FROM THE WHIG.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

At a time when revolutions, confiscations, rapine and misery mark the political character of Europe:—When those ancient and inveterate laws which have heretofore regulated the conduct of nations with one another, are violated with impunity; and when the whole world is affected by the new order of things; will not the Independent American dare to warn his countrymen to shun the dreadful vortex of European politics?

A crisis has occurred in European polity, which no former times ever equalled. In history, we find Alexander the great, conquering and giving laws to a great part of Europe and Asia:—We find in Nero and Caligula the petty tyrants of the Roman empire: We find Cæsar trampling on the liberties of his own country, and subjugating others which invited his ambition or avarice; but we must look to the present monarchs of Europe, for such usurpation of power and universal tyranny as we may search for in vain in ancient times.

Never until lately, have belligerents proclaimed UNIVERSAL WAR. Never before, were the legitimate rights of unoffending neutrals so wantonly sported with and so grossly violated.

The times are peculiarly alarming, and every American ought to reflect seriously on the situation of his country. Party disputes have heretofore occupied the attention of the people of this country without producing any great national injury; but depend upon it my countrymen, the time has at length found us when all the energy, decision, unanimity and weight of the nation are necessary to repel those unwarrantable insults and injuries which you have received from Great Britain and France.

When the United States are engaged in a contest with foreign nations, no man who is a friend to his country will be found taking part against the government; but unhappily, too many are acting that part, and still calling themselves the friends of American liberty. Such weakness or wickedness never was known in a flourishing republic. It is the direful symptoms of an approaching dissolution of the body politic, and with the present temper and spirit of the people of the United States, liberty cannot long exist. National honour and national patriotism are willingly exchanged for gold, and the bearer never consults any other passion than that detestable one—avarice. Weak people! Will not the history of former times afford one single commentary on such baseness?—Or will the people choose riches and slavery in preference to competency and independence? Does not avarice beget and vice tyranny? These are the degrees from liberty and happiness to slavery and misery, and he that chooses the latter, not only chooses his own destruction, but that of thousands yet unborn. I object not to money, but to the immoderate love, the *adoration* of it.*

Could I call the serious attention of the honest people of this country to a sense of their danger;—could I persuade them to bury party disputes in the paramount regard for their country's cause, I should feel happy in the undertaking. Now is the time to act. The weak and temporizing policy pursued by your government too long, has been productive of no good, but serious injury, and unless some decisive stand is now taken, all will be lost. It is too well known by the government what constructions have lately been given to the French decrees in their prize courts, and it is equally well known that no modification or relaxation of the orders of council have taken place in Great Britain. Under the operation of those orders and decrees, alike injurious to the commerce of the United States, & incompatible with the laws of nations, have your vessels been permitted to sail.—Subject to capture and confiscation by both powers; treated with the utmost indignity, not even national vessels excepted, still your pigmy congress are not prepared to act. Some are for a war with France and submission to Great Britain; others are for a war with Great Britain, though I trust not submission to France; and a few whose sole ideas of legislation and national honor, are confined to immediate individual aggrandizement, would sacrifice the whole nation, honour and independence together, for a few cargoes of haberdashery.

Such is the state of parties in this country; and unless there is more patriotism and unanimity on great national questions, the government never will act with that firmness which the crisis imperiously demands.

Let me ask, what benefit can be expected to result from such submission? Would it not be much more to the honour and interest of the nation, to suspend *foreign* commerce for the present, and encourage manufactures, than to submit to such piracy & the consequent bankruptcy of the nation? Even the petty republics of Venice and Geona, were they this day in existence, would act with more spirit and decision. Our total disregard of national honour and extreme submission have become proverbial in Europe, and that fair character who won the liberty of America, by the blood of thousands of brave and virtuous heroes, is no more—It is gone! and with it every thing worth preserving. What is a nation without character; without honour; and without energy? It is the sport of the world: The fit tool for an intriguing belligerent, and the devoted prey to some aspiring demagogue.

You, my countrymen, have been warned by hundreds of your critical situation, and with you rests the future destiny of this country. Unless men of more firmness, patriotism and talents are chosen to represent the nation, I do seriously believe you will not long have a nation to represent. You must see what this country is already brought to, by the timidity and incapacity of some, and the devoted servility of others of your representatives to the cause of G. Britain.

The embargo, one of the wisest measures that could have been adopted, was abandoned, and nothing substituted to protect commerce, or save your national honour. The leaders of [illegible] and their characteristic sycophancy to Great Britain, and hostility to their own country, have BULLIED congress into complete submission to belligerent aggression and national degradation. You are now left unprotected and without a shadow of resistance to those aggressions; and this party is crying out, "War with France," while they do not even notice the injuries you have received from Great Britain. I ask, is this the part for an honest American to act? No man can deny but what you have received insults and injuries from both Great Britain and France:—It is beyond all kind of doubt. And why then, this partiality to one and rooted hostility to the other? As Americans, all ought to unite against the common enemy, be it Great Britain or France, or both; and he who exercises partiality is no friend to the country. No man who will shew partiality either to Great Britain or France, is fit to legislate for a free people. Neither power is deserving of the friendship of America, and until that infernal system of spoliation is abandoned by one or the other of the belligerents, no distinction can, with justice be made. There was a time when Americans should have united with all their energy to check the British orders of council of the 16th *May*, 1806, but that time passed away unembraced, and you are now left to combat the novel principle assumed by both belligerents, of destroying the trade of neutrals to injure their enemies! Look at your situation, Americans. You have no friends in Europe. You have nothing to depend on, but the wise and patriotic conduct of your representatives, and if you do not choose faithful servants, the work will not be done.

What can you expect from Great Britain by throwing yourselves in her power?—or what can you expect from France? Both are fond of riches and power, and both would subjugate you to-morrow if they could. Spontaneous friendship, or even justice from nations, is out of the question, unless you force them to it, and depend upon it, that never will be done by submission. Can you expect justice from nations by remonstrance and submission, when it is their interest to oppress you? No!—If you wish to do yourselves justice, *discard these submission men from the councils of the nation*, and choose others, who have the capacity to act, and that fervent devotion to their country's good, which characterize men who are determined to live free.

CATO.

Dorchester, July 28.

* A proper calculation of national interest would of itself lead individuals to a proper conclusion; but avarice afflicts us with blindness. An able and a charming writer has explained *my* sentiments, in delivering his own on this subject:—"We are frequently led into error by *mistaking* money for riches; we think that a people cannot be impoverished by a waste of money which is spent among themselves. The fact is, that men are impoverished, only in two ways; either by having their gains suspended, or by having their subsance consumed: and money expended at home, being circulated, and not consumed, cannot any more than the exchange of a tally or a counter among a certain number of hands, tend to diminish the wealth of the company among whom it is handed about. But, while money circulates at home, the necessaries of life, which are the real constituents of wealth, may be idly consumed, the industry which might be employed to encrease this stock of a people, may be suspended or turned to abuse."

If these premises be true, as I am sure they are, it is evident that nothing but an enterprizing internal industry, a promotion of domestic commerce and manufactures, can save this nation from bankruptcy and perpetual disgrace. I believe this sentiment is gaining ground: War with both belligerents; or intercourse with neither. It is a just sentiment; it is an American sentiment, and ought to be cherished.—Britain, it is true, is the oldest offender, but we did not resist her *in season*.

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS.

[CONCLUDED.]

(Inclosure referred to in No. 10.)

Washington, 15th Feb. 1809.

As the ruling party perceive that it would not be in their power to carry the Eastern states along with them in a war with Great Britain, on the grounds of any subsisting differences between the two countries, they hope that the frequent captures of the vessels belonging to the Eastern states, which are likely to take place in consequence of his majesty's orders in council continuing in operation, may excite irritation in the minds of the people of those states, and lead them to take a part in the next Congress in any measures which might be pointed against Great Britain.

I continue to be firmly persuaded that Mr. Madison, who has now been pronounced to be the next President, would most willingly seize the first opportunity of recommending to the next Congress to assert the neutral rights against France, should his majesty deem it to be just or expedient to cause his orders in council to be withdrawn in consequence of a determination being evinced by the U. S. not to submit to the aggressions of France. And I conceive that it is not at all improbable that he might authorise Mr. Pinkney to make a communication to you to that effect, as he has frequently in conversation said to me, that no hesitation would be felt in this country of entering upon hostilities with France, if she did not recal her decrees, but he always added, that it was impossible the United States could take such a step while his majesty's orders were in force, because their justification could only be attempted upon the grounds that the United States had acquiesced in the decrees of France, which he uniformly contends has never been the case.

It is evident to me that he will be supported in this sentiment by his own party in Congress, and in the country generally so far as to prevent his feeling himself compelled to single out France as an enemy, while his majesty's orders in council continued in force; but I am perfectly confident that it would be impossible that they could bring on a war with England, unless it should be occasioned, as I have before mentioned, by an irritation produced in the minds of the people of the Eastern states, by the losses which might be sustained by them in their ships and commerce by captures under his majesty's orders.

The wright and influence of the Eastern states has been sufficient to force the ruling party to abandon their favorite system of Embargo, and that too without the "painful alternative" of [illegible] President Jefferson of war being substituted; but I doubt extremely how far they could compel the Congress and President into a war with France, unless the United States could be called upon to assert its neutral rights by the temporary removal of his majesty's orders in council to give them that opportunity.

It appears by the result of the state of the votes for President and Vice President which was declared in the Senate yesterday, that Mr. Madison had 122 votes out of 175, and that all the votes, except three in the Southern and Western states, were in his favor, besides Pennsylvania; and that two thirds of the votes of the state of New York were given to him. He had also all the votes of Vermont, but that was in consequence of the votes being given by the legislature of that state, which happened to be democratic; besides having nine out of twelve votes of the State of Maryland.

This vast majority would enable the President elect and his party to resist the solicitation of the four Eastern states, should they urge the next Congress to single out France as an enemy, because the same power which has proved incompetent to enforce an illegal, oppressive and ruinous law, would still be sufficient to withstand a requisition to wage a war, which however just, would not be likely to be attended with any profit or advantage.

It is true that a non-intercourse law may be considered by the Eastern States as very objectionable, but as it would be rather a nominal prohibition than a rigorous enforcement, a resistance to it would be less likely to be made, and of less importance if it should take place.

The ultimate consequences of such differences and jealousies arising between the Eastern and Southern States, would inevitably tend to a dissolution of the union, which has been for some time talked of, and has of late, as I have heard, been seriously contemplated by many of the leading people in the Eastern division.

I will not however trouble you with any observations upon that important topic at present, but confine myself to the consequences of the measures about to be adopted in Congress, affecting his majesty's interest.

Whatever may be the motives of the Congress for the passing a non-intercourse law with England and France, I conceive that great advantages may be reaped from it by England, as she has the command of the seas, and can procure through neutrals any of the produce of this country, besides the immense quantity which will be brought direct to Great Britain, under various pretences; whereas France will obtain but little, at a great expence and risk, and will only get that little in consequence of the high prices in their markets.

This measure will operate in so partial and discouraging a manner upon the Eastern states, which are commercial, that it would not be submitted to very long, and its effects in preventing the introduction of British manufactures would be trifling, as they would be smuggled into the country with the greatest facility, since the people who alone could interfere with effect, would encourage such a traffic between his majesty's dominions in Canada, and the adjacent territories of the United States, and in various other ways.

Another advantage arising to Great Britain from the non-intercourse law would be, that the interdiction of ships of war from entering the ports of the United States would be general, instead of being directed solely against his Majesty's ships. The non-importation law would be also general, and the consequence would be, that his Majesty's subjects would get a great quantity of goods into the United States, but French subjects could not introduce any.

Should his Majesty deem it proper to consider the non-intercourse law in the light of a municipal regulation, which the United States had a right to establish, and not as a measure of hostility, I am pursuaded that it would not be in the power of any party in this country, even if they wished it, to bring on a war with Great Britain.

(Signed)

D. M. ERSKINE.

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,
MAY TERM, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court by *Lott Wyatt*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Lott Wyatt has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said Lott Wyatt is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond, with security, for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors:—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Lott Wyatt be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors: And it is ordered that the said Lott Wyatt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively, in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door, and at Berlin, three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

August 14, 1810. 3mo

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,
MAY TERM, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court by *William Dickerson*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Dickerson has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said William Dickerson is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond, with security, for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors:—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said William Dickerson be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said William Dickerson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door, and at New-Town, three months before the first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

August 14, 1810. 3mo.

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,
MAY TERM, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court by *Samuel H. Maddux*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel H. Maddux has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said Samuel H. Maddux is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security, for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel H. Maddux be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said Samuel H. Maddux, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively, in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door, and at New-Town, three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

August 14, 1810. 3mo

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, TO WIT:

ON application to me in writing, as chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by *William Ellems*, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court; praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can at present ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the state of Maryland the two years preceding his application; and being also satisfied that the said William Ellems is in actual confinement for debt only, I do hereby order that the body of the said William Ellems be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of the next October Term of said court, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a Trustee for the benefit of his creditors. And I do further order that the said William Ellems, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months previous notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of the next October Term of said court, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1810.

RD. T. EARLE.

August 14, 1810. 4

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, about 7 miles from Centreville, near Roe's Cross Roads, called Block Town, about five hundred and seventy acres, and has the following improvements—a dwelling house, kitchen, granary, corn house, stable, barn, and other necessary out houses, with sufficient timber for the use of the farm, with a plenty of wood. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and has a number of valuable poplar trees which might be sawed up in scantling, and sold to advantage at Centreville market: Also a quantity of valuable ash timber. This land will be sold altogether, or in lots so as to suit the purchaser or purchasers—provided the whole can be sold, one third of the purchase money will be required, and the residue in three annual payments. Any person wishing to view the property, may apply to Mr. Smith, the tenant now residing on the farm, and for further particulars to the subscribers. Possession may be had the first day of January next, and privilege to seed wheat next fall; the land will be run out in August next, when any person or persons wishing to buy, may have an opportunity of viewing the lands—by applying to G. Coursey, they may be informed of the day the land will be laid down.

LAMBERT WICKES,
Cecil County,
GERALD COURSEY,
Q. Town, Q. A. County

May 29, 1810. m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he has on hand a number of CIDER CASKS for sale of different sizes, of new and second hand; a great part of which is new sixty's well finished, and now ready to deliver. Any other casks or tubs may be had on a short notice; such as corn barrels, wooden or iron bound, meal tubs, apple barrels, or fat tubs, against the fall.

THOS. M'KEEL.

Easton, August 7, 1810. m