Vol. I.

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1809.

[No. 5.

PROSPECTUS

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN. HE patronage of the Republican citizens of the State of Maryland is now solicited to aid the progress of political truth. Too long his the false glare of deception induced the unwary to lend their support to men who are pursuing measures directly calculated to prostrate our Country's dear-bought and inestimable liberties. Delusive principles and false assertions, have been so often urged, with all the seeming ardor and sincerity of truth, that, by their constant repetition, many have been induced to accept spurious dogmas as matters of right, which on their first appearance they received with hesitancy and distrust. The great mass of the people, honest in their views, and having no interests separate from the general prosperity, want nothing but CORRECT information to direct their minds to its

To promote this important and interesting object,—to preserve unimpaired our Republican institutions—to inculcate a love of those principles for which the best blood of America has flowed, and to the establishment of which the best men in America have contributed their labours;—in fine, to secure to ourselves, and to our posterity, the blessings of the present excellent system of civil government, shall be the grand object of the Editor of the Maryland Republican.

true and legitimate source.

The utility-nay, the necessity, of a Republican paper at the Seat of Government, must be too obvious to need any remark. Placed at the source of correc information in respect to the concerns of the State, situated at a short and nearly equal distance from our chief commercial city, and the Seat of the Federal Government,—and well calculated, from its immediate vicinity to the Chesapeake, to receive the latest intelligence from Europe sooner than any other paper in the State;—the Maryland Republican, if the efforts of the Editor, and the countenance of the Public, should bear any proportion to the striking advantages which have just been pointed out, cannot fail to become, either in respect of foreign or domestic information, a paper of general and extensive utility.

In commencing a work of this nature, it is usual for the Editor to make known to the Public the leading features of his political creed. These would be sufficiently apparent from the title of the proposed gazette, if there were not counterfeits abroad. But, since those, who in other particulars, support their doctrines by the perversion of facts and of terms, have made the word " Republican" to mean what is most opposite to its genuine import, the Editor will comply with the custom, and declare himself unreservedly a disciple of the Jefferson school, and that his whole efforts shall be directed to support those great principles of political truth which has rendered the late President's name so deservedly dear to his countrymen, and extended his same as a statesman throughout the world.

While personal altercations and invective will be carefully avoided, the Editor will not suffer misrepresentation to walk abroad unreprehended; he will, on the contrary, make it a particular point of duty to expose and counteract those delusions which have, in a serious and alarming manner, threatened the subversion of Republican principles in this State; and for the purpose of checking that torrent of misrepresentation which produced, and is labouring to increase these impressions, he will use the necessary means, without being restrained by any considerations but those of decency, and of that regard for truth which is congenial with the cause he supports.

The Maryland Republican is intended to form a journal of the present times, and to become a record of the State. Whatever concerns Maryland particularly, shall immediately be laid before its citizens; and

those subjects which interest our country generally, shall be carefully detailed for common information. It will contain all public documents of general interest;—a particular account of the proceedings of the Legislature and Government of Maryland; a faithful detail of foreign events, with such literary and political essays, and agricultural and miscellaneous articles, as shall be deemed best calculated to strengthen correct principles, amuse the mind, improve the understanding, and promote the interest of society at large.

Having every reason to expect; that in this arduous undertaking, he will not be lest without frequent aid from gentlemen of political knowledge and literary abilities residing where the paper is to be conducted, or drawn thither at intervals for the discharge of public trusts or professional avocations, the Editor flatters himself that the Maryland Republican will be deemed well worthy the sostering care of the enlightened Citizens of this State.

CONDITIONS.

The Martland Republican is intended to be issued TWICE a week during
the annual sessions of Assembly, and once
a week during the remainder of the year.
Its repular day of weekly publication will
be Saturday; and, during the Session of
Assembly, Tuesday and Saturday. It will
be printed on a large super-royal paper,
the size of the Baltimore news-papers)
and on a handsome type, and great care
shall be taken of its typographical accuracy.

The terms are three dollars per annum; the first year payable six months from the date of subscription—to continue half-yearly in advance. The Editor confidently trusts that Subscribers will be particularly attentive to punctuality in their payments, as that can alone enable him to meet those necessary and unavoidable expences naturally resulting from such an establishment.

literary gentlemen, will be thankfully reeived: and, if admissible, shall receive
immediate attention.

Miscellaneous.

From the Enquirer.

The following letter is copied from the last number of the Medical Repository of New York for February, Mirch and April. It gives us pleasure to see, that the sages of France are doing justice to the illustrious Jefferson, and that his cye is ever fixed upon the advancement of the sciences. The sederalists, who some months since attempted to sneer at him for making this conribution to the National Institute, and to twist it into a new evidence of his love for France herself, gave only a proof of their own censorious disposition. They seemed to have forgotten the sublime truth, that Science knows no country --- that the race of sages is co-extensive with civilized society-that every man of genius is a member of this illustrious brotherhood, and its interests he is bound to advance—that mied owns no distinctions of artificial circles of the earthand that the same philanthrophy which led the court of Versailles to respect and convoy the royages of Cook, in the midst of a war with Great Britain, has led our countrymen to send a curiosity which we have to those who want it-They forgot besides, that he was a member of the institute of France, and that the same objections would not have been made to this act, if he had only been a Fellow of the Royal Society of Lon-

Translation of the Gount Lacefede's Litter to D. B. Warden, Ge. concerning the Ffil Bones, presented to the National Institute by the President of the United States; dated Paris, Lit September, 1809,

I hastened to communicate to the institute, in the sitting of Monday last, the letter which Mr. Jefferson was pleased to address, and which you had the complaisance to deliver to me.

The institute, penetrated with gratisude for this new mark of interest which its illustrious member has manifested, has resolved that an expression of thanks shall be solemuly addressed to him by its proper officers. It has also engaged med to testify to Mr. Jesserson the value it attaches to his attention. The institute has decided, that the fossil bones and other objects of natural history, which Mr Jesserson has had the goodness to put at my disposal, shall be placed in the museum of natural history, the only place were the public can conveniently and usefully examine this fine present of Mr Jesserson.

In consequence of this decision of the institute, I shall immediately make known to my col-

leagues of the museum, what you have communicated to me, concerning the arrival of these bones; and as they come by the river, from Havre, and are, by their nature, susceptible of being injured, perhaps you may think proper to debatk them at the bridge restantifits, at the northern gate of the garden of plants, across which those precious objects can be easily transported to the apartment destined for their reception.

Accept, sir, the new assurance of all the sentiments you merit, as also the renewal of my thanks for all that you have been pleased to communi-

I have the honor to salute you,

(Signed)
COUNT DE LACEPEDE.

P. S. I shall have the honor of sending to you. according to your permission, my answer to your illustrious President.

MR. FOX.

The following character of Mr Fox we copy from the Bombay Consier of the 17th January. It is ascribed to Sir James Machinesth.

Mr Fox unitel, in a most remarkable degree,

the seemingly repugnant characters of the mildest of men and the most vehement of orators. In private life he was gent'e, modest, kind, of simple manners, and so averse figns parade and dogmatistie, as to be not only mostestatious, but even somewhat inactive in conversation. His superiority was never felt but in the instruction which he imparted, or in the attention which his presence usually directed to the more obscure members of the company. The simplicity of his manners was far from excluding that perfect urbanity and amenity which flowed still more from the mildness of his nature, than from familiar entercourse with the most polished society of Europe. His conversation, when it was not repressed by modesty or indulence, was delightful-The pleasantly, perhaps, of no man of wit had so unlaboured an appearance. It seemed rather to e-cape from his mind than to be produced by it. He had lived on the most intimate terms with all his contemporaties distinguished by wit, politeness, or philosophy, or learning, or the talents of public life. In the course of thirty years he had known almost every man in Europe whose intercourse could strengthen, or enrich, or polish the mind. His own literature was various and elegant. In classical erudition, which by the custom of England, is more peculiarly called learning, he was inferior to few professed scholers Like all men et genera," he liked to take refuge in poetry, from the vulgarity and itritation of business. His own verses were easy and pleasing, and might have elaimed no low place among those which the French call Vers de Societe The poetical character of his mind was displayed in his extraordinary partiality for the poetry of the two most poetical nations, or at least languages, of the West, those of the Greeks and the Italians. He duliked political conversation, and never willingly took any part in it. To speak of him justly, as an orator, would require a long essay. Every where natural, he carried into public something of that simple and negligent exterior which be orged to him in private. When he began to speak, a common observer might have thought him awkward, and even a consummate judge could only have been struck with the caquisite justuels of his ideas, and the transparent simplicity of his mainers. But no sooner had he spoken for some time, than he was clanged into another being He forgot h mfelf and every thing around him. He thought only of his subject. His genuis warmed and kindied as he went on He darted fire into his audience. Forrents of impetuous and irresistible eloquence swept along their feelings and correction. He certainty possessed, above all moderns, that union of reason, simplicity, and vehenence which formed the prince of orators. He was the most Demostkenen speaker fince Demosthenes. .. 1 knew him," s.ys Mr. Burke, in a pauphlet written after their unhappy difference, " when he was nineteen; since which time he has risen by slow degrees, to be the most brilliant and accomplished debater that the world ever saw " The quiet dignity of a mind roused only by great objects, the absence of petty bustle, the contempt of siew, the abhorrence of intrigue, the plainness and downrightness, and the thorough good nature which distinguished Mr. Fox, seem to ren der him no very unfit representative of that old English national character, which if it ever changed, we thould be sanguine indeed to expect to fee succeeded by a better. The simplicity of his character inspired confidence; the ardour of his cloquence rouled enthusiasm; and the gentlen is of his manners invited friendship. " 1 admire," says Mr. Gibbon, " the powers of a superior man, as they are blended, in his attractive character, with all the fofiness and simplicity of a child; no human being was ever more free from any taint of malignity, vanity, or falsehood "-From these qualities of public character, it probably arose, that no English statesman ever preserved, during so long a period of adverse fortune, so many affectionate friends, and fo many scalous adherents. The union of ardour in public sentiment, with mildness in social manners, was, in Mr Fox, and hereditary quality. The same fascinating power over the attachment

of all who came within his sphere, is faid to have

belonged to his father; and those who know the

furvivors of another generation, will-feel that

this delightful quality is not extinct in the race.

Perhaps nothing can more fittougly prove the deep impression made by this part of Mr. Fox's character, than the words of Mr Burke, who, in January, 1797, six years after all intercourse between them had ceased, speaking to a person honored with some degree of Mr. Fox's signal thip, said, "To be sure as it a men mode to be level!" and these emphatical words were uttered with a fervour of manner which lest no doubt of their heart selt sinterity.

These sew harty and honest senteners are

Retched in a temper too fober and feri us for intentional exaggeration, and with too pious an affection for the memory of Mr. Fox to prophane it by intermixture with the factious brawis and wrangles of the day. His politicial conduct be longs to history. The measures which he supported or opposed may divide the opinion of posterity, as they have divided those of the present But he will most certainly command the unanimous reverence of future generations, by his pure sentiments towar's the commonwealth, by his zeal for the civil and religious rights of all men, by his liberal principles, savourable to mild government, to the unfettered exercise of the ha man faculties, and the progressive civilization of mankind; by his aident love for a country of which the well-being and greatness were indeed inseparable from his own glory, and by his profound reverence for that free constitution which he was univerfully admitted to understand better than any other man of his age, both in an exactly legal, and in a compr.henfirely philosophical

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GOODI

Wholesome Advice to Letter Writers.

FROM THE AUGUSTA' MERALD.

We received from the Post Office two or three weeks ago, the following letter, and intended then to pub i-hit, but it has necessarily given way to other matter till the present week.

Mesers. Hilby and Bures.

ders would be greatly obliged to you, if you would in your sum any address a piece to all those whom it wight concern, suggesting to them the necessity and properety of their paying the passage of all their letters on their own business. It is quite threa sonable for gentleman to expect others to do their business, and to pay the expense of communications respecting it.

I have heard some of the Lawyers complain and I think with reason, that they have to pay more for their letters, than they receive from their profession, these hard times. I could say more on this subject, but knowing that you can write much better than I can, I take my leave of it, with this additional request, that you will desire the different editors of papers in the United States, to publish this letter, together with your remarks upon it, for the benefit of their friends and correspondents."

The object of the writer of the above will be sufficiently ans ered by publishing his letter with out any remarks of ours-we will mention a circumstance, which in one instance we have understood " corrected the procedure" of which our correspondent complains. A person in unsinces in a distant place, was in the habit of sending out circulars by post in every direction to all persons whose names he had heard of, merely informing of his establishment, and soliciting busi ness. A merchant who had received, and paid for several of these favors, not knowing how often they were to be repeated, thought it prudent to reply to one of them. He therefore wrote to the gentleman that he had received several of his circulars and paid the postage of them, and he took the liberty now to reciprocate his civilities. Accordingly he added that he had inclosed him a correct list of our city officers, and a copy of the corporation ordinances-also-price of com per bushel, and of potatoes per peck-the ordinary rates of drayage, with the increased price of draying a hogshead of molasses -He stated also the number of suits on the Inferior Court dockthe price of boarding by the day and by the year, the common price of horse hire, and the general state of the market as respected butter, lard and eggs; and added a copy of the presentments of the Grand Jury, together with the last tax ordinance, and a copy of an a trertisement for the sale of hogs taken up by the marshall, and several other matters equally important, which he remarked to his correspondent, though rather of a lical nature, he would doubtles find as interesting as his circulars had proved to him, and he doubted not that he would be equally willing with himself, to pay the expence of such valuable communications.

The operation of the dose was as had been expected, and the merchant received no further einculars from that quarter —We should not however suppose that a similar remedy would often be necessary, to convince any person of consideration, of the propriety of paying the postage of all letters on their own business, unless addressed to those with whom they are particular intimate.

More effects of British Secret service Money.

We learn that on Sunday night last the Cotton Bagging Factory belonging to Messers. Sproule and Hanna, of Frankfort, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. Their loss is estimated at 5 or 6,000 dolls, it is supposed to have been set on fire through design. [Lex. paper.

PROM MEAT AND DRINK.

The Gothic nations were farnous of old in Europe, for the quentities of food and drink they consumed. The speient Germans, and their Sazon descendants in England, were remarkable for their bearty meals. O attony and drankenness were to common, that those vices were not thought disgraceful; and Tacitus tepresents the for ner as capable of being as casily overcome by strong drink as by arms. Intemperance was so. general and habitual, that nobody was thought to be fit for serious business after dinner. And under this persuasion, it was enacted in the laws that Judges should hear and determine exuses. fatti-g, and not after dinner. An Italian author in his antiquities, plainly affirms, that this regulation was framed for the purpose of avoiding the unsound decress consequent upon intoxication. And Dr Gibert Stuart very pertiently and ingeminus y observes, in his historical dissertation concerning the antiquity of the Britt-h constitution, p. 238, that from this propersity of the older Britons to indulge excessively in eating and drinking, has proceeded the restriction upon jurors and jurymen, to refrain from meat and drick, and to be even held in custody, until they. had agreed upon their verdict.

The descendants of those nations, who form the great part of the population of the United States, may feel a gratification in knowing the origin of this restraint upon jurors.

THE CAMEL

We extract the following article, with great pleasure from the North American. The enterprising individual alluded to, is we believe Capt. O, Brien May his meritorious undertaking be crowned with success

(National Intelligences.)

A Philadelphia gentleman, who spent many years of his life in Africa, has formed the design of carrying a number of Camels into the southern states by way of introducing the breed. His means to employ two yessels to bring them from the Meditarranean, which will consequently occasion him much expense. That he was meet the support and patronage of the wealthy and intelligent planters of the South, cainot be doubted.

The Carnel is the most useful to man of all the

quadrujeds. He possesses the celerity of the horse, ai d can perform as much labour as the Elephant, whilst he consumes only one twen. tieth of the quantity of food on which the latter subsists. The female affords milk longer than a cow; the young camel's flesh is wnolesome and palatable, and the hair of this animal is fine? and more valuable than the best sheep's wool. A great author is of opinion, that he is equal in value and service to the horse, the ass, and the ca, with their powers combined. A camel will carry a burthen of from 6 to 1800 weight. His capacity to unlergo fatigue is astonishing; whiles his food cuniists of the most worthless vegetables, thorns, &c. and from the particular structure of his stomach he can survive without water for many days He begins to labour at 4, and lives 40 of 50 years. It is supposed that he will thrive in the Southern divisions of our union, where his properties, adapted to the nature of the climate and country, will certainly render him invaiuable. His hair being, annually renewed, will afford a material for manufactures highly defirable, and of more value than Merino woo!.

The uncertainty whether the climate to which it is proposed to earry him, will be found to agree with his habits and health, taken into view with the expense of the undertaking, might well have deterred any individual from hazarding his own resources; whilst the publick benefit to be derived might have induced the state legislatures to lay the butthen upon their treasuries. The individual to whom we allude, possesses both a solid judgment and an enterprising spirit. The liberality of the public, which has attended the attempt to introduce the Merino sheep, may, in the mean time, serve as an encouragement to expect the intervention of adequate assistance, should it prove necessary.

"What path of life would you wish to pursuc?" said Possedippus, morose and out of humour with his condition "In public you are perplexed with business and contention; At home you are tired with cares; In the country you are satigued with labour; At sea you are eaposed to danger; In a foreign land, if rich, you are fearful; if poor, ffeglected. Have you a wife expect sorrow. Unmarried? your life is irksome; Children will make you anxious; Childless, your life is lonely; Youth is soolish, and grey hairs feeble. Upon the whole, the wise man would chuse either not to have existed, or to have died the moment of his birth." "Chuse any path of life," replies the cheerful Metrodorus; " In the forum are profits, and wice debates; At hotne, relaxations; In the country, the bounty of nature; The sea-faring life is 'gamful; In a foreign land, if wealthy, you are respected; if poot, nobudy knows it; Are you married? your house is chearful; Unmarried, you live withous eare; Children afford delight; Childiess, yon have no sortow; Youth is vigorous; and old age venerable. The wise man, therefore, would not choose but to have existed."

ON GRAVITY.

A certain author writing against gravity, says the gravest beast is an ass: the gravest bird is an owl; the gravest fish is an oyster; and the gravest man is a fool!