of his country, will read with wonder and indignation the palpable and impudent falsehoods, detailed by one of that class, whose "feelings of honor" make the vaunted sanctuary of trans-atlantic happiness, and secure every object of good government to all within its influence. Where, he will enquire, are the enormities which degrade the character of this nation to a level with the marauding disturbers of the habitable globe?—when, hallowed *Liberty*, has my beloved country exhibited the humiliating proof that mankind are a herd fitted only for the lash and the goad?—

It is impossible not to feel some warmth at hearing a Briton, necessarily acquainted with the history of his government—who has tracked it by blood and devastation through every latitude—who beholds it now at war not only with particular portions of mankind, but with every fundamental principle of human associations; who has seen in its latest political transaction a perfidy unparalleled in all the varieties of public or private swindling—prate of political integrity, of public morals, and of the pure administration of the laws! Could the awful tones of truth and justice be wakened in the bleaching skeletons of India, Ireland or America—could oppressed genius be reanimated in the person of a Muir, a Fitzgerald or an Emmett, methinks that the effrontery of even hireling assertions would be daunted.

But whilst the peaceful enjoyments of a people, not robbed of their honest earnings to pamper a tyrant's vices, nor butchered in those unnatural strifes which lawless domination engenders and maintains, furnish a triumphant confutation of this impudent libel, it may be shewn that the practical progress of our republican systems, has been, and must be, the reverse of what is alledged of them.

"History," says his Lordship, "does not abound in examples of men, who, after rising into power by the passions of the multitude, have employed that power for the good of their country." On this undeniable and disgraceful fact, (unquestionably fatal though to his Lordship's argument,) we perfectly accord; and on this very fact are based the American constitutions.—Our conclusions however from this proposition are opposite indeed. His Lordship chuses to throw himself on the *honor* of "men of wealth and family connexions;" with no improper diffidence of the integrity of my countrymen, I greatly prefer, what to me seems preferable to every sane and cautious understanding, warmed by the admonitions of the past, and reasoning from the nature of human passions—a strait and certain dependence of the governors on the governed.

I have heard of desperate appeals to the generosity of brigands and banditti; but I believe, however such applications sudden and unexpected, may, for a short time have surprised the assassin's heart, and replace dethroned nature, that more inexorable will be found the political plunderer, urged by the unabating incentive of dominion and avarice. The history of our country affords one instance of legislative baseness, which every virtuous man will remember and detest. A number of speculators, in the state of Georgia, "*men of wealth*," if not of "*family connexions*," by machinations, some within the department they filled, others as private citizens, had managed a contract with the legislature, by which the interests of the state were sacrificed to an enormous amount. Were the people on that occasion untrue to themselves, to their country and to honor? No. This stupid, mad mob, "this natural prey of mountebanks and impostors," hurled from power the workers of monstrous iniquity, rescinded their contract, and publicly burnt the cartel which contained it. But this was doing justice with too high a hand—a violation of courtly *bienseance*, and much better is that government which would not consign well bred gentlemen to the fury of a rude unpolished rabble, until they, *foolish wretches*, (not generous people,) should have forgotten the injuries offered them; better far that a vermin swarm should batten on their fat contracts with ministers, than the quiet of Majesty be disturbed; the pleasures and privileges of a respectable peerage be trenched upon; or, that seats in the commons, procured at great expence, should not return something to the drained purses of the purchasers.

It is a remarkable fact, that every influential friend of parliamentary reform, meets an early conviction of the errors and imminent dangers of his projects. The gilding rays which flash light upon his mind, and beautify the object of his former aversion, are always irresistible. But observe that his lordship is friendly to œconomical reform. Pitiful attempt at imposition, to be detected by the weakest mind; œconomical reform is the work of parliament alone. The offender is asked to pluck out an eye, or cut off his right hand. Parliamentary reform is more immediately within the popular province; and can the public attention be amused by a pretended enquiry into some particular fact? The only effectual security for œconomy, and for every valuable end of social existence, is an immediate responsibility of all public functionaries to those whose peculiar right it is to choose and reject at *will*, both the government and the servants by whom it is to be administered.

From the Anti-Monarchist.

Many people believe that a republican government cannot be maintained. Those who hold this idea may be divided into three classes.

1st. Those obstinate monarchists, who view mankind as beasts of burthen, fitted to endure the lash of a master.

2d. Self-conceited men, who, because they cannot make the majority think as they do, draw the conclusion, that the mass of mankind are incapable of thinking right.

3d. Timid men, who are continually in fear of some terrible disaster, because they behold multitudes, like individuals, at times wrought upon by designing politicians, agitated by passion, and fluctuating in their opinions.

The opinion of these classes is not worth much. It requires but little trouble to prove it erroneous. Those who would degrade mankind to the level of the brutes, and rule them with a rod of iron, are neither to be respected for the correctness of their judgment, nor the benevolence of their hearts. The history of all monarchies, where their principles have been acted upon, will shew one continued effort of violence and injustice on the part of the governors, and constant, but unavailing struggles on the part of the oppressed, to break their chains. The history of monarchies is written in characters of blood. A country cursed with monarchy, is a complete Golgotha, a place of skulls. It is strewed with dead men's bones, and carcasses of men slain by the hand of oppression. Mankind should be governed by gentle means, and not by force. Water, if confined in too narrow limits, will either stagnate, or burst the mounds which restrain it, and spread desolation around. If it is suffered to flow in its natural channels, it will beautify, enrich, and improve the face of nature. It is so with the human race. If left to manage their own affairs in their own way, their faculties will expand, and man appears in the pride and dignity of his nature.

Crimes appear in more horrid shapes, and are of a deeper die, in monarchies than in republics. It is the practice of monarchists to attribute the crimes which are committed, to the corruption of human nature; to a disposition in man that is incorrigibly perverse and sinful; whereas, by far the greatest number of the shocking catalogue of offences can be traced to the form of government. Why is it, that under the kingly governments in Europe, the gibbet is continually groaning with the weight of suspended criminals, while in our own country an execution is rarely seen? It is owing to the unnatural elevation of certain classes over the heads of the large body of the people. It is owing to priestly tyranny, privileged orders, and kingly despotism, that crimes abound in Europe, which here are rarely heard of, or are wholly unknown. If man is deprived of his birthright; if he is degraded & oppressed, he always waits for an opportunity to avenge himself upon his oppressors. When that is presented, he plunges his dagger into the breast of his adversary with as little remorse as a savage destroys the life of a wild beast. Hence it is that we see in monarchies a succession of crimes and punishments.

Any person of common sense, who has attentively read the history of this country since the first settlement of it, cannot doubt of the practicability of maintaining a Republican Government. Self-conceited and timid men will be always expressing their doubts on the subject; but all men of sound hearts and clear heads will be convinced that our republican institutions will endure at least as long as the people continue as enlightened and virtuous as they are at present.

In order to maintain a republican government, it is not necessary that man should be perfect. If he was so, government would be useless. It is only necessary that the majority of the people should have sense enough to perceive their true interests. The large body of the people will generally, if not always, think correctly. Numbers may be influenced by passion and prejudice, as was the case during the embargo; but in a short time reason will take her seat. We may calculate with certainty that the people will not be so blinded by passion as to destroy the work of their own hands.

GREAT PRIMER.

A fount of about 200 weight, nearly new, of the above sized type, for sale on reasonable terms—Enquire at this office.

The Maryland Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN W. BUTLER,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' BANK, ANNAPOLIS.

SATURDAY, *NOVEMBER* 4, 1809.

FOR THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

REPUBLICAN JUBILEE

IN CECIL COUNTY.

On the 21st instant a very large number of the republicans of Cecil county convened near the Rising Sun village, to celebrate the success of republicanism in the state. After mutual felicitation had taken place on the political regeneration of the state of Maryland, a committee of five, viz. colonel Thomas W. Veazy, doctor William C. Miller, captain Robert Porter, Thomas Williams, esq. and doctor George E. Mitchell, were nominated to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. After a short interval, doctor Mitchell, from the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were, with the greatest demonstrations of approbation, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in these times of danger and difficulty, union is absolutely necessary to support the honor and safety of the country; and that we consider those who would attempt to disaffect the people to the government, and endeavor to justify the unprecedented treachery, the unjust and tyrannical conduct of Great-Britain, or France, as inimical to our government, as worthy of republican contempt, and the rank of old tories, refugees, and British agents.

Resolved, That the republicans of Cecil county have the greatest confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our government; and that we pledge our lives, fortunes and sacred honors to support those measures which may be adopted for redressing our grievances.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents, virtue, wisdom and patriotism of the revolutionary patriot General Samuel Smith; and that we think him again eminently worthy of the important station of senator of the United States—an appointment which he has so long and so ably filled, with honor to himself and his constituents.

Resolved, That we have the greatest confidence in our delegates elect—E. H. Veazey, J. Groome, H. W. Physick, and J. S. Moffit; and that we instruct them to use their exertions to effect the establishment by law of schools throughout the state for the education of poor children.

Resolved, That the general assembly of Maryland would act with more patriotism, and more agreeable to the will of the people, if part of the money of the state, which is now usuriously applied, were judiciously appropriated to the improvement of the state, the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and the education of poor children.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the republican papers of the state; and that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the republican editors of the state, for their indefatigable exertions in the cause of republicanism.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the company sat down to an elegant entertainment, provided under the direction of a committee of arrangement—at which the following toasts were drank—Patrick Ewing, Esq. colonel Thomas W. Veazy, and doctor William C. Miller presiding.

1. The sovereign people—For whose good all government ought to be instituted, and who are the only legitimate source of power.

2. The President of the United States—Too wise to be deceived by his enemies—too honest to deceive his friends, and too virtuous to betray his country.

3. The Vice President of the United States—Already he enjoys the tribute of a grateful people, and Heaven will consummate the just measure of his reward.

4. The State of Maryland—By a conquest as decisive as it is glorious, she has evinced to her sister states her firm attachment to republicanism.

5. Our good and faithful servant general Samuel Smith—At whose feet the darts of calumny fall pointless; may the State of Maryland manifest her gratitude by re-electing him to the Senate of the United States.

6. John Montgomery, our representative in congress—a firm and inflexible republican, he merits and may he receive the firm support of every republican.

7. Unanimity of sentiment among republicans—May groundless jealousies become extinct, and those who attempt to blow the coals of discord be burnt by the sparks.

8. Thomas Jefferson, our much beloved fellow citizen—The illustrious author of the declaration of independence; his patriotic and faithful services to his country entitle him to the gratitude and applause of every true American.

9. Immortality to the memory of gen. George Washington—the saviour of his country.

10. Perpetuity to equal laws and, liberty of conscience.

11. The whigs of '76 and their descendants—May they live free or die.

12. Robert [illegible] office—While it brings into view the [illegible]essor's destiny, it reminds him of the golden rule of doing to others as he wi[illegible] they should do to him.

13. Domestic manufactures—One of the means of [illegible]ting our independence; may they be encouraged by every true American.

14. The U[illegible] States—May they continue to be the [illegible]lum of the oppressed of all countries.

15. Timothy [illegible]ckering—The base apologist of for[illegible] aggression; perdition seize the dastard who would sacrifice the honour of his country at the shrine of British perfidy.

16. John A[illegible]s—An upright patriot, who has devel[illegible] the plots of a junta of traitors.

17. The f[illegible]x of Maryland—May they never fos[illegible] chikl, who, when come to the years o[illegible]urity, will employ his talents to diss[illegible] the union, as the infamous Pickeri[illegible] Burr, and others have done.

VO[illegible]NTEERS.

By [illegible] Veazey.

Patrick Ew[illegible] Esq.—The venerable president of th[illegible]—the patriot of 1776 and of 1809.

By [illegible]. Physick.

Capt. John [illegible]s—The main spoke in the republican [illegible]el of Cecil County.

The compan[illegible]er spending the day in the greatest har[illegible]y and innocent hilarity, thanked the co[illegible]ttee of arrangement for the elegant ente[illegible]ment they had prepared—marched [illegible] martial music to the village—dismis[illegible]t an early hour, and retu[illegible]ed home [illegible] that order which always characteri[illegible]epublicans.

The following [illegible]rom the Repertory, a federal [illegible], smoaking hot.

"As soon as [illegible]aparte returns to Paris, the British arm[illegible] *though brave and successful*; must q[illegible]e kingdom of Spain!" Quere.—Are th[illegible]o retuin by way of Co-RUN-na, [illegible] be escorted first to *Paris?*

The followin[illegible]o, from the same paper, shews how [illegible]rfectly well the character of Engla[illegible]s understood by her advocates in A[illegible]a, at the same time they are hypoc[illegible]ally styling her the guardian of the [illegible]erties of the world. Speaking of Gr[illegible] Britain, the Repertory says,

"The measu[illegible] she must take to save herself from de[illegible]ction, will interfere with the *convenie*[illegible] *(convenience!* mark this reader) "of [illegible] United States."

Further from [illegible] same;—"She will take higher grou[illegible]han she ever has!!"

God have me[illegible] upon us!—She has driven us not on[illegible]e a robber, but herself a pirate and [illegible]bber, from the highway of nations, [illegible] her plunderers, her press-gangs, and [illegible]assassins, and yet, infamy upon her, [illegible] advocates assure us that she will ta[illegible] higher ground than ever!!

But further, th[illegible]ame high-toned organ of federalism pro[illegible]ds to state as a matter of amazement, t[illegible] this country is not prepared for Gre[illegible]Britain's taking higher ground.

The *Repertory* [illegible]ds by way of complaint. "The *U[illegible]d States* will not consent that their *pr[illegible]cts of wealth* should be interrupted by [illegible]r!"—Mark, reader, how this cold-h[illegible]ed wretch can trifle with our suffering[illegible] by representing, not only the past ag[illegible]sions of Britain, but even the future, w[illegible]h we are gravely informed, she is still [illegible] make from the high ground yet to be [illegible]upied, as a mere *interruption to our p[illegible]ects of wealth!!*

Mark further, reader, the utter debasement of a print so r[illegible]atedly named, and so entirely *British*—th[illegible] person even dares to reproach the gover[illegible]ent of America, by exclaiming, with a [illegible]air of regret, while pointing us to the [illegible]umiliating lessons which England has [illegible]ught, and is yet to teach us, that "the [illegible]liticians who sway our councils, admit [illegible]o such doctrine," that they are not di[illegible]sed to pardon without repentance, the [illegible]ick crimes that England has committed [illegible]nd to welcome her, forgetful of their ow[illegible] characters, and the character of their [illegible]ntry, to the "still higher ground" fro[illegible]which she is to look down upon our foll[illegible] our wretchedness, and our degradation.

[*Am. Mer.*

Lo[illegible]don, August 29.

The people of Eng[illegible]nd are at length beginning to awake fro[illegible] the delusive dream by which they have [illegible]en amused for the last month. The ex[illegible]dition, as we predicted, and as every [illegible]erson of common understanding might [illegible]have foreseen, is about to return, wit[illegible]out having accomplished the avowed [illegible]ject for which it was prepared; whet[illegible]er a difference of opinion among the su[illegible]rior Officers does or does not exist, wh[illegible]ner Colonel Congreve did or did not c[illegible]me home for orders, with respect to the ul[illegible]rior objects of our armament, we will no[illegible] undertake to say; but this we know, th[illegible] our force has lingered before secondary [illegible] objects, until the grand primary object of the expedition is believed to be now [illegible]unattainable. Thus ends the conquest of Holland, and the expulsion of king Louis. Even Flushing, almost the first fruits of our efforts is already threatened, and compelled to stand on the defensive! When we look back even a few weeks and reflect on the opprobrious calumnies with which every one, presuming to doubt the full success of the expedition, was loaded, we surely may be excused for exclaiming—what infatuation!

The accomplishment of the ulterior objects of the expedition seems to be completely given up, and the belief is now very [illegible]ently prevalent, that the operations of the expedition in Holland are at an end. The almost universal question is, where does the expedition go next—some say to Sicily—some say to Cadiz—others to Lisbon?—Perhaps it will puzzle our vigorous Ministers to know where to send it. We now relinquish all hopes of the power of Eng[illegible]land being usefully directed by men who have so repeatedly exhibited proofs of utter incapacity in that respect.

This is to give Notice,

That the Subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Aministration on the personal estate of Michael Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons who have claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated and passed the Orphans Court; and all who are in any manner indebted to said estate, either upon bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and settle the same with

MARY CURRAN, } *Adm'rs.*
BARNEY CURRAN, }

October 28. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of THOMAS HUTCHINS, late of *Calvert* County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the Twenty-fifth day of October next. They may otherwise be deprived of any benefit of said Estate.

Thomas Hutchins, Adm'r.

October 28. 3w

By virtue of an Order

From the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the twenty-second of November next, at the late dwelling of RICHARD WATERS, at the Fork of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel County, all the personal estate of the said Richard, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, also a variety of Household Furniture, Mill-wright and Carpenters tools.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums above ten dollars; under that sum the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Bonds, with good security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.—The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Elizabeth Waters, *Adm'x.*

October 28. 3w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this Garrison, on the Evening of the 25th instant, JOHN THOMPSON, a *private Soldier* in the Regiment of Artillerists; born in Maryland, aged 23 years, five feet nine and a half inches high, fair complexion, light blue eyes, flaxen hair, and by profession a labourer. Whoever will apprehend said Deserter and deliver him to me, or confine him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, and give notice thereof to me, or any officer in the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward.

SAPTERLEE CLARK, Lieut.
Artillerists Commanding.

Fort Severn, Annapolis, Oct. 28. 3w

Four Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away negroes NED, DICK, PLATO, JONAS, and HARRY, all belonging to the estate of Benjamin Gaither of Prince George's County. Four hundred dollars will be given for apprehending and securing in gaol, the four first mentioned negroes, or one hundred dollars for each; and thirty dollars will be given for apprehending and securing, as aforesaid, the last mentioned negro. Their clothing is unknown. It is supposed that Ned, Dick, Plato, and Jonas, are gone to the state of Pennsylvania, and that Harry is in or about the City of Washington.

Anne-Arundel County, }
October 28th. 1809. }

ROBERT M'GILL.

tf.

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now carrying on the HAIR DRESSING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at the late dwelling of Mr. *Samuel Sands*, deceased, where they hope, by the attention that will be given, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

AREA SANDS,
JOHN NORRIS.

October 21. 4w

I Hereby Give Notice,

THAT I mean to apply to Anne-Arundel County Court, or some Judge thereof, in its recess, for the benefit of the Insolvent Law, after this notice shall have been published two months.

Richard Medcalf.

Anne-Arundel County, }
September 12, 1809 }

8w

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.