

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

"FREEDOM IS THE BRILLIANT GIFT OF HEAVEN—ITS REASON'S SELF—THE KIN OF DEITY."

Vol. I.]

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1809.

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CONDITIONS OF THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

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All communications (post-paid) from literary gentlemen, will be thankfully received, and, if admissible, shall receive immediate attention.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

Late and Important News.

The fine fast sailing ship Pacific, Captain Stanton, arrived at this port last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the third of September. Captain S. has obligingly furnished the editor of the *Maryland Republican* with a file of the London Statesman (an Anti-ministerial paper) to the 31st of August, and Liverpool papers to the 24 of September, (a week later than hitherto received) from which we have hastily made the following extracts.

We learn verbally that general Armstrong was in Amsterdam; and it was rumored in London, he would return home in all September.

Our readers will find in our extracts from our London papers, that the grand British Expedition to the Coast of Holland was about returning, as they could not accomplish the great object of their enterprise.

London, Aug. 23.

Letters have been received from Bordeaux to the 18th inst. which state that Bonaparte was expected at Paris on the 15th, the anniversary of his birth day, but that his stay in that capital would be very short, as it was understood he would proceed immediately to assume the command of the French army in Spain.—The prefect of Bordeaux had in consequence issued orders to prepare for his reception. It is obvious, however, that this was a speculation formed upon the presumed certainty of a speedy peace with Austria.

An Expedition against Guadaloupe is said to be in contemplation.

In the Austrian districts, where the late battles took place, 27 large villages remained deserted. Seventeen of them are wholly ravaged, and the remainder partially so. Many of the inhabitants have taken up their abode in the woods, forests, &c.

The king of Prussia has lately paid 6 millions of franks share of the arrears of the contributions claimed by France.

The contributions levied on the Austrian provinces by Bonaparte, amount to the enormous sum of 196,240,000 franks.

Banks of the Elbe, Aug. 13.

We have no news from Austria that gives any certainty of war or peace, and the general opinion is, that the affairs of Turkey will also be decided in the Austrian Congress of peace, if it should really take place.

The Archduke Charles does not share in the sentiments of his brother the emperor Francis, who is said to be preparing to conclude peace at any sacrifice. The Archduke Charles has on this account resigned the chief command of the army, and not from indisposition. A Russian Plenipotentiary was hourly expected at Schenbrunn, from St. Petersburg.

Allona, Aug. 19.

General Bellegarde has taken the command of the Austrian army; general Hiller, and other generals will act under him. The Archduke Ferdinand has arrived at Bohemia, with his corps.

The king of Bavaria has granted an indemnity to the insurgents of the Tyrol, on condition that they lay down their arms within the space of eight days; the chiefs only of the insurrection are excepted.

August, 30.

Captain Stanhope, aid-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, has just arrived with dispatches dated the 8th inst. seven days after the date of the former dispatches.

His head quarters were still at Deleitosa. It was his intention that Cuesta should have remained at Talavera to keep Victor in check, but as we stated in a former, the Spanish general followed the British army, leaving the sick and wounded behind.

Victor and Soult had thus been enabled to join, and Lord Wellington was unable to attack them.

The French it was thought meditated an attack upon Deleitosa, but the position was considered perfectly safe.

It is currently reported, this evening that the ulterior objects of the expedition to the Scheldt are abandoned, and that the greater part of the troops will immediately return.

The expenses of the Expeditions to Spain and the Scheldt, it is supposed will not fall short of 11,000,000 and that it will be necessary to call Parliament together in the month of November.

August 31.

We have at length arrived precisely at that point of failure and disaster which has long been foreseen by such as chose to exercise their understandings. Our expedition to the Scheldt returns to England unsuccessful. Our gallant army in the Peninsula indignantly retires before superior numbers, and Ischia and Procida, in the bay of Naples, are evacuated by Sir John Stuart.

Thus have failed all our expeditions; and the efforts we blush to use the term—of England had no more influence on the contest in Germany, than the protest and excommunication of the excommunicated Pope, now reduced to his pastoral and pristine simplicity of his character, a mere bishop! Of those who weakly avert their eyes from that on which they dread to look, who prefer the fabrications, the fallacies, the delusions, the contradictions, the absurdities of the nabob's Morning Post, the Times, the Courier, and the whole tribe of hirelings, we implore their attention to the real state to which England is at last reduced. Observations applicable to the affairs of common life are not less so to those of nations, and we all know that when an individual refuses to examine his real situation, destruction invariably follows. England, in extent of surface, and in population inferior, but in point of actual power, possessing as she does, the ocean, certainly superior to even the colossal power of France—after having goaded that kingdom to war, has absolutely failed in every effort to restrain her power, and it is no longer possible to doubt that Napoleon now reigns paramount over the entire continent of Europe! Peace with Austria can no longer be doubtful. In the prospect of this event we certainly feel satisfaction, from our firm conviction that the renewal of hostilities would have led, and that most speedily, to the extinction of the Austrian monarchy. Whatever may be the delusive expectations of the impossibility of restraining commerce, the crisis is approaching with accelerated velocity in which the continent of Europe, as to our commerce, will be hermetically sealed. Then, and not till then, will the people of England be taught, that a too widely extended commerce cannot confer permanent power on any nation. The contest in which England is now struggling, is specifically a war for commerce. Do we approach the object for which we drew the sword? Is that object, in the belief of any man of ordinary understanding, now attainable by the further efforts of England? We have persevered until Napoleon has surrounded himself, as Mr. Sheridan most truly observed, with throns. He has monarchs for his sentinels. They are fixed, immovably fixed—and Louis on the Scheldt, Joachim in Naples, and Joseph in Spain, will in spite of all our efforts, reign where Napoleon has placed them. England must at last return to that peace which she wantonly broke—and there can be no possible consequences resulting from peace, which may not be anticipated by a continuance of war.

Napoleon will acquire ships, commerce and colonies; and suppose he does, is not the world wide enough for us all? Is it possible that an island in the western part of Europe shall be able permanently to maintain the monopoly, against which not only France, but also all Europe is contending? Vain hope! Because we have spent some hundred millions in war, nothing will do but that those whom we cannot subdue, shall contribute to pay their shares of our expenditure. That in fact is the true state of the case. "We owe 700 millions—how can we pay the interest without trade—and how can we have trade if we make peace?" To this, we would simply ask, what trade will you have in twelve months if the war is not

terminated?—Where are we to fight next? Suppose the isles of France and Bourbon in the East—and Guadaloupe in the West Indies, to be in our possession—that even all intercourse between Asia, America and Africa shall be interdicted to the continent of Europe, will that interdiction diminish the power of Napoleon and his tributary emperors and kings? The hope is vain. England has always been formidable, and is now more capable of defending herself against any effort that may be made by Napoleon, than she was in the reign of Elizabeth.—The power and military reputation of Spain at that period, bore a strong resemblance to that of France at this moment. Nothing so certainly tends to consolidate, invigorate, and extend the power of France, as war, and nothing would so certainly dispose her people to a permanent peace as ships, colonies and commerce.

The intelligence received from Lord Wellington, contains no information of which we were not before possessed.—He was at Deleitosa on the 8th. It is the opinion of well informed persons, that if he has the good fortune to conduct the British army to a point of embarkation, his talents will be more conspicuously displayed than in any former action of his life. The Spaniards are rootedly averse to the presence of a British army in Spain. This is an important fact, of which we have not the least doubt. The Spaniards are jealous of our presence in Spain—and the appointment of Lord Wellington as Generalissimo, has finally ruined the cause; the Spaniards are no longer unanimous—they are a divided people.

It is at length discovered that the expedition was undertaken on erroneous information.—So far from the Dutch receiving us with open arms, as the city negotiant, who furnishes ministers with that futile intelligence, led them to believe; the Dutch hate us with the spirit of an envious rival; our commerce has risen on the ruins of that of Holland, once pre-eminent. We have destroyed their navy, captured their colonies, ruined their trade, and expect to be received with open arms! We boasted of what could be effected by commerce.—France saw it—all Europe saw it—and the continent of Europe determined to have manufactures and commerce.—There is room enough for all—We have capital, experience, ingenuity and industry, and may have happiness and comfort, by peace—in-avoidable, certain misery by war.

Domestic.

BOSTON, October 10,

INSURRECTION.

Hallowell, Oct. 4, 1809.

"We are all in a most unhappy situation in this part of the country, for we are in a state of actual rebellion. You have no doubt heard of a murder committed some weeks back near this town by some squatters, and that eight men who did the act are in goal. For some time we were told they would be rescued; but the report was treated with contempt, until Friday night, 29th September between the hours of 12 and 1, when we were roused by the cries of Murder and fire! Before I could get out of bed, military notification was read to me to appear armed and equipped in 3 minutes at the gun-house. When I got into the street, every thing was in confusion. I found that the artillery had gone on to Augusta; and part of our company mounted on horseback had also proceeded. We remained on our arms until day light. Saturday, a strong guard turned out, and we were pretty quiet. On Sunday night the alarm commenced at 10 o'clock, and positive information was received of a considerable body of the enemy within a few miles of Augusta; so we remained during the night. Monday I was drafted, and marched at 7 in the evening. Stood on guard 6 hours, on one of the roads about a mile from the settlement. Tuesday night we hoped that the force was so great we should have some rest, but it was the worst of all. About midnight the Augusta bell began to ring; (the signal for their being actually attacked) we could distinctly hear the guns. The small part of our company that had been left behind were immediately ordered to march—the alarm guns were fired to bring up the troops from Gardner. On our arrival, we found the guards had been driven in, except four; who were captured within a few rods of Augusta bridge. They resisted until overpowered by a party of 50 or 60. In the fray some were wounded; unfortunately, the main body at the goal were not strong enough to reinforce the party attacked, they were left to struggle for themselves. Major Weeks, who had rendered himself very conspicuous for his exertions in rousing the well affected part of the country to support the government and the laws, mounted his horse and rode to the bridge. He was seized, and dragged into the woods, and threatened to be hanged, but fortunately made his escape.

A regular force of about 400 troops is kept at Augusta, and I am obliged to hire a man to be there, and at the same time to patrol the streets here; for we are in great danger of being set on fire, in order to confine the people here, and prevent them from going to Augusta in case of alarm. It is supposed that the Insurgents are from 1,000 to 1,500 strong, and the disaffection is rapidly spreading. General Sewall has sent on to the Governor for orders."

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

With pleasure we notice the rapid improvements of the citizens of the United States in the various arts. Not the least distinguished is that of heavy ordnance calculated for the defence of our sea ports, A COLUMBIAD of nine inch caliber, carrying a ball of 100lb was lately cast at the furnace of Mr. Foxall of Georgetown, District of Columbia, mounted upon a carriage of an improved model by Mr. Villard, an ingenious artist. Experiments of its utility were made at Greenleaf's point on the 20th and 21st September, 1809, by Capt. Bomford of the Engineers in the presence of Cols. Park and Whiting.

The piece being placed at the distance of four hundred and forty yards from a mound of clay 11 feet in thickness, faced in front by three inch oak plank, secured by two pieces of timber 6 inches thick, and the rear by two inch pine—here of the shot pierced through and rested upwards of two hundred yards beyond the mound.

A British officer writes from Messina, of date the 14th April last:—"I returned a few days ago from a trip to Mount Etna where I had been to see the effect of an eruption, which took place on the 20th ult. The preceding day, we were all much surprised at seeing the streets of Messina covered with a quantity of fine ashes something like gun powder, which were driven by a strong south wind, from the top of the mountain, a distance of six miles.—It appears that these ashes are thrown up before an eruption of fire; they come to Messina in such quantities that it was unpleasant to walk the streets, especially against the wind. On the 23rd ult. volumes of lava and fire, burst out from the several craters, which the volcanic matter made of itself, about a mile from the village of Lingua Giassa; it is impossible for words to convey or color to paint, the awful grandeur of this at once grand and terrific scene. Figure to yourself the highest mountain in Arrau vomiting fire from a dozen different places, and throwing up immense heaps of red hot stones to the height of one thousand feet, attended with a terrific noise, like the tearing of many cannon. Concrete quantities of melted lava issuing from each crater like milk from a furnace, and creeping about with it, forests, houses, and every obstacle that presents itself to impede its progress, and you may have some faint idea of an eruption of Mount Etna. In three days the lava proceeded six miles, but very fortunately did not overwhelm any village; it has however destroyed a quantity of timber, many vineyards and some corn fields. It was lamentable to witness the distress of the inhabitants that were unfortunately situated in the neighbourhood; they cried; tore their hair, prayed to all their saints and images, and carried them in procession to the lava, in hopes that their presence would stop the descending element, but to no purpose. The warden St. Joseph and all the rest of them were deaf to their prayers, and the lava continued to roll on for more than ten days, when the volcanic matter being exhausted, the fire became extinct. Had it continued a few days longer, several villages must have been burnt down, I was not more than 500 yards from one of the craters, but some of the stones flying over my head, I was obliged to scamper off. The effect at night is beyond all description magnificent."

London Paper.

The Family Friend.

Extract from the Medical Repository.

INTERESTING TO FEMALES.

Pulmonary Consumption.

From a scientific and elegant dissertation on consumption of the lungs, communicated to Dr. Mitchell, by Dr. Young of New York, are extracted the following premonitory remarks.

"But as the prevention of this destructive disease is preferable to the best methods of curing it, it is of importance to point out some of the causes which produce it, especially with respect to females. The first I shall mention is a combination among the Shoemakers; who appear to have resolved, that as the ladies gowns have no bodies, their shoes should have only the semblance of a sole, but so narrow that half an inch of the vamp comes to the pavement at every step, and admits the water very freely. Secondly, I must mention the pernicious effect of their bodiless gowns without sleeves. When a lady rises in the morning, she dresses comfortably, probably, in a gown with long sleeves; but Mrs. A. receives the following polite card from Mrs. B. "Mrs. B. presents her respectful compliments to Mrs. A. and, (having invited a few select friends) request the pleasure of her company to spend a social evening."—The weather is cold and damp, but Mrs. B.

cannot think of entertaining company in the common room; and about half an hour before the visitants are expected, a fire is kindled in the best parlour, which had been well scrubbed in the forenoon; and to have all things complete, the carpet is laid down before the floor is dry. The time draws near. Mrs. A. retires to a cold room to dress, and as a suitable substitute for the warm morning dress, adopts thin book or cambric muslin, with short wide sleeves, and other corresponding articles of dress: The neck and breast are bare, or covered with very thin gauze, and the arms, naked almost to the shoulders. If the breast is left open to facilitate the entrance of Cupid's darts, it affords a more certain mark for the envenomed shafts of the grisley king of terrors. A muff and tippet may be worn in the street, but are laid aside before the room gets warm. But Mrs. A. is bedecked in a suit much better adapted to the month of August than December; she looks out at the window and observes that it has rained, and that the streets are very wet, but no matter; the walks are pretty dry, and it is but a step. Madam sets off, and gets her feet wet. When she arrives the fire just begins to blaze, the room is cold and damp, but off goes the muff and tippet; her feet are wet and cold, but politeness will not permit her to dry them; she sits shivering until the fire has warmed the room. The company having all arrived, the warm tea is served about; which with the heat of a crowded room, opens the pores, and produces a copious perspiration.—At length the company breaks up, and the visitants return home through the damp night air, and many find their fires extinguished, and the rooms cold; they go shivering to bed, and are awakened in the morning with a very violent cough and hoarseness!

"The Deity has mercifully adapted the human constitution to bear very considerable extremes of heat and cold, but the changes from one condition to the other must be gradual; as all sudden changes either from heat to cold, or from extreme cold to heat, are attended with imminent danger. When a warm morning gown, with long sleeves, and a shawl, is exchanged for a thin muslin without sleeves, and gauze handkerchief, the change is too great and too sudden to be borne with impunity; and any person who considers the circumstance can be at no loss to account for the frequency and fatality of consumptions.—Here is fashion exhibited on one side, attended with disease, death and desolation; and common prudence on the other side, promoting health, pleasure and longevity—submitting to the choice of rational beings."

ABSTRACT

Baltimore Price-Current.

| | per lb | per 100 |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|
| Bacon | 9 | to 10 |
| Butter, for export | 15 | to 16 |
| Coffee | 25 | to 30 |
| Cotton | 15 | to 16 |
| Cherise | 10 | to 12 |
| Mackerel | 6,00 | to 10,00 |
| Sugar, loaf | 19 | to 20 |
| — lump | 17 | |
| — Havana white cut | 12,00 | to 12,50 |
| — brown | 9,50 | to 10,50 |
| Gun-powder | 25 | lb |
| Shot | 12,50 | |
| Herrings | 3,75 | |
| Shad | 7,00 | |
| Pork, prime | 15 | |
| NAVY STORES, tar | 3,00 | |
| Flour, superfine | 6,50 | |
| LEATHER, sole | 17 | to 18 |
| Indian Corn | 0,75 | to 80 |
| Flaxseed, rough | 1,00 | |
| Clover-seed | 5,00 | |
| Wheat | 1,18 | to 1,50 |
| Oats | 50 | |
| Nankens, short | 0,80 | |
| F Brandy 4th p | 1,50 | to 200 |
| Gin Holl. 1st p | 1,35 | |
| Whiskey | 0,75 | to 100 |
| Salt, Liverpool | 0,45 | |
| Tobacco, Patuxent 100 cwt | 4,00 | to 4,50 |
| Tallow, American | 11 | to 12 |
| Shingles eyp 18 inch M | 2,50 | |
| Plaster Paris | 7,00 | to 725 |

PRICE OF STOCKS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 6 per cents | 108 |
| 3 do | 64 65 |
| Louisiana do | 112 |
| United States Bank Stock | 125 |
| Maryland do | 580 |
| Baltimore do | 560 |
| Union Bank of Maryland do | 60 1/2 |
| Mechanics Bank do | 55 1/2 |
| Alexandria Bank do | 200 |
| Farmers Bank Stock | 35 |
| Columbia do | 48 |
| Potomac do | per |
| Maryland Fire Insurance Company | 2 1/2 |
| Reisters-Town Road Stock (fully paid) | 21 1/2 |
| ditto, augmented | 16 |
| Frederick Town | 18 |
| York | 20 |