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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, | MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1808. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

Republican Meeting of Calvert County.

At a large and very respectable meeting of the republican voters of Calvert County convened at Hunting Town on Thursday the 1st of September, upwards of two hundred persons from the different parts of the County being present.

Capt. Frederick Skinner was unanimously chosen chairman, and

Mordecai Smith, Esquire, Secretary.

Several persons then proceeded to address the people with very detailed speeches upon our political concerns and particularly upon the subject of the Embargo laws. A committee of five persons were then appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the political sentiments of the meeting; who having retired a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions which were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That this meeting have full confidence in the integrity & wisdom of the present administration of our government, & are impressed with the strongest convictions that the general tenor of their measures have unequivocally manifested an undeviating desire to promote the honor, safety and happiness of the people of America. We highly approve of the measure of the embargo and do believe that no human prudence or fore-sight could have suggested any other plan so well calculated either to preserve the peace of our country, or to enable us to prepare for war in case an appeal to arms should at last be necessary, and so far as we are in possession of information respecting our foreign relations we are of opinion that a removal of the Embargo at this present period would be criminally premature, a dastardly deriliction of principle and highly injurious to the honor and interest of our country. But we do not hesitate to avow an opinion that the time may come when citizens of America ought to deem a continuance of the embargo as a greater evil than war, and when that time arrives we will be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in defence of the violated rights of our country.

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the highest confidence in the virtue and integrity of the commander in chief of the American army, and are of opinion that his zeal and active energy in detecting and defeating the traitorous conspiracy of Aaron Burr and associates, hath afforded the only real grounds for the late malignant and envenomed attack upon the character of that meritorious officer.

Resolved, That at this time when a number of artful and designing partizans inimical to our government, wishing to benefit themselves by our distressed situation, are using all possible insidious and imposing means to usher themselves into office; we are determined to be faithful to our republican cause and will use every fair political exertion to subvert their mischievous intentions.

Whereas this country with Charles county forms a part of our Congressional district, and a political meeting hath been lately held at Port Tobacco in Charles County, the proceedings of which are intended to effect the ensuing Congressional election; we deem it our indubitable right to express our opinion of those proceedings, therefore,

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the address to the people of Charles County published by a collection of persons at Port Tobacco cannot contain the candid sentiments of the yeomanry of that county, but only the fallacious political ceerd of a few discontented individuals; that the address is composed by a collection of impotent, imbecile, declaiming and flagrant misrepresentations, that if it means any thing, it does intend to create a flagitious dissatisfaction and unjustifiable discontentedness amongst the less informed people of this district: and that it breathes an anti-republican spirit of disunion.

Resolved, That this meeting although they will regret the loss of the eminent and distinguished talents of their present Chief Magistrate in the councils of their country, yet they cannot fail highly to appreciate the patriotism of those motives which have induced him to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom the choice of our next President is to be made.

Resolved, That this meeting have the highest confidence in the virtue and talents of their fellow-citizens James Madison and George Clinton and cordially approbate the recommendation made by a large majority of the republican members of Congress to elect them to the Presidency & Vice-Presidency of the U. S.

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend and will support Gen. Robert Bowie of Prince Georges' County as elector for President and Vice-President for this electoral district.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the nomination of Maj. James Fenwick, made by the republicans of Charles and Saint Mary's Counties, and will support his election as member of Congress for this district.

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend Richard Ireland, William Holland, Thomas H. Wilkinson and Suttin J. Weems, to the voters of Calvert County as proper persons to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and pledge themselves to support their election by every fair and honorable means.

Resolved, That General Joseph Wilkinson, Dr. William Somerville, George F. Janny, Daniel Kent and William S. Morsell be a committee to correspond with our republican brethern of Charles and Saint Mary's Counties upon the subject of our next Congressional election.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Secretary & offered for publication in the National Intelligence & Monitor.

MORDECAI SMITH,
Secretary.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

By the politeness of a gentleman who came passenger in the Arcturus, we are favored with a copy of Joseph Napoleon's Constitution for Spain and the Indies. The publication of the whole of this voluminous production would exceed our limits; but we are assured the following articles are the most material, and all that are necessary for a view of the divisions and powers of the new government.

CONSTITUTION.

In the name of God omnipotent; Don Joseph Napoleon, by the grace of God, king of Spain and the Indies:

Having been present at the national junta, assembled in Bayonne, by order of our very dear brother Napoleon, emperor of the French and king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, &c. &c. &c.

We have decreed and do decree the present constitution to be observed as the fundamental law of our states, and as the foundation of the compact which unites our people to us and us to our people.

CHAPTER I.

Art. 1. The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall be in Spain, and in all the Spanish possessions, the religion of the king and of the nation—and no other shall be tolerated.

CHAP. II.

Of the succession to the crown.

Art. 2. The crown of Spain and the Indies, shall be hereditary in our direct descendants, natural and legitimate, from male to male, in order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of females.

In failure of our male descendants, natural and legitimate, the crown of Spain and the Indies, shall return to our very dear and much beloved brother Napoleon, emperor of France and king of Italy, and to his male heirs and descendants, natural, legitimate or adopted.

In failure of male descendants, natural, legitimate or adopted, of our said dear and much beloved brother Napoleon, the crown shall pass to the male descendants, natural and legitimate of the prince Louis Napoleon, king of Holland.

In failure of the male descendants, natural and legitimate of the prince Louis Napoleon, to the male descendants, natural and legitimate of the prince Jerome Napoleon, king of Westphalia.

CHAP. III.

Of the Regency.

Art. 8.—The king shall be a minor until he shall have completed the age of eighteen years. During his minority, there shall be a Regent of the kingdom.

Art. 9. The Regent shall be designated by the former king, from among the Infants who shall have attained the age determined by the preceding article.

Art. 11. In failure of such designation by the former king, the regency shall fall to the infant to the throne in hereditary order, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years.

Art. 15. From the revenues appropriated for the crown, one fourth part shall be taken for the revenue of the Regent.

CHAP. IV.

Of the revenue of the Crown.

Art. 21. The patrimony of the crown shall be composed of the palaces of Madrid, the Escurial, St. Ildefonso, Aranjuez, Pardo, and all the others which until now have belonged to the crown, with their appurtenances and dependencies of whatever nature.

The rents of these states shall be paid into the treasury of the crown, and if they do not amount to the annual sum of one million of dollars, they shall be augmented by other estates, until their product or rents shall complete this sum.

Art. 22. There shall be paid from the national treasury into that of the crown, a sum annually of two millions of dollars by twelfth parts or monthly payments.

Art. 23. The Infants of Spain as soon as they shall arrive at the age of twelve years shall receive for their support, an annual rent as follows:—The heir apparent two hundred thousand dollars; each of the Infants, one hundred thousand dollars; each of the infantas, fifty thousand dollars. The national treasurer shall deliver these sums to the treasurer of the crown.

Art. 24. The Queen shall receive for her dowry, four hundred thousand dollars, to be paid from the treasury of the crown.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Senate.

Art. 32. The Senate shall be composed: 1st. Of the Infants of Spain, who shall have attained the age of eighteen years. 2d. Of twenty-four individuals appointed by the King from among the ministers, captains-general of the army and navy, ambassadors, the counsellors of state, and those of the royal council.

Art. 33. No person can be appointed Senator, who has not attained the age of forty years.

Art. 34. The office of Senator shall be for life.

Art. 39. The duty of the Senate shall be to attend to the preservation of individual liberty, and the liberty of the press.

Art. 45. A junta of five Senators, named by the Senate, shall be charged with watching over the liberty of the press.

Art. 46. The authors, printers, & booksellers, who think they have cause of complaint for preventions in the impression of sale of a work, can have recourse directly, and by means of petition to the Senatorial Junta for the liberty of the press.

Art. 47. When this Junta shall satisfy themselves that the publication of the work will not prejudice the state, they shall request the minister who gave the order to revoke it.

Art. 48. If after three constructive requisitions, made in the space of one month, it should not be revoked, the Junta shall call a meeting of the Senate; which, if there be cause, shall make the following declaration:

"There are strong presumptions that the liberty of the press has been infringed."

The President shall place this deliberation in the hands of the King.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Council of State.

Art. 52. There shall be a Council of State, over which the King shall preside; which shall be composed of thirty individuals at the least, and of seventy at the most, and shall be divided into six sections, to wit: section of justice and ecclesiastical negociations; section of the interior, or general police; section of ways and means; section of war; section of the marine; and section of the Indies. Every section shall have a President and four individuals at least.

Art. 53. The heir apparent can assist at the sessions of the Council of State, when he arrives at the age of fifteen.

Art. 59. The Council of State in the business of its department shall have no more than an advising voice.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Assembly, (Cortes.)

Art. 61. There shall be an Assembly or Junta of the nation composed of one hundred seventy-two individuals, divided into three estates, to wit: the estate of the Clergy; that of the Nobility; that of the People. The estate of the Clergy shall be seated on the right of the throne, that of the Nobility on the left, and in front that of the People.

Art. 52. The estate of the Clergy shall be composed of twenty-five archbishops and bishops.

Art. 63. The estate of the Nobility shall be composed of twenty-five Nobles, who shall be distinguished by the title of Grandees of the Assembly, (Grandes de Cortes.)

Art. 64. The estate of the People shall be composed: 1st. Of seventy-two deputies from the provinces of Spain and the Indies; 2nd. Of thirty deputies from the principal cities of Spain and the adjacent isles; 3d. Of fifteen merchants or traders; 4th. Of fifteen deputies from the universities, learned persons, or distinguished by their personal merit in the sciences or arts.

Art. 65. The archbishops and bishops who compose the estate of the clergy, shall be raised to the class of members of the assembly by a parchment, sealed with the grand seal of state; and cannot be deprived of the exercise of their functions, but in virtue of a sentence given by the competent tribunals, and in legal form.

Art. 66.—The Nobles, to be raised to the class of grandees of the assembly, shall enjoy an annual income of 20,000 dollars at least, or shall have done great and important services in the civil or military line. They cannot be deprived of the exercise of their functions but in virtue of a sentence given by the competent tribunals, and in legal form.

Art. 67. The deputies from the provinces of Spain, and the adjacent isles, shall be named for their places, at the rate of one deputy for three hundred thousand inhabitants. For this purpose the provinces shall be divided into districts of election, which shall have the necessary population to entitle them to the election of a deputy.

Art. 69. The assemblies for election cannot be held but by the virtue of a royal order of convocation, in which shall be expressed the object and the place of their meeting, and the time of opening and closing the assembly.

Art. 71. The deputies from the thirty principal cities of the kingdom shall be named by the body of magistrates of them.

Art. 73. The fifteen merchants or traders shall be elected from the members of the Chambers of Commerce, and from those in the best credit, and richest in the kingdom; and they shall be appointed by the king from among those who shall be comprehended in the list of fifteen individuals, formed by each of the tribunals and chambers of Commerce.

The tribunals and chambers of Commerce shall unite in every city, in order to form in company their list of presentation.

Art. 74. The deputies from the universities shall be appointed by the king, from those comprehended in a list, first of fifteen candidates presented by the royal Council, and second by seven candidates, presented by each of the universities of the kingdom.

Art. 75. The assembly at Cortes, shall be convened by the king. They cannot be deferred, prorogued, or dissolved, but by his order.

They shall meet at least every three years.

Art. 66. The President of the assembly shall be appointed by the king from among three candidates, which the said assembly propose by a plurality of votes.

Art. 80. The sessions of assembly shall not be public, and its resolves shall be made verbally, or by scrutiny, from a plurality of votes.

Art. 81. The opinions and resolves of the assembly shall not be divulged or printed. Every publication by means of printing or edict, made by the assembly of the Cortes, or by any of its individual members, shall be considered as an act of rebellion.

Art. 82. A law shall determine every three years, the quota of rents and annual expences of the state; and this law shall be presented by the orators of the Council of State, for the deliberation and approbation of the assembly.

The variations that shall be made in the civil or penal code, in the system of imposts or the system of coins shall be presented in the same manner, for deliberation and approbation of the assembly.

CHAP. X.

Of the kingdoms and provinces in America and Asia.

Art. 87. The kingdoms & Spanish provinces of America and Asia, shall enjoy the same rights as the metropolis.

Art. 89. A reciprocal commerce is permitted to be carried on between the kingdoms and provinces and metropolis.

Art. 90. No particular privilege of exportation or importation shall be given in the said kingdoms and provinces.

Art. 92. Their deputies shall be in number 22, viz. two from New Spain; two from Peru; two from the New-Kingdom of Grenada; two from Buenos Ayres; two from the Philippines; one from Cuba; one from Porto Rico; one from Vanezula; one from Charcas; one from Quito; one from Chili; one from Cusco; one from Yucatan; one from Guatamali; one from the internal western provinces of New Spain—and one from the eastern provinces.

Art. 94. The deputies shall exercise their functions for the space of eight years

CHAP. XI.

Art. 98. Justice shall be administered in the name of the king, by tribunals which he himself shall establish.

Art. 99. The king shall appoint all the Judges.

Art. 100. No judge can be deprived of his office but by the approbation of the king.

Art. 106. At the first session of the Cortes, the question shall be debated, whether the trial by jury may be established.

CHAP. XII.

Of the administration of the revenue.

Art. 117. The system of contribution shall be equal throughout the kingdom.

Art. 118. All the privileges which actually exist, given to companies and individuals, are suppressed.

Art. 119. The national treasury shall be distinct from that of the crown.

Art. 121. The king shall appoint the national treasurer.

Art. 123. The appointment to all the offices shall belong to the king, or to the authorities to whom it is confided by the laws and regulations

CHAP. XIII.

General Dispositions.

Art. 124. There shall be an alliance offensive and defensive perpetually, as well by sea as by land, between France and Spain. A special treaty shall determine the proportion which each power shall contribute in case of war, by sea or land.

Art. 133. The torture is abolished.

Art. 134. If the government should have notice that any conspiracy is forming against the state, the minister of the police shall give an order of arrest and imprisonment against the individuals as authors or accomplices.

The whole consists of 146 articles, and is dated in Bayonne, July 6, 1808, signed by Joseph, countersigned by the Secretary of State, Mariano Luis de Urquijo, and afterwards signed by the Junta assembled for this purpose, consisting of ninety-one members.

The Cortes consists of 172 members; their approbation of the laws is given by a plurality of votes. Of this assembly only 79 deputies are chosen by the people, the remainder being appointed by the king, or officers immediately under his direction.