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CONDITIONS

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN:

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The terms are three dollars per annum; the first year payable six months from the date of subscription-to continue half-yearly in advance. The Editor confidently tructs that Subscribers will be particularly attentive 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-peid) from literary gentlemen, will be thankfully received; and, if admissible, shall receive immediate attention.

Foreign Intelligence.

SUMMARY

FOR THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

By arrivals at New York via Halifax, London papers to the 12th of June are received, which contain extracts from the Dutch Gazetter to the 8th, and from Paris papers to the 4th. The former communicate the death of Schill, who headed the formidable insurrection in Hanover-be it, I have seen a copy of Mr. Canning's fell in the city of Straleund at the head of his troops in an engagement with the French General Gratien.

The Lisbon Gazette to the 3.1 of June was likewise rece ved-The Junta of Spain have issued a decree, confiscating all the property of the Spanish nobles, and other persons who have adhered to the French interest; also directing, that certain persons should be arrested and tried for high treason-The French are said to have lost 3000 men in an action at Ponte Neuvo, besides 2000 of their German troops who deserted to the Spaniards-Lugo has been re-captured-The situation of Marshal Ney was considered precarious-Vigo and Corunna are in passession of the Spani-

The revolution in Sweden has sailed of procuring them a peace with Russia-The Russian fleet is out, supposed to be gone against Stockholm-Sir James Sumatta has sailed for the Baltic in pursuit of them. French bulletins to the sixteenth, are published-It appears that the Austrians have not been able to improve by the difficulty into which the French army was thrown by the disaster of the Danube-Napoleon has been permitted quietly to concentrate his forces; form a junction with the division under Lauriston, and progress in rebuilding the bridges, which some accounts state as completed-The duke of Montebello (Lasnes) died on the 27th of May, of the wounds he received on the 22d.—The duke of Dantzic entered Inspruch on the 19th—that city and all the circles, have sent deputations to the king of Bavana, arowing allegiance, and imploring clem-

At Urfahr un affair took place on the 17th, in which the Austrians lost 2000 men beside prisoners-The 12th bulletin mentions, that the duke of Dantzic was about to join Bonaparte near Vienna by can government,) his majesty would conforced marches-speaks of the repairs of the bridges, and the measures taking to enable the army to manœuvre on both, banks of the liver-The prisoners taken since the capitulation of Vienna, are stated at upwards of 3000. The 13th bulletin is dated Ehensdorf, 28th of May, and states the junction with Lauristop-the destruction of the whole corps under Jallachich, who had roused the Tyronse to arms-It mentions, that the arch-duke

John of Austria, had quitted Gratz-his army was reduced to about 25,000 men; Tyrol and Voltaberg are subjugated-Upper and Lower Austria are tranquilized and disarmed!-Trieste was taken possession of, and the British produce confiscated-The Russian fleet was saved by this event., The 14th bulletin is dated 1st of June, from the same place—the bridges on the Danube, it says, are rebuilt, and preparations for others progressing—it also mentions the progress of various corps towards Vienna. The 15th, mentions the success of the army of Dalmatia, and the capture of the commander who opposed them. The 16th is dated the 4th of June. It mentions the defeat of 9000 Austrians, who had passed to the right bank of the Danube.

From Italy it appears, that Prince John who had so severely handled Beauhernois, was compelled to relinquish his advantages-The son-in-law of Napoleon is said to have tivalled the emperor himself in the glory of the campaign-25,000 prisoners, sixty pieces of cannon, and ten standards, are his trophics.

The Austrian division, who had penetrated to Warsaw in Poland, have evacuated that place, and are retiring.

From Petersburg, May 13, we learn, that the Russian troops have received orders to penetrate into the Austrian provinces. On the 23th of April, the emperor of Russia informed the Austrian minister, that as the Austrians had attacked the Duchy of Warsaw, he considered himself at war with Austria.

From Halifax, July 14. ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Our paper of this day, provided neither of the cutters from England, or the Phœnix, with Mr. Jackson, is arrived, will be interesting to you. Since publishing official instructions to Mr. Erskint-I had previously supposed him to have labouted under an extraordinary mistake, but on examining that document, I think otherwise. Mr. Erskine having stated to Mr. Canning, that Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smith, (last autumn) had expressed à desire to come to an amicable accommodation with Great Butain-that gentleman (Mr. Canning) on the 23d of January last, tells him, that if it be really the case, that the members of the American government have that disposition, his majesty's ministers will be ready to withdraw the exceptional orders in council, so far as respects America-On the condition

1st. America shall withdraw her interdictions, embargnes, &c. &c. so far as they relate to the ships of war, and trade of G. Britain-leaving them in force as to France and the powers who adopt her de-

2d. That America is willing to renounce during the present war, the pretensions of carrying on in time of war al, trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during Leace.

3d. G. Britain, for the purpose of eccuting the operation of the embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading, with France and the powers acting under her decrees, is to be considered as being at IIberty to capture all such American vesseis as may be found attempting to tra e with the ports of any of those powers. Without which security for the observance of the embargo, (interdiction,) the ruising it nominally with respect to G. Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all

On these conditions (the .1st and 2d suggested by persons [now] in the Amerisent to withdraw the orders of January and November 1807, so far as respected America-and, for this purpose, Mr. Erskine was authorised to communicate this dispatch, in extenso, to the American secretary of state.

And, on the receipt of an official note, engaging to adopt the three conditions aforesaid, his majesty would be ready to repeal the orders in council-either previous or subsequent to the conclusion of a

treats for that purpose, for which a person would be immediately appointed to negociate.

'This, I think, is nearly the substance of the note (instructions.)

Miscellaneous.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

. About a week since, a lady of this city, (the napolis) while superintending the economy of the kitchen, discovered a singular lerus neturas is breaking some duck ergs for a pudding. One of the eggs was found to contain within the centre of its yolk, a perfect egg, about the size of a robin's Its shell was thin but complete, and when it was broken, it was discovered to contain a white and york entire, similar to its parent egg. How it was possible to have grown there, is a question as difficult of solution as the astonishing circumstance so minutely related in most of our public papers, of a child, two and a half years old, having within her an almost complete infint, with whom she died in pregnance '- This egg was kept some time for the inspection of the

Assessed, (Con) June 17.

To the Editor of the North Agerican.

Accidentally, on my pasage through this state, I met with an extract from vour paper recommending the introduction of the Camel to the southern sections of the union, as an animal of buithen. Many years ago l'held a command on the southern finntiers of Georgia, and had occasion to reconno tre a very considerable part of that country; I remarked much inconvenience in transporting the productions of interior plantations to navigable waters, by reason of the weakness of the working cattle and horses, obstruction of loose sands and dippery clay bottom, and the want of forage to support trams; for these are impediments which can neverbe whally removed—I remedy can be had by introducing the Camel. I formed this openion soon after becoming acquainted with the customs and habits of the Moors and Arabs on the coast of Africa; and it was my intention to have sent a number of thes and other aus nati from that curst, to some of my friends in the southern states, had not adversity deseated my designs. All which is stated in the piece about the Camel, I can confirm from actual experiment-About five hundred camels bore our baggage, provisions and camp equipage from the borders of Egypt to the eastern provinces of Tripoli-They were driven by Arabe-The region through which we passed was extremely sterile In a march of about six hundred miles in the desart we saw neither a cottage, a fiut tree nor ; natural stream of water. On the borders of mountains and in the ravines, we found a miserabie shrubbery; wied thime, thistle, a kind c dwarf sweet briar, low and knotted thorn bushes, and here and there a little herbage. No provision was made for the subsistence of our cam. I-The proportionate burthen laden on each of them was about seven hundred weight. The values between the high grounds and mountains are plains of sand, in some places deep and quick In many instances we were compelled to march two, three or four days through these dreary plains without affinding any forage to those patient animals; and it was only when we fell in with such charse vegetation as I have before described, that they were I used from their hampers and permitted to roam under the vigi lance and responsibility of their drivers; the seemed to prefer the wughest weeds, and were peculiarly foud of the thistle and wild thyme, Though from the seastisess of this wretched kind of forage, they became low in flish, not one of them falled; and I am persuaded from my own observation that they did not have water more than four or five times during a passage of fifty days - The scanty supplies which we took from acci enta cisterns and rare reservoirs, hardly kept alive our famishing host and our cavalry horses, which cannot subsist without drink. One Arab was allowed to the care of ten Camela. How useful might this animal be rendered on the plains of our southern climates? Cold weather is destructive to them; and they make a la-

borious and weary progress among rocks. In such parts of the Southern states as where roads are imperfect, and where the mails and other communications are carried by h rses, the Dromedary would also be a useful introduction This animal seems to be a species of the camel, less in size, not calculated for burthen, slender of frame, easy of motion, and speedy of travel, Its general daily march is about sixty mileswhen pushed, one hundred. It feeds on the same plants as the eamel, and is equally docile and obedient. It is remarkable that the camel always kneels to receive its burthen, and has the sagacity to know and complain when ton much is imposed for his strength; he kneels also to be unladen.

Other kinds of useful animals might also be brought from Africa. They have the finest mules on the Barbary coast I have ever seen in any country; and the means of producing the same quality here, may be easily obtained and transported. An excellent species of sheep are found there, upon which, some beneficial expe-

riments have been made upon the plantations of Judge Peters of Pennsylvania Some valuables tropical fruit-trees from that coast, unknown in pur country, I think might be made to flourish in the vicinity of New-Orleans, on the banks of the Missippi, and on our southern frontiers, particularly the Palm tree. It produces a fruit extremely nutritious, which forms a chief article of subsistence to the sun browned wanderers of the interior of Barbary and Egypt-is very delicious, and is a rare treat as a desert upon the boards of gentlemen in Europe and America.

This sketch is imperfect, but not incorrect passenger and a late hour, must apologize for imperfection. I shall be glad to correspond with any gentlemen who feel and will take an interest in this subject; and if circumstances allow, would willingly have a concern in an enterprize which I believe might, in process of time, be rendered very useful to our country.

Accept, sir, I pray you the assurance of my considerate friendship and respect, WILLIAM EATON

In the neighbourhood of Bradford, (England) there at present resides a man and his two wives. This happy mortal is by,birth an American. Some years since he was taken by the Moors in an American ressel, bound to the Levant. He was condemned to slavery, and employed to work in the garden of the renegado, a short distance from Sallee. The daughter of his master conceived a passion for him, and officed to favor his escape, if he would marry her. He confessed he had a wife already. The custom of her country allowed men a plurality; the therefore disregarded his cruple, and in the event they arrived safely at Bristol.

By a strange concurrence of circumstances, the first wife, with two children, had about the same time reached England, and was established by some relations in her present habitation. On hearing of the deliverance of her husband, so rejoiced was she at the event, and so grateful to his deliverer, that she cheerfully acquiesed in the conditions that had testored him to her; and the tival wives now live in the most perfect harmony, each the mother of several children.

. Political.

FROM THE WHIG.

OUGHT OUR GOVERNMENT TO RECEIFE MR. JACKSON?

This is a plain but important question, which deserves the most temperate investigation. In propotion to the sacred privileges with which usage and compact have clothed those public functionaries, who, being the representatives of sovereign states, are supposed to be the heralds or peace; in propotion, I say to the " holy attributes" of the diplomatic office, ought to be the vigilance of every civilized nation to preserve it from prestitution.

We are not obliged by the law of nations, to admit amhassalois on all occacions, nor from every state; as the admission cannot maintain peace; (for the ambassador may be sent in the guise of friendship to promote war) so the rejection is not cause of war.

In rejecting Mr. Jackson, under the present circumstances of our relations with Butain, our governmint, besides being supported by justice and honour, is anthorised, in the fullest extent, by the laws of rations. I entreat a candid and close attention to the following most pertinent observations, which we copy from Burlimaqui's chapter on " The Rights of Ambassado:s," in his work on Natural and Political Law.

Vol. ii. ch. 15, he says; " I mentioned we nught not, without a just cause, to refuse an admittance to an ambassador; for it is possible that we may have very good reasons to reject him; for example, Car I his master has already imposed on us, under a pretext of an embassy, and we have just reason to expect the like fraud; if the prince, by whom the ambassador is sent, has been guilty of treachery, or of some other heinous crime against us; or, in fine, if we are sure that, under pretext of some negociations, the ambassador is sent only in the character of a spy, to pry into our affairs, and to sow the seeds of sedition:

If the messenger of God were to be sent to warn us against the wiles, fraud and circumvention of England, he could not employ words of more propriety and

weight than the paragraph of the great law, professor just cited. Weigh them again; " if his master has already imposel upon us under a pretext of an embassy." This 44e happened; it was given out that Mr. Rose, would make ample reparation for the horrible outrage on the Chesipeake. We listened-we believed -we admitted him-we heard him-and what was the consequence? Instead of making satisfactions for wrongs, he absolutely demanded previous concessions from us ! He first amused, then insulted us; yet his conduct was approved by his master" the is high in the confidence of his government-and it was never whispered that 4e had 44 exceeded his instructions."

Another evidence of treachery, attendant on his mission, is the notorious fact, that after his arrival, " the British party in America" became unusually animated, industrious and zealous in vindicating the outrageous acts of England; their meises teemed with sophistry and the boldest untruths; each hireling strove like a little Ajax, to throw the " vast weight" of odium on our own government, which had almost swept the ground from humble love of peace-armestly striving to artid the storm of wir. And, to crown the climax of sedition and " war in disguise," the brazen trumpet of the faction sounded a charge against the very government, of whose senate he was a member. l'im thy Pickering's letter to governor Sullivan can never be forgotten. In direct contradiction to a former vote in the senate, and in defiance of shame, this hoary factionist became an unblushing advocate of English aggression. What farther proof do we want of our being imposed upon, under the pretext of an embassy? If we want more widence-look at the late treachery of the Branch cab net, in the case of Mr. Erskine's negociations.

England has passed that state of incipient depravity, when crimes are perpetrated secretly, and the government endeavours, to sneak privily out of the imputations of? meunness and guilt. She now sins openly and glumous in her shame. She blockades by proclamation, and calls it retaliation. She robs, murden, and impresses, and attributes it to nicessity. She no longer talks of justice—that has given way to repediency. Her parliament is managed by bribery; and she endeavours to governius by a hired faction within ourselves. Cotsuption is an easy method, and talent is not required in the ministry who resort to

If the flime of celestial virtue is to be. preserved in the human heart, it can only be done by guarding the spark of truth, honor and justice, with more than vestal. veilance. We must have no commerce with treacher, and deceit. Need I say, their, by wast numberless motives atc. we? required to reject with indignation the present embassy from England? The chiaructer of the negociator is sufficient 'cause of refusai. He comes to entrap and the ceive. His trade has been ignominque; he cannot leave it off now-He is selected for his baseness. " Lastly, says Burlamaqui, the person or character of the ambassador or himself, may furnish just reasons for our not admitting him." Need I'expatiate on this part of the subject? No, my fellow citizens, it is superfluous; you remember Jackson-you remember. Copenhagen. "Be ye also ready."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arunder County Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Richard Walers, late of the County asoresaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said Estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Waters, Adm'x. July 22.

RAGS.

CASH given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Maryland Re-