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## CONDITIONS

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

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All communications (pest-palis) from literary gentlemen, will be thankfully received: and, if admissible, shall receive imm diate attention.

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From the Whig.

REMEMBER THE PAST-MARK THE PRINT-PRIPARE FOR THE FUTURE.

" Who is base enough to be a Londman?"

No min-not even the vilest tory-lare answer this question directly in the affirmative; but there are hundreds ready to. recommend submission, in a thousand winding ways. The disaffected endeavor to reach circuitously what they are ashamed to approach by a straight-forward step. No tory has had the front to say unequivocally that we ought to submit to the term of Canning; but then they published those instructions without disapprobation, renewed a violent attack on our president and secretary of state—taking care, at the same time, to cast a few hard names and better comments on Mr. Eiskine and his conduct - For having, as they say, departed from the Haufux instructions! Consequently the federal, I mean the tory faction in the United States, did approbate the scheme to bring us again under the yoke of England .- Let them escape from the dilemma if they can; let them evade these charges, if their ingenuity will enable tuem to do it! But it is impossible; they are involved in a labyrinth, and the net is drawn over them. All their suture movements will but entangle them the more; if they go backward, they prove themselves liars-if they go forward or remain silent, they prove themselves tories. We leave them to choose between these

two designations. As long as it was possible for the most liberal charity to permit it, we endeavored to flatter ourselves into the persuasion that there was no British faction in Americawe knew indeed there were many persons of tory principles in politics, who by all meras strove to change the administration of our free constitution, so as to establish an aristheracy in substance, intending to altar the form as soon as it could be done without alarming the jealousy of the penple; but we endeavored to hope that they would not traitorously coalesce with the British government to eff et their abominable purposes. The observation of fourteen years has, however, undeceived us. During all that time, when Britain was employed in raising " crusades against liberty," there has existed a party here who uniformly defended her actions, who shared in her triumphs, and were cast down at her disasters—who sympathised in all her feelings-who rejoiced at her gladness, and wept at her sorrow.

The friends of humanity hailed with joy the dawn of the French revolution, when there was hope of a splendid and glorious reformation; but even then the tories of America execrated the French, and when the kings of Europe conspired against the progress of freedom, they extolled the coalition to the skies; for England had joined it, and England can do

The oppressed Irish were roused by the shouts of freedom, which reached them from America, and were reverberated from France; they attempted to throw off the yoke, as we had down-whereupon the

tories here most loudly execrated them, and when they were vanquished by a toya! armi, the hiss of contempt, the cry of rebels' and " fugitives from royal justice," proceeded from the same party. It may be said, this expression of malice against Irish patriots [iny American citizens!!] did not indicate love of Britain. It is: immaterial : it demonstrated hutred of 'therty-costility to the rights of man. .

American citizens might be partial to England in her fareign concerns with other nations; but when the contest is between England and America, none but a TORY would take part against his country.

When, foreigners arrive in the United States, their disappointment and surprize are exceedingly great, at finding so many Americans who have imbibed aversion for democratic government, and who in speech and writing rail at the most eminent republican statesman of our country. They enquire with wonder, are these the people who have just freed themselves from bondage by a glorious revolution? Are these the same people, wham Washington led to who rowed to live free or die-who declared that as taxation and representation me mseparable, they would never submit to pay induce to any foreign nation? And, are they now sick of freedom, corrupted by avarice, and putting for monarchy? Aic they a nation of apostates?

Republican emigrants well know the justness of these observations; mistaking a part for the whole, and the tone of the tary party in the scaports for the voice of the nation, they are amazed at the supposui tuspitude of the inhabitants of tins bestea republic, and disposed to view us al with supreme contempt. A faither a quaintance satisfies them, that, aithough there is a party devoted to toryism and to Britain, yet the majority of the people are untainted and pure as the air of the mountain. Toryism, like yellow fever, is chiefly confined to the seaports-and like it, too, receives force and malignity by centact with foreign (British) poison.

On no other ground can we account for these phenomena:-

We have more newspapers in the service of England in the seaports, than are deroted to the cause of truth, justice and American rights.

We have a strong party who ridicule republican liberty, and are constantly busied in endeavours to bring tepublicans of

influence into odtum. We have a purty most slavishly devoted to the defence of England and all iter

When Britain cloes wrong (and that happens daily) our government is attacked in every reducte of tory calumny.

Though England has given us repeated cause of war-captured our property to the amount of forty millions of dollarimpressed five thousand of our seamenattacked a national vessel in time of peace; took away some of the cirw (one of whom they hanged) and murdered others; though she dictates to our governments and says, you may come here, sail there, or take your produce yonder, if you pay me tribute and take out licence-or, if not, you shall not trade at all;—though she has done all these acts of violence and insolent usurpation, yet "the British party in America" maintain that she is right, and our government wrong!

How lamentable would be our situation, if by any momentary infatuation the democrats should slacken their exertions, and suffer this faction to gain the ascendancy! I shudder at the bare reflection. I am distressed at supposing such an event to be even possible.

When the Americans, before the commendemant of the revolution, resisted taxation and chains, with a spirit worthy of freemen, the eloquent Chatham said in parliament. "You have no right to tax America. I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of our fellow subjects so lost to every sense of virtue, as tainely to give up their liberties, vould be fit instruments to rake slaves of the rest. Yet England, at that time, assumed not half the pretensions she holds at present. Then she songht only to bind her own colunies in all cases whatsoever; now she usurps the government of the civilized world, dictates to independent nations, and sycars they shall have no commerce but by her permission. We have a party and news papers, who advocate her tyranny notwithstanding!

Canning's Instructions to Erskine, we at hist thought fabulous, because their insolent tone was an insult to an independent nation; but the British papers here and at Halifax pronounced them genuine and, sure enough, Canning's speech in the house of commons, on the 13th of June, consirms the fact! Let us once more observe the dictatorial style in which. the English ministry spoke to their ambassador concerning America.

1st. " America must withdraw her interdictions as to England, and leave them in sorce against France!

2d. America must renounce all pretensions to carry on any trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded in time of peace !

3d. America must give security sor her good behaviour, viz: keeping on a firm'embargo against France, to be enforced by the English nary, which should capture all vessels bound to the ports of France or her allies !

Cold must be the heart int does not throb with indignation at the thought of such violeace and dictation; yet not one federal print has, to my knowledge, found fault with those famous instructions .-" Who is here so vile that will not love. his country?" In some parts there is a numerous faction ripe for any act of baseness. Of such we can only re-echo the language of Chatham; a set of men so lost to every sense of virtue, tas tamely to give up their liberties, are fit instruments to make slaves of the rest."

There is a time near at hand, sellow. citizens, when we must watch such 44 invictory and licerbonic Are these the menty summents," and sender them lurimless, by taking off their heads, if milder means are ineffectual.

BRUTUS.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Elk Ridge, August 3d, 1809.

TO GEN. SAMUEL SMITH, ESQ.

Six, In vour letter to Tobias E. Stansburg esq. of

the 19th of November, 1608, and published in the " American" of the 1st notant, I observe a long detail respecting a contract entered mito between yourself, Mr. Buchanan, Samuel and John Smith, and John Hollins, with me, on the 1st of January, 4797. You have, sir, mittated facts, and I will put you right, (ne rather the public) You say, " I understand that it has been said that Santannan was opincemed with Barney-this is puible; but if it was never made known to me, nor to any of those concerned in the contract; nor did I ever hear that any such concern was ever insinuated, until I was told (in June last) that there was such report," &c .-Now, sir, how can your memory be so tenacious on some occasions, and so but on others? You did know that Santhonax was interested; for when it was a question of a distance of the profits, you thought my having our kelf was too much. I ties obserted, that as I was to pay Sauthonax a proportion of my part, for his support in obtaining partnerst, I could not agree for less. This, you and all those concerned did know, & because now the thing has come before the pubhe; by Henry Wilfou's evidence in the court of chancers, you with to throw the odrum, (if any) on my back. I'mis, fir, is not the first time you have made the like attempt fince my seturn to America in 1902 You fay that on the 13th of May the contract ceased You must indendvery unfit for a merchant or regillator, to affert what you know or false Did not the brig Patriot, anh 600 barrels of flour, leave Haltimore in June? Did not the schooner Beily, east Lovett, fail from New York with 480 barrels of pork and beef, on the 31st of July? Both these velsets were sent to Cape Francois with their cargoes, under the contract. Then how can you come forward at this time, and affert such untruths? Did 374 not plead several hours besure the arbitrators, Mestra M'Creery, M'Kim and Williamson, refpecting all that bufiness? Did not these gentle men decide that you never made but one or two infurances (although you charged me every one) respecting the contract? Then why do you state formany at 6, 7 1-2, and 10 per cent &c ? You fay only two of the ressels had passports. There again you are miltaken. All those that failed from Baltimore had them, and one from New-York, viz Ship Charles-Brigs Enterprize, Abecoua, Fell's Point, Fanny-Schooners, Sheperdels, Independence, Molly.-Brig Gratitude, of N'w York. Besides the above vessels which went with p. Sports, there were, the Brig Harriott, of Chaselton, Brig Betsey, of Boston, Schooner Hope, of New York, Sloop Laurania, of New-York, and Schooner Betsey, of New York.

I gave you thirty five passports If you only made use of two for this purpose, what became of the others? As respects the passports, you have given what you call a translation; permit me to give you the real translation. There will be found some difference :

## PASSPORT

to Cape Francois, 6th Frismaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The Commission delegated by the French Government to the Leeward Islands,

Invite all the officers of the navy of the French Republic, and all owners, captains and commanders of privateers, to let pass freely the citizen \_\_\_\_, captain of \_\_\_\_, &c. laden with provisions and other objects necessary for the use of the French colony of St Domingo, and to lend him all succours, aid and assistance, the same as they would do were they French feamen

The Prefident of the Commission, LE BLANC. 10000

Sooos The Sec'y General,

The passport you have been pleased to present to the public, fir, is none of mice. It is dated 29th. Ventofe, 3th year, which aufwers to late in the month of March 1797, and is figned by Santhonax and Raymond; now mise are dated in December 1796, and figued by Le Blanc-fo that you muil have etter paffperti, beinich those receit ed from me; for, by your own flatement, I arrived in the United States in the automn of 1726. Now, fir, I do not accuse you of a crime in the contract—but I accuse you of not acknowledging the while truth, and of mis-fialing facts. I thall in a short time give to the public a tree flatement of ell trausactions fince the year 1791, which will .go to prove whether or not your fust of treffofi as the cofe, damages twenty skeefend dellers, is well founded, and which you have brought against me to the next court.

JOSHUA BARNEY.

Those papers in which Gen. Smith's letter has been publithed, will please to publith this.

## REFUTATION.

From the Baltimore Evening P.A.

I have said in my letter to T. E. Stansbury, and I repeat it, that "I was not informed that Santhouax was interested with eaptain Barney in the contrast, nor did I ever hear that any such concern was infinuated, until I was told there was fuels a report arifing from a chancery fuit " Accompanying my tetter to captain Staubury, was the following correspondence between my house and Henry Wilfon, from whose answer to a bill in chancery, the report originated. This correfpondence nught to have been published with my

BALTINGRE, Nov. 19, 1508.

Mr. Hary Wilfer,

It is flatcel by you, in an answer to a bill in chancery flied by Joshua Barner, that the faid Joshus Barney et tered into a goutract with the administration of Hispaniola, for the delivery of confiderable quantities of produce and merchandife; that he proceeded to the United States, for the purpose of arranging with persons there, for the execution of the contrast, and that he formed such arrangements and connections with S. Smith and Buchanan, Samuel and John Smith and John Hollins, of Baltimore, and with Mclies-John Comper and Co and John Poudst and Co. of limfolk "as parties in the contract.". These lass words have been construed by particular perfons for particular purpofes, that the contractors were the partners of Santhonax, &c. as administrators of Hispaniola. We were interested in the contract entered into in this city with Jothua Bar ney, we knew therein no person but himself: he alone, was responsible to us for payment. We knew, indeed, that his means of payment were to be derived from the Amilitration, to whom the articles thipped were to be delivered; but we never ded know that any of the profits of the -malifaction were to belong to Santhonax or any other person not named in the contract, until in formed thereof by your rep'y in chancery to a fuit inflituted against you by Barney.

We are, with much esteem,

Your obedient servants, (Signed) S. SMITH & BUCHANAN

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23, 1808.

Mcfrs. S. Smith & Buchanas,

GENTLEMEN, In your letter of the 18th inft. you request to know, whence a ofe my impres sions, that the persons in the United States who contracted with Barney, were partners in the contract which he (Bamey) had made with the administration of Hispaniola? I find, on reference to my answer to a bill in chancery, filed against me by captain Barney, that I have declared that the houses in this country were partners in the contract. I had not the least intention whatever, to convey the idea; that those houses were partners in the general contract made by Barney and the French government; but merely that they were concerned with Mr. Barney in the profits arising from the particular shipments made by them respectively. The original contract was made in the name of Barney alone, and the agreement that Santhonax and myfelf were each to have one third of the profits was necessarily a fecret and private agreement between nig and I believe never divulged, until it became necessary for me to do fo in my defence to Mr. Barney's demand against me in chancery; consequently could not have been known to the parties who contracted with Barney to furnish cargoes for the fulfilment of his contract. I was the agent of, Mr. Barney for receiving the shipments under the contract, and for making the remittances on account thereof. I at the time considered myself interested one-third in the profits which Barney was to receive I of course, was privy to all the anangements connected with the contract, and repeating as I do, that the participation of Santhonax was necessarily a fecret and concealed one I can readily bélieve and do most conscientiously declare the belief, that those who contracted with life. Burney knew no other perfon as holding an interest

I remain very respectfully,

Gentlemen, Your quelient and humble fervant, . HENRY WILSON.

In further aid of the public judgment on this subject, I alk a perusil of the following depositions of wo respectable federal merchants of Norfolk, who had both made similar contracts with captain Bamey 372

- Norfalk Burengk . Before me, one of the Alderment of Gid borough, perficially appeared Thomas Westeck, metchant of this place, and mad coith,

That on the 15th day of June 1797, he made a contrad with Juthua Bainey of: Baltimote; for, the supply of flour for Cape Francois, that he considered cantain Barney as a private individual, that he knew un other person or persons directly or indirectly concerned in the contract made by him with the French government of St. Di mingo-or was then, or at any time fines, infirmed; by the fild Birney, that any other perfon was concerned with him

Given unnder my hand This 15th day of Dec. 1803. WM H LAMB. (Signed)

1 John. Cowper do swear, that I me time in the year 1797, being then a member of the house of John Cowper & Co of Norfolk, I made contracts with commodelle Joshua Bamer, for to plying provisions at Cape Francois, &c t. at when those contracts were made. I co fidered commodora Barney as a private individual, and have aways confidered him as fuch, that I never knew any person to have been directly or indirectly concerned with faid Barney in his contracts with the French government of St Domaigu, nor wie lat the time aborementioned, or at any time fines have I been informed by fard Barney, mat any oth r person was concerned with him JOHN COWPER. . (Signed) ...

Norfall Barough, fr.

The above named John Cowper appeared before me, an Aldermin of he faid Borough, and made with that the circumnaucrs flated in the above affidavit are true.

Given under my hand,

This 1st day of December, 1809 THO H PARKER. (Signed)

So far from having splead several hours before the a bitrators, Meffis. M.Kim, M'Creety, and Williamson, respecting the bufi est of the contract," the fact is, that I never did appear before the arbitrators on that subject. The arbitration was attended exclusively by J. A. Buchen-

S. SMITH.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of May 295

The American government, with a duc. consideration of the American in creste, and peculiant of show Thatton, suspended the flitercourse betwe It the beilige rents and America, and ordered a strict embargo in their ports, under the tacit understanding, that it should be raised in savour of either power which should repeal its obnoxious orders.

Such was the relative state of things in which Mr. Erskine commenced his negociation. The manner in which he conducted it, and the point on which it has been disavowed by the English government are important enough to merit a separate consideration, and as the papers will be laid before Parliament in the ensuing week we shall resume this subject in anoth " paper. Its importance does not seem to be well understood. We live in an age, in which revocations of the acts of Pienipotentiaries are so frequent, that the absurdity and practical inischief of such breaches of faith, are totally' overlooked. Who will hereuster confide in Plenuntentiaries, when their acts are thus, as common mitter of course, revocable at pleasure. There are certainly extreme cases in which such acts ought to be revocable, but the cases must be extreme, and should be rare least they destroy the utility of the thing.

But the point of fact is, that the disavowal of Mr. Eiskine's act is of a piece with the general conduct of England towards America. Whenever circumstances have in any way admitted it, our tone towards America has always been insulting, and our conduct every thing but friendly. Every new hope on the Continent; every straw to the drowning expectations of -Europe, has but aggravated this unworthy sentiment. In our prosperity we have bullied America; and when things are not so well with us, we have vented our strife in injurious language and unworthy conduct towards her. Whilst there was any hope in Spam, America could get nothing. direct from us. But disapointment brought us to our senses, and the negociation was renewed. The coalition war on the continent has subsequently broken out, and we begin to repent of our condescention.

In this manner has the American negociation been on and off during some years. Our demands rising with our hopes and prosperity, and our moderation being only co-existent with our disappointment.

As to the immediate point on which Mr. Ersking's act is to be disavowed by Ministers, it is not to be collected from the correspondence. The correspondence. on the part of Mr. Erskine is characterized by simplicity and directness. His business seems full upon his mind, and he comes immediately to the point. If it be in any way wanting, it is only in that cir-