us no essential injury," says Timothy Pickering; and the federal editors maintain the declaration.

And besides, Bonaparte has burnt four or five, some says as many as ten, American vessels, and has got *fifty-seven or eight* of our citizens confined in France.

Therefore it is, that French influence prevails in the United States; that we have every thing to fear from France, and nothing from England; that in the treaty with Mr. Erskine, neither the British government nor minister are to blame, but our Executive solely in the fault; and that the federalists are the only sound politicians and disinterested patriots in the country.—(*Hudson Bee.*

"*Every third man in England, with a family of three children, is a Pauper.*" Cobbett.

Such is the TEXT—and now mark the COMMENT.—From the third report of the British House of Commons, made during their last session, it appears, that the sum total of the *sinecure places and persons* under that government is not less than £1,620,043 sterling; or $6,755,723 more than the *annual expences* of the government of the United States.

The LOAN of Great Britain for the current year, is most enormous.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has borrowed—

For the service of England,	£11,000,000
Ireland,	3,000,000
Prince of Brazil.	600,000
	£14,600,000

Of which, 14 millions are for the use of Great Britain.—£600,000 for the Prince of Brazil, who is to guarantee the revenues of the island of Maderia, &c. for its reimbursement. Besides this, there will be wanted for Ireland, £1,250,000 to be raised by loan, bills on the Irish treasury, or exchequer bills in England—and probably the further aid of £3,000,000 by the issue of exchequer bills, for the use of their *foreign allies*; a part for the subsidy of the king of Sicily, and part for the king of Sweden. These make in all enormous sum of £18,850,000 sterling; equal to $83,777,776 more than is sufficient to discharge the whole public debt of the United States.

The lists of debtors, who took the benefit of the late insolvent law of Great Britain, covered the enormous surface of *nine sheets* of a late London Gazette. [*Enquirer.*

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER,

(*A Federal Paper.*)

The ship *Eliza*, captain *Farley*, arrived at this port on Saturday last,—every piece of intelligence brought by him, as it respects foreign affairs, has been very generally published, except that in which this nation is more particularly interested; I mean the fact of the American flag's being torn down on the *Fourth of July*, from the mast heads of every ship in the harbour of Liverpool, by the inhabitants of that place; some of them burnt, others torn to peices and then trampled under foot, besides the outrages committed on their hulls and rigging.

I have every reason to believe, it was never intended that these facts should meet the public eye.

If necessary they can be attested by the most respectable men.

We sincerely hope that our rulers will not temporise longer, but come to some decision that may place the interest and the honor of the nation above, at least, the contempt of the world

When the direct-tax system was adopted by the federalists during their reign, it was warmly and earnestly opposed by the democrats in Congress, because it went to oppress the Farmers and Planters—the renters of property—and in short, the whole community. It furnished the administration with a dangerous retinue of officers and tax-gatherers at an immence expence, and founded a system of internal exaction, that would grow to the most enormous magnitude, and finally enslave the people. They contended that it was unnecessary—that the expenses of government could be defrayed by the revenue, and that the people might be saved the expense and the danger of so heavy an oppression. All this was urged in vain—the law passed—the offices were created—the tax-gatherer were strewed over the land, and drained the earnings of the people from their pockets; but even all this was not enough to support an extravagant administration; three millions of dollars was borrowed at 8 per cent. interest to help them out. But the people were enlightened by all this, and changed their rulers. What was the consequence? The taxes were repealed—the offices abolished, and the tax-gatherers returned to private stations—the revenue was found adequate to the support of government, and instead of borrowing money, 35 million of dollars of old debts, contracted in the revolution, has been paid off in 8 years. Now, to which of these stewards will the people say, "Well done," at the next election? *Md. Rep.*

In the year 1800 when the federalists made the attempt to deprive the people of the right of suffrage for electors of President and Vice President, the Levy Court of Worcester county levied a tax to pay riders and runners and collectors of signatures, two dollars a day for their labours, in assisting to deprive the people of this important right.—*ib.*

It has been confidently said that a federalist of Worcester county (and a member of the present legislature) declared "that a public debt was a public blessing; as it kept the poorer sort of people so low by taxation that they had not time to think or talk of politics, and could never vote." We know not yet if this be true, but if it is, it will be proved to the satisfaction of the voters of Worcester. *ib.*

Did not the Federalists try to get a law passed that no man should vote unless he was *assessed* to thirty pounds.—This was the first link in a mighty chain; the next would have been fifty pounds, and so on until thousands would have been required to qualify a voter. This they will do again—look to it. *ib.*

In the year 1800 the Federalists tried to deprive us of the right of suffrage, and yet they have the impudence to think the people will now elect them to office. *ib.*

FREDERICK-TOWN, Sept. 9.

CHURCH CONSPIRACY.

Report says, that the venerable Thomas Beatty, of this county, was a member of the legislature the same session when *Sam. Chase* in abusing David Shriver, declared, *that the church business should yet be poked down the dissenters' throats*, and that the revival of that business at the last session, has commanded the old gentleman's warm and decided indignation. Let no one despair of the republic, although there are men among us who would barter our liberties, at the shrine of ambition and aristocracy, yet the great body of our countrymen are zealously attached to liberty and the rights of man.——*Rep. Gaz.*

GLORIOUS NEWS.

We are this moment informed, that there is no longer a doubt remaining of complete and entire republican success in Allegany county. The people having now got to understand the real character of the embargo, the benefit that would have resulted to their country, had it been carried into complete effect, and the nature and extent of the scandalous opposition made to it, see that they have been grossly imposed on by federalists; and that while this embargo cry was at its greatest height, those most clamorous were endeavouring slyly to slip the same church establishment on them, that was so often attempted one way or another before.—Mr. Upton Bruce is very active, and is tendering his country important services. The attempt made by the federalists to implicate him in the *Church conspiracy* has excited his utmost indignation and abhorrence, and will shortly receive from him a pointed refutation. [*Ib.*]

We have often had occasion to admire the *solid sense* displayed by our federal friends at their covivial meetings, as well as the brilliancy of their effusions of wit and genius on such occasions. "*In vino veritas*"—a man in his cups, it is said, generally speaks the genuine dictates of his heart. But it would be ungenerous to attribute to *all* federalists the humane wish contained in the following toast given at a federal dinner in the state of Ohio, at the late Anniversary of our Independence:—

"*Thomas Jefferson*—May his shinbones be converted into drumsticks, to beat the triumph of federalism in the United States! *Nat. Intel.*

Counterfeiting has arrived at a great height in the Eastern States. While *Burroughs* and his gang inundate the country with *counterfeit money*—*Pickering* and his satellites overflow with *counterfeit Patriotism!*——(*Tren. True American.*)

It is not long since the Tory Editors were contending that the terms offered by Mr. *Erskine* to Mr. MADISON, had before been offered by Mr. *Canning* to Mr. JEFFERSON. Now they are labouring to prove that Mr. *Canning* never offered such terms at all!—These wretches are *consistent* in but one thing, which is, to be *inconsistent* in every thing! *ib.*

The Wilmington "*Watchman*" remarks—"The Austrians give numerous accounts of the engagements of the *left* wing of their army. We suppose it is something like Paddy's *left* wing of a goose—*the only wing that was left.*"