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CONDITIONS

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All communications (post-paid) from literary gentiemen, will be thankfully received; and, if admissible, shall receive immediate attention.

Political.

From the National Intelligencer.

We republish the following article from the National Intelligencer of the 2d of September last, as evincing the decree of credit due to Mr. Canning. Those, who wish to prosecute the enquiry, may consult several subsequent articles in the same prost on the same head. It is high time that the character of this man should be understood in this country.

Mr. Canning's Speech .-- We inserted in our paper of Friday, Mr. Canning & remarks on the existing state of the relations between this country and Great Britain. They embrace several topics; the iffair of the Chesapeake, the orders in council, and generally the alleged amicable disposition of the British administration to the United States; all of which are treated in such a way as to excite the astonishment of any one in the least acquainted with the situation of the two countries. Whatever may have been the intention of the minister, the use in ide of his allegations on this side of the Atlantic is such as might well have been foreseen. They are every where republished, with copious commentaries, by the enemies of the administration, on the eve of several important elections, to show its culpable supmeness or partiality, and to palliate, if not to justify, the temper of the British cabinet. We may shortly take occasion to notice somewhat in detail the several topics adverted to by Mr. Canning; at present we propose to confine our remarks to that part of his observations which applies most pointedly to the conduct of our government relative to the orders in council. These are as

"SIR-Since the return of Mr. Rose, no communication has been made by the American government, in the form of complaint, or remonstrance, or irritation of any description whatever. I mention this particularly, because it is notorious that there have been several arrivals from America, supposed to be of great importance, and that several special messengers have reached this country from thence, after having touched at France. But, sir, if the honorable gentleman, in execution of his public duty, had thought fit to move for any communications that had been made by the American government, since the departure of Mr. Rose, my answer must have been, not that his majesty's government were disinclined to make them, but that absolutely there were none to make. If it he asked 'why,' I am unable satisfactorily to reply; I can conjecture, that America has entered into negociations with France, which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be contingent on that result This, sir, is conjecture alone, but it is founded on the extraordinary circumstance of so many arrivals without any communications."

This part of Mr. Canning's remarks requires the most distinct notice, as it is made the foundation of a charge against our government, of evincing a criminal indifference to the restoration of harmony with England by withholding all remonstrance to her goverment on the orders of Council; while it is more than insinuated that repeated remonstrances have been made to the French government; We

pronounce this charge a gross and palpable fal-chood, and aver that the measure, either of remonstrance or of action, has been equally and impartially dealt out to both governments. The fact is, that no important aggression on neutral rights has land without immediate and strenuous remonstrance on the part of our government. The fact is, that with respect to every such aggression, an uniform sentiment has been selt, and an invariable course pursued. When injured, no matter by which nation, redress bas been demanded for the wrong, and security against its repetition. The documents published prove this to have been the case down to a late period, and those, which in all probability, will be submitted to congress at their next session, will equally prove it down to the

present moment. To substantiate our allegations beyond. the reach of controversy, we shall proceed to specify some of the grounds on which they are made. If they bear hard upon the honor, the veracity, or the delicacy of M. Canning, it will not be our fault; but that either of himselt or his teporter. We shall be perfectly satisfied with understanding that the facts asserted by him, or the impression which the artful structure of the terms in which they are couched are fitted to make, are surreptitious. We shall in the mean time demonstrate either the falsehood of the lacts, or of the impression evidently intended to he produced.

The celebrated British orders bear date

the 11th, but were not promulged until the 17th of November last. For some days, however, previous to their publication in the Gazette, a general rumour, prevailed that some such measure was on the eve of adoption, and the American merchants, consequently, took the alarm. So strong was the ramour that Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, deemed it his duty to wait on Mr. Canning, and he accordingly did wait on him on the I Ith of November, the very day on which the orders were signed, to enquire with regard to the correctness of the tumour, and to remonstrate, in such case, against the contemplated measure. Mr. Pinkney did not succeed in seeing Mr. Canning, but he saw the under secretary Hammond, to whom he communicated the leading considefattons that offered themselves to his mind against the orders. Mr. Hammond neither admitted or denied that a measure was either taken or contemplated, thereby studiously concealing from Mr. Pinkney the fect, as if with the express and deliberate purpose of preventing remonstrance against it, until remonstrance should be too late. But Mr. Prukney d.d, notwithstanding, remonstrate against it, not merely with a view to protest against a measure actually taken, but to prevent its being taken. But the die was already cast, and he found to his surprise, a few days after, that the fatal act had been consummated. the Rubicon had been passed, on the very day of his interview, without the least notice or opportunity for explanation, or remonstrance.

On the 17th of November the orders appeared in the Gazette in form. Such a marked indignity had been off red to his country by this gigantic outrage on her rights without the least notice or explanation, that Mr. Pinkney might justly have shrouded himself in a proud silence. He might have disdained remonstrance to a government that thus levelled a deadly blow at the prosperity of a nation she called her friend, without apology or notice. But feeling profoundly the deep responsibility of his station as the representative of a pacific nation, he determined to control his feelings, and by making a manly appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the British government, attempt to awaken them to a sense of their interests, and a respect for our rights. This appeal, this reministrance, was made without delay to Mr. Canning on the 21st of November, in an interview with him. While Mr. Pinkney was preparing his remonstrance, Mr. Canning asked an interview, when Mr. Canning said he had requested to see him, not with the intention of discussing the general propriety of the orders, for they being now adopted, discussion could answer no valuable purpose, but with the view of explaining such of their provisions as might be supposed to be liable to misconstruction.

Thas was the door forcibly closed by Mr. Canning upon all explanation, or remonstrance, by the unqualified declaration that discussion could answer no valuable purpose.

But Mr. Pinkney, confident of his power to expose the injustice of the orders, and entertaining, it would appear, some hope of the good eff cts of saund argument, insensibly led to a conversation upon the whole subject, in which he exposed the injustice of the orders, their unseasonableness and impolicy, and their destrucaire operation as well upon belligerent as neutral nations, as well upon Great Britain herself as upon the United States.

But his remonstrance was unavailing. It was received with a silence that proved that the administration had unequivocally

decided on their new system, which had,. no doubt, been long meditated in secret. All that could be got from Mr. Canning, on the enquiry of Mr. Pinkney whether Mr. Rose was authorised to advise the American government of the orders, was, been perpetrated by either France or Eng- that his mission had a special object, and that it was not meant, that his functions should interfere with those of Mr. Erskine, to whom a communication of the orders would be made, as soon as they should be freed from ambiguities and defects by the judgment of practical men being exercised upon them.

So far it appears that every avenue to remonstrance in England was closed by the British government, and that its future' tilestre, if to be found any where, was located in this country. Accordingly on the 23d of February, the orders, three months and a half after their date, were formally communicated by Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of State, accompanied by a letter, communicated to Congress at their last session, specifying the grounds on which they were issued. To this letter the Secretary of State replied in a strong and comprehensive remoustrance. A copy of this reply was sent to Mr. Pinkney. by the April packet, the receipt of which Mr. Pinkney acknowledges on the 30th of May, by which conveyance Mr. Eiskine indisputably likewise sent'a copy of it, which must have been received by his government at the same time, and at least twenty four days previous to the delivery of the speech ascribed to Mr. Canning.

However, then, Mr. Canning may equivocatingly say "since the return of Mr. Rose (who reached England about the end of April) no communication Las been MADE by the American government in the form of complaint or remonstrance," the fact is, that such a commumeation, made at a perio f anterior to both those events, has been RECEIVED, and to the day remains unanswered. The fact is that the American government, through its minister at London, strenuously endeavoured to prevent the orders altogether by remonstrating against them anterior, as he supposed, to their existence; that he afterwards, as soon as he was apprised of their existence, more fully and pointedly remonstrated against them to Mr. Canning, who informed him that remonstrance could answer no valuable purprae; that Mr. Canning closed the door against all further remonstrance in England by making Mr. Erskine the organ of communicating and explaining the orders to our government here; that Mr. Erskine accordingly communicated and justified them in his letter to the Secretary of State of the 23 I of February last; and that, finally, the Secretary of State returned, a full reply or remonstrance which remains unanswered. If there be an American, who, after this explanation, would have his government humiliate itself by further remonstrance, which could only serve to coun still higher indignity, while too the outrage on the Chesapeake remains unatoned,

he is unworthy of the name. It is only necessary, to prevent all cavil further to say, that the letter of Mr. Pinkney, to which we have alluded, was among the documents presented to Congress at their last session, and was read in the Senate with open doors, and that for the dates of the other papers we applied to the proper sources of authority.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

There is one subject on which I am generally afraid to trust my self to write-it is on the impressment of American scames I can imagine noth. ing more wicked, base, treacherous and hellish than the practice, and can hardly restrain my feelings within proper bounds, when I have occasion to speak of it, or of the knaves (calling themselves Federalists, and talking about liberty and independence) who justify and support it

In this stave holding country, where the unfortunate negm, is considered as mere species of cattle, destitue of those fine feelings which beat in the posours of the white impulation, we estimate that person as the chief of vilians who STEALS a black may—we consider it as one of the most heinous offences in the eyes of God, and hunt down the wretch as the p stand disgrace of socicty. Even those who justify the practice of slavery in its most extensive latitude, look upou the man stealer with horror, and treat him as an " heathen" What is there in the negro stealer more criminal than in the sailer stealer? I'ne first is too commonly estimated as a poor debased creature, better in bondage than freedom-the litter all men esteem as gallant, generous and noble-willing and able to defend the rights of their country in time of its need, as well as eminently useful in increasing its wealth, adding to its re-

sources, and promoting its general prosperity Had Richard O'Brien and his unfortunate companions, so long detained in slavery at Agiers, raised an infurrection, killed the Dey, slaughtered his officers, and, if necessary to their escape, enveloped the whole city in flames, we would have considered them as having committed a justifiable act, and protected them by all the energies of the country. We would have received them as the noblest and bravest of men-we would have cherished and respected them for their valor-we should have decreed them worthy to be free, because they risked so much to shake off the trammels of

What was the proceeding of that old sinner Pickering, the Baal of our tories, on a similar oc-

Jonathan Robbins, an American seaman, had been impressed into the service of Great Britain and retained, against his consent, on hiard the British frigate Hermione, commanded by a wretch

named Piget This Pigot was one of the most finished tyrants the world ever knew, and one, of the greates brutes ever admitted into civilized life He was continually lashing and mattreating his men; and their sufferings became so intolerable that even death itself presented a favorable aspect compared with a continuance under his hery persecutions. The trew nanited, justly punished their tyrant with death carried the frigate into a Spanish port (Spain then being at war with England) and escaped. Rubbins fled to the United States. He was discovered, seized, and given up by our government, under the direction of Touthy Pickering, and his bones now hang in chains on the beach of Jamaica!

In the name of all that is good, why are we bound to respect the impresments of Britein more than the fertures of the Doy of Algiers? The proceedings are the same—the efects are the fame, except that the lot of the Algaine captive is the most to be desired. This is not mere affert ou, it is matter of fict. But " the king wants men," fay his advocates in America. I with to heaven he would fend here and carry off all gealous disciples of royalty. Instead of boarding our vellers, and seizing like felons the generous and openhearted sailor. A boitswain's cat-n'-nine-tails would teach them the bleffings to be enjoyed under " the shield of affict-d humamty," as they call the British government; and they could not repine at enduring themselves, what they maintain is " so can e fir complaint" when impor d on the unfortunate faitor

Britain wants men-the negro-ftealer wints money, and the Algerines want laburers. The rights of the whole are equal. Power sthe devil's law; and the British officers, negro-stealers and

Algerine pirates, by turns exercise it. Who: have we to do with their wonts? What right have they to prey upon U53. Resistance to their impolitions is abidience to God; and that American who is bale enough to justify e ther of the three species of impolition on the native and icherent privileges of mate, to unwurthy the tiame, and ought to be expected from for ciety with just undignation and we I metited teprouch. I had rather that the whole government of Britain, including her fappent king and all his chaste whelps, were funk to the bottom of the ocean, than that a single patriotic American, thould stidute one hour of involuntary ferritude on board of one of their floating bells; And if our government ever abandons the right of the Sailor to Herty and his country, I how and trust it may and will be abandoned by God and the people, till due repentance ibali exprare the hortible crime.

From the Whig.

THE MEETING IN CALVERT.

In the blustering accounts given of this meeting in the Anglo-American papers, amongst other misrepresentations, it is falsely stated, that general Smith acknowledged he went to Calvert for electioneering purposes; every one present at the meeting knows he made no such acknowledgement. We are informed that he said, he went there "to address the people of Calvert;" at the instance of some of his political friends; he appeared there to convince a respectable portion of his fellow citizens, of all parties, that the reports in circulation amongst them, were false in themselves, and flowed from the deeply rooted animosity of his personal and political enemies-in this object he complete-I, succeeded, except with a few high toned federalists, breakers of the constitution, and builders of an established church. is true he acknowledged that some ten, fisteen or twenty years past, he said if the French were to land in this country they would find friends amongst us-not that he would be one; and suppose that he were to say even now, that should the armies of his "Royal Majesty George III. by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, Ireland, &c." land here, that they would find friends amongst us-would he be mi-taken? To you, gentry, who dare justify the blood hounds of his 44 Britannic inajesty," when they impress and slaughter native Americans, the children of our neighbours, to you we put the question,wou'd he be mistaken? Hold up your hands -what say you-guilty or not guilty. With your lips you answer-not guilty; in your hearts you answer yes. King George or any other king, sooner than the democrats should be kept in office, we kept out, and the common people kept free. "Any thing" (say, you) sooner than suffer the poignant mortification of beholding what we call the ruff scuff of the earth, Tom, Dick and Harry, whose

...... Ignoble blood Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood," enjoying in the midst of peace and plenty an equality of political rights, with us great characters of high birth and brilliant families, who can trace our descent from a long line of ancestry, up to the chief cook of his royal Majestu or pitacipal chambermaid to her royal Highness."

Since the meeting in Calvert County I have seen a hand bill issued by the Anglofederal caucus, headed by R. G. HAR-PER, the avowed friend of Bollman, Buti's infamous associate in the works of treason. Of these pitiful hand bills, (now in circulation in Calvert,) it is difficult to say whether they be most calculated to beget the smile of contempt or the frown of indignation. The palpable falshoods they contain must be known even to the federal candidates of Calvert, who give them circulation. But do the honest planters know, that their nominal representatives are in reality the representatives of a desperate caucus, or central supreme junta in Baltimore, composed of à sew leading federalists who chalk out instructions for the underlings of the party? Do they know that their delegates are furnish-

ed by this caucus with a regular supply of calumnies against general Smith,-with which they are to amuse their constituents while they keep behind the curtain their own violation of the constitution, and their artful disguised attempts to tax every. man, big and small, Jew and Grnule, to defray the expense of the convention of the Protestant Epicopal Church. Relying on the unfathomable secrecy of their plots. all these surmises will doubtless he spundly denied. " The galled jake will winer." But the general co-operation of the leaders in each county in every mar ceuvte, piores the existence of a regularly organized juntage and berrays the hand of a great chief juggler behind the curtain, who pulls the wires, and regulates the movements of the party. Now, people of Calvert, of all

parties, fecteraliste as well as democrats, ask courselves this question-Was not the hon t white man, whose only crime was, poverty, driven from the polls when tederalists were in power, while his African neighbour, if he had collected property. (no matter by what means) was permitted to say who should make laws for the people of Maryland? Is it the opinion of high standing federal characters now, that the poor man should be allowed to vote? No! believe me their private opinions are still the same, however necessity may now compel them to make fair promises in this particular. That leading federalists wish for a benificed clergy in Maryland. like that of England, is both the natural caus- and consequence of the universal devotion of the ministers of that church to the cause of sederalism-ins however has always been denied, but "the proof of the. pudding is in eating it, and you see, what they attempted the first year the people permitted them to regain a majority in the House of Delegates.

Now, sellow citizens, is it the sederal party on whose professions you can more safely tely? Is it on them you are cletermined to bestow your suffrages? I put. the question you will answer it in Octo-

The late conduct of Britain, and yet more the consluct of " the British party in America," his opened the eyes of many of our entizens, and particularly of the mercantile class, whose feelings, through their interests, are more immediately touched by it. A gentleman of varacity informed us last weck, that in conversation with a merchant of Philadeiphia, the merchant expresed himself nearly thus. have always called myself a Federalist, and voted with that party-but I never will again. I am now convinced that the clamour about French influence was unfounded, but that there is a party among us devoted to the interest of Britain. Sentiments similar to these have been uttered by many others, who, tho' they have heretefore acted as such, will be called so and will act so no longer .- Out of foreign wrongs much good may in this way accrue to our doinestic concerns.

Trenton true American.

Mr Jackson has not yet sailed for this country. Until Canning knows whether the Austrians are victorious or defeated, he cannot know whether to frame his instructions haughty or humble, warlike or pacific.

British Hirelings -The directors of British presses in this country must imagine that the people are absolute idents, as they would never publish such glaring absurdities as are daily exhibited in their prostituted papers. While the injuries of England have become too great any, longer to be borne, and the patience of the people is quite exhausted, her emiliatres a mong us continue their labours in her cause with u remitting assiduity. They endeavour to div at the public mind from the contemplation of English perfidy, by falfely afferting that France has injured us in a greater degree than England-l'nis absurd allegation only exposes its propagators to ridicule. They might as well have Lid, that the moon thines with a more powerful light than the fun; and that if the latter were struck out of existence, the former would continue with undiminished lustre If Britain, murders aur eitigens and violates her faith, the federal papers teem with abuse about Bonaparte. While the ailds insult to infult, and outrage to outrage, we heard nothing from her mercenaries but charges against the French These Beitilh emissine make no. mention of the multiplied atrocities of the Englifh government, unless it be to defend and justify them. To prove that England has a right to murder, imprefs, difavow and anuli, they will quote Pulfe dorff, Grotius, and Vattel with wonderful addrefs. They will try to make us believes that Britain has an undoubted right to make an adjustment one day, and break it the next These men are the principal cause of all our troubles. Had it not been for their unprincipled opposition to government, our affair would long since have been fettled. If they with to escape the indignation of an injured people, it will be wife for them to pursue a different course It will be more politic for them to support the American government than to vindicate that of England. The whole of our national difficulties may be traced to a handful of renegado who have had the direction of incendiary presses When England has fred upon us, they have exclaimed against the French-When we have demanded satisfaction, they have raifed a ridiculous camour about Freden in uenec. When the American embargo, (the only measure government lar. peace and ensure our rights) that could pr this faction (take un aim. plu ge the U. t industrial total Circ ther instance of such turtory do not pre

red to excite the people to their own government, a. d tes into jail the horrors atotions. The anna of his-