From the ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION.

It has already been ſtated that the ſenate and houſe of delegates were to meet on Monday the 10th inſtant. (It was the TENTH inſtant, notwithſtanding the governor, in his hurry and vexation, dated both his communication and requeſt to be heard, on the ELEVENTH.) The ſenate had ſettled the 1000 pound bill, when it was reported out of doors that the former intended to appeal to the deciſion of the legiſlature. Spectators crowded the galleries, and many of the houſe of delegates aſſembled in the lobby of the ſenate chamber, all anxious to hear the governor's communication, but how were they all diſappointed, when Mr. Nelſon roſe and moved that the galleries be cleared and the doors ſhut; the motion was carried; and of courſe curioſity was ſuſpended till about fifteen minutes, when it was ſuppoſed the meſſage had been read; the doors were open and ſpectators admitted; a few minutes elapſed when a communication was received from the council; the ſame farce of ſhutting the doors was again acted, and the ſpectators retired to the lobby of the houſe of delegates. We are far from cenſuring the ſenate for ſhutting the doors, ſuch proceedings they might well wiſh to hide from the view of their conſtituents.

Shortly after a meſſage was received from the ſenate containing the two important communications of the governor, and of the council. The houſe of delegates however did NOT ſhut the doors. The communications were read. Great was the conſternation and alarm of the democrats. They for ſome time knew not what to do. After a few minutes, when their aſtoniſhment was in ſome meaſure abated, they adjourned till half after four in the evening. Here would have been a fine opportunity for ſome young Hogarth to immortalize his name by painting from life the groteſque, the ridiculous and the horrible. Never did Shakeſpeare deſcribe, nor Garrick aſſume, ſuch infuriated features, as the democrats exhibited—the lip hanging below the chin, the eye widely ſtaring—the hair trying to run away—the whole countenance lengthened ſeveral inches.

'Twas chatt'ring, grinning, mouthing, jabb'ring all.'

Their chief dread appeared to be the fear that their conſtituents would diſcover the great ſecret of democracy, viz. *Contention for power*. They only adjourned, the only SOLE ſtep that could then be taken. Never was there a criſis more unfavorable to democracy in this ſtate. The known warmth of Mercer, and the obſtinate perſeverance of the council, particularly as they had before diſagreed, and Hall, one of the council, had publicly declared his excellency a TYRANT, might well make them dread the iſſue.

About 5 o'clock a quorum of the ſenate, and of the houſe was formed, when a ſecond meſſage was received from the governor, addreſſed to the preſident of the ſenate and the ſpeaker of the houſe, requeſting to be heard perſonally by both houſes convened in the ſenate chamber, having matters of importance to communicate before he ſigned and ſealed the laws.

In the ſenate a reſolution was immediately propoſed, that it is *inexpedient* to comply with the governor's requeſt. This reſolution occaſioned a fierce and contentious debate. It was warmly oppoſed by Meſſrs. Johnſon, Ringgold and Chriſtie, and as warmly ſupported by Meſſrs. Nelſon and Brown. Here was a laughable ſcene, to ſee the democrats laſhing each other, and condemning each other's conduct.

Thoſe who ſupported the reſolution ſaid, that though the governor's meſſage was expreſſed in general terms, they all knew he had reference to the quarrel between him and the council—that the legiſlature had no right to interfere in a queſtion of this kind—that no ſuch thing ever before occurred as a governor addreſſing the legiſlature to decide in ſuch a diſpute—that it was degrading to the dignity of the ſtate, &c. On the other ſide, thoſe who oppoſed the reſolution obſerved, that as the gonernor had not informed them what would be the ſubject of his verbal communication, they had a right to conjecture any other than that ſuggeſted—perhaps he had received ſome expreſs from the preſident or from congreſs—that the governor had a right to communicate verbally as well as in writing—that it would be a neglect of duty not to hear what the governor ſaid was of importance—that no harm, and perhaps ſome good might be the reſult—that they were not obliged to act, unleſs after hearing it, it might be thought proper, &c.

After much curious debate of this kind, Mr. Houſton (the member nominated by the council, and rejected by the governor, as a commiſſioner on the part of Maryland, in the Suſquehannah buſineſs) requeſted to be excuſed from voting on that occaſion. His requeſt was oppoſed by Mr. Brown, who hoped that he might not be excuſed. Houſton with much warmth, inſiſted on being excuſed: he had been appointed by the council on this buſineſs—the ſubject was ſuch that he could not truſt himſelf to vote on the occaſion—he *deſpiſed* (or words to that effect) the conduct of the governor; he acknowledged the appointment conferred on him by the council did him honor, but he did not merit it; improper motives would be aſſigned ſhould he vote. Houſton was permitted to withdraw.

Mr. Johnſon ſaid he ſhould move for the previous queſtion on the reſolution, which had cauſed ſo much debate, for the purpoſe of ſending a meſſage to the houſe of delegates, the purport of which was, to inform them that the ſenate had agreed to the governor's requeſt, and had appointed two of their members to wait on the governor, with two members of the houſe of delegates, and inform him that the legiſlature were ready to hear him. After ſome debate the previous queſtion was put, viz. ſhall the queſtion be now taken on the reſolution? It was negatived. Mr. Johnſon's propoſed meſſage was then read, agreed to, and ſent to the houſe.

Let us now ſhift the ſcene and ſee how the houſe manage this important affair. While the ſenate were employed as we have ſeen, the houſe were engaged in the ſame ſubject, though they took it up very differently. A motion was made by Mr. Chapman, a federal member, to enter the communications of the governor and council at large on the journals of the houſe, ſome of the democratic members, particularly Montgomery and Lloyd, oppoſed the motion on the pretended ground of unneceſſarily ſwelling the journals.

Mr. Montgomery, in the courſe of his remarks, took occaſion to digreſs, and make ſome ſevere obſervations on the conduct of gov. Mercer, a ſubject in which he was *feelingly alive*. In that ſtrain he would have belched much, but unfortunately the career of his reſentment was checked by a gentle call to order by Mr. Chapman. Mr. Montgomery perſiſted he *was* in order, and tried to proceed, when the ſpeaker requſted him to attend to the motion before the houſe. Mr. M. then made a fruitleſs attempt to reſume the ſubject, but ſoon put himſelf on his ſeat, in ſome confuſion. The motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Wilſon, Daſhiell and Goldſborough, the latter of whom obſerved, 'twas a moſt unfortunate day for the demos to talk of *ſwelling* the journals, after having ſpread on it at full length one of the longeſt bills of the ſeſſion; one that had been negatived in the ſenate; that their conſtituents might ſee what they had *not* done. (This was a bill concerning public ſchools, got through the houſe, but negatived in the ſenate—the houſe were ſo much offended that they would have it inſerted in full on the journals.) Now when ſuch a new and uncommon tranſaction, intereſting to all the citizens of Maryland, an appeal from the governor of the ſtate, was wiſhed to be put on the journals, it is refuſed. 'Twas a conduct he did not know how they could juſtify. After ſome debate, the motion was put and carried. The meſſage from the ſenate was read, and after ſome diſcuſſion, in which the demos divided in opinion, they agreed to ſend two of their members with two from the ſenate, to wait on his excellency the governor, to tell him they were ready to hear his complaints. The ſpeaker and houſe then proceeded to the ſenate chamber, when ſeats were prepared for them. Soon after the governor appeared. A ſeat and deſk were prepared. The ſpeaker took his ſeat on the right of the preſident of the ſenate. The ſenators, members of the houſe, and a numerous audience, waited with profound attention, and moon-ſtruck awe, to witneſs this novel and intereſting ſcene. His majeſty entered, took his ſeat, and, after waiting a ſuitable number of ſeconds, he roſe.—"Oh for a muſe of fire" to tell with what winning addreſs, with what Ciceronian thunder and Demoſthenean ardor, the great man poured out the overflowing of his eloquence, and the boilings of his reſentment. He had the appearance of one warmed by reſentment, and ſmarting under recent injury: this *warmth* rendered him ſo thirſty, that he repeatedly called for water. The great object of his ſpeech appeared to be to convince his audience that the council had treated him with diſreſpect, with neglect, with indignity, nay with contempt—yet, midſt all this paſſion, he endeavored to aſſume the maſk of coolneſs. We muſt not expect method in ſuch a man, cloſe reaſoning kills him—let him wander as his fancy (very extenſive) ſhall wantonly dictate, none can ſay more, whether to the purpoſe or not is a matter of no importance to demos. The outlines, as far as remembered, will be given of his

SPEECH.

In order that they might the better underſtand the ſubject on which he was addreſſing them, it was neceſſary to tell of ſome proceedings that had taken place in the council. In conſequence of a reſolution that had paſſed to appoint commiſſioners with the advice and conſent of the council; he wiſhed to look round, and ſee where he could find ſuch characters as were beſt acquainted with and attached to the intereſts and rights of Maryland; that on the Saturday morning preceeding he had diſcovered ſome difference of opinion between himſelf and council, as to the characters moſt fit to be appointed, and here, ſays he—"permit me for once to obſerve that for all the members of the council, ſave only *one*, and the *two* gentlemen of this aſſembly who were put in nomination by them, I feel the moſt affectionate eſteem," (laying at the ſame time, gracefully pauſing, his gentle hand on his ſtomach in Garrick like manner.) He did not recollect, though it might have been the caſe, that the council had agreed on meeting on Saturday evening, but as it had been the uſual practice not to conſider the tranſaction of one day as concluſive till read and examined on the next day, and approved by the majority of the council and ſigned by the governor; he had felt aſſured that no appointment would finally be agreed on without his knowledge, even ſhould they meet; he was therefore very much ſurpriſed that on *that* [*Monday*] morning, they had proceeded not only to appoint, but had received aſſurances of acceptance, without any knowledge or conſent on his part—He had been repeatedly treated ſo before, they had often, neglecting that reſpect, due from one gentleman to another, proceeded to appoint perſons, ſome whoſe very names he had not known, till the commiſſions were filled and preſented for his ſignature. Gentlemen may conſider this decent, they may conſider it polite and reſpectful, but he muſt be permitted to conſider it in a very different light. There were no grounds for this treatment, he had always attended the meeting of the council. Moſt of the important proceedings of that body were the product of his own pen, ſome few trifling entries of the clerks excepted. He then went into a learned diſcuſſion of the rights of Maryland over the Suſquehanna.

(He talk'd and talk'd, ye Gods how he did talk.) The river was not a *navigable* river; it belonged to Maryland. The few adventurers, who had paſſed up and down in rafts and flat boats, have not rendered it navigable, as well might we ſay that ballooning makes the air navigable. It was neceſſary that perſons of *ability, legal underſtanding*, &c. ſhould be appointed to protect the rights of the ſtate. [No ſmall compliment on Houſton and Montgomery.]

He produced the conſtitution, entered into diſcuſſion of the diſpute. Where is the *right of nomination?—to be appointed by the governor with the advice and conſent of the council*, yet they were repeatedly appointed without the knowledge, much leſs the conſent of the governor. The conſtruction given by the council *reduced* the governor to a mere cypher. He concluded by declaring THAT UNLESS THE LEGISLATURE AGREED WITH HIM IN HIS CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, HE WOULD RESIGN HIS OFFICE INTO THE HANDS OF THOSE FROM WHOM HE HAD RECEIVED IT.

When he had concluded the houſe went back; and there a ſcene of the utmoſt confuſion enſued. Mr. Chapman propoſed a meſſage to the ſenate, telling them they had done the buſineſs of the ſeſſion, and wiſhed to cloſe that night. The meſſage was oppoſed and debated on in the moſt confuſed manner—A motion was made for a ſecond reading, and carried. The yeas and nays were called for on this motion; while taking the yeas and nays, a meſſage was received from the ſenate, which encreaſed the confuſion: The purport of this meſſage, was to inform the houſe that the ſenate thought it neceſſary, before cloſing the ſeſſion, to come to ſome concluſion about the diſpute, and therefore propoſed adjourning till next morning. When this meſſage was read, 'twas propoſed to lay aſide the meſſage prepared to be ſent by the houſe to the ſenate. The ſpeaker declared the meſſage had already been agreed to, and muſt be ſent. Several members got up at once, this declaring the meſſage was, and that that it was not agreed to. Confuſion was worſe confuſed. The ſpeaker ſaid the houſe had got the chair perfectly under their control. Members got up on each ſide—a mixt noiſe of "queſtion, order, hear him," rung from different quarters—much like the old catch.

"Queſtion, order, hear him, hear him;
"Pray ſupport, ſupport the chair."

After much exertion, trouble and diſturbance, they procured ſufficient attention to take a vote—that the meſſage ſhould go, viz. That they had finiſhed buſineſs, and wiſhed to cloſe the ſeſſion that night. This meſſage was ſent, and, as might be ſuppoſed, cauſed no ſmall conſternation in the ſenate. In the ſenate Mr. Johnſon prepared a ſpirited meſſage, informing the houſe that the ſenate did not conſider the buſineſs finiſhed, and had determined to adjourn till the next morning; with which determination the houſe thought proper to concur.

In the morning the aſſembly met. All anxious to finiſh the ſeſſion, the federaliſts tired and vexed with democratic diſputes and anarchy, and the democrats heartily aſhamed of the conduct of their leaders and the expoſure of their views; the houſe determined not to interfere in the diſpute between Mr. Mercer and the council, and the ſenate reſolved to approbate the conduct of the council, and of courſe to condemn his majeſty. A reſolution was prepared in the ſenate, which after much paring and modifying, was agreed on in the houſe, leaving the diſpute where they found it; and in fact telling his majeſty they did not agree with him. We have not yet heard he has reſigned.

We have ſince heard that the governor has refuſed to commiſſion thoſe appointed by the council. We do not ſtate this for fact.

It ſeems they both agreed in one of the commiſſioners, Mr. Hanſon.

Probably there were never men more truly aſhamed of their conduct, than were the democrats in theſe tranſactions. The obſtinate, fooliſh and unjuſtifiable conduct of the five ſenators on Sunday; the ſtrong ſtruggle for *power*, the great object, as here proved, of all genuine democrats; the determination of the council to control the executive power; the unwillingneſs of his majeſty to part with any portion of his dear royal prerogative; the diſputes, the confuſion, the invectives thrown on each other; in ſhort, a more farcical, a more ridiculous, and needleſsly expenſive contention was ſcarcely ever equalled in a legiſlative body, that pretend to civilization. For whatever ſome may ſay to the contrary, there can be no doubt but that democrats muſt be ranked among the *civilized*.

As ſoon as we hear that the governor, agreeably to promiſe, has reſigned, information will be given to the public.

The editor muſt defer till another opportunity many obſervations on theſe and other political proceedings.

☞ *A Lad of decent connections would be taken as an apprentice at this office.*

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

NUMBER II.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

War with Tripoli.—The ſubject which occupies the next place in the meſſage, is, the philoſophical and ſnug method in which our executive carries on a war in behalf of the United States, againſt one of the Barbary powers. "To ſecure our commerce in that ſea," ſays he, "with the *ſmalleſt* force competent, we have ſuppoſed it beſt to *watch* ſtrictly the harbor of Tripoli." What a glorious ſtratagem this for a great nation engaged in a war with a handful of pirates! The *ſmalleſt* poſſible force is ſet to watch a Tripolitan corſair, at the mouth of their harbor, juſt as a little terrier dog lies perdue at a rat-hole. But there is, however, this difference in the two methods of carrying on the war, in favor of the terrier; if he once gets his enemy within his clutches he takes care to crack the bones of Mr. Rat ſo effectually, that no further harm is to be apprehended from him, while the poor American captain, after watching through wind and ſtorm, wet and dry, and at laſt fighting and capturing the Tripolitan, with the loſs of half his crew, is only to diſarm his enemy and ſend him back to refit for a ſecond attempt; at this was the mode of carrying on the war laſt year, how it is now exactly, we don't ſo well know.

Well, the poor ſneaking American was ſet to watch the harbor of Tripoli, with the "*ſmalleſt force competent.*" It was indeed *ſmall*, leaſt ſome more of the money which federal meaſures had placed in the treaſury ſhould be wanted, and thus diminiſh the credit for wiſdom & economy which Mr. Jefferſon with as much modeſty as juſtice takes to himſelf and his adminiſtration. But what next? Why we are then told that this *competent* force was *not* competent, for that "the want of ſmaller veſſels permitted cruizers to eſcape unobſerved, and to one of theſe an American veſſel *unfortunately* fell a prey." Unfortunately? No, no, Mr. Jefferſon, dont attempt to lay the blame at the door of misfortune. You might have found hundreds of people who would have told you that when you made it your object to reduce the aſſiſtance ſent to protect the American commerce to the "*ſmalleſt* force competent," it was to be expected, with a degree of certainty that your *ſaving* plan, would in the end, turn out no more nor leſs than what ſome folks call a *winning loſs*. It is the Tripolitans who may curſe their ill luck that they have taken no more, and not you, becauſe you loſt a ſingle veſſel; you ſhould bleſs your ſtars that you ſhould come off ſo very well as to loſe but one. But to ſpeak of this miſerable buſineſs in a ſtyle more ſuitable to the ſubject.

The United States of America found themſelves engaged in a firſt war with a foe, miſchievous, cunning and bold, but in point of real ſtrength, deſpicable. And what is the courſe that a real ſtateman would have purſued? Inſtantly he would have ſent a force againſt the enemy everawing, terrible and if neceſſary, deſtructive. Barbarians ſhould have their ſenſe ſtruck, aſtoniſhed, their reſolution appalled, and their courage rendered ineffectual all at a blow. Had a navy of really *competent* force had been ſent in the firſt inſtance, a ſurvile ſubmiſſion would have ſoon followed and the American commerce would have been left to purſue its courſe unmoleſted and undiſturbed. And even if the *ſaving of money* was the great object, this would have been the true way to effect it, and add glory to economy. But alas! national glory is an object beneath the notice of ſuch ſtateſmen as now govern this country. For ourſelves however we are not yet ſo entirely raiſed above the ſentiments once foſtered by our anceſtors as to reject them for the ſpeculative whims of modern aerial caſtle-builders. Let us for a moment conſult the writings of an old faſhioned ſtateſman on this ſubject.

"The glory of a nation, ſays he, depends entirely on its power, and forms a very conſiderable part of it. It is this ſhining advantage that procures the eſteem of other nations, and renders it reſpectable to its neighbors. A nation whoſe reputation is well eſtabliſhed, and principally that whoſe glory is illuſtrious, is courted by all ſovereigns: they deſire the friendſhip of its ſovereign, and are afraid of offending him. His friends, and thoſe who wiſh to become ſo, favor his enterprizes, and the envious dare not ſhew their ill-will.

"It is then of great advantage to a nation for it to eſtabliſh its glory and reputation; and hence this becomes one of the moſt important of thoſe duties it owes to itſelf. True glory conſiſts in the favorable opinion of men of wiſdom and diſcernment: it is acquired by virtue, or the qualities of the mind and the affections, and by the great actions that are the fruit of theſe virtues. A nation may deſerve it from a double title; firſt, by what it does in its national character, by the conduct of thoſe who have the adminiſtration of its affairs, and are inveſted with its authority and government, and, ſecondly, by the merit of the perſons of whom the nation is compoſed.

"A prince, a ſovereign, whoever he is, that owes every thing entirely to the nation, is doubtleſs obliged to extend its glory, as far as in his power. We have ſeen that in his duty he is to labor after the perfection of the ſtate, and of the people who have ſubmitted to him; and by this means he will make them merit a good degree of reputation and glory. He ought always to have this object in view in every thing he undertakes, and in the uſe he makes of his power. Let juſtice, moderation, and greatneſs of ſoul ſhine in all his actions; for by this means he will procure to himſelf and his people a name reſpected by the univerſe, and not leſs uſeful than glorious. The glory of Henry IV. ſaved France: in the deplorable ſtate in which he found affairs, his virtues encouraged his faithful ſubjects, gave ſtrangers the boldneſs to lend him their aſſiſtance, and to enter into an alliance with him againſt the ambitious Spaniards. A prince weak and but little eſteemed, would have been abandoned by all the world; people would have been afraid of being involved in his ruin.

"Beſides the virtues that are the glory of princes, as well as of private perſons, there is a dignity and decorum that particularly belong to the ſupreme rank and which a ſovereign ought to obſerve, with the greateſt care. He cannot neglect them without degrading himſelf, and ſtamping a blemiſh on the ſtate. Every ray that beams from the throne, ought to bear the character of purity, nobleneſs, and grandeur. What an idea do we conceive of a people, when we ſee the ſovereign [or chief] ſhew in public acts a meanneſs of ſentiment, with which a private perſon would think himſelf diſhonored?

"The example of the Swiſs is very proper to let us ſee the advantages of glory to a nation. The high reputation for valor they have acquired, and ſtill nobly maintain, has preſerved them in peace for above two centuries, and has made their aſſiſtance ſought by moſt of the powers in Europe.

"Since the glory of a nation is a very great advantage, it has a right to defend it; as well as any other advantages. He who attacks its glory does it an injury; and it has a right to demand, even by force of arms, a juſt reparation. We cannot then condemn thoſe meaſures, ſometimes taken by ſovereigns to maintain, or revenge the dignities of their crown. They are equally juſt and neceſſary. When they do not proceed from too high pretenſions, attributing them to a vain pride, is ſhewing ourſelves greatly ignorant of the art of reigning, and deſpiſing one of the firmeſt ſupports of the grandeur and ſafety of a ſtate."

It is hardly poſſible to conceive a more keen ſatire upon the American adminiſtration, than is conveyed in the above extracts.

The preſident concludes the paragraph by informing us that ſome American ſeamen have been captured by the barbarians and "*remain priſoners* with them, unleſs—*exchanged*, under an agreement formerly made with the baſhaw." We ſhall now ſtate on the authority of a writer in one of the Virginia papers that this capture of the American ſeamen was made known to Mr. Jefferſon, more than three months before he ſent his meſſage to congreſs, and yet he was only able to ſtate, in the ſimpleſt ſtile in the world, that the ſeamen ſtill remained priſoners *unleſs* they had been relieved from that ſituation.

"There needs no ghoſt, my lord, come
from the grave to tell us this."

It required but a little time for the American priſoners to be made acquainted with the fate which awaited them, and there is no room to doubt, that at the ſame time that the capture was communicated to the executive, he was alſo informed that the Baſhaw paid no regard to his agreement. The captives therefore, ought long ſince to have been demanded or ranſomed. But had this been done before the meſſage was ſent, it would in ſome meaſure have marred the grace of that harmonious, ſwelling period, which ſtates the *four millions and an half of dollars now in the treaſury*. So that while our great and humane chief magiſtrate buſies himſelf in ſtowing away in the national coffers that money which has been placed there by the operation of federal meaſures, but of which he is modeſt enough to take the whole credit to himſelf, the poor fellows in chains at Tripoli are truly & literally left *to manage their own affairs in their own way, unembarraſſed by too* much executive interference, undiſturbed by *fiſcal exactions* from the treaſury.

Wretched captives! God help ye!

[*To be continued.*]

Juſt received and for Sale by
JAMES RICE,
20 bales of Upland Cotton.
January 21. co6t

Removal.

THE Subſcriber has removdd his office to No. 41, Albemarle-ſtreet, Old-Town.
WM. H. WINDER.

N. B. A convenient FRONT ROOM, on the lower floor in Lemmon's-alley, to be rented. Enquire of Baſil Sollers, No. 65, Baltimore-ſtreet.
January 21. co3t

Notice.

THE Subſcribers being appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of Richard Caton, of Baltimore, merchant, a bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Richard Caton, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon, other than the ſubſcribers, or ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by them.

JOHN M'FADON,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
JOHN TAGART.
January 21 co7t

Forty Dollars Reward

WILL be given for apprehending Negro NOTTINGHAM, commonly called (among the negroes) *Nat Gale*. He went off on the 20th of December laſt; took with him an old black hat, an home ſpun mixed great coat, under jacket and breeches of country made white cloth, white yarn ſtockings, and a pair of new coarſe ſhoes. Nottingham is about thirty years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, ſlender made, dark ſmooth complexion, with his hair generally platted near his ears. The above reward will be given if taken without, or thirty dollars if within the ſtate, and brought home, or ſecured in priſon, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, with all reaſonable charges paid.

DEBORAH STERETT.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt harboring or taking off ſaid negro at their peril
Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, January 5. d6t-co