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CONDITIONS

OF THE

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

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All communications (pest-poid) from literary gentlemen, will be thankfully received; and, if admissible, shall receive immediate attention.

From the Asti-Monarchif.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

His Majesty, on the promguing of Parliament, was pleased to feed up a speech to both Houses. The speech contains nothing interesting to this country. Phere is not one word in it respecting American affairs. This negled of his Majefly is rather unkind, seeing he has of late thought fit to flue fo many orders affecting the commerce of his American subjett. While he has passed over the affairs of the Western Continent in contemptuous filence, he that he is not unmindful of the enverne of Europe. His Majesty is picaled to declare, that " In the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance, his Majesty has dir Ard us to affure you (the Parliament) that he has determined to continue his most strenuous affishance and Support (after the manner of Copenhagen and Corunna) convinced that you will agree with his Majesty in considering that every exertion for the re-establishing of the independence and focusity (excellent.) of other nations, is no less conducive to the true interests, than it becomes the honour and character (he had better have been filent on this head) of Great Britain."

Perhaps there never was a fovereign who has. been so uniformly unfortunate in directing his " efforts" for the "deliverance of nations" whom he has affilted, as the beloved King of the British Isles Yet we see that no missortunes feem to discourage him from making continually new exertions in the cause of humanity. He has affiled his brethren the forereigns of Italy, of Holland, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Russia, and the old King of France. It has so happened that some of them have lost their heads in consequence; some their dominions, and all have come off by the wall. He assifted the King of Naples, and the King of Naples was driven from his capital. Stripped of his power, and compelled to flee He assisted his holiness the Pope. The Holy Father has been deprived of all temporal power, fpit upon and buffeted, to the great scandal of religion. The Emperor Paul and Louis XVI. both lost their heads in consequence of British assistance. The same assistance nurled the King of Sweden from his throne, drove the Sovereign of Portugal from Europe, and banished the Prince of Orange-it deprived the King of Prussia of the best part of his dominions, diminished the power of Austria, and finally will prove the ruin of the Austriau dynasty It has involved Spain in all the horrors of a civil war, and caused the captivity of the old King and his fon, a couple of imbecile beings, not unlike his Majesty of Britain. This assistance which his Majetly prof fers to the fovereigns of Europe, has proved as datal as the plague to all those who have had the Remerity to accept of it. Like the pestilence that walketh in darknels, it has mowed down all those who have been contaminated by its touch.

The good intentions of his Majefty in proffering his aid, ought not to be doubted. It is true it has proved fatal. But it ought to be-remembered that his Majesty is not answerable for the effects-they are beyond his controul. He ought to be confidered in the light of a Quack Doctor, who, with the most benevolent intentions in the world, saving a desire to get money, scatters his poison far and wide. It may kill-if so, the blame lies not at the door of the Dater, but of him that takes it.

We extract the following from " The Wetchman," printed in Wilmington, Delaware. It seems that this bold and profigate attempt to bring us under the fubjection and castigation of the Church of England, has created considerable interest, and excited just abhorrence in the neighbouring flates.

MARYLAND CHURCH BILL.

In a land where the freedom of opinion, moral, political and religious, is guaranteed by the estab lished constitution; where equal rights are held as facted, and the dictates of resson obeyed, what reproach, what abhorrence, what execuation can be unmerited by the Legislator, who, while en joying the confidence of the public, over the ruin of his country's rights prepares the ladder for his own ambition; who paves the way and lays a corner flone of a powerful hierarchy; who at tempts to increase, or enlarge the privinges of one partion of his conflituents by deflenying the rights of the other! The members of the Mary-

land House of Delegates had sworn to support their constitution-in the very face of that sacred charter-in violation of their naths, we have fren them lay a foundation broad enough for a fecond Babel-we hive feen them pafe a bill "to incorporate the Convention of the Protestant Episcopai Church," declaring it a " corporation and body politic forever hereafter " !!

The thirty-third article of the Maryland deciaration of rights, ordains " That as it is the duty "of every man, to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him; ALL per-44 funs professing the Christian religion, are equal-" ly entitled to protell on " . Br the same article, a tax may be laid for the EQUAL Support of religion But the House of Delegate- granted exclusive pri-· ilege-from the godly purpose of inculcating the precepts of the gospet, ther metamorphosed the Episcopal Church into a ! body politic; -they heaped unmerited infults upon every other religious denomination, and fet the laws of heaven and earth at defiance

From the Whig.

UNTRUTH REBUTTED.

When a writer distegards or fugets his own motto, he is not entitled to credit. He who ad--if cothers to speak the staffi, wight to fet the example himfelf. A person who abuses the fignature of a " Methodift," in the Fideral Repub. lieut of yesterday, quotes a test from Solomon's writings, and very unaccountably departs from the gand advice continued in it, viz "Bame not before thou haft examined the truth-underfland fielt, and then rebuke." He thinks the friends of the Church Hill are blamed without reason; and condemned without examination; they wanted nothing but the means of worthipping God in their own way, without medding in the temporal or spiritual concerns of other feets ! This is the firm of " 1 Methodift;" who forgot to "exmine the truth."—He fars, "in 1838, when this bill passed the House of Delegates, a majority of the democratic members roted for it." Now,

crats were a minority of the House. Forty fix members roted for It........... .46

tuppoling this to be the fact, and I thall prefeatly

prime that it id not, what fort of a defence would

it constitute? None in the world; for the demo-

Of 45 who voted in the affirmative, 12 only were democratic, and thefe taken by furprife by the hurry with which the bill was forced through the House, at the ciose of the session. Of the 17 who roted in the negative, 2 are fe-

Now, where's the magical agency of the demo-

crats in passing the Church Bill! Thirty-four fedetalifts supported it-obly two opposed it. The original projectors were federal-

Smith was federal; Gates was Sederal;

Nine tenths of the Convention were Jederal-The committee of this Convention who drafted the Church Bill, was federal-

The committee to whom the petitions, &c. were referred at the winter fession, confided of

three federal lawyers: The wather then was of genuine federal pedi-

The Biftop who christened it, is federal-

The sponsors were federal; It was fprinkled with federal water;

It was nurfed and rocked with federal care. It was meazed, it is true, by a democratic senate-and foon after died! But the federalifts attended it from the cradle

to the grave-Its "cradie-hymn" was composed and chaunt-

ed by federal charifters-Its funeral fong was mulically fobbed by federal moumer!-

True, indeed, the democrats made merry at Federalifts carelled the brat when living, and Ismented it when dead-

By Federal hands its hollow eyes were clasid, And its cold I mbs were decently compaid; By Federal friends its fallid corfe was urn'd, By Fed'rals honour'd, and by Fed'rals moura'd.

Its descent is now traced without the help of a "Herald or Blue Mantle;" and we find there is not a fing e democratic feature in it-not a drop of democratic blood in its veins.

Ungenerous! I think, most ungenerous' that the federalifis thould disawn their own offspring, and throw it like a "Foundling" on the parish! Unfeeling men-unnatural fathers! thus to expote your infant church-bill, (and an infant Her cules it was) to the peltings of the Corm, and the horrors of the defert! Cruel men! you bring to mind the Hory of Romulus and Remus, and the "Babes in the wood."

It is time, however, to be ferious, and to regret that from the ignorance, folly, incapacity, or dishonesty of our Legislators-our statute-book thould exhibit a confused, unsystematized mass of general laws, and particular acts concerning the incorporation of church companies. It is time to be guarded, and fyst matic. After the law of 1802, there is no need for any other Church Bill. Must the binds of Christianits be drawn and held by a Legislative body? Impious interference! Let us hernly difficuntenance it in future. It has gone

ENGLISH NEWS-PAPER TAX.

From a late debate in the British House of Commons, it appears, that the government ruises a revenue equal to two millions of wounds sterling from stamps upon News PAPERS; a sum, equal to 8,885,200 dollars. The report of the Secretary of the Freasury, dated December 10, 1808, grtimates the expenses of the current year 1809, as follows:

1. Civil List and miscella-\$ 900,000 neous expences, 200,000 2. Foreign intercourse,

3. Grants by Congress, and 150,000 unforeseen demands, 4. Military and Indian De-

2,736,000 parlments, 1,014,000 5. Naval Department,

\$ 5,000,000 From these sacts it results, that the mere stamps upon news papers are in amount a tax upon the people of Great Britain, of Three Millions, Eight Hundred and Eighty five Thousand Two Hundred Dollars, more than the whole amount of the whole annual expences of the Government of the United States.

CANDOR FROM AN OPPONENT.

A London Paper, commenting on the fate of Austria, and by way of transition to AMERICAN AFFAIRS, aptly says-The person who quietly yields his purse to a highwayman is despised; be that makes a gallant resistance is entitled to respect though he should be robbed and murdered in the end-for if many resist, the robber will be overpowered at length; if none resist, he will sob and murder without reserve."

BRITISH MAYY.

(How long this gigantic marine, this naval mammoth, can subsist by pitrifer, is a question for the curious. We are gramy mistaken, if its

bulk will not shorten its desiglon 44 According to the kest returns, the British many consists at present, welliding the ships building and repairing, &crof, \$1 17 ships, of which 262 are of the line; 35 fraption to 44 guns; 260 frigate: 3 222 sloops 3 20 bertes & fire ships, 191 ministries; 41 culters 13 led 104 schnnners, luggers, acc.

From the American Watchman. RUSSIA.

As the government of the United States have appointed a minister to the Court of this extensive Empite, every account relative to the Russian pations is in a considerable degree important.

The power of a nation consists in the discipline of its soldiery, the extent of its resources, and the popular and scountry. Greatness in a nation its numbers as well as its be numerous besore it can be ersul.

Russia is very far from heing deficient in point of numbers. No people are more acquainted with the tritics of war, and there is no country where the necessaries of life are produced in greater abundance. Her temate situation, however, tenders the present state and recent progress of her Impulation very little known to most Americans. The following table of the births and death's throughout the Russian empire, in the dominant Grecian church, for the year 1799, is faithfully extracted from the general returns received by the synod, and may therefore be considered as authentic. It contains all the Eparchies, or divisions of the empire, except that of Bruklaw, which we have not been able to obtain.

Nomes of the Epochica	Births	Dielks'
1. Klew	49,145	32,336
2. Norgorod and the Vi- 2 carriate of Suraja	17,554	8,723
3 Motiva	49,629	\$5,569
4. St. Petersburgh	18,229	- 13,968
5. Kafan	43,678	24,375
6. Aftrachan	11,382	5,349
7 Tobolik	55,013	27.498
8 Roffow	20.632	10,943
9. Prkow	19,118	4,423
10 Rafan	32,458	10,460
11. Twer	₹8,497	11,551
12. New Ruffia	51,050	32,199
13. Tichetnigow	63,649	42,813
14. White Rulls	19,458	14,670
15' Minfk	5,492	3,352
16. Smolenik	42,220	28,783
17. Nilhegorad	56,777	19,453
18. Bolgorod	85,665	45,873
19. Sufdal	23,086	10,567
20 Wotogda	20,530	11,556
21. Kolomus	38.8 18	12,832
22. Waetka	49.178	23,446
23. Archangel	13.375	H,663
21 Woroneth,	50,053	19,604
25 lekutik	9.340.	
26 Koftioma	17.508	8,663
27. Tumbow	88,800	14.063
EB Orel	39,208	12 244
Vicariates.		
29. Moldok	2,049	1,985
50. Feodoffia	1,501	1,213
31. Sphitomir	26,210	15.217
32. Patejaflaw	25,982	15,418
Sum total,	991,915	540,390

Of the hirtles, 531,015 were males, and 460,900 females; this bears a proportion of 23 boys to 20 girls. The deaths were, in the proportion of 25 women to 26 men.-The list stands thus:

Males. | Females. Births, 531,015 | 460,900 275,582 | 264,807 Deaths, 255,433 196.093 Overplus of births, 255,432

Total increase of population, | 451,525

If to this sum be added the increase in the Eparchy of Bruzlaw, and other different religious denominations of the empire, with great safety we might pronounce the annual increase of the population at more

than half a million. The marriages during the same year amounted to nearly 330,000

From this statement an estimate of the total population of the empire may be formed with a tolerable degree of arithmetical accuracy. It is well known that the births throughout the Russian dominions, in common years, is as one to forty inhabitants. Calculating from this data, the Russian empire in 1799, must have been populated by forty millions of souls. Subsequent accounts confirm us in the opinion that the increase since that period has been' in the same ratio. We may therefore venture to pronounce her present population at forty-five millions.

This rapid Indition of numbers forms a characteristic leature of the Russian Ein-.pre, and is an evident proof of the encressing prospetity of the inhabitants of its vast

dominions.

Here is a broad field opened for the statist and the politician. The extent of civilization, the gradual rise of the sciences and arts, and the uninterrupted prosperity of such an extensive people, have been too little attended to, and too little known .--The passing current of event. flowing like. the tide of the ocean, has attracted the attention of the world to the proceedings of the belligerent powers. The glory of a victory, or the splendor of a military parade, seems to have drawn the gaze and commanded the admiration of the world. While all the voices of Europe are celebrating the prowess and power of France, Russia seems silently rising in her strength, enjoying the fruits of her industry in the prosperity of the country.

For the Maryland Republican.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

No. IV.

IN order to form a just opinion of the several candidates who may offer themselves at the ensuing election, you will of course examine into the proceedings, of such of them as are now members of the assembly; and among the memorable acts of the majority of the House of Delegates since their sudden exaltation. It is trusted that their conduct at the last session, in regard to the election of a senator of the United States, will not pass unnoticed.

To an enquiry into the merits of the point which was in issue between the two branches of the Legislature, you are not only fully competent, but you must also be considered as the best judges of them, --- because you will determine not upon the technical nicety of the expressions in the Consultation, nor by the subtle rules of construction by which "shall" is understood to mean may, but upon the broad and intelligible ground of devotion to the government of the state, and of the United States, and attention to their interests and property.

I shall be willing to admit that the members were not guilty of any positive violation of the Constitution; but I cannot admit that the mode pursued by the House of Delegates was (as stated by them in their message to the senate) both constitutional and right.

If I may be permitted to follow the example of one of the members. who enlivens his audience with the humors of Sir John Falstaff, and other ingenious quotations, I will illustrate this subject by a passage from the story of Lefevre in the life and opinions of Tristram Shandy. When Uncle Toby reproves Corporal Trim for not making an offer to the sick Lieutenant of his purse and his house, Trim replies that he had no orders. True, says Uncle Toby .-you have acted very well as a soldier, but very badly as a man.—Thus we may tell these gentlemen who attempt to argue themselves clear of the imputation of omitting what it was their duty to perform ;-that though they may have acted safely as constitutionalists, they acted shamefully as citizens and as men.

Passing by the scandalous insinuation that the office of Governor was vacated in order to further the election of the Senator, let us examine the means that were re-orted to by the federal party in order to prevent it.

We know that the members, on that side, were well prepared for the opposition that was to be made to the usual and obvious manner of conducting their election, and although that ground was afterwards abandoned, they informed the senate in their first message, that they were ready to proceed on the business for which the General Assembly had been called—meaning solely the choice of a Governor.

On the second day of the cession, the Senate informed the House of Delegates that they proposed the next day to go into a joint ballot for the election of a Senator. W thout making any reply to this me-sage, the House, on the succeeding day, made their proposition for going into the appointment, and also proposed a conserence by a committee of the

two houses, on the ground that there was no mode pointed out by the constitution and no Legislative provision on the subject.

This proposition having been refused by the Senate, with a brief statement of the reasons for their refusal. The ingenuity of the Federal Leaders, was tasked to frame an argument calculated to obscure the subject in controversy, and to throw: the blame from themselves to the opposite party; for which purpose also the manœuvre or device of a concurrent vote, and the Resolution in which John Eager Howard was named as the benator, were intended; one of the positions in their argumentative- message. .from ... the House of Delegate- was-urged with some degree of caution, to with hat where the senators were to be chief by the Legislature, it would bestine that this, like all other Legislative acts, was to be the concurrent act of the two Branches of the General. Assembly. But the act of choksing a senator is not in any respect simular to the Legislative act of making a law. The object of the latter admits of one precise and determinate point on which an affirmative or negative vote is to be given :-- In the former a number of candidates may be proposed, from among whom an ejection is to be made according to the opinions of the respective members; but it is unusual, and would in practice be abourd, to take a separate vote. on each candidate that might be pro-

It would be a waste of time to go into any reasoning to shew the importance and necessity of having the state duly represented in the senate of the United States; and it must be obvious that even if we admit that there has been " no law or fixed. resolution of the legislature, prescribing the minner of electing senators, the assembly, in exercising their discretion on the subject, ought to adopt a manner or method reasonable and just in its operation-practicable as to its execution, and calculated not for a time-serving purpose

only, but suited to all times and oc-Casions. What result could be reasonably expected from the mode proposed by the House .- : fin return to their re- . solution to appoint Colonel Howard, the senate had sent a resolution for the re-appointment of General Smith,

would the parties have been nearer to their objects. One of the arguments used in the message to the Senate. will tend to shew the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of effecting a chaice in this manner.-It is stated that the Senate are not to expect that their views are to be exclusively indulged, or the rights of the House entirely abandoned:-But the Senate, although again reminded of their being "so remotely elected," must have known that they could safely retort the argument, and urge their own rights against the views of the more popular branch. It ought also to have occurred to the framers of the message that the concurrent vote would give to the Senate the verry power which they appeared to deprecate, "imperiously to controul and over-rule the will of the people, expressed through their immediate delegates, the recent depositories of the public confidence, and the constitutional

They are or ought to be the guardians of your privileges, but not exclusively so; because the Senators, though differently elected, are still but the representatives of the people, the fountain of all power .- But although they were " impressed with a firm and perfect conviction of their own rectitude," we are not willing to set them up as judges of their own conduct is - and, when it is examined by their constituents, I trust it will appear that in their zeal or desperation, in the present strugg'e, they have been willing to submit the popular privileges represented by eighty members, to the absolute controul, as far as a negative vote can extend, of eight or . possibly of four persons, who, according to their own supposition, arc estranged from the public interest, by having been so remotely elected in the first instance, and constituted afterwards by elections made by their own body.

guardians of every popular privi-

SIDNEY.