TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON AGAINST THE *WASHINGTONIANS.*

OR,

"THE BRITISH PARTY IN AMERICA" UNMASKED.

WASHINGTON:

"Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your heart, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or conform your attachment."

Washington.

"WASHINGTONIANS;"

"Republicanism is the asp and the cockatrice which has poisoned half the nations." *Port Folio.*

"If the people have a right to self-government may they not prefer a king to a president?" *Boston Gaz.*

"The Declaration of Independence is a wicked thing. I thought so when it was first proclaimed, and I think so still." *Dr. Dwight.*

"This government, the offspring of our *choice*, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles——has a just claim to your confidence and support. *Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws*, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty.——The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government."

Washington.

"We never fought for a republic.—The form of our government was the result of *necessity, not the offspring of* CHOICE." *Boston Anthology.*

"We know that if the embargo be not removed, our citizens, will ere long set its penalties and restrictions at DEFIANCE—it behoves us to *speak*, for *strike we must* if speaking does not answer." *Boston Repertory.*

"It is understood that the merchants of this town have generally determined *not to comply* with the new embargo regulations. They will neither give bonds or unload their vessels; and if the *officers of the United States* attempt to take possession of them, they will trust to an independent judiciary of their *own state* for protection.

Boston Centinel, Jan. 18. 1809.

"It is better to suffer the amputation of a *limb* than lose the whole body.—Wherefore then is *New-England* asleep? Have we no Moses who is inspired by the God of our Fathers, and will lead us out of Egypt."

Boston Gazettee

"The *state* [of Massachusetts] is still sovereign and independent."—*Boston Centinel.*

"We hope an eternal *separation* between the *northern* states and the nabobs and their slaves of the *south*."—*Boston federal handbill.*

"The Potomac the boundary—the negro states by themselves."—*Coffee House (Philad.)*

"If our country is to be relieved from the oppression which it now suffers, it will only be in consequence of *government* being COMPELLED to yield to an *indignant people.*"

Federal Republican.

"All minor political controversies, all inferior distinctions are absolved in this great national question between *Virginia* and the *Northern States*."—*Boston Centinel.*

"There are thousands every day denouncing the claims made upon the English, as unjust and unreasonable, and openly declaring that it is our true policy to rescind those claims, take protection under the British navy, and unite with her against the emperor of France."—*N. Y. E. P.*

The federalists of Boston "*Resolved*, that they would not assist the execution of the act enforcing the embargo, and that all persons, who should aid in execution of the same, ought to be considered as enemies to the constitution of the U. States and of that state, and hostile to the liberties of the people."

The federalists of Augusta "*Resolved* that there was no sufficient cause of war with Great Britain; that she was fighting, not only for her own liberties and rights, but for the preservation of the Spaniards, *and of every other oppressed people on earth*—that the embargo laws were subversive of the first principles of civil liberty, and, if carried into execution, *would bring on a civil war, and inevitably terminate in a separation of the states.*"

The *unity* of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. You should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the *palladium* of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety;——*discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest*, or enfeeble the sacred ties which now link the various parts.

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb the Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterising parties, by *geographical* discriminations. Northern & Southern, Atlantic & Western—whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a *real* difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of a party to acquire influence within *particular districts*, is to misrepresent the opinions and views of *other* districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against jealousies and heart burnings, which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other, who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

Washington.

To these undeniable proofs of federal hatred for the principles of our democratic government and the determination of the federal party to resist the laws and sever the Union, we beg leave to submit evidence of their union with and devotion to the British government. The people ought to remember these things; especially at *this time*, when a combination exists under the name of "the Washington Society," professing *benevolence* and the like; but really, to subvert our free government. We believe that many honest members of this anti-republican club know nothing of their *leaders'* intentions and projects. Let such regard the precepst of Washington, and compare the acts of the democratic party with those of the federal party, in the State and United States. But, of "the British party in America:"

Let the people recollect what Mr. Pickering declared, that though Britain with her thousand ships of war *could* have swept our commerce from the ocean; yet *she has done it no essential injury!*

"It is owing to the forbearance and clemency of the British that we are *permitted* to have a ship on the ocean." *Gore's speech.*

"I have on this floor (Congress-hall) said, that *the* [British] *orders in council were* ALWAYS JUSTIFIABLE—I hold it my duty to express my opinions without cunning or disguise." *Gardenier's speech.*

"Their schemes [the schemes of the democrats] have been defeated by *the moderation of the British ministry* and of *Mr. Madison. We have no longer any cause of complaint against her*" [Great Britain.] Baltimore Federal Republican.

Thousands of similar proofs are before us; but we close this part of these mementos with an extract from a speech in the British parliament, confirming the existence and co-operation of the British party in America:

"America has made use of this argument, and alledged that our trade has suffered no damage from the Berlin decree: and even *the British party in America* have not been bold enough, in the face of such open and continued misrepresentation, to state how the fact really was. Mr. *Pickering*, who so justly and ably defended *the British cause*, has not stated it." *Mr. Stevens's* speech in the House of Commons.

Let the acts of the democrats be weighed with those of the federalists in the State government, and then let the people decide which of them ought to be trusted. We select a few prominent cases which are a complete test of principle.

The democrats acted on the belief that "all men are created equal," and ought to posses equal political rights, regardless of riches or poverty.	The federalists believe that none but the rich ought to enjoy either weight or consequence in the political scale.
The democrats believe that all men ought to participate in electing their rulers.	The federalists believe that the poor ought to have nothing to do, but mind their work, and do militia duty when called on.
The democrats abolished property qualifications, and permitted *all* to vote at elections, whether rich or poor.	The federalists proposed that *none* should be allowed to vote, unless he should be *assessed at thirty pounds* on the county assessor's books! [and to be so assessed a man must be worth dollars.]
Thus the democrats said "man is man, and who is more? He who defends the state should have a voice in making its laws—though you be poor, you shall be as sovereign as the richest man in the land—"worth makes the man," not wealth: moral worth, intelligence and industry are better than acres, or pieces of copper, silver or gold.	Thus the federalists say, you may rise in the morning, and lie down at night; may eat, drink, sleep, or ruminate like the ox; but, because you are poor, you must never feel yourself *a man*;—No, *not one day in the year.*—Delve away, presume not to meddle in government. The rich shall elect the rich; but we will compel you to fight for us, when our property is in danger.
The democrats saw all men equal in the sight of God, and resolved not to countenance bigotry, pride, or oppression, by raising one sect over another. So, they have amended the state constitution, to prevent an established church.	The federalists in 1808, introduced the famous *church bill*, constituting the Convention of the *Protestant Episcopal* Church, "a *body politic forever*," with powers to levy money on all the parishes in the state, to acquire money, and every species of property to an unlimited extent. It would have possessed as great power as the church of England, and privileges not inferior to the English East India Company. So bold and cunning an attempt was never made against freedom.
The democrats abolished all religious tests in this state.	The federalists vote to continue religious tests.
The democrats admitted Quakers and others conscientiously scrupulous, to serve on juries.	The federalists opposed the law permitting Dunkers, Quakers, &c. to serve on juries.
In 1809, the democrats abolished the London Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; thus giving preference to our capital and insurance companies.	In 1808, the federalists voted against the bill to abolish a foreign insurance company in Maryland; thus preferring foreign prosperity to our own.
The democrats have encouraged domestic manufactures, with a view of enriching our own citizens, and rendering us independent of foreign manufacturers, whose governments maltreat our seamen, and destroy our commerce, and yet wish us to take their goods—at one and the same time insisting on the privilege of *clothing, beating* and *governing* us!	The federalists voted against encouraging the Union Manufacturing Company in 1809; and against aiding Thomas Murphy in establishing a woollen manufactory in Kent in 1810—thus saying in effect, England may abuse us as she may, and exclude our manufactures, yet we will always depend on her looms for coats and shirts.
The democrats are of opinion that a free man ought not to be made a slave, or be perpetually imprisoned, who is unable to pay his debts; accordingly our insolvent laws are very liberal.	A federalist once brought a bill into the House of Delegates to sell a man as a slave for the benefit of his creditors if he should be *too poor* to pay his debts.

Now, fellow-citizens, I conjure you, in the name of common sense, in the name of liberty, in the name of God, to reflect dispassionately on the foregoing, and decide whether you will choose a democratic or a federal senate, to govern your destinies for *five years.*

REMEMBRANCER.

FOR THE STAR.

TO TALBOT—OF THE MONITOR.

SIR,

Unsolicited, as I suppose, you have undertaken the defence of the pamphlet and conduct of ROBERT SMITH, late Secretary of the United States; and in thus thrusting yourself upon the notice of the public, your observations, yourself, and the views which conduced to this step, become, I may presume, sir, without offence to your dignity, the free game of remark. None can venerate more than I do, the *declared* consideration of your address, the service of your country—and none, sir, can hold in higher estimation that republican boldness, to censure you advocate, as the life's blood of our constitution—the essence of our republican form of government—and the Ægis of our liberty and our rights.

Freedom of discussion, I believe, has in all ages of the world, ever and wisely been deemed the best security against internal machination; and in proportion as it has been fettered, so in the same ratio, has the interest of society been deteriorated by the destruction of its liberty. Calm investigation and dignified opposition to measures of a supposed injurious tendency, can never be objected to: Nay, sir, the severity of satire, applied in its utmost rigor to the chastisement of public character, when upon impartial scrutiny it shall have been found defective, is what upon all hands must be allowed; as it is what by all good and honest men must certainly be desired to be seen. But that decency towards superiors should be ever so far regarded, that the sacred obligation due to character and truth should be so far observed, that the high functionaries of government, if not for themselves, yet at all events for the dignity of their appointments, and but a slight consideration of that amor patriæ we both *profess* to admire, should so far be regarded as to shield from the intemperate sallies of *ribaldry* and *Billingsgate*, is what I believe, in this country at least, has been seldom publicly questioned and deviated from; until the notable "assemblage" of Fanueil-Hall—the idle rhapsodies of that dotaged old man, Timothy Pickering—the filthy obscenity of that vulgar press, the Federal Republican, the organ of your party, I believe, sir, in Maryland—and, finally, parva componere magnis, the exertions of yourself, to the annihilation of all hopes of amendment, have shewn, that when men of *chimerical* views, and *plastic* principles, become fevered by the heat of dominant party rage: That when the hopes of emolument, of office and of trust, has intoxicated their understandings; and when with childish eagerness they have begun to strut, to fume and to fret, in trembling expectation of the much desired prize; that "no tie can bind, no virtue can protect"—that no slander is then too foul—no aspersion too base—no language nor no means too vulgar, wicked and low—no aberation from truth too glaring or to monstrous; provided it but tend to mislead the people into a distrust of their friends, and a fatal confidence in their secret and worst of foes; provided it but lead to the accomplishment of their nefarious views, be the fatal consequences to the country what they may. Of Robert Smith, sir, sunk as low as he now is, I had designed never to speak. He is too low for my enmity, had I any to gratify—and, sir, I have none; if I had, I never could deign to raise my hand and plunge him still deeper than he now is fallen. His conduct has indeed been highly improper, but he pays the meed of his own weakness, and I can pity and forgive him—it would be wrong to do more, and certainly scarcely possible to do less. His impotence is conspicuous. He now can excite neither envy, hatred or malice—and in a little time he must cease to be regarded, even with contempt; he must, sir, and will be soon entirely forgotten. But it has paradoxically been the misfortune of some men to have had what by the world are generally termed friends and supporters—to have had, at all events, those who have drawn them from retirement into a fatal notice and observation. The Marquis of Granby perhaps might have accused Sir William Draper as the deadliest foe his reputation ever knew. And should Robert Smith in times hereafter, regain but one particle or tittle of that moderate understanding we once supposed him to possess, next to the damning instrumentality of his own book, the false love of his new acquired friends may be exorcised, as the most blasting deleterious poison of his narrow contracted fame, the glimmerings of returning sense will shew him to himself—the plaything of federal ambition and intrigue: And while pitied by the one party, and occasionally dandled for the amusement or use as the cat's paw and tool of the other. I think I should slander him, were I to say his pride would not be mortified—I think I should do him injustice, did I suppose he would not then lament that vanity and childish weakness which first made him false—and which now doubtless together with the *singular merits of his book*, has nearly consigned, secretly laughed at by all, to those very arms which heretofore clasped in fraternal embrace, the recreants Cheetham, Callendar, and Burr—*There will he enjoy love for his honor, joy for his boldness, and a civic crown for his love of country*——So be it, sir; such as they are may I never be envious of. But, sir, be you not deceived—you are not misunderstood. The artifice is too shallow, it can impose upon none. It is certain, we acknowledge it, that Robert Smith, from the particular situation in which he was placed, by one of those singular occurrences that do sometimes happen, possessed eminent opportunities, as it was his duty, to know the secrets of State. We inculcate it as a doctrine—we hold it up as an apothem of incontrovertible stability, that duty to country is paramount every other tie. Treason and corruption should never go unpunished: and had Robert Smith discovered either, and boldly stepped forward regardless of self and the consequences, and revealed it to his country, to the conviction of those who he accused—though we never could have admired him for his talents, yet we should have been constrained to applaud his honesty. We then should have said—the sterling qualities of his heart, in its abundance of blest and honest virtues, amply compensate to his country for the deficiencies of his head. But, sir, what is now the case? It will be well for his fame, if the great majority of this nation do not declare him wanting in both. And pray, how long have you and your party been in the habit of considering Robert Smith a man of such *unquestionable* veracity? Is it bebause, for it is only since, he has given the most *unquestionable* proofs either of falsity, or of the grossest ignorance and misrepresentation of the plainest statements and facts? Or, sir, is it only to serve your purpose? I do not think I err, when I adopt the latter supposition. Circumstances corroborate it—the fact, sir, is notorious. Upon the precarious foundation of Robert Smith's *veracity*, and the misrepresentations (not to use a harsher phrase) of his pamphlet, the federalists, in this State in particular, build their hope of success at the next election. Three thousand offices [see the Federal Republican] are held out as the rich reward of victory: and instigated by this powerful stimulant to *your patriotism*, you have not faultered nor hesitated, while speaking of the highest officer of the American government, to use a language of such low reproach, as could scarcely be pardoned by the delicacy of the public, had it in all its foulness been addressed to yourself——"Scoundrel and Traitor." Sir, permit me to tell you, the words are highly indecorous——that they evince you as dead to the rules of common politeness and decency, as the false and mere sable mistatement of facts in your address prove you wanting in principle. Did you but feel the remotest touch of that patriotism you profess to be moved by, a condemning feeling within would compel you to blush; though the hectic compunction of the moment, by the callous insensibility of your conscience, should be forgotten as soon as felt. What! sir, do you suppose the good people of Maryland are so easy to be caught? Does the pamphlet of Robert Smith, even allowing the charges therein contained were uncontradicted, written in all the venom of his little rage, when his pride and vanity, as it is rational to presume, were wounded even to the most vital sensibility of feeling—when his pique was up, and his animosity against the President for ejecting him from an office he was incompetent to fill, had tipped his "tongue with flame"—when his fury to effectuate the ruin of Mr. Madison's reputation, had discharged itself in a volly of accusation, that now has fallen, to the annihilation of his own: Does even that pamphlet, delivered to the world under the circumstances that produced it, contain such testimony as should, in justice and in equity, weigh with the American people against the tried integrity and worth of James Madison?——James Madison, the Patriot and the Sage; the firm and efficient advocate and friend of the Constitution of the Union, from its earliest existence and infancy, to the present time. Could such testimony in a court of law, supposing it unimpeached, by nothing else but the motives by which it was evidently produced, and circumstances of its delivery, be regarded by a jury, other than as evidence of the most suspicious cast? With deference to your opinion, sir, I presume not. Does not every line, every word of that *most important pamphlet*, betray the most violent animosity against the President, and a fixed determination (if possible, by a method so weak) to destroy his well-earned fame with his country? Sir, did Robert Smith reveal one iota or tittle of that misfeasance he now pretends to hold up to the detestation of the public, until to the justice of his country he was removed from the office of Secretary of State? Suppose for a moment, he had been continued in the appointment, would his unfortunate book have ever been written? The question, I think, admits of a most rational doubt. Long before he ever thought of unbosoming his griefs to his country, from the testimony of his own statement, the corruption of the President was known by him, and concealed—yet as long as the five thousand dollars were to be fingered, Mr. Madison's crimes were winked at; Mr. Smith was then particeps criminis of the President's offences, and conformable to what he himself has written, is corrupt; unfaithful to his country's trust, and is by no means to be credited. For what had become of his oath to support the constitution and interest of the United States? his book shews that it had been either entirely forgotten, or was not regarded;