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Gentlemen, wishing to become Subscribers to the MARYLAND REPUBLICAN, are informed that they can be accommodated with complete files of all the numbers printed; and those Subscribers who wish to preserve files, and who may have mislaid any particular number or numbers, can be furnished with the deficient numbers (Nos. 16 & 17 excepted) for a trifling compensation. Gentlemen at a distance, who forward advertisements, will be kind enough to enclose the amount at the same time. The terms of advertising are—

For one Square, (or less) inserted either three or four times, \$ 1 Dollar. For every insertion over four times, for each and every Square, \$ 25 cents. Large advertisements in the same ratio, viz. for each Square, \$ 1 Dollar.

As the Maryland Republican has a more extensive country circulation than any other paper in the State, it is hoped that advertising friends may increase in number when they perceive that it is for their interest to promote ours.

From the New-York Journal.

BRITISH COMFORTS.

Some interesting particulars on the state of England, under its enlightened government, will be read with interest in the following speech of Mr. Bentley, delivered at the late Middlesex meeting in August last, convened for the purpose of obtaining a reform in parliament.

This speech is recommended to our readers, with the knowledge, that the honest effusions are the disinterested sentiments of an Englishman, alive to the honor and indignation at the enormous abuses committed in the offices of power under the British government. It is faithfully copied unmitigated and ungarbed in all its bearings and braunes. The Editor of the Evening Post, will not question it, nor even doubt the fact which it details. It is a living picture of the virtues of his mother country. But we all know, who know any thing of England, that her cabinet councils, as well as its dependents, are steeped to the very lips in every species of corruption, and inured to every excess of human depravity.

It is not England alone who suffers for the crimes of her ministry, the rapacity of her agents, or the debaucheries of royalty.—But at length their continental quarrels and Quixotic expeditions, have awakened the spirit of enquiry into things which have at length assumed an appearance too odious to continue to be passively endured. While the people are writhing in misery, the guilty associates and sons of majesty, encircled by voluptuous scenes, and fascinating wantons, are continuing to rule by a system that tramples on the best and most beautiful affections of the soul—revelling amidst the cries of poverty and the groans of the expiring victims of war. The lover, the friend, the father, the widow, the orphan, and the social feelings and comforts of life, have been immolated on the accursed altars of privileged vice and crowned immorality. The agonized world, drenched in the gore of their crimes, awakens with no sympathy for the complaints of England, to no pity but for the sufferings of her people. In the prodigality of her corruption, she has created mischiefs on purpose to leave them as the legacies of her posterity and the monumental recollections of the wickedness of her tyrants. The world will turn from her history with horror and disgust, whilst her own miserable and enslaved population, already prepared for any conqueror, will load the authors of their country's ruin with the curses of her millions.

MR. BENTLEY.—Gentlemen, from this paper which I hold in my hand, I shall be enabled to give you some specific items,—which will, I think, incontestably prove, that Parliamentary Reform is no longer to be deferred, without incurring the risk of total ruin. Of the authenticity of this document there can be no doubt, for it bears the name of no less a person than his majesty's printer. I have therefore, no hesitation in viewing the statement contained in it, as facts. Gentlemen, a few years ago a Board for the encouragement of Agriculture was established in this kingdom—

more laudable, or more congenial with the inclinations of the people. The establishment gave universal satisfaction and excited the most lively hope of the improvement of that art, the vigorous prosecution of which has ever been found to be the fundamental strength of all nations. By an address from the House of Commons, the annual sum of 3000l. was directed to be placed at the disposal of this society, for the purpose of promoting the best views of the country. And such was deemed its importance, that it was thought worthy of the privilege of a patent, by which it was established as a regular board. Letters Patent were accordingly directed to be issued—the forms of office were regularly gone through, the Letters Patent were fairly transcribed on vellum, and finally receiving the sanction of the Great Seal, they were perfected. There then remained only the usual, but in all cases indispensable ceremony, even those in which the national interest is concerned, of satisfying the demands of the officers through whose hands these Letters Patent had passed in their progress towards perfection. Now what do you think, gentlemen, was the amount of those charges for writing out fairly on a skin of vellum these Letters patent and passing them through the office established for that purpose? Only ELEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE POUNDS ONE SHILLING AND TWO PENCE!! [Scandalous! impossible!—considerable agitation.] Gentlemen, if you doubt the fact, I have it in black and white; printed by the king's own printer!!! [Go on, go on.] Now is it possible that an abuse so flagrant as this is, could have been suffered to exist, if you had had a fair and honest representation of the people in the House of Commons? [No, no, no.]

The next instance to which I beg leave to draw your attention, is that of the justly celebrated Dr. Jenner, whose grand discovery, by which not only the people of England, but the whole human race will be ultimately delivered from the scourge of one of the most loathsome diseases to which humanity is incident, you doubtless all remember. For that discovery the sum of 10,000l. was voted by the unanimous voice of Parliament to Dr. Jenner; and certain I am, that the friends of humanity, of science, and of their country, did not think that remuneration more than adequate to the transcendent merits of Dr. Jenner. Gentlemen, it happened that the Doctor luckily had a friend in the House of Commons, who knowing something of the nature of these transactions, observed, with affected carelessness, when the 10,000 pounds were proposed as a remuneration, "I suppose you mean the Doctor to have the clear sum of 10,000l.?" Certainly. "Why then, it had better be specifically so expressed in the grant." And so it was expressed; a few weeks after the Doctor had received this sum of 10,000l. down comes the chancellor of Exchequer to the House of Commons, with his annual list of items required to be made good by that House—and what do you think was the official charge for paying this sum to Dr. Jenner? Only 735l. Is it possible that the people of England can any longer preserve silence under the existence of abuses so truly abominable? In the name of God, what could the clerks in the public offices have to do in the payment of this sum granted by the House of Commons, but to ascertain the authenticity of the grant, and the identity of the party to whom it was granted? Why, gentlemen, there was no more difficulty in effecting this simple operation, than in the payment by any of your selves of a butcher or a baker's bill! [not a bit more—not so much.] And yet the enormous sum of 735l. is charged for this simple operation. The third instance which I shall adduce of profligate expenditure, is that of the repairs of a ship, the honor of commanding which was intrusted to a gentleman now in this room, from whom I received the information.—some trifling repairs being necessary, he put into Plymouth, where in two or three days, every thing was complete, and the vessel went out to sea again. The expence of these repairs might amount, in the apprehension of the commander, to about 70l. or 80l.; what then was his astonishment, when accidentally casting his eye, at a public office, on a paper, in which this amongst other naval charges was stated, to see no less a sum than upwards of 1000l. charged for what he thought could not exceed 70l. or 80l. [Scandalous!] During the administration of Pitt these corruptions were car-

med. Two noblemen, high in office in the post office, met together on the day of audit for the purpose of passing the accounts; amongst other charges there was one, amounting to between 2 and 3000l. for furnishing a certain house on Blackheath. I do not venture to tell you that this house was for a Mistress, though it was certainly for a Lady. [Here Mr. Bentley was interrupted by Mr. Sheriff Hunter, who thought he was deviating from the question; but it appearing to be the sense of the meeting from repeated cries of "go on," "go on," that he should proceed, that Mr. Bentley continued.] Gentlemen, one of these Noblemen to whom all this was new, remonstrated; the other assured him that it was quite the custom, but that if he did not like to pass it in that shape, he might place it to the account of coals and candles; but this ignorant nobleman was inflexible—if, says he, you want the money, I will cheerfully give it you out of my own pocket, but this outrage on common sense and common honesty I will not sanction. The other grumbled, but all in vain—the item was included, but the audit was not on that day completed—and on the following morning the nobleman, whose ignorance of the form and customs so evidently incapacitated him from the fulfilling his duty, received an intimation that his future services were unnecessary! [Hear! hear! Go on! Go on!]

From this paper, I could adduce instances of wanton, lavish expenditure, which would detain you here till midnight; but I will not trespass much longer upon your time.—At the commencement of the American war, the public debt amounted to less than 170 millions sterling; the same debt, on the 5th of January last, amounted to the enormous sum of 670,575,769l. and of this debt, notwithstanding the boasted operation for redeeming it, no less than 118,032,783l. has been incurred since the year 1803!!! Gentlemen, I will only trouble you with a few more items. [Go on! Go on!] Gentlemen, will it be believed by posterity, that in the present year, the year in which we breathe, the public expenditure of this kingdom amounts to 83,999,181l. exclusive of that for Ireland, which amounting to seven millions, make a round sum exceeding 90 millions expending in one year!!! [Considerable agitation; applause, and go on, go on.] It may perhaps be asked, how we happened to have been thus plunged into this disastrous war? I know but of one reason; and I blush for Englishmen, in giving it; our refusal to fulfil the letter and spirit of a treaty deliberately entered into, and ratified and confirmed by the king and parliament.—Could this breach of public faith have possibly happened if we had a fair representation of the people in Parliament if we had an upright, independent House of Commons, the duty of which is, or ought to be, to controul Ministers, and prevent them from wantonly plunging into war.—But it was that fatal American War that laid the foundation of all this misery.—The seconder of the original motion has told you very candidly of the operation of the taxes; but what will you say when I assert, that were every acre of land in the kingdom, sold at its present value, it would be insufficient for the discharge of our public debt! [Hear!—considerable tumult.] Our ministers, who exercise a most unlimited controul, think they can dragoon the whole world into their measures, as they have done the whole people of this country; but in this they have found themselves mistaken;—they have tried America and failed in the attempt. I shall now conclude with this one remark.—There is not in Europe, at this moment, a country in which an English Ambassador can shew his face, and, in making this assertion, I trust I shall not be reminded of the precarious Resident at Constantinople and Stockholm: the time was, when in every country of Europe the Ambassador of England claimed the highest respect and consideration. In fine, nothing but perseverance on the part of the people can effect reform; and until that be effected there is no hope for the people of England of the correction of those abuses and corruption which are daily, nay, hourly, sapping the very vitals of the country, and of the constitution!!!—[Very great applause for some minutes.]

INCREASE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Phoulson's American Daily Advertiser, of September 18, says, "It is a fact, that though about two thousand dwelling-houses have been recently built—they are no longer finished than tenants offer for them."

The following article is from the pen of a federalist, and extracted from a federal paper; the pen that thus writes, and the paper that thus publishes, must do good to the country. It rarely, very rarely falls to our lot, to meet with an address more purely patriotic or more strongly characterized by an American feeling. Such men as Mr. Custis, are real patriots. Their object is their country's good, and the means proposed are rational and certain to attain the end. We join with Mr. Custis in regretting that domestic manufactures have been made a party question, but we feel some pride in the reflection, that the democratic party is the party that have, on this, as on all questions, advocated the best interests of the country. The federalists may feel a hectic of a moment pass their cheek, at the rebuke that they are "either wanting in patriotism or understanding." Let them heartily join in the promotion of these great national improvements, and they will by all Americans be recognized as lovers of their country, however, or how widely soever, they may differ in political opinions. I am happy on this occasion to unite in opinion with Mr. Custis, that domestic manufactures ought to be encouraged, to which I also beg leave to add, that I am also of opinion that every citizen ought to be armed at the public expence.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber cannot take leave of a subject, which has been endeared to his affections by six years of faithful service in its cause, without once more urging to his fellow citizens the importance and necessity of cherishing their domestic interests. If ever there was a time which called for a virtuous energy in our country's cause—if ever there was a time when the American sentiment should become united in the patriotic, the vital question of independence, that time has now arrived! It is no longer a matter of argument, or policy, it is now the point of honor. Our country has been too long vibrating like a pendulum between the contending interests of others. It is high time she should seek a place of rest. Too long has she followed the phantom of her ideal interest abroad, her best interest will be found at home.

The subject of domestic manufactures has unfortunately been made a party question, and produced those animosities attendant on most political disquisitions. But is there a party within our country which can oppose the policy tending to promote her industry and preserve her honor? If there is, its disciples are either wanting in patriotism or understanding.

The man who can deny the policy of supplying our wants at home rather than seek resources abroad; the man who prefers holding his country dependent on others, rather than see her independent in herself; who would prefer contributing to the wealth of other nations, to promoting the resources of his own; who will not sacrifice some small portion of his private convenience, to the vast object of public honor, deserves to be considered as a selfish being, unworthy the rank of a patriot, a citizen, or a friend.

Now is the time my fellow citizens, to arouse your energies in your country's cause. The day of trial has arrived. Let us shake off the apathy of long contracted habits, and acquire the habit of providing for our own wants. Our country demands a various exertion of her sons—let us not recede from the rank which has been acquired by our glorious revolution, but shew to other nations that we venerate the spirit of our government, and will not disgrace the memory of our fathers.—Let one generous impulse but pervade our land, and America is restored to her primeval destiny.

We are called republicans.—Republicanism embraces a modest, yet dignified state of manners. Is it consistent with this virtuous spirit, to imitate all the luxury, extravagance, and folly, of more ancient and corrupt governments? We import European fashions, affect European manners; we adopt the vices of those very people, who we pretend to condemn as the authors of our injuries, and the examples of evil. Why is there no American fashion, derived from the materials, labor, and ingenuity of our country? Would it not be as commendable, as praise-worthy, and patriotic, to appear in the humble garb, derived from the labors of our brethren,

and the produce of our soil, as to cover that splendor which all accords with the spirit of our government, or the state of our society?—While we so loudly profess republicanism we want that practice which constitutes its reality. It is in vain to resort to words for a redress of our wrongs.—Anathemas enough has been uttered to destroy all the nations of the world, yet words are very harmless things.—An orator, frequently declaims against the oppression and injuries of European government, and loudly asserts his country's rights; yet this orator bears on his back samples of the ingenuity, industry, wealth and power of the very people whom he abuses, and returns home to cut his food with a knife, drink from a cup, and repose under a blanket, the happy produce of a far distant people who have thus courteously supplied their panegyrist, with all which his heart can desire.—Away my fellow-citizens, with this specious republicanism. Talk no more, but proceed to worthy action. Redeem your character, and seek a standing in the world worthy of your fame. Your country affords you every facility of ministering to your own wants. Your country demands your labours and appeals to your virtues to protect her honor. The present degenerate state of the world has rendered all public faith precarious and fickle. Nations are no longer just than they find it convenient to be so. The best method to command respect is to deserve it. We shall always make poor bargains while the balance of interest is against us; but, like Camillus of old, if we can throw the proud weight of independence into the scale, we redeem our country's honour and establish our country's destiny. Have the present race of Americans forgotten the virtue of their fathers? Has the revolution and its spirit been banished from our memories, and the glorious example of patience, privation, and integrity, given in the best age of our history, become unworthy, in the present state of our society and manners. There was a time when any suffering would be borne in the cause of our country's liberty. Will no labor or privation be suffered at this time to perpetuate that inestimable blessing? Will insult and injury be only repelled with resolutions, fiery and tremendous speeches, dreadful threats, and the vast artillery of words? An effervescence of patriotism, like the crater of Vesuvius, now and then burst out, promises a vast explosion, and then expires with hollow murmurs. 'Tis in vain to say, we will fly to arms—our foes are wiser than to attack the Eagle on his nest. They wage a safer war, and possessing the magazine which contains the supply of our wants, may turn the key upon our necessity, or clothe us from courtesy.

It is unworthy in the American people to want at all. A nation possessing a vast portion of the habitable globe, comprising a part of every climate and every soil, if endowed with virtue and industry, could have no wants.

The vital principle of our republic is independence.—We should shine with no borrowed light; our glory would be all our own. 'Tis in vain to speak of mutual interest, or mutual obligations, here the advantage is so great on one side. Our interest should be to rival and not support the greatness of any nation.

Many are lukewarm, many doubt the power of our country to effect the vast and desirable object of domestic policy. But if we emerged from the cradle to acquire independence, let not our manhood disgrace the deeds of our youth. If with tender means we could obtain the treasure, shall that treasure be lost when our abilities are increased? Will not America, the last of republics, leave a better example for posterity, and show to the world that a virtuous Commonwealth could exist amidst the degeneracy of the present age?

(The remainder in our next.)

Twenty Dollars Reward. INSERTED from this Garrison, on the evening of the 25th instant, JOHN THOMPSON, a private Soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists; born in Maryland 23 years, five feet nine and a half inches high, fair complexion, light blue eyes, flaxen hair, and by profession a liter. Whoever will apprehend said Dyer and deliver him to me, or confine him in any goal in the state of Maryland and give notice thereof to me, or a officer in the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward. BATTERLEE CLARK, Lieut. Artillerists Commanding. Secern, Annapolis, Oct. 23, 1869