escape. Ah, no! now you see it impossible—you are again willing to sell it to your countrymen, who are not so rich, or have not made so large crops as you have, at a fair and moderate price,—you are again rational—you are again Americans, worthy the name. Look to it. Look amongst your neighbors—have none of them, in what you call better times, by trusting to fine speeches and splendid appearances, been cheated out of two or three years crops, sold at a great price but never paid for. Average the times—see the nett gain—you are convinced, the property or its proceeds are yours—their credit and disappointment is theirs—hence their clamor—hence their hatred to the government for protecting the honest yeomanry against the mercenary machinations of English agents and dependants, and Americans who are willing to barter their birth right for gold.

Let me have your attention one moment longer, and direct it to a name sacred with Americans, and to circumstances connected with that name, "Washington."—Mark well, fellow-citizens, who drags in and prostitutes this great and revered name, to support their views—who claims the exclusive character of "Washingtonians." Old tories and Hessians, hired to cut his throat, are now Washingtonians.—English and Scotchmen who have been taught to revile him as a traitor, and who have danced with savage ferocity round the pile erected to burn your chief in effigy. British mercenary hirelings, who are sent here for the purpose of writing you down, cloak their foul deeds with the shade of Washington. The notorious Porcupine claimed the character of a Washingtonian.—Dare you resist their baseness, you are an enemy to Washington, and his principles—you are a Frenchman. What impudence; what baseness. Forever guard against, and mark that man, that shall in the same moment abuse his own government, extol that of your enemies, and at the same time declare himself influenced by the spirit of Washington. Those are the men, fellow-citizens, that are opposed to your plain, honest, and virtuous administration. I could pourtray a thousand of their follies, inconsistencies, and vices, but the limits of a newspaper does not admit it. However, plain truth is what you look for, here you have it; treasure it up; carry it with you to the polls at your approaching election; and here let me guard you against the specious impudence of your enemies, that have learned to talk as you have learned to plough. With many words and loud talk they confound you, and then laugh and call you stupid and swinish, incapable of thinking or acting for yourselves. Let your only answers be, I AM a free man, I can think for myself; and your motto and watch word, "AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE."

The following communication was only received by us the last mail, and the gentleman, from whom it comes, assures us, in a letter dated the 24th inst. that from some unaccountable circumstance, it had then but just reached him.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To Mr. James Fenwick.

DEAR SIR,

I have noticed in the National Intelligencer several publications respecting the treatment you received at a late meeting of the people of Charles County. The circumstances you mention bear such a striking similitude to those which I witnessed, upon the same ground on two different occasions, that I cannot forbear reciting some of them to you. My statement will tend not only to support your assertions, that the gentlemen, who approve the principles of those men who now administer our national government are not permitted at the federal meetings of Charles county, "to deliver their opinions upon public affairs, without rude disturbance; that the liberty of free discussion is not allowed them;" and that "those federal meetings are always distinguished by an overbearing insolence" on the part of the federal leaders; but it will also go to prove, that this has been the case for a considerable length of time. Yes Sir! Federal intolerance and misrepresentation have long swayed without control the affairs of that benighted and much deluded county. How dreadfully has its fame for respectability and talents sunk and dwindled? How differently are its concerns managed from what they were, when directed by the united virtues and wisdom of a Smallwood, a Stone, and a Robert, and a William Harrison? Noble generous spirits! They were the friends of my youth, they formed a distinguished portion of that band of sages and worthies who stood forth as our guides and guardians in those times which "tried men's souls." Could they again visit this earthly scene, with what indignation would their souls be fired when contemplating the stupid, boisterous, motly crew, who now attempt to usurp that influence which they were wont to direct so ably for their country's weal. But I must check the effusion of those sensations of regret which the loss of such characters irresistably excites, and painfully proceed with a recital that will demonstrate the degeneracy of their successors. I was some years ago carried several times to Charles county court upon business, and happened to be present two different days when the people were addressed upon political subjects. As I was not a resident of the county, and as neither my temper or time of life fitted me for political controversy, I took no part in the occurrences of either day, but stood by a mere spectator of the disgusting scenes which passed before me. The first meeting alluded to took place at that period of Mr. Adam's Presidency, when the federal Sun was at the full Meridian, when gloom and dispondency hung heavy upon the minds of the best and firmest patriots of our country, and the satellites of monarchy and lawless usurpation with eager exultation anticipated the fulfilment of their selfish views, and the destruction of our republican institutions. I mean those very men who are now attempting to get again into power by crying aloud *French influence* & *misrepresenting* the Embargo as the causes of those inconveniences which British orders in council, and French decrees, have brought upon our citizens. The good people of Charles were this time convoked at the Hustings to hear the defence of Mr. George Dent who was then their Representative in Congress, and who had been denounced as being guilty of the deadly sin of voting occasionally in unison with the republican party. Mr. Dent's speech to his constituents exactly comported with his character; it was plain, modest and sensible; but during the delivery of it he was interrupted by rude embarrassing questions and repeated loud cries to his audience not to give credence to certain parts of it, by persons who placed themselves on the husting with him, and who from their conduct I supposed felt themselves incapable of answering him, and were alarmed lest the people should hear something which might open their eyes and enable them to perceive who were their friends and who were their foes. In a few minutes after Mr. Dent had concluded his address my attention was attracted by a gentleman who was surrounded by a considerable crowd upon the court yard. I found he had taken the republican side of the question, and held in his hand a book, upon which he appeared to be commenting for the purpose of proving that the then President of the United States Mr. John Adams, was the friend and advocate of monarchical principles of government. But several of the most violent of the opposite party soon crowded and pressed round him in such a manner as not only to jostle and incommode him greatly, but even to force the book from his hand, and embarrassed and prevented him from proceeding by senseless, unmannerly vociferation; some cried aloud that he was a damn'd democrat, others that they ought not to mind what he said, for he was a Virginian. The gentleman observed, that it was true he was born a *Virginian*, but nevertheless he was an American, possessing the same rights & the same interests in common with his fellow-citizens of Charles, and certainly entitled to the privileges of thinking & speaking equally with any man upon the ground; but his claims were not heeded by any of the popular leaders, and one of them vociferated in the voice of a Stentor, "By God he that an't for us is against us. He that an't for us, is against us by God." This was received by his partizans as being greatly to the purpose and very cogent, and they unanimously echoed it in a manner too boisterous to admit of reply. I retired to my lodging disgusted, and grieved that any portion of my fellow-countrymen should tamely stand by & see the privilege of speaking denied to one of their fellow-citizens without an effort to support him, and what is still worse, allow themselves to be insulted in being denied the right of hearing their political concerns investigated. I trust my dear sir your attempt to rouse them from their supine and shameful submission to their present leaders will be crowned with success, that you will convince them that it is both their interest and their duty to insist upon hearing both sides of every question, and to allow no man to be interrupted while he is expressing his opinions before them: this is one of the most importimt rights of a freeman, and as long as they desist from asserting it, they must remain the dupes and victims of misrepresentation. The second meeting at which I was present, was for the purpose of taking the voice of the people of Charles upon an address to Benjamin Ogle, Esq. the then Governor of Maryland. This was in the year 1800, sometime after the rising of the state legislature, and the object of the address was to prevail upon the governor to call an extra meeting of that body which was federal, that they might make a legislative election of electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States. Such an evident change had taken place, in the tide of political sentiment, that the federalists foresaw plainly, if the election should again take place by districts, a majority of the electors chosen would be in favor of Mr. Jefferson. This they were determined to frustrate if possible, and the only mode by which it could be effected, was to wrest the election out of the hands of the people, and transfer it to the members of the old legislature, who had lost the confidence of their constituents; but the Governor very prudently declined taking upon himself the responsibility of the measure. Previous to taking the vote, several harangues were made, all in favor of the address, and I can with truth say, never before or since have my ears been tortured with such "bold unjointed" stuff, they did truly "out Herod Herod." After these infuriated gentry, had amused themselves as long as they thought proper, with their fustian rhapsodies, it was suggested by a few republicans present that it would be proper for the people to hear the other side of the question, and Allen B. Ducket, esq. who was then a practicing attorney in that court was selected for the purpose. This proposal threw the whole phalanx into consternation, and such a number of them crowded the platform upon which the speakers stood as to preclude the approach of another man, and after some bustle and consultation Mr. Ducket was informed while he was ascending the steps of the platform, that he had no right, or that it was improper for him to address the people of Charles as he lived in another county, & upon hearing this objection he modestly, withdrew. The vote was taken, and of course a majority appeared for the address, and Mr. Duckett was then informed that he was at liberty to speak.

Did you ever, my dear sir, hear any thing so egregiously ridiculous and contemptible? Could they believe that any man in his senses would attempt to persuade a mixt multitude, heated by their inflammatory procedure and misrepresentations, to revoke a vote which they had given the preceding instant, and immediately pass another in direct opposition to it? No, sir, they expect nothing less, they only wanted a coloring for their arbitrary and tyrannical conduct—the mere pitiful, paltry excuse, of asserting that they had proffered Mr. Duckett the liberty of speaking to the people. I now conclude with reiterating my wish, that the gallant stand you have made against federal violence, and intolerance, may have its proper effect; that every man in the district who possesses the slightest attachment to republican principles, or whose soul is animated by one spark of American feeling, will rally round you, and the people eventually be roused to a proper sense of their own dignity.

I am with due consideration,
Yours,
SENEX PATUXENT.

August 28th, 1808.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

The Committee appointed in July 1807 to collect subscriptions for the relief of the Sufferers on board the Chesapeake request a meeting of the contributors on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 5 P. M. at Lindsay's Hotel, to take order thereon.

HAVING called a public meeting of the Citizens of Washington, at *Lindsay's Hotel, this Evening*, in consequence of a request made to me, I have deemed it proper from the information with which I am now possessed, and which I was not apprized of at the time a meeting was invited, to state that there appears no necessity for a meeting on the subject set forth in the notice heretofore given by me.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor
of the City of Washington.

September 28th, 1808.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in arrears are earnestly requested to comply with the terms of this Paper, which, it will be recollected, require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance. As no period, in the affairs of our country, has been more momentous than the present, so, never has there been a time that required greater exertions from the public prints. While the most indefatigable and unremitted efforts are made to mislead the public mind, and to give it a direction destructive to the great interests of the nation, it becomes the duty of the republican prints to be firm, vigilant and active in the diffusion of truth. This duty shall be performed by us. As heretofore the public shall be presented with a full and faithful view of the proceedings of the government, including the Debates of Congress, and the interesting Documents that emanate from the several departments of the government. If we are to judge from passing events, no session since the era of the government, will have been more important than the one at hand.

To enable the Editor the more satisfactorily to discharge these duties, he has associated with himself, JOSEPH GALES, JUN. who, during the sittings of Congress, will be principally occupied in reporting their proceedings; a department in which he has already shewn his competency and impartiality.

As this, together with other arrangements, will involve great additional expences, we are compelled, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, to address ourselves to the justice of our subscribers, under the hope that they will, by their punctuality, enable us faithfully to comply with our engagements.

The Theatrical entertainments were closed on Monday. Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the season, a very large portion of the inhabitants being absent, the patronage afforded by the public was liberal and steady, and greatly beyond the expectation of the performers; furnishing a striking evidence of the progress of the city since the last Dramatic Entertainments, about two years ago. We flatter ourselves that arrangements will soon be made for obtaining a company during the winter. We are confident that a good set of performers would receive an ample remuneration.

The *Maryland elections* take place on Monday. The contest will be animated. Every effort, in the power of federalism to make, will be made. May every *honorable* effort be made by the republicans! They have a just and glorious cause to uphold; the same cause, which tried their virtue in the worst of times. Let them not, by indifference, sully the character they then acquired. Let them recollect the splendid eulogium passed upon them by the illustrious Chatham in the year 1774. "*It is plain*," said he in a letter to Stephen Sayre, "*it is plain that MARYLAND cannot wear CHAINS.*" "Would to Heaven it were equally plain, that the *oppressor*, ENGLAND, is not doomed, one day, to bind them round her own hands, and wear them patiently. Happily, beyond the Atlantic, this poison has not reached the heart."

The great question, which called forth these just remarks from one of the ablest and honestest men that ever lived, was the same question, that is now at stake. It was the right of England to tax America without her consent. Although we were then colonies, Chatham denied that she possessed the right. What then would have been the indignation with which he would have scouted the idea after we became independent? How would he have felt humiliated, had he lived to see the day when Americans should crouch to such tyranny, should be even its apologists and advocates? "Every step," said he at that time, "on the side of government in America seems calculated to drive the Americans into open resistance, *vainly* hoping to crush the spirit of liberty in that vast continent, at one successfull blow; *but millions must perish there* before the seeds of freedom will cease to spread and grow in so favorable a soil; and, in the mean time devoted England must sink herself, under the ruins of her own foolish and inhuman system of destruction."

Such is the prophetic language of that illustrious patriot; of whom it has been emphatically said, that "the sight of his mind was infinite!" In these principles he lived, and in them he died; their strenuous defence in the House of Lords cost him his life.

Let not the detraction of party ascribe them to a factious spirit. The very corruption and tyranny, he opposed on the brink of the grave, awarded at the public expence a monument to his memory, which the king himself erected, and on which is engraven the following inscription: "Erected by the King and Parliament, as a testimony to the virtues and ability of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, during whose administration Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to an height of prosperity and glory unknown to any former age."

Citizens of Maryland! on this occasion remember the words of Chatham, and shew the world by your votes, that you "*cannot wear chains.*"

We have received nothing conclusive relative to the Vermont Election.

The *Republicans* of the city of New-York have unanimously agreed to an address to the "Republicans of the United States," expressive of their entire confidence in the administration and approbation of their measures, with their determination to support the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, nominated at Washington. The address is a luminous, eloquent, and spirited performance, which we shall endeavor to give to our readers in our next.

We have received information, through a member of the republican Convention of New Jersey held at Trenton on the 22d inst. which states, that the utmost harmony prevailed in that body; that they had unanimously agreed to support Mr. Madison for Present and Mr. Clinton for Vice President; that they had agreed to support for representatives in Congress, the present members, excepting Messrs. Sloan and Lambert; that the Electoral Ticket was composed of very popular characters, and that no doubt was entertained of the success of the republicans.

According to an exact return of the British forces destined for Spain and Portugal, including those which have already sailed under generals Wellesley and Spencer, and exclusive of the artillery, royal waggon train, &c. the numbers amount to 29,246. In addition to this force a second expedition is planned, to consist of 8,000 cavalry and 15,000 infantry.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

A federalist—A Chairman of one of their late public meetings in favor of *James Ross*—a General of Division—has lately in different places and on various occasions thus expressed himself:—"*I wish that Jefferson and Simon Snyder were both in hell and a clog of brimstone at each foot!!!*" Let the advocates of James Ross deny this statement if they dare, *I can prove it.* *Dem. Press.*

Pennsylvania, always most active and decisive at a crisis—never divided but when general danger is not apprehended—and ever united when exigency calls—will give in October, a *sweeping vote*. Local animosities and jealousies are extinguished—even personal feuds are forgotten in the general cause—and in October we shall give a *long pull*—and a *strong pull*—and a *pull all together!*

Aurora.

As our readers in different parts of the union are disposed to place some dependence on what appears on the authority of this paper, and the means of information we possess—we think it now a fair occasion to say that—it is our confident opinion that the *whig party* of this state, will give a larger vote on the approaching election, than on any former occasion, and that we shall carry all that we can wish.—*Ib.*

NEW PRINTING PRESS.

A projector in Paris has offered to construct a press capable of printing 1200 copies of a work not exceeding 24 sheets, in 12 hours. He likewise announces a press capable of printing 30,000 sheets in 12 hours, and a new method of composition, much more expeditious than that now in use.

Aurora.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

"We are happy to learn that William Loughton Smith and Thomas Lowndes, esquires, gentlemen of first rate talents, belonging to the Washington school, are put in nomination for Congress, in the state of South-Carolina.—*New-York paper of the 5th inst.*"

[We take no pleasure in damping the happiness of any person, but the cause of truth requires that we should inform this happy New-York Editor, that Mr. Smith and Mr. Lowndes stand at present as rival candidates for the same place; and report states that in consequence of Mr. Smith's taking a decided part with his countrymen when the affair of the Chesapeake was first known here, and having since generally approved of the proceedings of the government in laying on the embargo, and of their conduct towards foreign nations, he has been deserted by a part of the federalists, who have brought forward Mr. Lowndes in opposition to him.]