

Printed and published for the Proprietors by John L. Cobb, No. 71, South-st.

This paper will be published Daily, at 55 per cent.

On Wednesdays three times a week, at \$5.

No paper received for less than a year.

No notice to be discontinued until arrears are paid.

BOSTON, June 6.

CIVIC HONORS.

On Monday, artillery election day, a large cavalcade of citizens of Middlesex, with their own excellency Gov. Gore, at the head, in Watling, presented to him an address of congratulation, and requested permission to escort him to the capital. In Cambridge, they were met by a numerous cavalcade from Boston, and proceeded thence to join in a similar rank of respect and esteem for their fellow-townsmen. The two bodies united, and moved towards town under the direction of the Middlesex committee. When arrived in the vicinity of this town, the command was transferred to Major Tilden, the senior marshal of Boston; and the whole proceeded through the town to his excellency's residence in Park Place.

On his arrival at Water-town, at Charlestown, and in town, his excellency was saluted by discharges of artillery, and the Middlesex committee to the old state-house, he was greeted with three cheers from the assembled people, which were most enthusiastically repeated on his alighting, by the vast numbers collected in the vicinity of the state-house. The escort and procession was the largest ever seen in this town. The number of those on horse back, as counted, we learn, at Charles river bridge, was 893; and the carriages about 100. In Charlestown the whole extended a mile and a half.

His excellency was dressed in the uniform of the commander in chief; and he was accompanied by his carriage by his honor the Lieut. Governor. In the carriages, which immediately followed his excellency's were the selectmen of Boston, the adjutant and quarter-master generals, &c. The weather was fine, and the houses on the streets through which the procession moved, were filled with gratified spectators, and the whole of this voluntary and honorable escort, was conducted in a manner which reflected great honor on the marshals.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

On Thursday morning, the 8th inst., THOMAS HAINE, author of the "Rights of Man, &c. Mr. Paifre had a desire to be interred in the Quaker burying ground, and some days previous to his decease had an interview with some Quaker gentlemen on the subject, but as he declined a renunciation of his religious opinions, his anxious wishes were not complied with. He was yesterday interred at New-Rochelle, Westchester county, perhaps on his own farm. I am unacquainted with his age, but he had lived long, done some good, and much harm.

Amer. C.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

Received at the office of the Federal Republican.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The public meetings begin to assume a new shape and character, requiring vigilance and care on the part of Sir Francis Burdett and his associates, and putting themselves at the head of the party. Of his views and the designs of his immediate supporters there can be no doubt. They are on record; and none but the wilfully ignorant can pretend ignorance of them. His views we cannot mistake; let us not for a moment be misled by his hypocrisy. The king has uniformly been the object of his attacks, though now he affects to be a wondrous worshiper of his majesty! During several years he has been a bitter and bittered magistrate, parliamentarian, and king. He ridiculed the watch-word of kings, "the best of kings," asking, "what the king had done for his people?" observing we all knew what he had done for himself, and expressing a hope of being able to read the accused leaves of the scandalous red book, which contains the name of king, lords, and commons, and all the branches of the royal family.

After publishing, signed with his name, such gross language respecting his majesty, accusing him, by innuendo, of sacrificing the interests of his people to his own private advantage, we should be surprised at the extraordinary tone of loyalty assumed by Sir Francis Burdett, on Monday, at the Crown and Army, were we strangers to his duplicity. He is held by the borough-burgling faction as he calls it, but not really by the parliament, as if he would give the king more power than he had present enjoyed. If there be one evil greater than another at this moment, it is, the growing influence of the crown. The danger is, of government in the king's person, and in such circumstances and

events than with alarming rapidity. Since the ministry of Pitt and Grenville, which did possess the power, of actually advising and directing his majesty's council; ministry after ministry, every one of them has been the pliant agents of the crown, and none of them men of the rank of Mr. Fox. It is no man doubts, that if the king were to dismiss his present ministers, the parliament and the country would support their opponents when appointed to office? Or does any one doubt, that if the king were to choose a ministry, omitting from it what are known as both the ministerial and the opposition parties, he would be able to do so with success? The power of the crown has not been so great since the revolution as it is this moment, a truth which at the late of the restoration was demonstrated. This is the consequence of the energy of the respective parties, and their readiness to make any sacrifices for the attainment of place, a state of things for which the opposition are wholly to blame, since it was their duty to check and awe the crown, instead of which they have run, and are running a race for its favors. If we did not know the king to be a man of sound judgment and great moderation, we would dread the effects such mischievous language as we have seen Sir Francis Burdett utter, has on the mind of a weak monarch, supported by hungry sycophants, on being told that he had not his fair share of the government, controlled as he was by a borough-mongering faction, might bestow the whole patronage of the state on such sycophants, who would make the worst use of it, and might still find puppets ready to shew themselves in the character of his ministers, though possessing no real power. The executive government would thus vest in the king's person, and the king, in full consultation, the principle that "the king can do no wrong," would be extinguished.

But Sir Francis's fit of loyalty carries him far beyond the King individually; he flatters and cajoles all the members of his Majesty's family, the incomes of whom he seems to think should in some way be proportioned to the national revenues, as if they were the Dutch commissioners, were entitled to a per centage on the gross produce. He would grant any sum the members of the family could require for *Alcega*, and the king should have an allowance with a liberal hand could the Baronet's objects be attained. He would not inspect the vices of princes too nicely, nor apply the strict rules of criticism to them as to those of other men. Even the offences of the duke of York, lately brought to light, are of little consequence compared with the evils of Rotten Boroughs. There is nothing he would not give to the royal family it seems; to the king more power and patronage; to his sons impunity for such offences as they commit, and to their families, if they could desire for *Alcega*, magnificence. This language may outrage the good sense and honest feelings of Englishmen, but these are qualities to which Sir Francis does not usually address himself, they being less assailable than the grosser passions. To inflame the royal family against all parties in power, or having a chance of being in power, may serve Sir Francis's purpose. If the royal dukes will but unite with the Jacobins, each may have his share of the establishment, and the loans numberless, without any assistance. This is the political morality preached up by Sir Francis Burdett. He would give the members of the royal family abundant room to degrade themselves, if they would but assist him, as he knows, that degraded and despised, they would be unable to oppose to him any ultimate resistance. The increase to the income of the junior members of the royal family, by Mr. Fox, at the time he declared a new tax could not be found, witnessed his character with the country, and was a measure that excited more disgust than any which had occurred for many years. But that was nothing to what Sir Francis would do, would the royal family but join his standard. Impunity and wealth he would give them till their vices and extravagance should render them odious. Such language is highly offensive to Sir Francis's faction, and can only be intended by them to excite the hypocrisy. They may be expected to expect the royal family called to obey the king in a plot against the state, and that insidious adulation can pass them as loyal subjects in the eyes of the country. In this they will be deceived. The country is not so easily duped.

Mr. Wardle avows Sir Francis was his daily adviser in the steps he took against the duke of York, a new fact, which the ministers could not establish, notwithstanding the fact, at the beginning of the investigation, and Sir Francis now treats the duke's offences with indifference, as if they were undisturbed by notice. He secretly stimulated the ruin of the duke, and now would embrace him. How generous, how hypocritical! The prince of Wales, who is complimented in the highest degree, is some plot hatching against his royal highness? It would indeed be an amazing event, if the duke appeared to the throne, and to throw himself into the arms of the Jacobins, and if they were permitted in his name to promissimities to the people. The men who have ruined the duke of

York, espouse the prince of Wales, and the men who nearly ruined the prince of Wales, espouse the duke of York? Indeed, indeed these are serious times; far more serious than the conduct of the members of the royal family, than the conduct of Bonaparte. The intrigues and the dangers are unknown to history; but they may notwithstanding have existed.

With great regret we find Mr. Wardle, on Monday, placed himself under Sir Francis Burdett's banners, and enlisted entirely with his party. This act seems to have been reversed for that meeting, as if it would have been an imprudently one previously to the full expression of the country on his conduct. We cannot say that Mr. Wardle has acted wisely, but certainly the country has not received. Great services like that he has just performed, cannot fail of bringing him great honor; but there the country will stop, refusing him all confidence, as to his general conduct, seeing that he puts his faith in bad men, and in a desperate faction. This is a positive and a great loss to the nation. One such intrepid, independent, spotless member of parliament as he has hitherto appeared to be, is worth a hundred of the kind men. He has avowed a connection with the duke of York's friends laboured in vain to make out, at the commencement of the investigation; and though he may imagine the public are now prepared to view the disclosure without fear, he will find himself mistaken. If the duke of York's disgrace should raise up into strength Despard's survivors, better for the country it would be that his royal highness were still in command, Mr. Clarke keeping open shop in Gloucester-Place as an Army Broker.

STATE OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

By an officer who left Rochefort on the 24th ultimo.

L'Ocean, of 120 guns, vice-admiral Alenon, captain Rowland, on shore as late as the 24th April, unrigged, lightened and shored up by lowery winds, and no probable chance of getting off, having laid there two spring tides.

Foudroyant, of 84 guns, rear-admiral Yotden, captain Henri—in the same state on the 24th.

Cesar, of 84 guns, commodore Fouché—gone up the river towards Rochefort, much damaged by grounding.

Tourville, of 74 guns, captain Le Gallie—gone up the river, and damaged.

Aquilon, of 74 guns, capt. Manyon, (died of his wounds)—struck to the Revenge and frigates on the 12th of April, and burnt by the English.

Tonnerre, of 81 guns, captain Clément de la Rousiere—burnt by the enemy with the French colours flying.

Ville, de Varsovie, of 84 guns, capt. Givellier—struck to the Revenge and frigates, and burnt by them.

Jemeppe, 74 guns, capt. Favour—gone up the river, much damaged, having been shored.

Jean Bart, 60 guns, capt. Bose, (ordered by Bonaparte to be shot)—wrecked on the 26th of February on Lespallies Shoal, while recommitting the English fleet.

Calcutta, (formerly English) of 50 guns, capt. Lespence—struck to the *Periseprie*, and burnt by her.

Regulus, of 84 guns, capt. Lucas, & Patriot, of 74 guns, capt. Mahe—were both on shore; one as late as the 24th, having been there two spring tides, the other supposed to have gone to pieces in the westerly gale, or got off and went up the river in the night.

Indienne frigate, captain Proteau—burnt by the enemy on the 16th of April.

Elbe frigate, capt. Beranger; Palas ditto, capt. Le Bilot; & Hortense, ditto, capt. Alland—escaped up the river on the night our fire ships bore down on the enemy.

LIVERPOOL, May 2, 1869.

"It gives us pleasure to advise you of an important, though a very unexpected alteration in our commercial policy. The orders in council of the 11th November, 1867, and several orders subsequent to that period, have been, with certain exceptions, revoked and annulled. Their operation, with respect to America and other neutral powers, has ceased to exist from and after the 26th of April, 1869. In the place, a new order of that date, has been issued, if similar in principle, at least greatly modified in extent. That you may be in possession of every requisite information respecting such provisions as are connected with the regulation, we have annexed a copy of the order, and also of a communication, from the board of trade, explanatory of the leading points of the new arrangement. From these documents, it will be perceived, that all ports and places under the government of France and Holland, together with their respective colonies and settlements, & all the ports of the kingdom of Italy, properly so called, are still subjected to a strict and rigorous system of blockade. A free trade is allowed to exist with Sweden, Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen, all the ports of Norway, Denmark and Russia, and various ports and places within the Mediterranean. The board of trade has also intimated, that government, desirous of giving every facility to the introduction of American produce, under existing circumstances, will

grant licenses, until the first of A. next, admitting its importation from those ports or places which have been made general depots.

A new consolidation act is contemplated by which a duty of 1s 1/2 per 100lb, is proposed on cotton, not the growth of British colonies, and also an additional war duty of 1/2d per 100lb. If not imported in a British vessel. Should this be carried into effect, it will fall peculiarly heavy on the inferior descriptions of cotton.

"Although your commerce, it must be confessed, will be greatly restricted, yet we cannot but hope that the new regulations are a prelude to a more friendly understanding with the United States, and will prepare the way for the restoration of an intercourse, the suspension of which has been highly injurious to the interests of both countries. From the official documents which have been laid before the public, it appears reasonable to conclude, that as several of the objectionable parts of the late orders are removed with regard to America, the embargo will be raised with respect to this country. That this course of procedure will be adopted, is the general impression; and, in contemplation of direct supplies, your produce has again experienced a very great and serious depression.—Old Upland Cottons have been sold at 12d—New 1 1/2 and 1 3/4, and Orleans at 16 1/2 per lb.—Some small parcels of York and James River tobacco have been sold at 40d per lb.—The price of 8 1/2 and 10 Wheat was 7s 1/2 per 4 1/2, and 1 1/2 per 7 1/2 lb.—In other articles so little has been done, that no quotation can be given with certainty.

"Since the establishment of our present firm, we have had occasion to lay before you several important changes in our market, arising from unexpected occurrences.—The subject of our present communication, in this respect, stands particularly conspicuous—so little did the public anticipate any relaxation in the policy of our government, that measures of increased rigour were considered as extremely probable. Under this persuasion, the information, which was given to the public, was received with surprise and astonishment. It was, however, not the less gratifying, to perceive the existence of a disposition to restore, in some degree, that freedom to commerce, which she has been so long deprived of. It is, however, to be regretted, that the powers of Europe, abandoning their anti commercial restrictions, will be actuated by a more wise and liberal policy."

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

THE ATTEMPT.

The attempt to smuggle Sam Smith into the senate in opposition to the declared will of the people, has terminated just as every piece of knavery and imposition ought, which is levelled at the rights of the people. The whole scheme is defeated, and all the parties concerned in it have been completely discomfited.

Impunity. In collusion with Smith, to cheat the people of their right to express their will in the choice of a senator, Robert Wright, Esq. gave up six months salary, taking the chance of a collateral remuneration by being appointed a judge. But he has not been made a judge, "the injunctious of the constitution" notwithstanding, he has lost \$6,500 of salary, and is moreover, we understand indebted to the state in the sum of \$1200, money advanced for repairing the government house, which was not applied to that purpose.

Secondly. General Smith is no longer a senator. He is suspended for the purpose of being tried before the people, whose verdict will be made up according to the evidence which will be laid before them. Let him stand his trial, and if we do not prove him, as a politician, rotten to his very hearts' core, and unworthy of any station under government, may we abide the consequences.

Thirdly. Whatever odium there may be in leaving the state unrepresented, the senate of Maryland have taken the whole responsibility upon themselves.—They peremptorily rejected an offer to compromise, and with such contempt did they attempt to treat the representatives of the people, that they would not confer with them, although the house of delegates offered to make every sacrifice, consistent with the honour and interest of the state and its own dignity, to go into the choice of a senator. But no. With their usual haughteur and suspicious effrontery (alho' as individuals they are certainly the most tame and passive set of gentlemen, we recollect ever to have seen or read of) they would accede to no terms of compromise which did not embrace the entire surrender of the rights and privi-

leges of a co-ordinate branch of the legislature. This little aristocratic body composed of such miserable materials as they, whose responsibility is so very remote from the people, and who at the present time is almost entirely a self-created body, would be satisfied with no other mode of choosing a senator, than that which would effectually deprive the representatives of the people of the expression of their opinions, and thus draw the voice of their constituents so recently expressed at their elections, against Smith and his party.

Under these circumstances, the senate, an aristocratic body which despises the people, and disregards their disapprobation, because they are elected for five years, resolved to put to the test the patience of Maryland to the test by refusing to accept of any man as senator but one known to be obnoxious to the people, and already condemned by their voice. With the assistance of our intelligent correspondent at Annapolis, we purpose to lay before our readers without delay, a full history of the proceedings of the legislature. It will be made apparent to the meanest comprehension, that the senate and not the house of representatives refused to fill up in a constitutional way, the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Gen. Smith's term of service. If the legislature be blameworthy for not making the appointment, let it attach to the proper body. The immediate representatives of the people, have acquitted themselves in a manner which does them immortal honour. They have with a constancy and firmness worthy an enlightened party vigorously defended the peoples' rights. They have defeated, and broken up all "harmless flagments," a deep laid scheme to defraud the independent voters of Maryland of their constitutional and just rights. They have yielded to an honest pride in preserving the honor and character of the state, by firmly resisting the attempt to re-elect by force, means a man who is unworthy of office. For this they are entitled to the gratitude of the people, and we are well convinced, from the clamours against Gen. Smith throughout the state, that the fall elections will prove how greatly he is lowered in the estimation of the people. The democratic party has connected its fate with that of Gen. Smith, and they must both sink together.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

THE ATTEMPT.

The attempt to smuggle Sam Smith into the senate in opposition to the declared will of the people, has terminated just as every piece of knavery and imposition ought, which is levelled at the rights of the people. The whole scheme is defeated, and all the parties concerned in it have been completely discomfited.

Impunity. In collusion with Smith, to cheat the people of their right to express their will in the choice of a senator, Robert Wright, Esq. gave up six months salary, taking the chance of a collateral remuneration by being appointed a judge. But he has not been made a judge, "the injunctious of the constitution" notwithstanding, he has lost \$6,500 of salary, and is moreover, we understand indebted to the state in the sum of \$1200, money advanced for repairing the government house, which was not applied to that purpose.

Secondly. General Smith is no longer a senator. He is suspended for the purpose of being tried before the people, whose verdict will be made up according to the evidence which will be laid before them. Let him stand his trial, and if we do not prove him, as a politician, rotten to his very hearts' core, and unworthy of any station under government, may we abide the consequences.

Thirdly. Whatever odium there may be in leaving the state unrepresented, the senate of Maryland have taken the whole responsibility upon themselves.—They peremptorily rejected an offer to compromise, and with such contempt did they attempt to treat the representatives of the people, that they would not confer with them, although the house of delegates offered to make every sacrifice, consistent with the honour and interest of the state and its own dignity, to go into the choice of a senator. But no. With their usual haughteur and suspicious effrontery (alho' as individuals they are certainly the most tame and passive set of gentlemen, we recollect ever to have seen or read of) they would accede to no terms of compromise which did not embrace the entire surrender of the rights and privi-

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman conversing the other day with one of the senators at Annapolis on the subject of Gen. Smith's election, observed that he thought the house of delegates played their cards much better than the senate.

Yes, replied the Senator, they have in the odd trick, but we shall get out by honors.

No rejoined the gentleman, that cannot be, for you have got nothing but the knave* in your hand.

* Surely he had not the audacity to allude to the General.

Alteration in the Constitution of Maryland.

The legislature has passed a bill repealing all such parts of the constitution as permit the governor to hold any office of profit, or to stand during the time for which he is elected, and that require the first named of the council, for the time being, to call a meeting of the General Assembly upon the resignation, &c. of the governor. The late extraordinary call of the legislature, is the best comment upon the propriety of the above amendment, as relates to the duty imposed upon the president of the council. That the state should be subjected to a heavy expense, to appoint at best an useless officer, particularly when the president of the council is made governor by the constitution in case of resignation, or otherwise, is a serious grievance. By the constitution, the governor is elected annually, & is clothed with little or no power. Under the provision for supplying vacancies, should a vacancy occur only one month before the regular meeting of the legislature, the president of the council would be compelled to convoke that body for the purpose of appointing. We are happy to find that