SPIRIT OF THE TIMES!

A convention of republicans, from the several towns in the county of Norfolk, convened at Dedham, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1811, were passed the following

RESOLUTIONS:—

WHEREAS the leaders of a dangerous faction within this Commonwealth, have recently exhibited to the world their rooted enmity to the republican institutions of our country, by passing Resolutions in contempt of our own government, and in encouragement to the aggressions of one of the foreign belligerent nations upon our neutral rights; and have held up the first magistrates of our nation and our state to public indignation for adhering to the dearest interests of their country in exclusion to all foreign influence—and have with a boldness unparalleled declared, that such magistrates, must be displaced, or the laws made under their administration *must and should be resisted!* And whereas, when such resistance shall be once commenced, it must terminate in the calamities of civil war, if not in the loss of liberty, and therefore ought to discountenanced by every good citizen and friend to our republican institutions—Therefore

Resolved—That the principle on which our general and State Constitutions are grounded, the influenced assent of the people, is the only basis on which a free government can be erected; and the man or body of men who would endeavor to subvert this principle of our government, is an enemy to his country, and deserves the execration of every republican.

Resolved—That every American, who by his conduct or declarations shall avow his predilection for any foreign nation in derogation of his own, deserves transportation to the country he prefers.

Resolved—That in our opinion, JAMES MADISON, since his elevation to the Presidency, has administered the Government of the United States in perfect conformity to the principles of the constitution, with honor and dignity to himself, with strict impartiality to foreign nations, and with the purest integrity to his country.

Resolved—That the imputation of *French Influence* on the republican party in the United States, so unblushingly charged upon them by the British partizans, is base, wicked and unfounded, and is intended only to cover their own partiality for the British nation, and to alienate the people from their present rulers, by spreading among them the seeds of distrust.

Resolved—That we consider the British orders in council, and their system of paper blockades, and the French decrees, in pretended retaliation thereof, as violations of public law and neutral rights; as disgraceful to civilized nations as they are subversive of friendly relations, and if not removed by negociation will imperiously demand resistance by force.

Resolved—That the impressment of our seamen, the murder of our citizens, and the violation of our flag and territory by G. Britain, are outrages of so flagrant a character, that they *would* justify, and if persisted in, *must* inevitably terminate in war.

Resolved—That should the imperious necessity, of vindicating our rights as a nation by force of arms, be imposed on our country, we pledge ourselves to support the government with our lives and fortunes in all the energies necessary to redress our insufferable wrongs.

Resolved—That we review with the highest satisfaction the dignified manner in which ELBRIDGE GERRY has administered the government of this state; since his elevation to office; he has been moderate and impartial to those of different political sentiments; he has tendered to them the olive branch of conciliation, he has sought that reason might be substituted for passion, and that party spirit might be extinguished for love of country; but his conciliatory measures have been met by contumely and reproach: his patriotic moderation has been ascribed to fear; his political toleration to his want of nerve, and his forbearance to displace the federal incumbents of office, to a dread of their power. He has negatived all these aspersions, and we honor him for his late evidence of it in his address to the legislature.

Resolved—That any man who hath or shall manifest a disposition to produce a separation of the union of these states, or to oppose or resist by force the execution of any of its laws, constitutionally enacted, or who hath or shall give his aid or support to any such disorganizing measures, is utterly unworthy to hold any office of honor or profit under the government.

TATH. AMES, *President.*
Attest, ASAPH CHURCHILL, *Sec'ry.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

COMMUNICATION.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The Democratic Republicans of Annapolis, on the 30th inst. gave an elegant Entertainment to their much distinguised fellow-citizen, WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq. late minister at London. The meeting was honored with the presence of his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, the Executive Council, the Hon. William Kelty, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland; Gen. Mason, from the District of Columbia; Warden, Consul General to France, and many republicans from the county.—The Governor acted as President, and Col. Gassaway, adjutuant general of the state, as Vice President. After dinner, captain Lewis Duvall, (in behalf of the company) having felicitated Mr. Pinkney on his safe return to his native country—Mr. Pinkney, after a short pause, most eloquently, gracefully, and affectionately addressed the company, in substance as follows:

He thanked them for that evidence of their regard and esteem, which their conduct, on that occasion, exhibited; and said it was the more grateful to his feelings, because it was given in his native city, by many of those who had been the eye witnesses and companions of his youth, and some of whom had been his fellow-labourers in the public service. That he had by appointment of the government of his country been engaged abroad, in the execution of a most arduous and difficult trust, and he sincerely regretted, without being able to accomplish those fair and honourable objects, the manifest justice and propriety of which, reason would at all times be ready to acknowledge. He declared himself warmly and sincerely attached to the political conduct and principles of that great, good, and excellent man, who now presides over the public affairs of this nation, and that his attachment to him was the more firmly fixed, because he had the best possible opportunities of knowing the honesty and purity of his motives, and that aided by the co-operation of his fellow-citizens, he had no doubt he would firmly support the best interests of his country. He said he had no *concealments* to practice, but wished his political principles to be generally and pubicly known—he would avail himself of that occasion, openly and explicitly to declare that it was his firm determination to support the administration of his government, whilst it should be conducted upon those democratic republican principles, which had governed the political conduct of the present and late administrations—and that he should do this from an honest conviction, that it would eminently contribute to the promotion of the general welfare.—For reasons, which he was well assured would be obvious to those present, he deemed it improper to enter more into detail at the present moment.—but having now become a private citizen, he should at all times freely give his *political* opinions to those who might deem them of sufficient importance to seek their discovery.

Mr. Pinkney's address was followed with the strongest emotions of delight, on the part of those who heard him, and he received from every person present, most convincing proofs of their confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of his public conduct.

The following Toasts were drank with great zeal and fervour:

The President of the United States—In the arduous task of averting peril from abroad, may he find confidence and support at home.

The vice president of the U. States—firm and inflexible in the cause of his country's good.

The Twelfth Congress—Faithful to the interests of their country, they will not fail to assert her rights and vindicate her wrongs.

The memory of the illustrious General Washington.

Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States, resplendent in the morning of his days, the evening of his life will be illumined with the rays of a people's gratitude.

The Revolutionary Army—May their example be followed when the occasion calls.

The navy of the United States.

The State of Maryland—The first Monday in September next, may she prove emulous of that wreath of republican glory which encircles the brows of Old Massachusetts.

Commodore Rogers—Secure in the approbation of his country, when he repels an insult on her flag.

The infant establishments of American Manufactures, their luxuriant branches will overshadow and destroy the noxious weeds of foreign influence.

Neutral rights clearly defended and firmly maintained.

The friends of freedom throughout the world.

The Militia of the United States, an army at a moments warning.

A general defusion of knowledge, the best security of republican government.

Rigid and impartial justice to all nations—entangling alliances with none.

The State of Orleans—may her citizens soon reap the benefits of a republican constitution.

The American Fair—their safety, the calls of the soldier to arms—their smiles, his reward.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Pinkney. His Excellency the Governor of Maryland. 9 cheers.

Mr. Pinkney having retired,

Mr. Nicholas Brewer. William Pinkney, Esq. our distinguished fellow citizen—he deserves well of his country. 9 cheers.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,

IN an accidental perusal of the Monitor my attention was drawn to a piece signed "Voter"—Instead of finding something respectful of the government, decorous and useful to the people, I found it a slanderous aspersion of the government, a derision of public sentiment, and an infamous falsehood charged upon Col. SPENCER and Mr. STEVENS, as men "governed by that spirit which clouds the understanding, corrupts the heart, and rouses every wicked passion." Is there a man who is acquainted with these gentlemen that can restrain his indignation, or hesitate for a moment to pronounce upon its falsehood. Col. Spencer and Mr. Stevens are men of tried worth and integrity, well known for their undeviating rectitude, unimpeachable characters, and love of country; and through all the scenes of difficulty which have been imposed upon America by the nefarious condust of the European belligerents, aided by their satellites, apologists, and advocates here. They have been uniformly on the side of their country; and the confidence of all their fellow citizens, except such men as Voter, and the anglo-federal junto, who justify every act of British piracy, and declare she has done us no wrong. Voter has charged it upon these gentlemen as a disqualification for the delegation to which they are nominated, that the one is a Mechanic, the other a Farmer; that they are taken from the *Broad-Axe* and *Plough*: be it so. 'Tis honorable to them both—'Tis more than probable had Voter been brought up to either, his only elevation would have been to the cart's tail. Will any man, who professes to have the least regard for public virtue or respect for his country (principally composed of mechanics and agriculturalists) give countenance to such sentiments as are uttered by Voter? Is man degraded—is his intellect debased by being a mechanic or farmer; the main springs of our country's wealth and prosperity; whose pursuits are innocent and honorable; and whose industry clothes the naked and feeds the hungry; and where importance at all times have been duly appreciated by every virtuous man and lover of his country; and has never been contemned by any but the infamous and contemptible: nor was ever treated as disrespectable 'till by this Federal Voter, who, no doubt, would define them into a plebean order, to subserve a patrician federal aristocracy. This Voter will never be affected by all the proteous shapes and trickles of the political merry-Andrews, or mounty bank doctors of your faction—nor can they soil the purity of character attached to Col. Spencer or Mr. Stevens, but by such opinions as Voter and his adherents may obtain, and retain the well deserved contempt of an insulted people.

MECHANIC.

August 1.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,

My object in attempting to draw the Governor's attention to the subject of public schools, was explicitly declared in my address published in the Star July 2d, and until some objections shall be made to my plan, I shall think it unnecessary to resume the subject, if it is deserving of public attention the public will take it up.

A writer in the Monitor of July 20th, over the signature of *A Republican*, has noticed the address, in a manner which induces me to believe, that although he has not thought proper to subscribe to my sentiments, he is unwilling to oppose my scheme. He says I ought to put my own shoulder to the wheel, before I call upon Jupiter for assistance, I think I have done so, by proposing a substitute, for the difficulties which have overburthened the actors in this case, and my call upon his excellency, notwithstanding this writers pretended fears to the contrary, will I hope, meet with some attention, the informality of the appeal, ought to be no obstacle, if in substance it is not improper. I will acknowledge that I took an unusual course to bring this matter before the public. If I had addressed the people of Worcester county only, I question whether *A Republican* would have thought the piece worthy his notice, but an address to the Governor in the Star, was calculated to command some attention, and the panegyric on his character appears to be the most objectionable part of the address. But *A Republican's* insinuations, that I am a courtier, adulator, hanger-on to great men, a Parasite who wishes to fatten at the costly banquets of the state palace—his garbed quotations from the eloquent Curran, "patches and feathers of phraseology, millinery of stile," &c. will not apply to me, nor to the address. Not being much in the practice of writing for the public and satisfied that my phraseology may invite to criticism and pedantic sneers. I had no reason to expect I should escape. I do not profess to understand the English language grammatically, and I am not so partial to my own composition as to believe it entirely correct. But if I can express an honest sentiment, in comprehensible language, I may ("*at hazard*") disregard even the animadversions of *A Republican*: And when it is known that I am not intimately acquainted with Mr. Lloyd, and know him best by character, that I have never been under his roof nor invited to his drawing room; and never expect to banquet at the state palace (for although his politeness and hospitality would induce him to invite me in, if I was at his door, I do not expect to be placed in such a situation as to expect so much attention) that I have no favors to ask of his Excellency, & do not stand in need of his patronage, (being a private citizen,) and so far removed from him that personal attention cannot pass between us, it may readily be believed that my object was the establishment of public schools, and not to court the Governor's favour.

I do not comprehend *A Republican* when he recommends to me to "*back out*" of the little faux paux I have made. If he means that I should relinquish my plan and propose another, I cannot take his advice. He has not even disapproved of it, I am the better pleased the more I reflect on it, and I do not like it the less because he has not pointed out its imperfections.

If he means that I should retract my encomiums on the governor's character, I will not accommodate him. I detest flattery—I despise a sycophant, who can bow with obsequiousness at the feet of men in power: This never was nor ever will be my practice; and whoever approaches Mr. Lloyd, or attempts to delineate his character, will find him a very improper subject for the exercise of that vice—and if I, in the ardour of my pursuit, have been more frank than others, to tell him what I believe his fellow citizens think of him, as he cannot know me personally, he will not doubt my sincerity; whether I have done him justice or not, our fellow citizens will judge, but if they agree with me on this point, so far from his exertions on the subject of public schools, having the effect to paralize the efforts of every other man, that I believe any man who has the accomplishment of the measure at heart, will cordially confer with him, if he is so disposed, and after a candid discussion of the subject, endeavor to form a proper conclusion. If *A Republican* is seriously disposed to lend a helping hand and, (instead of criticising my manner, my stile, and even my signature,) will communicate his sentiments, (deviating from the mode I adopted) addressed to the people of Maryland, in a manner to convince them that he is interested in their behalf. I am satisfied he will meet a disposition to give the matter that calm dispassionate consideration, which will result in an unequivocal expression of their wishes.

I am an individual having only a common interest with my fellow citizens in the measures of government, I am not bigotted in my own opinions, and when I am convinced I have engaged in an unprofitable pursuit, or entertain erroneous sentiments, I will acknowledge it without hesitation.

REPUBLICAN.

Worcester, July 25th, 1811.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

I observe several typographical errors in the piece signed Democrat, published in the Star, July 30th. In the first line, for "*malter*" read "*matter.*" In the second paragraph, for "*confine*" read "*confirm*" In the fifth paragraph, for "*the* Junto" read "*a* Junto"—for "the people in *the* sovereign capacity," read "the people in *their* sovereign capacity" I was led into an error by reference to the provisions of the Constitution of Kentucky of 1792.—I find that the Constitution of that State was amended, or changed, in the year 1799; at that time, the people, disapproving of the mode of electing the Senate, by Electors, wisely took the matter into their own hands. To correct this oversight, and to rectify *one* error in pointing, in the third paragraph as published, which I suppose may be attributed to hurry in your office, I will thank you to publish this, as a substitute: "We may reasonably suppose, that no change will shortly take place in the lower House, which can overbalance the preponderance of the Senate, on a joint ballot—and while ever the present mode of electing the Senate prevails, all public officers, appointed by the Executive, will hold their offices indirectly from the Senate, and more remotely from the Junto which elects that body. The Senate is now the preponderating weight, and the people, only, can adjust the balance.

It has been said that the mode of electing the Senate of the United States, is similar to ours, but that is not the fact. The members of the United States' Senate are chosen at different times, by the Legislatures of the several States, by various modes; *in the election of the United States' Senators it is impossible that there can be a combination between the electors of the different States*; in their election, a junto cannot rule—there is no instance of an election similar to ours, in the United States; in all the States in the Union, except Maryland, the people elect their Senators directly.

I am, &c. DEMOCRAT.

Dorchester, August 1, 1811.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I have no doubt but each of you was as much surprised as myself, to see the federal sentiments publicly announced in the Monitor of the 20th instant, over the signature of A VOTER. That such are and have been their opinions and wishes ever since the formation of the Constitution, I have no doubt;—that their actions and speeches have frequently indicated them, is evident to every citizen of this county. But discovering that virtue and honesty have so long governed the Democrats, and finding they have no chance ever to enforce such sentiments on the free and independent citizens of this county, some animal (whose ears are longer than his head) has dared to make a public record of them. "Whenever it is inculcuted as a maxim (which we well know it is in this county) that virtue and talents are dangerous to the liberties of the people, and that men taken from the BROAD AXE and PLOUGH, without those qualifications, are preferable to such a man, born and educated amongst us, the alarm bell ought to be sounded." Yes, my fellow citizens, when such ideas are proclaimed from the house-top, I agree with Mr. Voter that the alarm bell ought to be sounded; "every citizen ought to be alarmed, and use every constitutional means in his power" to keep those who entertain such opinions in eternal disgrace. What! are you to be proscribed because propitious fortune did not smile on you nor your forefathers—or because you are not the descendent of some choice spirit? Are you, who are the most virtuous and useful portion of the community, who are the strong bulwark of a republican government; you who fought and bled to establish our independence, willing and ready at all times to sacrifice your lives and fortunes to hand it down in its purest state to posterity? I say, are such men to be excluded from enjoying their equal rights and immunities, and administering any portion of the government their fellow citizens may assign to them; and, in the language of Mr. Voter, be ranked amongst the herds of the field; or like the African slave, submit to the dictates and commands of the noble blood. And are the choice spirits of the day, the offspring of some aspiring Aristocrats (altho' drunken, idle, ignorant, and dissipated, roving up and down the world, stirring up sedition and rebellion, speculating on the hard earnings of the virtuous poor) to have the exclusive power of ruling and governing this country? Methinks I see you pause, lay down your Axe, stop your Plough, and say no, such shall not be the case; this is not agreeable to the declaration of rights, this is not consonant with the spirit of a free government, this is not what the immortal Washington led us to victory for; but it was for such aristocratic conduct that a wise and virtuous people indignantly hurled from power the advocates of the Adams administration, and placed at the head of the government Mr. Jefferson, "whose name shall be hailed and blessed by millions yet unborn, whose sons shall blush their fathers were his foes"—whilst the name of A Voter, and all who possess such sentiments, "shall only be remembered to be hated, and damned to everlasting fame." The Republicans of this county have, by a general committee, recommended to your notice two gentlemen, as Electors to elect the Senate of this State, in whom you have repeatedly placed the utmost confidence,—men whose firmness, patriotism, and virtue can stand the wreck of time, and live to blunt the arrows of the ill-fated, malicious, arrogant, and ignorant *Voter*. Let him see that on the first Monday in September you will repair to the hustings, resolved to place and continue your confidence in the Broad-Axe and Plough.

A FARMER.

Talbot county, July 27, 1811.

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

For sale at the Star Office & Book Store.

HUME & Smollets England
Goldsmith's miscellaneous works
British Cicero
Domestic Encyclopædia
Nicholson's Philosophy
Landholder's assistant
Geographical dictionary
Geographical compilation
Zimmernan on solitude
History of America
——— of England
Washington's Life by Weems
Modern geography
Morse's do.
Scott's do abridged
Criminal Recorder
Life of Franklin
Spectater—10 vols
Natural History
Robinson Crusoe
Pilgrim's Progress
Tales of fashionable life
—— of real life
Letter Writer
Goldsmith's Rome
Rise and Progress
Wallon's Lectures
Murray's Introduction
—— Reader
Family Bibles well assorted
School do.
Testaments
Psalters
Prayer Books
Hymn Books
Columbian Orator
Scott's Lessons
American Preceptors
American Selections
Walker's Dictionary
Entic's do.
Gough's Arithmetic
Fisher's Companion
Jesse's Assistant
Dilworth's Assistant
Columbian Spelling Book
Webster's do } large supply
Pearce's do
Dilworth's do
Murray's do
Blank Books, long and broad folio
Cyphering and Copy Books
Alphabets, copy slips
Writing paper, various qualities
Letter Paper
I.K. Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Pencils, Sand Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A general and extensive assortment of
Chap Books, Primmers and Toy Books.—
august 6, 1811——