

Do you believe, whatever be the case now, that the nation was lately on the point of going directly into his hands, whose tender mercies are true? Do you also believe that God has been so angry with the nation, that he was about to make that emissary of darkness the dreadful instrument in his hand to punish the rulers and the people for their sins committed against his sacred majesty? You need not disbelieve. An affirmative answer we presume must be correct, however humiliating.

Such are the purposes of New-England political fast days "for humiliation and prayer"—such is the morality and religion of the teachers of the people—such is the charity and good order they inculcate—such the labour they render for the support and pay secured to them by law as ministers of the Gospel of Christ! We have in this religious discourse, an instance of the pulpit being employed on the most serious occasion, and all its sacred influence exerted to instil into the minds of those who are disposed from the best motives, to revere its authority, an epitome of all the wicked and atrocious falsehoods which have been in this section of the Union retailed from the prostituted presses of an unprincipled faction.—Nay, more than the latter have ventured to impose upon us, is here asserted with all the sanctity of religious truth.

1st. "Though the French legions have not yet crossed the ocean, the late president expected to realize their assistance before he went out of office"—"that the measures of Administration were in coincidence with the dominant views of France." "France and administration would smile and triumph over us in haughty style;" the armed vessels of the United States "were originally designed to embarrass our commerce, and compel our submission among other measures to the will of France." "Our administration have pledged their love, their confidence and exertions to the bloody monster" Bonaparte. "The nation was lately on the point of going directly into his hands," &c. &c.

2d. "That the military forces of the United States instituted for the defence of our frontiers, and occupation of our garrisons, were designed to 'awe, break down, and crush the people,'" "to still us by the sword, & loss of blood"—"an enslaving mercile purpose," to take away our strength by depriving us of our interest and depressing our spirits," &c. &c. and plainly pronouncing, that they shall not "be quartered in New England; we have no room for their tents. The land will not hold them," &c. Of the militia, he observes that if Madison "embraces the motives of his predecessor in appointing officers, the patriotic soldiers of New England will not follow them, and cannot be compelled."

3d. He introduces Britain "who pities us because she is too elevated and condescending to blame us." I am sick of this recapitulation—let any American read the extracts, a second or third time as I have, and he will be as little disposed to dwell upon the mortifying reflection, that a party striving for predominance in the land, COUNTERANCE and SUPPORT such things.

Notice is Hereby Given, THAT I intend applying to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county Court, or to some one of them during the recess thereof, for the benefit of the Act of Insolvency passed at November session, 1805.

JOHN JACKSON.  
September 23. 8w.

The Columbia Academy,  
Corner of East and Calvert Streets,  
BALTIMORE,  
For Young Ladies, as Boarders or Day Scholars, will again open for their reception on the first Monday in September next.

Mrs. GROOMBRIDGE, ever grateful for the encouragement so liberally bestowed on her, and anxious to merit its continuance, assures those Parents and Guardians who entrust their children to her care, that she not only assiduously devotes her own time to the instruction of her pupils but has also twelve assistants, who are in every respect adequate to the branches of Education they undertake to teach.

August 26 1809. 10 w.

Apprentices Wanted.  
FOUR OR FIVE APPRENTICES are wanted to the Paper-making business. Boys from 10 to 16 years of age would be preferred.

AARON R. LEVERING & Co.  
Cheapside—Baltimore,  
WHO CONSTANTLY PURCHASE  
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.  
Baltimore, August 11, 1809. 8w.

The Maryland Republican.  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JOHN W. BULLOCK,  
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' BARN, ANNAPOLIS.  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1809.

In the letter from General Armstrong, as well as from various other sources, we have prospects of a happy termination of our differences with France. From the spirited patriotism of our minister and his American inflexibility, we are persuaded, that no terms but those honourable and advantageous to our country, will be sanctioned by his name. No other would be approved by us, or received by our countrymen;—but an honourable peace we wish with all nations.—It is the interest of America.—It is the prayer of Americans! Our government have shewn continually, and in the late arrangements particularly, their sincere desire to cultivate peace with England. She has again insultingly dashed the olive from our hands.

If France is disposed to do us justice, shall we not except it?  
The following paragraph from the Boston Gazette (a federal paper) shew the sentiments of the Pickering Federalists on the subject.

"We FEAR the Report of Mr. Armstrong's having negotiated a new Treaty with France will prove to be true. We have prepared the public mind to expect such an event; and if we are not deceived in the character and views of our cabinet (which we sincerely hope may be the case) such a CALAMITY will most assuredly fall on the country."

Oh insulted America;—Federalists, are you, can you still be blind?

Copy of a letter from General Armstrong, PARIS, 4th JULY, 1809.

"SIR,—I have received your letter of the 1st of June, stating the case of the Carolina, and the fate of this brig and cargo will probably depend upon the issue of a negotiation now pending between the United States and his Majesty the Emperor and King, and which will, from my present views of the subject, be terminated within a month or six weeks from the present time.

"I can only add, that appearances are now more favourable than they have lately been. If there are any of your countrymen at Naples in your situation, you'll oblige me by communicating to them the contents of this letter.

"I am Sir, very respectfully, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.  
"Mr. R. J. Reed, supercargo of the American brig Caroline."

From the American Watchman.

A painful, a mortifying task awaits us. It is to confirm a fact, a damning fact, which from the inmost recesses of our souls, we had ardently wished might prove unfounded. But our hopes have been blasted, and we blush to record it, that beloved and innocent nation, Britain, has thrown another dagger at the vitals of our freedom. "Methought the billows spoke and told me of it, 'The wind did sing it, and the thunder, 'That deep & dreadful organ pipe, pronounced' that the deadliest enemies of our country are guised in garb of friendship. The ships bearing the emblem of our union and sovereignty, were reposing in the harbor of a supposed friendly power. A mob, a worse than lawless banditti, rush on board—our national flag is dragged from its elevated standard, it is indignantly rent in fragments, and humbled in the dust, on the anniversary of the very day that gave birth to our independence.

"Oh, let hot Etna cool in Sicily,  
'And be this deed an ever burning hell!"

The following is a copy of a letter which we have received from the captain of the revenue cutter, belonging to this port. Ponder it well, citizens of America, and doubt it who can?

TO THE EDITORS,  
September 24th, 1809.

Boarded, off New Castle, September 23d, by the revenue cutter, General Green, the ship Superior, captain M'Dugal master, 40 days from Liverpool, for Philadelphia. Captain M'Dugal informs that he had his ensign, jack, burgee, and pendant hoisted on the 4th July, while laying in the harbor of Liverpool; and that a number of Englishmen came on board and demanded him to haul down those rebel colours. He refused to comply. He states that they immediately hauled them down in great rage, tore them to pieces before his face, and damned all American rebels, &c. that they demanded his seamen's list, and after pressing part of his crew, tore it in pieces, which list captain M'Dugal shewed me. Many other American vessels suffered a similar indignity.

I have only to observe, that captain M'Dugal is a high federalist, and always until now, sided with the British. He declares his conviction, and is sure, when our government hear of this infamous outrage, that they will not pass it without demanding reparation.

Yours, &c.  
Christopher L. Bennet

View of the late News  
There are some circumstances detailed in the French Bulletin which tend to develop still further the magnitude of the immensity of the French army, and the uncommon talents, perseverance of the French people. In less than 20 days (so says the Bulletin) a bridge of 60 arches was erected over the Danube, at a place where the river was 2400 feet wide, and the current the most rapid of any in world—the bridge was so broad, that three waggons might pass it abreast!—A man who thus surmounts the most formidable obstacles of art and nature, as it were by a magic touch—whose march neither the frozen Alps nor the rushing torrent can impede; and who finds in the spirit, numbers and discipline of his troops; a sure guarantee of triumph—what mortal foe can successfully resist? As a warrior, as a conqueror, Bonaparte has capped the climax—his cup of glory (as it will be falsely styled) is full—he has now no enemy (on land) worth contending with. The whole Continent has bowed to the yoke of the Corsican usurper!

The Battle of Wagram will be distinguished in the annals of the world, as the most formidable, bloody and destructive, which has been recorded in the history of modern warfare, 400,000 men contending face to face, inflamed with hatred, and spurred on by the most vindictive passions.—Who can contemplate the scene but with emotions of regret and anguish! The one side fighting alone for renown as warriors, for conquest and achievement, and looking for their reward in the approbation of their leader—the other, combatting for their independence as a nation, and for that system of government, religion, laws and manners, which from their infancy they had been accustomed to view with sentiments of pride and adoration; which had been ingrafted into their very natures; had grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength—how terrible the conflict, how all-important the issue!—1500 pieces of cannon open on the respective sides, thinning the ranks by their continual discharges; and the sword and the bayonet and in the general scene of carnage and of death; the result is, that 60,000 Austrians, and 15,000 French, are left dead on the field of battle.

If the late battle of Wagram has given the finishing blow to the affairs of the Continent, (and it is more than probable that such is the fact) Bonaparte will have more leisure and means to complete the subjugation of Spain and Portugal.—His designs here have been deferred, not abandoned.—The spirited and unexpected movement of the Austrians, had given to the Spaniards a temporary period of success, which will be changed whenever Napoleon directs his whole attention to that quarter.—Those legions which for three months have been combatting on the banks of the Danube, will, now that their triumph is complete, be immediately marched across the Pyrenees; and we may very soon expect that the flame of war, which for a moment has been suffered to grow dim, will be lighted up with fresh vigour on the plains of Castile and Arragon.

What further plans of subjugation, Bonaparte has in view, time will develop—his soldiers, accustomed to war and conquest, must be kept in motion, or discontent will arise—they have become injured to arms—they fight until they are exhausted; they repose, and then rise and fight again; war is their trade." Perhaps an eye may be directed towards Turkey—and we should not be surprised if in a little time were the Imperial Eagles seen flying on the ramparts of Constantinople.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The war in Europe has lasted, with short intermissions, about seventeen years;—and more blood has been spilled in this period than has been shed for several centuries past in the same space of time. We, in this country, have been all but spectators of the atrocities of the French revolution, of the massacres at Paris, at Versailles, and at St. Domingo, and of the immense slaughters, from time to time, on the fields of battle;—for although we have not been actually eye-witnesses of these horrible scenes, we have read the accounts of them over and over again in our weekly papers and other publications. We burn with desire to know the news from abroad, as well as at home, and when we hear of a great battle being fought, can hardly rest till we know the particulars. If the battle happen to terminate to our liking, we rejoice and exult, notwithstanding the vast numbers slain and wounded; nay, by how much greater is the number slain, provided they belong to the adverse party, by so much greater is the joy at the victory.

It has been not uncommon to hear between neighbours a dialogue of the following nature—"Glorious news! have you heard it?"—"What news?"—"Why the army of — has been beaten with the loss of twenty five thousand men left dead upon the field of battle."—"Twenty-five thousand men killed! That's good;—but how many lost the conquerors?"—"Only five thousand men!" Here let us pause, and view this affair with the eye of a moralist, or rather with the feelings of a christian. Thirty thousand fellow beings slain in one battle!—When the sun rose upon them in the morning they were well in health and brisk in spirits; before the sun set their mangled ghastly corpses were heaped together over the ground.—Thirty

thousand substantial victims were called together in an instant before the dread tribunal!—How, amidst the tumult, how solemn the trial! how few of them prepared to meet it!—The most of those poor fellows were dragged into the service, as an ox is drawn into the slaughter-house; so that we cannot reasonably blame them, although the cause for which they fought were never so wrong.

Let us extend our views to the scenes of domestic grief occasioned by this battle. It is reasonable to suppose that those men, upon an average, left as many as four near relations each, to mourn their deaths. We have sometimes witnessed the overwhelming grief of a single family at the loss of one of its members that had died abroad of sickness, or been swallowed up in the ocean; and have felt a degree of sympathy on such occasions. But here behold one hundred and twenty thousand mourners, lamenting at one and the same time the fall of husbands, fathers, brothers and friends.

We will now come back to the field of battle. Over and above the consideration of the slain, we must bring into the account the wounded also, in number usually exceeding the former. See the bloody field!—There lie thousands and thousands of dead; and their also lie thousands and thousands of mangled wretches, suffering the most excruciating pains, pouring out their groans and calling upon God and man for mercy!

I well know that in the awful convulsions which now shake the world, our feelings cannot be neutral with respect to the issue of the contest between the warring nations. We are constrained to rejoice, when that side prevails which justly appears to us to be in the right. But the question is, whether, even although victory declare for that party which we believe to be supporting the better cause, we are not bound nevertheless, by the laws of humanity, not to say christianity, to commiserate deeply the wretched mass of sufferers; also whether there is not need of special care, lest, in contemplating the battles of warriors and garments rolled in blood, so frequently as we do, and so unfeelingly as is often done, we lose the sympathies of our nature, and particularly that horror of individual bloodshed and murder which seems to be natural to the human mind.

[Translated from Le Publiciste of Paris.]

Maximum of the prices in St. Domingo, in the month of April, 1809; the most critical period of the siege of that place, both by sea and by land, in consequence of the excessive scarcity of most articles of food.

Wheat Flour, per lb.	\$ 1 00
do. Bread, 30 ounces	6 00
*Manioc (root) per bag	60 00
Do. made into bread per cake	1 00
Starch, procured from Guyana* per lb.	50
Rice per lb.	50
Corn, do.	60
Rum, per bottle	6 00
Negro Rum, per demijon	60 00
Inferior Wine (there being none of good quality) per bottle	2 00
Sugar, per lb.	3 00
Coffee, do.	62 1/2
Sweet Oil, per bottle	6 00
Fresh Meat, Beef or Pork, per lb.	2 00
Fresh Mules flesh, per lb.	75
Do. Horse, do. do.	1 00
Do. Dogs, do. do.	50
Cats per individual	2 00
Domestic Parrots, do.	1 50
Common Fowls, do.	10 00
Turkeys, do.	20 00
Eggs, do.	37 1/2
Spanish Hides, do.	1 50
Hog Skins, do.	1 00
do. do. Cooked and prepared in the manner of cheese, and in other forms, per pound	50
Salt Pork sold by parcels, per barrel	700 00
Ham, per pound	2 00
Butter & Lard, do.	3 00
Dogs Fat, do.	2 00
Fish, do.	1 50
Cheese, do.	2 00
Candles, do.	6 00
Candles (wax) made in the Island, lb.	3 50
Soap, per square (about 5 lbs.)	12 00
Plantains (Banana's) per dozen	2 00
Beans, per pound	1 00

The French inhabitants of the city who had established gardens at the commencement of the siege, sold other vegetables at a moderate price. The supplies however, thus afforded, proved insufficient; and the grass which grew along the streets was eaten. With regard to the articles of provisions not enumerated in the above statement, we may assert that they were entirely wanting, or confined to very few families.

We, the subscribers, certify the above maximum of prices, to be correct. Certified by us, the Mayor of the city.  
(Signed) GAZAN.

COUNT MONTERAN, the President of the Supreme Court.  
CHANDAL FENEROL, Imperial Attorney General.

\* The articles marked thus \* are farinaceous productions, which when eaten in their crude or natural state, are deleterious. It is in consequence of a certain mode of treatment alone, that they become esculent.

† Rats were not sold, but were eaten by those who had the good fortune to catch them.

‡ This article would have been sold at a much higher price, but for the generosity of M. Buiard who had about 1200 in his store-house, before the commencement of the siege, and sold them at the rate mentioned.

TRAGICAL EVENT.  
We have the disagreeable task to record a most cruel murder of an infant of nine months old, in the town of Reading, Steuben county. Our informant who saw the child, relates to us the following circumstances.—A young man, son of a Mr. Isaac Baldwin of Litchfield, Connecticut, being deranged in his mind in consequence of disappointed love, was sent to Mr. Elisha Ward of Reading, a friend of his father, in hopes that a change of situation would induce to reform him to his senses. He lately insisted upon going home to his friends, and made several attempts to escape, but on Mr. Ward's stopping him, and not suffering him to go, he got into a passion, and threatened rescue if not permitted. On Wednesday last he accomplished his threat—he took Mr. Ward's child from the arms of a young woman, went out of the house, took up an axe, and laying the child's head on a stump, which was before the door, deliberately cut it off. What a dreadful agonizing spectacle it must have been for the parents to see their beloved infant weltering in its blood, with its head severed from its body! Their feelings will be more easily conceived than described.

This unfortunate young man appeared greatly affected after he had committed the fatal deed. He confessed the murder, as we are informed, and said he done it with an intention, whilst the family was in confusion to make his escape to Connecticut.  
Coroner's inquest, W. J. J. J. J.

HARTFORD, SEPT. 21.  
The unfortunate man of whom we lately gave an account as having in a deranged state of mind cut off the head of a young child, is the identical person who a few years since, was confined at Litchfield in the same room with Mr. Osborn. Previous to his confinement, at that time, he had, under the influence of a delirium, nearly accomplished the death of a young lady whom he attacked with a knife. The insanity manifested in the confinement of Mr. Osborn by a madman, known to be governed by so dangerous a propensity, had, it is believed the approbation of most or all, the federal papers in Connecticut; though out of the state, all parties considered the proceeding as shocking beyond example.

IN COUNCIL.  
ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 26, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for three months, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grievs's paper at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Battgis's paper at Fredericktown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT  
To alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly; at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at his dwelling in Queen-Anne, on Friday the 13th of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture,  
consisting of a variety of articles of the first quality; also, a valuable NEGRO BOY, who is an excellent waiter, together with several valuable Saddle Horses & Milch Cows.

The terms of sale are, six months credit for all sums amounting to Twenty Dollars and upwards, on giving bond with approved security, bearing interest; and for all sums under twenty dollars, the cash must be paid on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in the morning.  
BENJAMIN HODGES.  
September 23. 3w.

ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY  
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the direction of the Rev'd. William Nind, will be opened on the first Monday in October next, for Tuition in the following branches, to wit:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; English Grammar, the Elements of Composition and History; Geography and Astronomy, exemplified by maps, globes and appropriate diagrams; together with such a general view of Useful and Polite Literature, as will be both pleasing and advantageous.

September 23. 4w.