From the New York Public Advertiser.

LEADING FEDERALISTS.

Mr. Coleman in his Evening Post of Friday last, gravely assures us, that "the measures of Mr. Adams' administration did not accord with the sentiments of the leading federalists of the day." This is *literally* true. The federalists did not approve of *all* the measures of the successor of Washington. And to the adoption of a course during the close of Mr. Adams' administration, which did not at all "accord" with the views and sentiments of the "LEADING FEDERALISTS," we owe it, that we are not irretrievably precipitated into the deepest abyss of ruin and disgrace.

Will Mr. Coleman be so obliging as to open to the view of his readers, that hitherto discovered prospect of principle which is composed of the measures and sentiments of those, who hold the federal party in "*leading*" strings, not in any one single administration only, but through their *whole course* of perfidy, meanness, and dishonor? Will he explain to them the hidden virtues which have so long lain concealed in the wretched measures which were driven through congress by Sedgwick, Harper, Tracy, Dexter, and Co. and of which Mr. Adams was indeed at first deceived into an acquiescence—but where spell he afterwards broke by the magic of an enlightened and dignified policy. It is a fact highly honorable to Mr. Adams, that the ruinous course pursued during the first three years of his administration, with the "*leading federalists*,"—and that every *good act* of that administration was the result of deliberation in which *they* did not participate.

In order the more fully to enable Mr. Coleman to vindicate the "*leading* federalists" to the public, we here offer some FEW FACTS and sentiments of theirs for his comment and explanation. They are all facts too confirmed and notorious for equivocation or denial. The disgusting list might be carried to an almost infinite length. Since the "*leading* federalists" are not willing to be tried by the acts of *Mr. Adams*, let us be told how they reconcile to their pretensions to virtue, the madness, villainy, and dishonor of *their own.*

FACT FIRST.

In the debate upon the ratification of Jay's British Treaty, a number of "*leading* federalists" belonging to that senate of which Rufus King was a conspicuous member, advocated the monstrous and abominable doctrine, that a *whole state*, or any number of states, *short of a majority*, might be *ceded* by treaty *to a foreign nation!* Thus, according to this doctrine of the "*leading* federalists, by the concurrence of a *corrupt* ambassador and a *federal* president, and senate, the state of *New York*, and any other *seven* states, might be ceded to Great Britain, on condition of her giving the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke to rule over them; or of her presenting Timothy Pickering with a Dukedom.

FACT II.

In the debate in the house of representatives, on the 2d January, 1795, on Mr. Giles' proposition, "that future candidates for 'citizenship should, before 'they received their naturalization, renounce *any title of nobility*, they might 'have previously borne.' Mr. Hillhouse, 'then and now, a '*leading* federalist,' 'declared, that 'If Mr. Giles would modify the amendment so as wholly to 'exclude all foreigners from ever becoming citizens, so far as to elect or be 'elected to any office, he would heartily 'vote for it.' Thus making the exclusion of the many from the best privilege of freedom, the very price and condition of overcoming his repugnance at stripping the badges of Royalty from the few. Mr. Giles spurned any such modification; and in consequence, all the '*leading* federalists' voted against his amendment.

FACT III.

When the convention of the United States were in session, debating upon a plan of government for the states, a well known "*leading* federalist," now no more, advocated very warmly, the erection of a MONARCHY.

FACT IV.

The same "*leading federalist*" frequently declared, in the most unqualified terms, "*A public debt is a public blessing!*"—which in other words means that the poor and labouring classes of the community ought to be taxed out of their substance, to support the pride, and pamper the luxury, of lordling *stock*-holders.

FACT V.

When the Public offices at Washington City were set on fire and all the records which might lead to the exposure of certain damning secrets consumed,—two "*leading* federalists" were the directors and superintendants of these conflagrations.

FACT VI.

When the house of a representative in congress, from this city, was *mobbed*, and threatened with destruction by a gang of profligate federal ruffians, because the representative had *on the floor of Congress* asserted, with manly firmness and eloquence the rights and privileges of his countrymen the "*leading* federalists" here, not only justified, but were many of them concerned in, the abominable and attrocious outrage.

FACT VII.

When the people of the United States were pronounced, "*An ignorant Herd*, incapable of self government"——and "their own worst enemies;" Theodore Sedgwick, and governor Morris, two "*leading federalists*" were the men who shamefully uttered these black and infamous calumnies.

FACT VIII

When our harbours were blockaded, our property rifled, our jurisdiction violated, and our citizens murdered by successive British squadrons. these acts of piracy, insult, and bloodshed we discovered to have been occasioned by certain *invitation cards*, written by "*leading* federalists" in this place, whose names and persons ought to be well remembered by our citizens.

FACT IX.

When the brutal and cowardly attack on the frigate Chesapeake had excited the sympathies and kindled the indignation of every genuine *American* the "*leading federalists*" justified and applauded the perpetration of this cruel and dastardly barbarity.

FACT X.

For years past, the "*leading federalists*" have been in the frequent practice of publicly recommending a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

FACT XI.

When the doctrine was advanced on the floor of congress that Great-Britain has a right to tax American commerce, render our naval enterprise TRIBUTARY, and treat us as VASSALS, Barent Gardenier, a tool of the "*leading federalists*," was the avower of the dastardly and treasonable proposition.

FACT XII.

When Coleman declared in his paper that he "would *rather be a dog* and bay the moon, than own himself an American," he was in the frequent practice of consulting the "*leading federalists*" in this city. The same paragraph applies to Coleman's advising the Americans to declare war against France, "*and take Protection under the British Navy!*"

FACT XIII.

When an American by birth was sought for, base enough to vindicate the wrongs of England against his native country, and to aid "*British party in America*," Timothy Pickering, a leading federalist, was foremost to occupy this bad eminence.

We close here for the present. When Mr. Coleman shall have explained how men who have been guilty of committing the acts, and of avowing the sentiments above developed, are entitled to the esteem and confidence of *his country*, we shall yield him some additional attentions.

REPORT

Of the committee on Foreign Relations. Printed by order of the Senate, June 23d 1809.

Mr. Leib reported from the committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, "to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the exclusion of foreign armed vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States—"

That in the opinion of the committee, such an interdiction is within the just and neutral rights of the United States, and, under other circumstances, would be highly expedient and proper. So long as a neutral nation shall confine itself to strict measures of impartiality, allowing no benefit to one belligerent, not stipulated by treaty, which it shall refuse to another, no cause whatever is afforded for exception or complaint.—The right to admit an armed force into a neutral territory, belongs exclusively to the neutral and when not guaranteed by treaty, as is oftentimes the case, such admission compromits the neutrality of the nation, which permits to one belligerent alone such an indulgence.

As a measure of safety as well as of peace, it is incumbent upon the United States to carry into effect such a provision. So long as we are without a competent force to protect our jurisdiction from violation, and our citizens from outrage, and our flag from insult, so long ought no asylum to be given, but in distress, to the armed vessels of any nation. The committee will not bring into view the many injuries and insults which the United States have sustained from the hospitable grant of their ports and harbors, to belligerents; nor the facility which has thereby been afforded to them to lay our commerce under contribution. It is sufficient to remark, that great injuries have been sustained, and that imperious duty requires arrangements at our hands to guard our country in future from similar aggressions.

The United States are at this moment, under no obligation to withhold the restraints within their power, upon the admission of foreign armed vessels into their ports; but the committee are strongly impressed with the propriety of avoiding any legislative interference at this time, which by any possibility, might be construed into a desire to throw difficulties in the way of promising and pending negotiations. They are desirous that a fair experiment be made to adjust our differences with the two belligerent nations and that no provisions be interwoven in our laws, which will furnish a pretext for delay, or a rival to yield to our just and honorable demands.

Calculating that the overtures which have been made by Great Britain will be executed in good faith, the committee are willing to believe, that the stipulated arrangements will be of such a character, as to guard our flag from insult, our jurisdiction from aggression, our citizens from violation, and our mercantile property from spoliation.—Under these impressions which the committee have stated as briefly as possible they beg leave the submit to the consideration of the Senate, the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the subject, be postponed until the next session of Congress.

FROM POULSON'S PHILADELPHIA, DAILY ADVERTISER OF FRIDAY LAST.

COMMUNICATION.

A stranger of a good mein and interesting appearance, has engaged the sympathies of a number of the respectable inhabitants of Blockley township, for a fortnight past. He was taken ill with the SMALL POX, at an Inn near the Frankford, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road. On enquiry by the host and hostess, he informed that his name was WILLIAMS, and that he had been in the city making large purchases of goods, which he had dispatched for Pittsburg, on their way to Kentucky, 800 miles distant, where he had large store and valuable possession. He was unmarried, but had a mother he tenderly loved, and many very dear relations. He was importuned by the benevolent host and hostess to permit intelligence of his situation to be forwarded; but he requested it might not be done. His mother would be inconsolable, and his relations would hurry on their way to visit him. Before they could arrive, his fate would one way or other be determined, and their toils and great inconveniences would be fruitless. A physician of talents was immediately sent for, and attended his patient with skill and regularity. Lest the qualifications for nursing of the females of the family, should not be competent, a respectable relation of the landlady was sent for. The patient took an uncommon attachment to her as he said she exactly resembled his mother. All medical aid and every kind and incessant attention were afforded. A stranger, far from his relations and friends, excited the compassion, and received the humane assistance his situation demanded. But in vain was every endeavour. He died on Friday last of the SMALL POX, of the confluent and most inveterate kind. A proof of the folly and danger so fatal to those who neglect the easy and sure means of safety, modern practice, both of inoculation and vaccination, affords. Whatever had been his life, let his death be monitory. Reader—before you drop a tear of regret, know that this unhappy and compassionated stranger, was one of remarkable and distinguished character. He has been often pourtrayed in the public prints in terms of peculiar description. He had escaped the destiny decreed for him, through the tender mercies of the pardoning power exercised in a neighboring state, where he was condemned to die; but was reprieved under the triple tree. His qualifications for deception did not forsake him in the hour of death; which did not now wait for legal forms. This celebrated personage was the noted WILLIAMS *the Horse Thief*: too well known for his atchievments in his profession, in the southern states and too little known to those who afforded him their assistance in the last act of his drama. Their benevolence to this inconsistent miscreant is not less meritorious because he was undeserving of it. Their reward must be found in heaven, for his history is all that he has left. This was discovered on enquiry after his death, in the city where he spent some time lately, at a reputable lodging house, under an assumed character.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

May 30th, 1809.

Extract from the Proceedings of the President and Professors.

Resolved, That William Rivers, Augustine Smith, Richard Pollard, & Henry Skipwith, be and hereby are, forever expelled from this College, for being concerned in DUELING: the two first as principals, the other two as seconds.

Signed, J. MADISON, President.

LOOK AT THIS!

The federal majority in the Senate of Massachusetts is four; in the House 26. Boston sends *five* Senators and THIRTY SEVEN Representatives. Thus it appears that exclusive of the degenerated Metropolis there is a republican majority in both branches of the legislature. *N. Aegis.*

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

COMMMUNICATON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Thoughts on the late conduct of the Legislature of Maryland respecting the choice of a Senator.

No. II.

The first subject of enquiry, which presents itself to your notice, is, *did not the Constitution of the United States require the appointment of a Senator to have been made by the General Assembly at their last session in June?* Let my readers revert to my first number which quotes the constitution or to the constitution, itself, and attentively examine the clause which is the object of their consideration, and they can then with the more facility comprehend the argument which ensues. There are some things so self-evident, that a man of common sensibility blushes to attempt a demonstration of them, least those whom he addresses, may imagine he is laughing at their weakness. Such is the case in the above question.—The words of the constitution are so mandatory that none but the most unblushing effrontery would attempt a denial; but when we hear it gravely asserted on the floor of the House of Delegates, that it was not the duty of the Legislature to make this appointment, and when we know this opinion to be reverberated abroad, we pause for a moment, lost in doubt and astonishment, and regret there is no public institution yet erected in Maryland for the reception of the insane.—There is no species of madness more deplorable, than that which fancies itself capable of assuming the reins of government, and which, if it were to obtain "the chariot for one day, would set the world on fire." It is worse even than that which gilds the loathsome reptiles of his cell to the eye of the lunatic. But it is the duty of each individual to bind the dangerous madman in fetters, whose desperate phrenzy might injure the community.

The words of the constitution are "if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise *during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive* thereof *may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which SHALL then* fill such vacancies." But say the enemies of the government, the word "*shall*" means *may*. I could laugh at their folly, but pity and contempt rise predominent in my soul, and stifle the smile as it forms upon my lip. Go, ask the school-boy of yesterday whose infant lore teaches him the meaning of words, and whose youthful mind is untutored in the way of blanching errors with the pencil of sophistry; go, ask the overseer of a plantation, when he tells the humble slave of his will that he *shall* do a certain quantity of work, whether he means that *he may or may not* at his pleasure. What are the delegates of the people but the servants of the constitution? are they not bound by its mandates? or can they, like the strong man of old, stretch forth their arms, and pull down the pillars which support it. Forbid it ye freemen of Maryland. On the 25th of December last the general assembly of Maryland adjourned; on the fourth of March a vacancy occurred in the senate of the U. States; the executive immediately made an appointment; in June the legislature again assembled;—thus *a vacancy* had happened "*during the recess of the legislature*" and the constitution expressly declares *that the legislature SHALL, at their next meeting, fill such vacancies;* therefore the legislature were bound to do so, unless they chose to violate the constitution; but the federal majority refused to go into a joint ballot, the only possible means of making an appointment when the two houses disagree; therefore the federal majority in the house of delegates have violated the constitution. Can you submit to this? will you suffer ourselves to remain unrepresented in the senate of the United States.—To Maryland a senator is peculiarly dear, dearer than even the one half of her representatives in congress, because in the house of representatives the states are represented by their population, but in the senate they are all placed upon an equality. The large states have nearly three times the number of representatives that Maryland has; for instance, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have an average of 20 members each, when Maryland has but nine. In the house of representatives Maryland might be overpowered by numbers, but when the bill came before the senate she would have an equal hearing with the strongest of them all. The states of Virginia Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, though so superior to Maryland in numbers in the house of representatives, have like her but two senators; thus I say, that one senator is of more importance to you, than one half of your representatives in congress.—What then may be the effect? that Maryland, a small state, may be overpowered by the large states in the house of representatives, and destroyed in the senate where she is dismembered by one half, and be divested of the full enjoyment of her rights by the obstinacy of the federal majority in the house of delegates who would not consent to a joint-ballot, the only possible means of electing a senator.

JUSTINIAN.

NASHVILLE, June 2.

We are informed from very good authority, that on Saturday the 20th ult. the following melancholy catastrophe happened at the house of Mr. James Ford, on Elk river, in this state. A man by the name of Crouch was suspected of having stolen a horse, and was pursued and apprehended at the house of said Ford, by a Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Raredon. Two brothers by the name of Bowling, who were related to said Crouch, heard of his being in confinement, and resolved to rescue him; accordingly they went to Ford's house, and after attempting unsuccessfully to cut the cords with which Crouch was bound, one of the Bowling's presented his rifle to the breast of Reynolds, he in self defence did the same, and they both fired nearly at the same moment; Bowling was killed and Reynolds wounded in the arm. The other Bowling then presented his piece at the same instant at Raredon, who also raised his rifle to Bowling's breast, they fired together and both of them fell dead. The fellow who was in custody then took to his heels and was pursued by Reynolds, who was unable to fire at him with success, being incapable of loading his rifle from the disability induced by by the wound in his arm. It is a matter of regret that he who caused this awful and bloody catastrophe was not secured, that if guilty he might suffer the punishment of the law.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) June 7.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On Sunday the 28th ult. Isaac Simpson, of Milford township, Butler county, went down into his well to bring up the bucket; his wife some time after going to the well perceived him laying with his face in the water, when she immediately went to her father (Mr. Richardson,) and soon returned with him and his two sons—the eldest being the most active arrived at the well first and immediately descended; the father and younger son on coming to the well beheld them both at the bottom in a distressing situation, the father was about to go down to their assistance when his son insisted that he was better able to render them assistance than his father, and went down; as he came near the bottom he stretched out his arms as if struggling for assistance, fell back and expired. Mr. Richardson suspecting there was a damp in the well, let down a candle, when it had nearly reached the bottom of the well it went out—the three were then taken out by means of Hooks, every effort to restore them proved fruitless.

AN AFFAIR.

What is an affair? If we are to believe the Philadelphia Gazette, the battle of *Rohr*, in which 30,000 men were taken prisoners, 25,000 killed, 100 pieces of field artillery taken, the *only able* general of Austria, (prince Lichtenstein) mortally wounded, one of the archdukes of Austria (probably Ferdinand) killed—all this only amounts to a "*mere pretty affair*,"—an affair as much like the affair of Jena in its effects, and of Austerlitz in its manner, as any two affairs can be.

Another affair, is the affair of the Chesapeake, in which a few Americans were killed, a few more wounded, a flag dishonored, a nation insulted, and the miscreant who authorised the affair, instead of being brought to trial, promoted; but this is—*une autre chose, another affair.* *Aurora.*

The scene of the recent action between France and Austria, was in Bavaria; in the neighborhood of Rohr, on the western or left side of the river Kamblach, about 20 miles directly east of Ulm, about the same distance west of Augsburg, and nine miles from Guntzburg, on the Danube. The town of Rohr is situated in a populous country, and its topography was familiar to the troops under Ney and Davoust, in the Ulm and Austerlitz campaign.

The Kamblach is but a small river, its whole course from its source in the heights, which separate it from the valley of Kempten to its confluence with the Mindel near Kontzenburg, not exceeding 40 miles; at Kontzenburg it joins the Mindel, about 8 miles from the Danube; a river somewhat more capacious, which rises in the same mountains is the Guntz, which runs nearly parallel with the Kamblach, at no place more than four or five miles apart; this river falls, after a course of about 54 miles, into the Danube, at Guntzburg, about 15 miles below Ulm. The country in that neighborhood is well adapted to display military talents, and every species of troops may be bro't into action; the country is particularly adapted to various and multiplied manœuvres, presenting at every instant new positions. *ib.*

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