will acknowledge that the party fell? and an unassailable integrity present Into a small blunder on this occa-il a front impenetrable alike to the sion. Among the alternate orders and decrees of the great belligerents: of Europe, affecting neutral commerce, it was a French "regulation, that happened to be sticking uppermost in our stomachs when the Embargo was laid. It seemed therefore. to be a measure intended (as, no doubt, in parti it was to disappoint the French Emperor of his expected plunder; and was, so far, acceptable to the Federalists. It was not until Timethy Pickering, the intimate friend of Liston, Bond, and Cobbett,. a man turned out of office even by John Adams (in the day of his delusion) for his barefaced devotion to: the English government; -it was not until this man had employed his, blred and traitorous pen in misrepresenting the conduct and views of the administration, and, in particular, in attacking the measure of the Embargo, that the Federalists perceived, in the temporary inconveniences it might occasion, the means of exciting a general dissatisfaction, especially amongst that great and respectable class of the community employed in agriculture, and of working out of that dissatisfaction the destruction of the republican party. The Embargo became therefore their point of attack, and they never afterwards gave it a moment's rest, although not a man of them could, or can now, rell what ought to have been done instead of it.

But although nothing is more certain than that the measure of the embargo was wise and necessary, and that we shall have abundant reason to regret that it is not still in operation, the federalists in their incessant attacks upon it, were assisted beyond their hopes by the inconveniences which, in whatever way occasioned, have unquestionably been felt by the people, in the want of the usual demand for their articles of produce, and the scarcity of circulating money necessarily attending it. Elated by a pirtial success in one or two States, more affected than the rest by the interruption of commerce, they began to extend their views to an earlier and more decisive conflict with the republican party than they had at first dared to contemplate. In pursuance of this plan, they every where redoubled their paper warfare, and from grey-heards down to mere boys, they adopted in all their conversations, whether in public places, or in priva. companies, the most virulent and coarse style of invective, and low abuse, against the President of the United States, the lawfully elected chief Magistrate of the Union, and against every distinguished friend of his, administration. In Baltimore a new daily paper had been set on foot by an extraordinary contribution, and a man selected for the management of it whom every consideration ought to have deterred from the disgraceful undertaking; but, he was a federalist; and in the blind and bigoured zeal which forms the essence of that character, all compunctions were stiffed, and his patron and indulgent master, whom, in his heart, he cannot but love and reverence, was to be vilified in his public actions by a pen trained to its capacity for that purpose by the amiable character whom it thus bound itself to traduce. But this was not enough; a posse of Lawyers, or, to speak with more certainty, a couple of unfledged students, inspired by the spirit of THERSITES, and infused with the malice of the devil himself, set up another paper, which out-does the execrable Cobbett's Gazette, for the enormity of its falsehoods, and the profligacy of its general character and contents: Similar establishments were seen to arise like mushrooms in every part of the Union, and, with this powerful train of tongue and paper artillery in their front, the Federalists, towards the close of the last year, advanced with a quick siep to storm the bulwarks of your freedom and Independence. Finding themselves repulsed in every attempt to divert the attention of the bulk of the republicans from Mr. Madison, and having done all that was possible to effect a division of some kind among them, they now brought forward two of their own idols who were to enter at the breach-if it should be large enough. In the teeth of all probability they ventured to dispute the election, and to oppose their images of aristocracy, their Mr. Pinkney and their Mr. King, against Madison and Clinton. What was the result? nearly three fourths of the nation declared for the republican candidates. A man was placed at the head of the government; whos name has for a long time past been a favorite one to American ears;—in

man derive from their approbation. I whose character a consultanate ability shafts of federal malice, and the wiles of federal deceit; and who, if seconded by the continued confidence and support of the people, will confound the efforts of open and secret enemies, and conduct this great Republic in safety, a stage further, towards that high and happy destiny, which nothing but internal treachery can prevent it from attain-

(To be continued.)

## The Warpland Republican.

Annapolis, August 19, 1809.

We are requested to state, that Thomas Sellmin, Esq. is one of the Republican candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

On Winday evening last we had a severe thunder storm, attended with a heavy shower of rain and some hall. The lightning, we understand, struck the house of Justicia C. Higgins, Esq. a few uniles from this City: furturately the family were from home, and by that means escaped inevitable destruction, as the shock was so violent as to render the house a mere wreck. We learn, that another flath flruck the wheat flacks of Mr. Za dock Wells, in the fame meighbourh and, and confumed inflantly the whole product of his fummer's toil.

On the 9th inflant, the President of the United States issued his proclamation interdicting again all intercourse with Great Britain and her dependencies, agreeably to the act of congress, which had been suspended by his proclamation of the 19th of April laft.

Circular instructions from the Treasury Department to the collectors, which accompany the proclamition, direct that they shall require bonds as usual, from all vessels bound to pennitted ports, as provided by the afore faid law; but British veffels which are here, or may arrive in confequence of the suspension of the 19th of April, are permitted to depart, either in bal'aft or with their cargoes on board, when notified of this proclamation. Some suspensions, in particular cases of seizures, are likewise directed, until the decision of Congress shall be known on them.

The planters of the lower and neighbouring counties of this state, will perhaps re nember, that at last fall's election, it was asserted, printed, preached and bawled throughout the state, that the embargo, (laid by the juvisible hand of Bonaparte) was the true and only cause that their tobacco would not bring them as good a price as usual; those who attempted to contend that foreign restrictions was the true occasion of the embarrassment, were laughed at and ridiculed, until many hundreds actually believed, that if this great hug-bear the embargo, was only removed, all would be well again. "The proof of the puddog is in the eating of it." What think you of it, frien 'lv planters? The embirgo has been off for several months-How sells your tobacco? What coultdence can you now place in those whose assertions have been demonstrated so false and so tidiculous.

WHEN THE PEOPLE DISCOVER MEN BUSIED IN FABRICATING AND PUBLISHING, FOR THE LYIDENT PURPOSE OF DECEIVENG THEM, THE HOST WANTON, INFAMOUS AND POISONOUS FALSHOODS AGAINST THEIR OWN G. VERN-MENT, AT THE PRECARIOUS MOMENT WHEN THAT GOVERNMENT IS IN NEED OF EVERY NERVE OF THE NATION, WHY SHOULD THEY ESTREM THEM BETTER THAN TRAITORS?

We should indeed thudder to detail the titles of all the attempts now making to alienate Americans from themselves and the government of their choice: but amongst the wickedest and most wanton of them, we must not neglect to notice that of the affertion pub ished in the sederal papers, that Mr. Erskine had exposed his instructions respecting the late arrangements, to the view of the executive, and that Mr Secretary Smith had even admitted that he knew that Mr Erskine was exceeding his instructions at the time To frame this downright wilful fallhood, must have been the talk of the most consummate and aband med turpitude-and to publish it to Americans for fift, is the most convincing evidence of foreign subscriency and unmasked corruption

Their realms for publithing the falthood is evident-because no one for a moment could besieve fuch a thing, without at the 'ame time believing that the President and his cabinet ministers, as well as the foreign minister, were not only the most abandoned impostors, but the most con temptible fimpletons.

The present situation of our country surely affords its enemies a fortunate moment to inspire the people with fuch opinions! It becomes not the friends of America, however, to let the poi fon work; and we are happy to have it in our power, from unquestionable and unimpeachable authority, to give the LIE DIRECT to the above calumny.

The fatts are, that agreeably to the usages of diplomacy in all fuch cases, our government was bound and authorised by Mr. Erskine's letters of credence, (which is a general letter of attorney) to give entire credit to whatever affertions and promifes he made in the name of his government. The government of the United States had no right to demand, and Mr Erskine did not deem it expedient to exhibit to them his infinitetions. Mr. Entine in his conversation, as in his

Jettette in vertebly fitted, they be - as hely sentent of theide these servedy postisted. And also Hed to make the arrangerhouse he did, and to this moment he afferts that he will maintain to the fatisfatfion of his own, nation, his julification? tipon the fpirit and true intent and meaning of his general communication.

His exceeding or not exceeding his infructions; as they were not thewn to our government, is a matter altogether between him and his government-and it is lamentable to percrive our countrymen employed as fome are, in ascertaining who is in fault, Mr. Canning or Mr. Erskine -The proper employment of Americans now is, a dispassionate examination of the adjustment lately made by our government with the British winifter, and a comparison of t e terms and conditions presented to us in Mr. Canning's letter, iately publithed, which it now appears, are the only terms on which we are to ho; an accommodation with them. A view of the equitable principles of the fiff, contrasted with the arrogant pretentionis of the Iall, cannot fail to crince to. the fatisfaction of all Americans, the conciliatory disposition of their own government, and the oppolite temper of the Butilh adminification.

Our countrymen have now the subject fairly before them. The late arrangements prove the disposition and manifest the principles upon which our government were, and are willing to adjust matters with Great Britain-und Mr. Canning's lett r. thems diffinally the terms and conditions upon which alone Great Bittaih will make any kind of accommodation with us. All that is left for America to decide is, whether the will maintain the first, or descend to appear of the last!

MR. BUTLER.

Piease to inform me through your paper, whether it is a fact that our federal delegates were actually the opposers of the bill to tax Bank Stock in this state? My reason for the enquiry is this; I have just been paying my assessment, and with difficulty was I able to do it; out however, though I have hard work. notwithstanding the aid of economy and industry, to bring things square at the year's end, or as the old saving has t, of " making both ends meet," still would I cheerfully contribute my mite towards the yearly support of government, only that cannot help thinking it very unreasonable, that whalst I pay for my mere trifle, my neighbour B- W-, a gentleman who lives sumptuously upon the interest of, 30,000 dollars worth of Bank Stock, should not pay one farthing! His estate supports him and his family without his doing a hand's-turn from year's end to year's end; and he gets clear of paying a cent of taxes; whilst my utmost efforts will barely secure me and mine a scanty subsistence, and yet I have to share it with the tax-gatherer every year. I have always thought that people ought to be taxed agreeably to the amount of property they possessed; but some people have contrived o get certain sorts of property clear from all assessments, by which those soft-handed nice-fingered folks, known by the name nt gentiemen of fortune, come out as clear es a whistle. I wish to find out who it is of our law-makers that continue this grievance, and will thank you to tell me, for I'll not vote for any person who advocates such unfair dealings.

FAIR PLAY.

It is our duty to inform "Fair Play" in answer to his interesting enquiry, that a bill has been repeatedly proposed in the Legislature to tax Bank stock, and has been always opposed and defeated by the sederal members of the House. Seff-interest has certainly too much to do in the case. Some idea of this evil may be formed by calculating the immense sum of property thus notoriously exempted from taxation, even in the incorporated Binkof Maryland. The following is the capitals of the respective Banks.

Dullars. 3,000,000 Union Bank of Maryland, 1,500,000 Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Bank of Baltimore, 1,200,000 600,000 Branch Bank of the U. States, Bank of Maruland, 400.000 Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, 1,000,000 500,000 Bank at Hagerstown, Farmers' Branch at Frederick,

Total, Dolls. 8,700,000

Here is property owned by those who can best afford to pay taxes, amounting to the enormous sum of nearly nine millions of dollars nominal capital, (better than six millions of which are probably realized) this pays not a cent of tax; and yet every hard work nig tarmer and planter, if he but possesses a barley-com of ass ssable property, has his taxes to pay! !!

Ye honest yeomanry of Maryland, consider this subject well, and practically shew at the next election in October, that you will not vote for men who have ever tried, and will again try to heap those burdens on your shoulders which they will not so much as touch with one of their fingers. Reflect that a tax of one per cent. only, on Bank Stock, would amount to above sixty thousand dollars yearly! How much would this save poor people, or improve the State? When industrious men, who have scarce as much money as will pry assessments, are called upon by the 'ax-gatherers, and such large monied capitalists go free, it is no wonder that they should think and determine as our correspondent has done.

Bonaparte has attached the Papal dominions to the French empire.

In the House of Commons June 13th, Lord Henry Petty moved that ministers should lay before the house a copy of the other instructions given to Mr. Erskine. relative to the arrangements with America,

such communications as they might possessed of from Mr. Erskine explaining his motives for making the arrangement:--Mr. Canning would not concur with the motion !- in the course of his observations on it he remarked: 44 that the propriety of giving those instructions (to Mr. E.) might become a political question. 'On the terms he remarked' that "even the sine qua non of our propositions had not been gained. With respect to England's being left at liberty to capture. American ressels trading to the ports of our enemies, the accepting that as a concession was merely courtesy on our part. What ever might be the laws of America with respect to the belligerent powers, Great Britain could ensorce her right of capturing neutral ressels trading with her enemies when in a state of blockade, and capture them she would.

He made some remarks relative to Mr. Erskine, and concluded by saying ... with respect to his conduct on receiving a note from the American secretary of state, he thought him censurable. He ought to have returned it unanswered, and put an end to the correspondence on receiving such an extraordinary communication."

Does this look any ways amicable?

From the Public Advertiser.

CLIMAX OF BRITISH INSOLENCE. EARL OF SELKIRK.

If the following sentiments are not dirtated in the spirit and intentions of the Bistish ministry, we will suffer our ears to be nailed to the whipping-post. In May last, when a special minister had already been dispatched from England with instructions to Mr. Erskin: -when, as if the system had not been previously matured in the Britisti cabinet, Seikirk was authorized by Canning to feel the pulse of the nation through Pailiament, prior to the developement of his treacherous perfidy to this country. To doubt any longer would be the extreme of weakiess and tolly. Selkirk is no fool, although emp'o, ed as the drudge and the supple instrument of the calmet and the knavery of Canning. The right to search our vessels and the indiscriminate villator to impress our gramen, is openly and wickedly avowed in a motion or an address to the king of Great Britain, insisting that " he shalf demand saussa, tion form the American government for the conduct of its officers in refusing to deliver up deserters from the British naval service. Arer this, we should not be astonished if an order was to be issued to recruit the armies of his majests 's colon es by an immediate levy in the United States of America. Jackson has not scrupled, and surely had authority to make a similar demand of airtodependen: government. Why should the forbearance exclusively attach to America? They have obtained from us our suiplus produce by treachery-The next step will unmask and show them bold-faced villains. Force will supply their necessities and their avance; consequences avaunt! Let us return to Cam ing's knave.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. House or Lunds, May 4. AMERICA.

"The Earl of Schurk rose in pursue ance of notice, and entered into a detail of the circumstances relative to the affair of the Chesapeake, and the subsequent trials at Halitax of some of our scamen for mutiny and descrition, for the purpose o sitewing that there was every teason to believe that the American government must have known that British deserters had been entered on board of the Chesapeake, and refused to be delivered up, part cularly as no enquiry hall been instituted into the conduct of its officers upon the occasion. It was therefore, in his opinion, improper in ministers to make an unqualified reparation for the attack on the Chesapeak -- they nught to have demanded satisfaction from the American government for its conduct in refusing to deliver up deserters from our service; and it was because he believed that ministers were, upon that occasion, disposed to make improper sacrifices to the injury of our maritime rights, that he thought it his duty to bring forward the subject. His lordship dwelt some time on the importance of our many time rights, and the necess ty of maintaining them to the utmost extent; and concluded by moving an humble, address to his Majesty, stating the opinion of the House, that no arrangement ought to be made for the adjustment of the differences between this country and America, without a reparation being demanded from the American government, for the conduct of its officers in harboring and refusing to deliver up deserters from the British naval

Well! Citizens of America, how do you like it? This, he assured, is not the language of an individual, it is the open and avowed sentiments of the British cabiinet. It is acknowledged by the disavowal of Erskine's negotiation, and it will be confirmed by the first proposition of Jackson-if our government, as we are convinced it will, do not repel the insult offered the U. States, in sending them an incendiary to debate the rights of nations, then farewell to our independence.

Our column: this day present Intelligence from England to the 28th of June, and from France into July. It will appear by thefe accounts, that no general battle between the two grand armies had taken place floce the 21ft and 22d of May, although both commanders had been confiderably Arengthened in their respective politions; that

the mendade Language for the retreat from the Tyrel equatry, and bompelles ecrationally to flog and give battle to his purities ers ; that the excludate Perdinand was rapidly marching towards the main army; that the duke of Brussellk had miled a powerful force in the Borth of Germany; and was in polition of freetae Brong places ; that Pruffia, if not ditposed to become au active friend to Austria, would remain. Fed. Gas.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" A Citizen of Prince George's," we hope we shall foon have the pleasure of hearing from again. His luminous mode of displaying his subject, and the force and fimplicity of flyle with which be utges conviction on his reader, are admirable.

The subject of the enquiries of "FAIR PLAT" deferres attention; and we truft, the infullice of which he complains, will receive legislative astention and amendment at our next fellion.

The "Examinar" will be read with intereft. It needs no panegyric to ours; it speaks eloquently for itself. But with all due deference to the learned author's opinion, we cannot cor ceive that, the leaven of asperity should be suff-red to itstate the caim and dignified flyle of historical parrative.

### Rogers' Patent Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent,

For sale at P. BYRNE'S Law and Miscellaneous Buon-siure, No. 130, Marker-street-cither by the dozen or single.

P. BYRNE does not undertake to expatiate on the ments of this justry celebrated med cite s. its best praise will be found in its effects-and the reliance of the inventor on its merits in all pulimmary complaints, will be feet in the followingadvertifement

# No Relief-No Pay.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians, of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected esids. In a c'insite as variable as ours, where the changes of weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care. and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most prople imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Have the number of patients afflicted with ought, catarilis, asthmas, consumptions, and other affections, and hence the farrago of intional and abourd remedies, dried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind which fell und r my observation, the prepost rous compocitions of inflaming dauge, which are in sugue, the disappointments I expenenced in practice from temedies highly recommended, and my own pralisposition to purmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild regetable substances, could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners; and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the publie such a temedy, under the name of the VEGE-TABLE PULMONIC DETERBENT, Well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purposes ware of the impossibility of universal temedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Challatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to mont by the ignorance of the lick and afflicted, whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the efficts of a suppressed perspiration in their incipent state only, I thatter rayseif with the hope, that this candid appeal to the under-tanding of an enlightened publie will ensure to my discovery a better Lite and longer life, than the greater part of their bousted panareas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to comeat the effects of a suppressed tespitation, and do not neglect the use of the lanc: t and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating Elizie, paregorie and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral Balsams and Syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far bitter test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could paim upon a discerning public. GEORGE ROGERS.

## No Relief-No Pay.

This motto may be deemed offentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invaribly effect a cure in any. state of disease, like a muscle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal, but he is fully sensible if taken seasonaby, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unfrafouably, t will must sensibly alleviate distress and prolong ife, this is an inducement for him to make the above overture; should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be checifully refunded by the person who may rend the same.

N. B The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his dispensary in Northampton, county of Hampshire, and state of Massachusetts.

The above terms will be complied with by the subscriber, in the sale of the above Medi-P. BYRNE.

# CHURCH BILL!

FOR SALE, PRICE 124 CENTS,

Office of the Maryland Republican,

A complete and correct copy of the CHURCH Bull, reported by the Federal majority of the House of Delegates at the November session, 1808; -accompanied with the Bill to after such parts of the declaration of Rights and form of government, as prevents' persons con scientiously scrupulous, from serving as juiors, which Bili the federal majority refus. din act on

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