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FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the Republican citizens of *St. Mary's* county, Maryland, held on the 13th of August 1808, pursuant to public notice, at Chaptico:—

The hon. WM. THOMAS, *was appointed Chairman, and* HENRY ASHTON, *Sec.*

The meeting having been opened by an address from the hon. judge KEY, explanatory of its object, it was

Resolved, That Major *Athanasius Fenwick*, Dr. *Henry Ashton*, Col. *Thomas Barber*, *Philip Key*, Esq. the hon. *Edmund Key*, Dr. *Barton Tabbs*, and Dr. *James Thomas* be a committee to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting expressive of their approbation of the Administration of the federal Government, and particularly the Embargo.

Resolved, That, to afford the republicans of St. Mary's county full time to deliberate and act with coolness and decision at this important crisis of the government, the present meeting be adjourned to Tuesday the 30th inst. then to meet at *Leonard Town*, at which time and place the aforesaid committee shall report such resolutions as they may have agreed upon.

Adjourned.

The meeting was renewed at Leonard Town on Tuesday the 30th of August, agreeably to adjournment, when the hon. Wm. Thomas not being present, *PHILIP KEY, Esq.* was called to the chair, whereupon the committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted, *nem. contrad.*—

WHEN the the President of the United States resolved to disclose to Congress, all the documents relative to our foreign relations, it was obviously and professedly with the design of laying before the people a full and entire view of the circumstances connected with our commercial intercourse with the French and British governments; thereby to shew the impossibility of continuing that intercourse without incurring inevitable injury and the greatest national dishonor. Fully persuaded that this alone was to ensure a perfect confidence in the administration and entire acquiescence in the best possible measure of amelioration which consequently consisted in a total suspension of that intercourse, through which alone dishonor and injury could assail us.

When the Chief Magistrate of a government, in the full confidence of his own rectitude submits the acts of his administration to public investigation purposely to dispel doubt; this internal evidence of virtue and magnanimity should unnerve the evenomed tongue of calumny, and dispel every latent sentiment of prejudice and suspicion. How greatly the reverse do we find it? On the contrary at this momentous crisis of our national affairs, when the interrupted state of our commerce compels almost every individual of society to encounter serious pecuniary difficulties and has unfortunately led to sentiments of discontent and murmur, strange and astonishing to conceive, the enemies of the administration, who have ever heretofore professed themselves friendly to the constitution and attached to the Union, have abandoned themselves to wanton calumnies and misrepresentations for the purpose of increasing those discontents and augmenting those murmurs to a state of unworthy disaffection to the government.

Under such circumstances we deem it important to the best interests of the country, that all the friends of the administration should firmly unite in the determination to oppose with their utmost exertions the high ton'd and unceasing struggles of their enemies, who, taking advantage of the present difficulties of the government, endeavor to enforce the belief that those difficulties arise not out of the lawless tyranny and usurpation of Britain and France; but from a disposition on the part of our Executive to yield to the influence of the French Emperor. To point out the absurdity of such misrepresentations and meet them fairly and consistently on the broad basis of open discussion and expose them to the eyes of a virtuous and discerning people, becomes the duty of all the Republicans of the nation.

Resolved, That this meeting having duly weighed the documents published by Congress at their last session, relative to our differences with France and Britain, are thereby fully convinced that, while the conduct of our government has been open, candid and magnanimous, they have been met on the other side, by insults, injuries, and aggressions not to be submitted to by an independent sovereign nation: we therefore not only applaud the embargo, and the principles under which it was enacted and cheerfully submit to its necessary privations, but earnestly desire its continuance, so long as our seamen are subject to impressment and our commerce to plunder and devastation, for while a lawless band of kidnappers and highway robbers infest the ocean, our own ports and harbors can alone afford us security.

Resolved, That we view with particular regard and esteem our republican candidate for Congress, Major James Fenwick, the gentleman who was so grossly insulted and abused at Port Tobacco for his manly and patriotic exertions to undeceive the people of Charles County, and place before them in clear and faithful colors the falsehoods that had been told them and the truths that had been concealed.

Signed in behalf of the meeting,

PHILIP KEY, Chairman.

HENRY ASHTON, Sec.

At a meeting of a number of the republican citizens of MONTGOMERY COUNTY, convened by public notice at the court house in said county, on Saturday the 3rd of September, 1808, COL. EDWARD TILLARD was called to the chair, and J. ELGAR, Jun. appointed secretary; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That we place entire confidence in the wisdom and virtue of our illustrious President, *Thomas Jefferson*, and that we are convinced he has been guided by the purest motives and most rigorous impartiality in all his transactions with the two great belligerents of Europe, federal misrepresentations to the contrary notwithstanding, and that we greatly regret his determination to retire from public life.

2d. *Resolved*, That we entertain the highest opinion of the talents and sterling integrity of our amiable fellow-citizen *James Madison*, and that we believe him pre-eminently qualified to fill the Presidential chair.

3d. *Resolved* That we consider the Embargo as a measure which would have had the best effect but for the shameful manner in which the it has been evaded and the clamors raised against it by the leading federalists & British partizans who think by these means to deceive the people and foist themselves into office, and that we consider certain late addresses to the voters of this district calculated to render the embargo laws odious and promote dissensions dangerous to the liberties & integrity of the republic as meriting the severe animadversions of all good citizens.

4th. *Resolved*, That we view with indignation the attempts that have been made to alienate the affections of the people from those great and good men, Jefferson & Madison, whose names will be revered and held up as examples to future generations when the names of their calumniators will be consigned to oblivion, or execration.

5th. *Resolved*, That we consider the noble and manly stand taken by John Q. Adams as evidence of his worth, talents and integrity, and that his candor and love of country ought never to be forgotten.

6th. *Resolved*, That the violent effort which the federalists are now making to get into power ought to be a warning to those who love their country, to drop all bickerings and animosities among themselves and rally in firm phalanx around their government which alone can shield it from the attacks of its enemies.

7th. *Resolved*, By those of us who live in the two lower districts of this county, that we will support gen. *Robert Bowie* for Elector of President & Vice President, under the assurance that he will vote for and support the election of *James Madison*, as President and *George Clinton* as Vice President of the U. States.

8th. *Resolved*, That we will by all fair and honorable means, support the election of Col. *John Wampler* as a representative in the next Congress of the U. States for the third district of this state, and Messrs. *Howard Griffith*, *Elijah Viere*, *Richard West*, and *Benjamin Higgins*, as delegates to the next General Assembly.

9th. *Resolved*, That Honore Martin, Dr. James Anderson, Thomas Linstid, Joseph Elgar, jr and Robert Wallace, be a committee to correspond with other committees that have been or may be appointed in different parts of the state.

10th. *Resolved*, That the foregoing proceedings and resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and transmitted to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, Monitor, and Republican Gazette for publication.

Signed EDWARD TILLARD, *Chairman.*

J. ELGAR, *Sec.*

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM.

At a numerous meeting of Republican Delegates from all the towns in the county of Norfolk, excepting Cohassett, upon the 29th of August, 1808, at Dedham, the following address to the Republicans of the county was unanimously adopted, as an expression of their sentiments, upon the present alarming situation of their country.

The violent commotions among the nations of Europe, the unprovoked outrages and gross insults offered by the belligerents to neutrals, cannot be viewed but with extreme concern by us. But when we see the imminent dangers to which the independence of our country is exposed, by insidious internal enemies, as well as external foes, it becomes every republican to exert his influence and abilities to counteract their base designs, and render abortive their bold and unjustifiable measures.

The evils which arise from a state of warfare are incalculably great. Yet depravity has taken so strong possession of the minds of some, that they do not hesitate to declare openly, that a state of war is preferable to the present state of things; who either from motives of interest, or on account of a partiality for one or the other of the belligerent powers, would willingly precipitate their country into all the horrors and indefinite evils of war.

Our prudent and virtuous administration, in their wisdom, have taken a position to avoid the impending dangers. This position being our only security, it is our duty to support, while we consider it infinitely more heroic, not to say christian-like, than would have been all our energies exerted to promote a cruel, devastating and bloody war with any nation.

If our existence as a nation depended upon commerce, a war to support it would have been not only necessary, but equitable. A war, which is not necessary, cannot be just; beside, would it be wise policy to become allies in a war with any nation, having thereby nothing to gain, but much to lose? Would it be wisdom in us to hazard our independence, by connecting ourselves with the destinies of any European nation, whose governments being all opposed to ours, would never permit any opportunity to escape of subverting it?

Are we ignorant that all monarchies are opposed to representative and elective forms of government? And why?—because so long as a vestige of republicanism exists upon earth, monarchs feel themselves in danger. Hence it is our duty to shun any connection with them, except such as spring from a commercial relation; and then only upon principles of reciprocation.

We deprecate the consequences of those resolves of the two branches of the present state legislature, which are a direct censure upon the wise measures of our virtuous and dignified national administration, because such censures weaken the influence of the national government upon the people, while they strengthen the resolution of our enemies, and give them courage to support their unjust pretensions.

Nor is it with less concern that we view the neglect of the present legislature, by which the people are deprived of the highly estimated privilege of choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the general usage of the commonwealth, by which the peace, liberty and independence of the nation are endangered.

It is our indispensible duty, as citizens, to add, in order to remove the false impressions made by the enemies of the national government, that although the nation does not increase in wealth under the operation of the embargo, yet by it no one is really distressed, or reduced to a starving condition. The embargo may probably deprive us of a few of the luxuries of life, but they are such as, influenced by the spirit of patriotism, we might without any mortification abstain from; more especially as most of them are conducive to moral or natural disease, while the health-invigorating productions of our country, bountiful Providence bestows in abundant supplies.

In connection with the above sentiments, we take this opportunity to declare our approbation of the conduct of our much-esteemed citizen, the hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; who, at the hazard of his popularity, has attended to the *best interests* of his country. We lament that he has resigned, previous to its expiration, his senatorial office, at this alarming crisis; but, at the same time, admire that dignified conduct which accompanied his retirement from the councils of the nation. With him we believe, that "INDEPENDENCE is the LIFE-BOAT" which will convey the nation safe, amidst the political storms which threaten her destruction.

While ONE of our national Senators deserves well of his country, we do not hesitate to express our disapprobation at the conduct of the *other*; who, by false statements and gross misrepresentations, has attempted to withdraw from their government, the confidence of the citizens of the U. States, to precipitate them not only into a foreign war, but domestic quarrels; and to encourage the belligerent nations to maintain their unjust pretensions, from which *all the evils* with which we are assailed have originated.

Such being the predominant feelings of our hearts, we pledge ourselves to support, to the utmost of our abilities, by our example and by our influence, the administration of our national government. We thus exhibit, to our fellow citizens and the world, our full approbation of the embargo, as being the only expedient to avoid a war, always ruinous in its consequences; and that we cheerfully submit to its operations, as a minor evil compared with those which would result from a state of bloodshed and carnage.

We conclude this address by observing, that it is with astonishment we behold the town of Boston (the *first* to assert her rights) so degenerated, as to be the *first* to do an act which will commit the independence of our country.

Barnstable, Aug. 24.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Barnstable, assembled this day, in consequence of a request from fourteen persons, to consider the propriety of petitioning the President of the U. States to suspend the embargo in whole or in part. A motion was made and seconded to dismiss the subject, as improper for the town to act upon under existing circumstances: which, after debate, was carried almost unanimously—only FOUR voting in the negative.

The town of Canton met on Friday last, to take into consideration the request of the town of Boston, to petition the President of the U. States to suspend the embargo in whole or in part. After a discussion of the subject, it was almost unanimously voted, that such a measure was inexpedient.

LYNN TOWN-MEETING.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Lynn, qualified for voting, to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of petitioning the President of the United States, to suspend wholly or in part the embargo.

Voted, That capt. Joseph Johnson be the moderator of this meeting.

The question was then taken as to the expediency of petitioning the President of the United States, to suspend the embargo, and passed in the negative by a great majority.

The following resolves were then read and accepted almost unanimously:

Resolved, Although we conceive the embargo an evil of great magnitude to our country, and in its consequences, oppressive to many of the citizens of this town, we nevertheless deem it inexpedient and highly impolitic, at the present crisis, to petition the President of the U. States for its removal.

Because, We view the embargo as having been dictated by the soundest policy. In our opinion, the orders and decrees of Britain and France, rendered the measure highly necessary—not only to prevent a much greater loss of property, than the embargo itself would occasion, but to avoid the calamities of war, and maintain the rights, the dignities and the very independence of the nation.

Because, Opposition to the embargo, under existing circumstances, is, we think, calculated to produce the most pernicious effects; in that it speaks a language directly tending to encourage our enemies to prolong their destructive restrictions. It plainly says to them, continue your orders and decrees a little longer, and we will co-operate with you, by raising such a clamor against the embargo, as to force our government, in order to prevent insurrection and civil contests to abandon the measure.

Because, Should our constituted authorities, find it necessary from the opposition of our own citizens, and to avoid the terrible consequences of "a kingdom divided against itself," to remove the embargo, while the causes that produced it remain; it would, in our opinion, not only be a dereliction of the most effectual means, wherewith the God of nature has furnished us to repel foreign insults and aggressions, but would sink the American name and character in the estimation of all nations.

LASTLY, *Because*, Forty years experience have demonstrated to Americans and to the world, that the preeminent talents of Thomas Jefferson, have been devoted to the good of his country—and since a grateful people have called him to preside at the head of their national councils, he has given them ample proof that he is animated by an ardent zeal and a fatherly care to promote the best interests of every section of the union; as his station affords him superior advantages of forming a correct opinion with regard to the "aspect of our foreign relations," it is therefore the opinion of this meeting, that the American people ought to leave the decision of this great and important business, in the hands where Congress has placed it.

Voted, That the selectmen be directed to cause the foregoing resolves to be published in the republican papers of Boston and Salem.

To the Selectmen of the town of Boston.

GENTLEMEN,

Your favor of the 10th instant was received a few days since informing us of the citizens of Boston having petitioned the President of the U. States, to repeal or take off a part of the restrictions of the Embargo—and likewise requesting us to participate with them, laying the same before the inhabitants of this town.

As the interest of the town of Dighton is sensibly affected with the least restriction on commerce and navigation; any measure that might lead to a total annihilation thereof, could not fail to excite and lead the Selectmen to inquire into, and if possible, to find out the real cause. And they with great deference for the opinion of the citizens of the capital of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, are free to declare that they do not think the Embargo is the real cause of this calamity; but that it arises from, and wholly depends upon, the orders and decrees of blockade, issued from time to time by the belligerent nations of Europe; who have grown mighty in war and devastation—And that we think our government in laying on the Embargo, acted a wise and prudent part—and but for which, property to a very great amount, belonging to citizens of the United States, would have fallen a prey to the contending nations—the loss of which might have led us, though justly, yet rashly into a