## PROSPECTUS-

MARYLAND. REPUBLICAN.

HE patronage of the Republican citizens of the State of Maryland' is now solicited to aid the progress of political truth. Too long has the false glare of deception induced the unwary to lend their support to men who are pursuing measures directly calculated to prostrate our Country's dear-bought and inestimable liberties. Delusive principles and false assertions have been so often urged, with all the seeming ardor and sincerity of truth, that, by their constant repetition, many have been induced to accept spurious dogmas as matters of right, which on their first appearance they received with hes tancy and distrust. The great mass of the people, bonest in their views, and having no interests separate from the general prosperity, want nothing but coakict information, to direct their minds to its true and legitimate source.

To promote this important and interesting object,-to preserve unimpaired our Republican institutions-to inculcate a love of those principles for which the best blood of America has flowed, and to the establishment of which the best men in America have contributed their labours; -- in fine, to secure to ourselves, and to our posterity, the blessings of the present excellent system of civil government, shall be the grand object of the Editor of the Maryland Republican.

The utility-nay, the necessity, of a Republican paper at the Seat of Government, must be too, obvious to need any remark. Placed at the source of correct information in respect to the concerns of the State, -situated at a short and nearly equal distance from our chief commercial city, and the Scat of the Federal Government,-and well calculated, from its immediate vicinity to the Chesapeake, to receive the latest intelligence from Europe sooner than any other paper in the State; the Maryland Republican, if the efforts of the Editor, and the countenance of the Public, should bear any proportion to the striking advantages which have just been pointed out, cannot fail to become, either in respect of foreign or domestic information, a paper of general and extensive utility.

In commencing a work of this nature. it is usual, for the Educar to make known to me l'ublic the leading seatures of his political creed. These would be sufficiently apparent from the title of the proposed gazette, if there were not counterfeits abroad. But, aince those, who in other particulars, support their doctrines by the perversion of facts and of terms, have made the word " Republican" to mean what is most opposite to its genuine unport, the Editor will comply with the custom, and lectare himself unreservedly a disciple of the Jefferson school, and that his whole efforts shall be directed to support those great principles of political truth which has endered the late President's name so debreedly dear to his countrymen, and exended his fame as a statesman throughout

While personal altercations and invective will be carefully avoided, the Editor will ot suffer misrepresentation to walk abroad inreprehended; he will, on the contrary, make it a particular point of duty to expose and counteract those delusions which mave, in a serious and alarming manner, hreatened the subversion of Republican principles in this State; and for the purpose f checking that torrent of misrepresentaion which produced, and is labouring to ncrease these impressions, he will use the ecessary means, without being restrained y any considerations but those of decen-, and of that regard for truth which is ongenial with the cause he supports.

The Maryland Republican is intended form a journal of the present times, and become a record of the State. Whater concerns Maryland particularly, shall hmediately be laid before its citizens; and ose subjects which interest our country enerally, shall be carefully detailed for rommon information. It will contain all lic documents of general interest; -- a

far account of the proceedings of the Leg. .. re and Government of Maryland; a faithful detail of foreign evente, with such literary and political essays, and agricultural and miscellaneous articles, as shall be deemed best calculated to strengthen correct principles, amuse the mind, improve the understanding, and promote the interest of society at large.

Having every reason to expect, that in this arduous undertaking, he will not be lest without frequent aid from gentlemen of political knowledge and literary abilities residing where the paper is to be conducted, or drawn thither at intervals for the discharge of public trusts or professional avocations, the Editor flatters himself that the Maryland Republican will be deemed well worthy the fostering care of the enlightened Citizens of this State.

### CONDITIONS.

The MARYLAND REPUBLICAN is intended to be issued TWICE a week during

the annual sessions of Assemblu, and ONCE a week during the remainder of the year. Its regular day of weekly publication will be Saturday : and, during the Session of Assembly, Tuesday and Saturday. It will be printed on a large super-royal paper, (the size of the Baltimore news-papers) and on a handwine, type, and great care

shall be taken of its typographical accuracy. The terms are three dollars per annum; the first wear payable six months from the date of subscript: m-lo continue half-yearly in advance. The Eckler confidently trusts that Subscribers will be particularly allentive to punctuality in their payments, as that can alone enable him to meet those necessary and unavoidable expences naturally

resulting from such an establishment. All communications. (post-part) from interisty gentlemeny will be thankfully for ceived to and, of admissible, shall recrive immediate attention.

# European Ibffairs.

The proceedings of the British National. Legislature, which are copied into this day's paper, demands a serious perusal from every son of freedom. He will therein discern the vauses which are propelling the British monarchy to a rapid dissolution.

#### FROM THE AURORA.

Our files of London papers abound with matter of currenty in various respect, as they relate to the government, policy, morals, corruptions, and universal profligacy that prevails in Great Britain.

The developement of the defanous conduction and profligacy of the "hopes of the family" of Great Britain, the general in chief of the British army, has forced him to make another retreat; but there ends the punishment of this royal criminal while poor rogues, and poor men who are not rogues, are sent to the gailows of to close con-

Meetings have been held in most of the counties, towns, and cities of England, expressing by votes their thanks to a member of the house of commons, who upon his own manly and virtuous determinations, undertook to brug the myal pro fligate to a strict test. It the meeting in Westmuster, for the purpose of thanking cul Wardle, sir Francis Burdett contrasted the Iniquity that escaped, with the innocence that was published, in the person of a Mr. Lamaitre, a mathematical instument maker, who was taken up upon a sidiculous allegation of meditating to shoot the British king with a pop-gun; this man had been confined upon the mere fat of a minister, detained without further accossion; he had gon- into-Lessision a vouth in the common life, and with the An his profession, and after seven years cove de tention in a dungeren, had e me, forth with his head bleached by wretchedness, want, and seclusion from society. The living aitness of this fact stood by sir Francis on the hustings

He also referred to the case of Mr. White, the editor of the Independent Whig, who for exposing the abuses of power, was sentenced to a crue, confinement, and this injustice aggravated by his removal from his family to the jail of Dorchester, above 160 miles from London. Upon his trial the jury was packed, the clerk of the crown having taken the roll from the sheriff, and packed the

These and other oppressions, he contrasted with the patronage held and exercised by prostitutes over the thee departments, the military, the civil, and the ecclematica.—Five different cierzymen were detected in obtaining patronage by bribery of the kept mistress of the daks of

Numerous military commissions.

Places in the customs and colonies.

Contracts and jobs, all sold by this concubine. Another of the royal dukes, that of Cambridge, was implicated in the same way

The dake of Portland, and one of the archbishops, were takewise implicated

Lord Castlereagh, president of the board of controut, and a cabinet minister, was charged, and audaciously confessed the fact, with having employed corrupt means to secure a seat in parliament for another LORD and member of the board of controul, of the title of Loard Clancatty. He not only admitted but justified it, and determined to maintain his station of minister, and what was not more extraordinary, he had a majority of the house of commons in his favour on a vote of censure being offered. Cattlereagh was openly alledged to have been the agent who distributed and milions of pearly to bribe the Irish parliament into

The same profligacy had extended to the military and civil promotions in the East India company's service Thelluse, one of the directors, had odtained in a short period the nomination for appointments of three writers . the title given to young men who go in the East India company's civil service to India)—the laws forbid the sale of such appointments by the directors; Thelluson presented the right of nomination to his cousin, and this cousin sold the appointment for about 50, 660 dollars! And this man set up again for a director What but the plunder of Asia, would repay such anticipation of plunder; what but the p'under and debasement of mankind could uphold

such profligacy as the British government exhi-Among the plunderers detected in this rage for investigation, the notorious John Brake, the aposthe of Anti-Lacobinism, the great terrorist, he who recommended himself by instituting clubs of proscription in London, and instituting the detestable system of espionage, who in a book published by him, declared parti ment and people wholly incapable and unentitled to power, or any other rights, but such as the king thought fit to allow; that the king was the tree, and the parriament and people only the branches, which might be cast off and the tree still flourish. This man, protected by Pitt, indicted for his offences, was acquited by a jury of true born Englishmen. And this man has been found, in common with others of the same cast, a plunderer and dilapidator of the public money -

The boasted judiciary of England (we never could discover any thing but matter of detestation in this brasted British judiciary) had been proved to be as much contaminated as the other branches of the government; all the place of the courts

being matter of batter and sale, the proceed of which found their way to the pockets of the

Debauchery, licentiousness, and extravagarce. were never at so great a height; and what was deemed horrible a few years ago, when J. Horne Tooks in his petition, undertook to prove at the bar of parliament, that seats were bought in the house of commons, like stalls at a fair; the same facts are now reiterated, to open debate, heard without denial or emotion, and justified as essenial to the support of the government.

-We subjoin a few extracts from the speeches on this subject.

#### House of Commons, Thursday, .. pril 20.

The chanceller of the exchequer moved the order of the day, for the second reading of the bill

BILL TO PREVENT THE SALE OF PLACES.

for preventing the sale of places. the question being put, Lord Polkestone had box a few words to say on

the subject? He observed, that these sort of preventive bills very rarely did any good. As long as temptations wère suffered to remain, offences would be committed : Notwithstanding the provisions of such bills, the ingenuity of offenders would continue to erade them, at a little more expince or trouble. If the inquiry he had propoand a few nights since had been gone into, there would have been in occasion for the present measure. As to the offices enamected with the courts of law, he found they had been for a long time regularly bought and sold, but he could see no reason why this practice should be suffered to continue. There was another omission: however in the act, which appeared to him of more material moment. . The attention of the house had been much fixed to East India writer ships & cadetships, but there was another thing of much more consequence, which had not been noticed -!t was most notorious that there was a traffic for other places, and also for seats in parliament,-(Hear! Hear! Hear!)- I'm was a thing most contrary to every idea of the constitution; and yet it was most notorious; and as it was most no terious, he thought the right honourable gentleman would do well to introduce a clause in his bill to prevent trafficking for seats in parliament: The treasury was the place where this traffic went on to the greatest and most corrupt extent. The secretary of the trea mry was generally the agent in all those transactions on the part of the government (Hear! Hear!) If gentlemen meant by this cheering to imply a doubt of his statement, he should be very happy to be allowed a committee to examine into the fact. At every dissolution of parliament, there was an office open at the terasury, where the friends of administration stated their terms, and where perfore made their bargains on different terms, according to the abinties with which ther were supposed expuble of supporting the government. This was his firm berief, and he believed it was also the belief of the public. He thought the house thould chreet abuses of this magnitude, at the same time that they were pair fing a bili with respect to misor offences

Mr. Banks observed, thicas to the abuses in the East India comeany, he, as chairman of the committee appointed for the confideration of that subject, had brought down a recouse indution to the house, that it was not necessary to pais any specific regislative measure on the subject. Aithough the lystem of the government of this country changed with the hands in which it was confid d, it was not fo with the East India company One of their regulations was that at any distance of time, an appointment obtained corruptly would be fet afide. He correived that the prefent bill must be of fit, as rendering this fort of corruption more difficult than it was before

Mr. Creevey fild, that the noble lord was perfectif correct in fisting, that feats in the parliament had been notomoully bought and fold by the treasury. He soud fas, that this was not only his britef, but that t was within nie knowledge. The treasury not only bought and fold the feats, but they kept, in a great degree, the monopoly of that market. If this was attempted to be denied by ministers, he thousand be glad to nave the opportunity of proving it, and he could easily prove it from the ups of any one who had ever been fectetary of the treasury. It was about the nonfense and delufion on the public, for the house to spend their time in confidering abutes in the commitfioners of the lottery, and every other minor de partment, when they knew, and the public knew, that the grateft of all abuses was constantly practifed by every fecretary of the treasury, in buying and felling feats in the parliament. Fo talk of a difficution of parnament as an appeal to the people was mere mockery and imposition. It was perfectly well known that a disolution of parlia ment was not an appeal to the people, but to the treasury (Hear! Hear!) Although he had great respect for the last government, and owed some personal favours to them, yet he must fay, that their diffolution of parliament, at the end of four years, like the diffolution by the present ministers at the end of about four months, was not an appeal to the people but to the treasury; (last cries of Ilear! Hear!) Until the house was disposed to suppress this odious and unconstitutional traffic, the legislating on those minor abuses was mere mockery and defution

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said he was happy to find the noble 'ord (.ord Folkestone) has attributed whatever there was of obscurity in the bill, to a desire of making it as comprehensible as possible. He was also glad that the noble lord had admitted that the bill would render the commission of these offences more difficult in future. As to the purchase and sale of places connected with the courts of justice, THAT HAD PREVAILED FROM REMOTE TIMES, but he believed that it would not be said that the practice at all interfered with the purity of the administration of justice. As to what had been suggested with respect to the prevention of the traffic for seats in parliament, this would be a matter which might fairly be flatted when the bill should come, into a committee. If the noble or hon genticman would then bring forward any proposition of that sort, the house would be very ready to take it into their consideration. The noble ford had stated his firm belief of the existence of such transactions, and the honorable gentleman had gone further, and stated, that it was within his absolute knowledge. The hongentleman, to be sure, might have some knowledge from the confidence which was reposed [ in him by the late administration, with whom he was connected. (LOUD CRIES OF HEAR! HEAR ) He could not recollect, however, that the hou gentlemen (Mr Creevey) had, at the time when a specific charge was brought against a secretary of the treasury for such interference. given the house the benefit of his knowledge The houe would perceive, that the case he alluded to was when a charge was brought against a secretary of the treasury (Mr. Freemantie ) for interference in the election of Hampshire, where he was undoubtedly a freeholder. The hon, gentle-

man did not then tell the house a word of that practice which was within his own knowledge, of secretaries of the treasury corruptly interfeging in the election of members of parliament When he had that knowledge how did it hap p-n that his patriotism was asleep on that remirkable occasion?-(HEAR! HEAR!) If be would, however, then bring forward impartiallity those specific cases that were within his own knowledge, he would probably find the house very ready to attend to them.

.Mr. CREEVEY, in explanation, said, that what he had stated was not as a charge against any particular administration, but a mere matter of fact. The knowledge which he spoke of by no means proceeded from any confidence which

had been reposed in him by his friends 🦏 Mr WHITEBREAD said, that he was happy that the suggestions of his noble and hon, friends appeared to be received with so much cordiality by the right hom gentlemen (the chancelur of the exchequer ) and that it seemed to be aumit ted that the practice of trafficking for seats of parliament was a thing which ought not to beligierated. He supposed that when the right honorable gentleman (the charaction of the exchequer) called upon an honorable friend of his (Mr. Creavey) to bring one set of cases before the house, he was also reads to practice that impartiality which he recommended, and bring forward those cases which were within his knowledge. (HEAR 'MEAR ) It was nonsense to pretend to be ignorant of the abuses. What member of parliment was there that did not know that such things were done?-Did not he know, did not the right hon gentleman know, did not every body in the house know, that there were many members who sat there, that were representatives of nothing but their own money (Lond CRIE) OF HEAR, HEAR! FROM THE OFFICERTION BENCH-ES ) Ainl it was alfo known tital thany who nad paid their money for their seats still feit themso res dependent on other men, and if they differed finin them, felt those qualms of conseience or of honor which made them vacate

both the seat and the money they had paid for it. It was not certainly any charge against the present administration to state those things, for the charge applied as well to him and to every Other member of the house, who had long known that those things were done, and yet never brought it forward to pathament in a proper shape. As to the rase of the Hampshine election, the right honorable gentlenun (the chan celler of the exchequer) happened about that time, for a very short portion of his life, to be in a minority. He (Mr. Whit bread) had been for ninetecn years generally in a minority, and therefore he was apt to think minorities right, but the honorable gentleman who had been so seldom in a minority in that house, should father be induced to suspect that he was wrong when he acted so contrary to his usual practice Without, however, meaning to arraign any particular secretary withe treasury lie would state generally, that under the present system, all secretaries of the treasury find themselves unler the necessity of acting in this manner, and that there is always an open market at the treasury for bargains of this nature. If, however, the house was disposed to make it a inisdemeation to traffic in the East India writer-ships and calctships, they would certainly take some notice of a triffic which was equalty notorious, but Fine scardious and unomidate mal. If the fight how gentlen...an would appear to his toble neighbour (Lord Castler agh) that noble lord would inform him that in Ireland about a million aid a half had been paid for the purchase of boroughs which was a decisive primit that those things were considered as money's worth, as a marketable communitity. It was imposible for him not to know that the practice which had prevaied to such an extent in a neighbouring

kingdom, am prevated in this country. If this practice was not destroyed, it would in the end destroy its. As to the tale of judicaary situations, he did not pretend to say that it affected the jamey of the administration, but he would steil eay that it was an anomally which should be removed. It would be easy to place the fies of their efficers in a general fund, for increasing the salari s of the judges. He agreed perfectly with his honorable friend, (Mr. Creetoy) that a dissolution of parliament was an appear to the treisury. On the last discotution, muniters endeaveured to set the people mad, and then talked of appealing to their sense. The sense of the people had certainly some slight influence at a general election-but the great preparating influence was the influence of the treatury.

Mr. WYRHE approved of the principle of abolithing the sale of judicial offices in the manner nated by his honorable friend, (Mr Whitebread.) He could not, however, approve the conduct of the EIn India company in dis mitting perions who had ferred them long and well, if it thould be discovered that any thing of money transaction had passed at their original appointment, although entirely without their knowledge or privity.

Mr H THORNTON faid, that the committee of finance had first suggested the abolition of the fale of judicial places precilely in the manner mentioned by the honorabe member, (Mr. Whitebread.) In their report, they had recommended the applying, the fees of their officers to a fund to remunerate the judges for any loss they might suftam.

The bill was then read a fecond time, and ordered to be committed on Tuefday fe'n night.

#### FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER. \_LONDON, April 30.

The most important feature in the ibtelligence of the week is, the repeal of the Orders in Council, as far us they affect the trade of America to Germany, Russia, and the northern powers. By the original enactments of the Older, the whole continent was put under Blockade, and the American ve-sel- were compelled to a search on actual landing of their cargoes, before they could trade to any European port .- These unjust restrictions, for such they were, have been now done away as they affected the American intercoure with the Northern Powers, but they still remain as far as they affect only the intercourse of America and France.

We have so repeatedly delivered our opinion in the sullest possible detail upon this subject, that we have now little to add-Ihe Orders of Council, as they affected Neutrals, were at once unjust and impolitic; unjust if a are they directly violated the rights of neutrality; and impolitic, because, being a commercial toquitry, whatever interrupted the communication of buying and selting, whatever orevented the Ameicaus from selling, and the European neutrals, or belligerants, from buying must necessarily in the same proportion have affected the British market. England was, and indeed is, in the relation of a wholesale trader and manufacture. For all the natious in the world—lier capital, her industry, her insular

security from the immediate effects and ravages of war, enable her to manufacture with more perfection, to work up her articles better, and to sell them at a lower price --- The Americans, being the most busy and active of neutral sations, are in the relations of middle men, or retailers of English commodities Could any thing, therefore be more contrary even to first principles than to cut off the retail and still to expect the wholesale trade to flourish. Who could be expected to buy from us beyond their immediate consumption, when we so id spotically and so absuidh cut them off from all pollibility of seiling.

The male question now is, whether ecough has yet been done, whether too much of the system . not still retained? --- We teally see no reason why the coast of France should be put under a commercial blockace -- In a military : point of view, it is a warfere most wretchedig pitifu', and from which nothing can be "ape ted---- lin a mere political view, it is evidency importic and for the same reasons which we have above stated. It injuies us in a greater proportion than it injures the enemy,-lt cramps the demand mour market, it re-trains the runny from laxure at the. expence of our own manufactures We bave; ever considered this system as absuid in the extreme, and founded on any views but those of true policy and national interest.

## JEREMIAH HUGHES,

WATCH MAKER, INC.

RESPECTFULLY solicits a continuance of public favor at the above business, at his stand in Church-Street, where watches are put into good order on the best of terms, and where may always be found a handsome collection of watch material, chains, seals, keys, lie together with a few well selected watches.

Silver Ware.

Tea, table, deset, soup and butter spoons, cream-pets, punch-tadies, streigners, &c I next assertment of plated castors, candle. sticks, Ac

Plain and set ear-rings, finger sings, gold chains, seals and kers, fishionable breast-pins, bracelets and necklaces. Also an elegant assurament of

### Fine Cuttlery.

Sportsmen's knives with instruments, plain one two and three blades, penkuive, clasp and pruning knives, counting-house knives, eitrer and pearl fruit-knives, ladies petite-knives with part and tortoise-she'l handles, common pocket and childrens' knives, scissors completely assented from 12 1-2 to 150 cents, razors of all prices, steel souffers, patent do. A large collectiva of single and double blade and spring lancets, pocket borks, purses, silver, plated and brass thimbies, cork-screws, plain mettle, silver and set knee buckles, pen and pencil cases, lead and camel's hair pencils, tooth picks, tweesers, sharing britches and boxes, tooth brushes, tooth powder, shulf boxes, powder flasks and shot bags.

LOOKING GLASSES of various dimensions. TEAROARDS, waiters, knife and bread

baskers, dieseing-cales, whiles and spurs. Hy kins' celebrated Rasor Strep and D'amond Paste.

Clothes brushes, comb brushes, nail brushes, needles and fish hooks. Also,

## Spectucles:

Silver, tortnice-shell, plated, steel and mettle mounted, suited to all ages. A few reading g asses and goggles, and a collection of

Of all descriptions; small and great tooth; pocket, and dressing combs; ladies tortoise; shell, mock- .\* shell and hors do. Together with a great variety of other articles which may be had on the most? reasonable terms.

He likewise has constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

### Drugs and Patent Medicines

Of the best quality, and at the lowest prices :--Amongst which are the various preparations of Antimony, Mercury, Assasaitda, Perurian Bark, Harts forn, Lead, Vitriol, Opium, Aloes, Eliubaib; Balam conaiba, Turlington's, Petti, Tolu, &c. Elixits Paregorie, Proprietatis Vitriol, Stomachie, Extracts of Lead, Hemlock, Per Buk, &c Fower of Sulphus, Bezoin, Zine, &c Gums Opium, Guaiacaum, Benzoin, Ammoniae, Bragoniz, Gamboge, Myrth, Tragacanth, Kins, Arabic. Assasoetida, Elastic, &c. 1

Och of Vitriol, Almonds, Lemon, Bergamot, Juniper, Mint, Peper-mint, Rosemary, Amber, Penneroyal, Cloves, Marjorum, Cinnamon, Rhodium, Lavender, Wormseed, Annisced, Sessafras, Castor and Sweet Ohs, &c &c. Ross, Seneka, Virginia Snake Gentian, Ginsang, Alknot, Columbo, Sparsaparilla, &c.

Solts, Glauber, Nitre, Tartar, Ammoniae, Ammoniae Volatile, Rachell, Lemon, &c. Spirits of Wine, Salammonic Nitre, Nitre Dule: Vitriol Dule: Cataphor, Hartshorn, Tur-

l'inctures, Ointments, Causties Plaisters, &c. &c. Also, Arsenic, Annetto, Anniseeds, Æther, Cinnamon, Arrow Root Starch, Bole Armein, Borax, Burgundy Pitch, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Crocus Martus, Chammomile Flowers, Cantharides; Cardamon, Lead, Colamynth, prepared Chark, Canella, Com Piaster, Drop lake, Fig. Stone, Manna. Goulard, Hiera Picra, Ipecacuanha, Itch Ointment, Ink Powder, Liquorice, Litherage, Magnesia, Nutmegs, Opedeldoc, Orris Root, Pot Ash, Pink Root, Quiksilver, Red Saunders Hotten Stone, Spunze, Spunk, Saffron, Senna, Spermaczti, Sago, Squills, Sugar of Lead, Tapioca, Turmeric, Tartar Emetic, Trusses, Uva Ursa, Varnish, Venus Turpentine, Vials, Valerian Root and White Wax.

Amongst the Patent Medicines are, Lec's, Wilkin's, Hahn's, Hamilton's, Fisher's, and Anderson's antibillious and other Pilli. Harleam Oil, British Oil, Essence Peppermint, Delbey's Carminitive, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's

Also a general assertment of Perfumery, Soays, Lations, Pomatums, &c. Dry Paints, Dyes and Colours.

All or any of which he offers as cheap as they are generally sold in Bultimore or elsewhere.