

a beloved and only son, whether it is no essential injury that she is deprived of her last hope by a ruffian gang—Ask the forlorn wife, whose bright prospects of life are blasted—her husband torn from her by the myriads of despotism, whether it is no essential injury that herself and infant progeny are cast unprotected upon the mercy of an unfeeling un pitying world—Ask the affectionate brothers and sisters, whether it is no essential injury that their circle is broken, and a beloved brother consigned to worse than barbarian slavery, and scarce a hope of its termination but from the kind release of death—Ask the venerable father, tottering on the verge of time, whether it is no essential injury, that the stay and staff of his age has been wrested from him by the ruthless minions of power. Ask the merchant, who has become bankrupt from the spoliation of the tyrants of the ocean, whether he deems it no essential injury, to be driven from his home, or immured in the gloomy cells of a prison, by gripping creditors, the means of satisfying whom swell the plunder of his most gracious majesty's cruizers—And finally, go ask the PATRIOT whether it is no essential injury that his country is continually insulted, its honor outraged, its rights violated, its frank advances for reconciliation, spurned with contempt—its demands for reparation of past injuries refused, with additional insult. When all these answer in the negative, we may concede that Britain has done us no essential injury.

Progress of Manufactures.

Mr. Seth Wheaton and others, of Providence, R. I. have lately erected a Cotton Mill of five, with six floors, forty feet wide and two hundred and eleven feet long, competent to drive more than ten thousand spindles, which is expected to commence working in November.

We are gratified to see, that in that part of the Union, a manufacturing spirit pervades the people. There are said to be more than fifty Cotton Mills erected in the New England States; and the artists employed in them are in all respects equal to European.

Not only Spinning, but Weaving establishments are in operation, so that we may soon expect the New-England cotton fabrics supplanting those of Old-England.

In the present state of our affairs, it is peculiarly gratifying to learn, that notwithstanding the opposition of Tories, and the wiles of incendiaries, the manufactures of our country are gradually gaining ground. In Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, (a place containing about 200 houses) there are 3 wools and 4 cotton carding machines, and fifty-five spindles, which upon a moderate calculation, will average 84 looms, or 44 lbs. of cotton yarn per day. Thus far the operations are carried on without robbing agriculture or commerce of one of its hands, for none but women and children are employed. The raw materials are increased in value by these operations 220 per cent, and, after all wages, useful repairs, and common expenses are paid, there will be a net profit of from 90 to 120 per cent, on the capital employed. Notwithstanding the low price of British goods, want of capital and every disadvantage, the business is gradually extending, and new establishments daily erecting.

Two establishments of no inconsiderable magnitude are contemplated in the vicinity of Kings Town, Ulster county, N. Y. One is a glass house, which is to be erected in Woodstock, by the Ulster Glass Manufacturing Company. Sand supported to be suitable for making glass, is found in abundance near the site. The other is a Cotton Manufactory, to contain one thousand spindles, to be erected by Mr. Geo. Edly. It is contemplated to make considerable progress in both these undertakings, in the present season.

It appears, from an accurate estimate, published in the northern papers, that Great Britain collects at the port of Liverpool alone, from raw materials imported from this country, an annual revenue of about ten millions, eight hundred thousand dollars, and at least an equal sum from all the other ports in the Kingdom.

It will be felt by some, this is no matter, the duty is paid by the consumer in that country; but a single fact will shew the contrary. When the article of Cotton paid a duty of three pence sterling a pound only, it generally sold at a higher price than it now does, when it pays a duty of one cent and a half; and, as Cotton, as well as other produce, is generally shipped for American account, this difference in the duty falls entirely on the American Printer, as much as if it was a duty imposed upon the articles before they were put on board the vessels which export them.

Tammany Society.

A flat-d monthly meeting of the TAMMANY SOCIETY or COLUMBIAN ORDER, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag, on the fifth Thursday of the month of Travelling; year of Discovery 317, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By Order,

LOUIS C. GASSAWAY,
Seg. T. S. A. M.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

SEPTEMBER 25, 1809.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of four per cent, on the first of October for six months, ending on the first of October; said dividend will be paid on or after Thursday the fifth of October, to stock-holders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stock-holders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch-Bank at Eastern, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By Order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

September 30.

Schoolmaster Wanted.

A PERSON well qualified for the instruction of youth, who can produce a character for sobriety, morality, and steady attention to his duty, is WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in the neighborhood of West-River. For further particulars, enquire at the Office of the Maryland Republican.

September 30

This is to Give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edward Diney, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted, to make payment without delay, to

MARGARET G. DISNEY,
Administrix.

September 9.

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, September 30, 1809.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Joseph Sands, James Boyle.

FOR BALTIMORE CITY.

Theodorick Bland, W. G. D. Worthington.

FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Tobias E. Starsbury, Moses Brown,
George Harryman, Beale Randall.

FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Moses Tabbs, William L. Brent,
George Cellar, John Bowles.

FOR ALEGANY COUNTY.

Upton Bruce, Hanson Briscoe,
Thomas Greenwell, Benjamin Tomlinson.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

John Schley, Wm. T. T. Mason,
Patrick Magill, John Meyers.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE COUNTY.

Robt. Bowie, J. Knott,
William Lyles, Col. Cross.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Sutton I. Weems, Benj. H. Mackall,
Tho. H. Wilkinson, William Sommersell.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Perry Spencer, Dr. Wm. E. Seth,
David Kerr, jun., Samuel Stephens.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Unit Angier, C. Hall,
William Moffett, J. Harris.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Frederick Holbrook, Peter Willis,
Alenby Jump, Henry Driver.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Joshua Pridcaux, William Quinton,
Zaloc Sturgis, John Williams.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

E. H. Veazy, H. W. Phycell,
John Ginnour, John Moffett.

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

Martin L. Haynie, Adam Elzey,
Peter Dashiell, Josiah Poik.

Our paper has been for some time almost exclusively occupied with the important political discussions which have agitated the State since the establishment of the Maryland Republican. The pressure of original and interesting communications on this subject, will, in a great measure cease with the conclusion of the election—and the columns of our paper will be more strictly appropriated to the usual subjects of intelligence, which, we believe, will prove more interesting to our numerous readers. The departments of foreign and domestic intelligence, shall be more regularly and systematically attended to—and arrangements for legislative discussion shall claim our attention, as being of the utmost importance.

The first Monday of October is at hand—the day on which the honest poor man's voice (though he may not be possessed of thirty cents) is of as much weight and influence in the public scale, as the voice of the richest nabob of the land! On the all-important question of "Who shall rule over us—or who shall rule for us?" the rich and poor have on that day an equal influence. How inestimable the privilege! How sacredly should it be guarded! It is a fact established by the universal experience of all ages and all nations, that the powerful are always conspiring against the liberties of the people—Nothing contributes more to give power to individuals in this country than wealth; therefore, should the people be upon their guard against riches giving prerogative to those who hold them. The value of wealth itself is a sufficient advantage without robbing poverty of its privilege to make it more valuable.

Who made a distinction at the polls between the rich and the poor; gave the former a vote, and allowed the latter none?—The federalists.

Who restored equality in this respect, and acknowledged that a man might have a country—might partake of the privileges of a citizen—might have a voice in the election of his rulers although he may be poor? The Democratic Republicans in the year 1801.

Who attempted to increase the sum of riches which should entitle a citizen to vote? The Federalists.

Who enacted a law to destroy this aristocratic regulation, and to admit every free white male citizen to a vote, whether worth thirty pounds or not? The Democratic Republicans.

Who then should be trusted with the poor man's vote—the Federalists who denied—or the Democrats who

secured him the privilege of voting? Let the poor people of Maryland answer this question, on Monday next.

By accounts from different parts of the State, we hear that parties are every where completely marshalled and arranged for the decisive contest of Monday next. At no period has so general and diffuse a stream of intelligence been disseminated to the people—at no period has as earnest and unlimited exertions been used by the contending parties as upon this occasion. The state of Maryland has been one extensive field of political litigation for several months, which has waxed warmer and warmer with the approach of the grand epoch that is to terminate it. We feel perfectly prepared for the trial, and perfectly confident of a favourable result. Let the friends of America, of Freedom and Republican Democracy be firm.

It seems that the "North American," though conducted by so great a prodigy of genius (as he modestly tells the public in his own paper) that "he is fit to be a Secretary of State!" does not produce funds sufficiently ample for so great a man—it is therefore to be incorporated into the "Federal Republican" establishment;—that, by thus throwing the rays of such suns of genius into one focus, they may produce heat sufficient to consume all the democracy of the State. We think, however, that they will find it fire-proof. It would be ungenerous and unjust in us not to give them credit for candor and consistency in the mode of commenting this luminous establishment, as they have now thrown off even the name of "American."

FROM THE NEWARK CENTINEL.

Why did federalism lose the ascendancy in our country? Because it left American to stand on English ground—Fatal remove! Let this be a warning to republicans; let them not by any means, or on any account leave American for any foreign ground.—There is at this day, but few well informed federalists who will not subscribe to the truth of this statement. While they were in power, and under the guidance of such men as Dayton, and Hamilton, and Pickens, nothing in politics was fashionable, unless it had the sanction of that corrupt and corrupting government of England. Long, long will it be remembered by Americans, how closely they copied after that government which they were pleased to describe as, "the most stupendous fabric of human invention."

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

The federal lawyers are forced to admit that all the stories they told the people about a year since, respecting the embargo, French influence and hostility to England, were palpable falsehoods—seeing their favorite ministry of Great Britain has given them the lie in their teeth, by disavowing the just arrangements our government so frankly entered into with Erskine.

The leaders of the federal party, when Erskine made those solemn engagements with our government in April last, which afforded to all ranks of people so much satisfaction, exultingly said, that Britain wanted nothing from us but justice—and admitted that we had done her justice.—WHAT DO THE CREATURES SAY NOW? And yet they oppose our government which they said acted justly, and support Great Britain, who, they must admit, acted unjustly!

The abominable church bill hangs like a mill-stone around the necks of the federalists; and, as honest Paddy says, "has completely throttled their hopes." ib.

"Lend me that stick, and I'll break your head with it!" says Tory to Demo. "Thank ye, sir," says Demo, "I'll keep it myself to lather you with, if you don't mind what you do."
"Vote for me, and I'll keep you from voting," say the British party in Maryland to the people. "Kindly obliged to you," say the people to the British party, "we will vote against you, that you may not keep us from voting." ib.

Clerical Betting.—A London paper says, "a Parson" (no doubt of the "established church") "has undertaken for a bet of a thousand guineas, to eat a thousand puddings, in a thousand successive hours—each pudding to weigh one pound! Bets are two to one in favour of the performance." What fine times our right reverends would have had, if the Church-bill had become a law!

Good News from Vermont.

That republicanism has risen triumphant in Vermont, we have now but little doubt. The Green-Mountain Boys, we are well assured, have done their duty. The mists of delusion are dissipated, and tory triumphs vanish, at the approach of omnipotent truth. From a letter to the editor of the Boston Patriot, dated at Rutland, 11th September, the following is extracted.

"In about eight towns on the West side of the Mountain, the republican candidate for governor (Galusha) has a net gain, for the last election, of above 1000 votes; and from the few towns returned from the east side, we have reason to think there will be a much larger gain on that side than the other. The Lieut. Governor (Brigham) will be re-elected by a majority more than two thousand votes. The republican list for councillors have run nearly equal to the Lieut.

Governor. In five counties there are changes in favour of the republicans, in the representation of Federal to Republican; and but one solitary instance of a change the other way. In the house of representatives there will be a republican majority of no less than forty, last year we had a majority only of about 10. The Essex Junco party here are all in confusion; they consider their cause lost forever.

The Bennington-Farmer of the same date announces the republican majority in that county to be 399.

Rhode Island.—We have information that this state has given the republicans a majority of two in the house. Last session the federal majority was 20!

This statement is in anticipation of the official result which will shortly either confirm or contradict it.

We notice, with pleasure, that in consequence of the treachery and perfidy of the British government, the governor of Pennsylvania is taking the necessary means to place that state in such a situation as to defend itself and contribute its full proportion towards the defence of the just rights of the United States against the attacks of that hostile government.

Do Correspondents.

"A Yeoman" cuts keen and deep; and it, we think a little too unmerciful; if we may judge of the writer of the Layman by his writings, the caricature is severe indeed.

"A Dialogue," in our first page, taken from the Providence Phenix, is most excellent, and deserves the careful perusal of every federalist that pretends to possess a particle of candor and correct principles.

The "Chapter in Chronicles" shall shortly appear.

"Inquirer" is inadmissible without further correction, and considerable pruning.

We flatter ourselves that we shall again be favoured with the elegant and instructive effusions of a "Citizen of Prince George," "Publicola," "Montgomery," &c.

Court of Obyin.

MARRIED—in this city, on Tuesday evening last, by the reverend Mr. J. J. Mr. James WILLIAMSON, to Miss SARAH ANNE MATO—all of this place.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the Judges of Calvert County Court, or some one of them in the recess of said Court, for the benefit of the act of insolvency, passed at November Session, 1805.

JAMES D. PATTERSON.

TO THE PUBLIC,

In order to avoid censure, and appease the anger of the interested, I have deemed it necessary to make the following statement, which I trust will convince every impartial mind, that my petition for an act of insolvency has proceeded from absolute necessity. In July, 1801, I embarked for India, in the employment of a respectable and incautious house as any in America, and under as favourable prospects as I could have expected; in fact, they were such as justified an anticipation of the most prosperous and pleasing issue.—But the reverse was my fate; for, on my return, in June 1803, I had an interview with my constituent, when I discovered to my mortification, that I had sustained a loss to the amount of nearly 2,400 dollars, which I was sued for in the City of Baltimore, as well as I at present recollect, in the September following; which suits I answered by giving the security in such case required. Those suits I defended for four or five years, when they came to an issue, some in favour of, and some against me. But it may not be unimportant to observe, that the cost on one particular suit, which terminated in my favour, amounted to within 200 dollars of the debt, which was 900. The residue of debts proceeding from this voyage amounted to nearly 1,600 dollars, which I have within a few hundred paid. And I do now solemnly protest, as the most sacred of truths, that had I been fairly and justly dealt by, I should not have had one dollar to have paid; but, knowing I was the primitive cause of the debt existing, I could not bear the idea of taking an undue advantage of those, who had on the respectability of my constituent, assisted me in time of distress; these weighty considerations induced me to hold myself bound, and endeavour to discharge the debts;—this I have done for six years past, with the most indefatigable diligence, but finding, in giving my situation the most ample consideration, that it will be impossible under existing times and circumstances, to make my engagements, I am bound from the principle of self preservation to surrender. Painful as it is to me, in doing it, I trust no person will be so destitute of humanity, as to ascribe an act of necessity, to that of ingratitude. I am, however, too well acquainted with the nature of mankind, to expect to escape the aspersions of some; those that shall make the attempt, I hope will, in justice to me, do it in such a way as I may have an opportunity of a refutation.

JAMES D. PATTERSON.

September 2, 1809.

This is to Give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition in writing, to the Honourable the Judges of Calvert County Court, to be held at Prince Frederick Town, on the second Monday in October next, for a Commission to mark and bound all that part of a Tract or parcel of Land, of which he is seized, lying and being in Calvert county and State of Maryland, known by the name of THE DEN—whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

JOHN RIDGWAY.

September 2, 1809.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT I intend applying to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county Court, or to some one of them during the recess thereof, for the benefit of the Act of Insolvency passed at November session, 1805.

JOHN JACKSON.

September 23.

I Hereby Give Notice,

THAT I mean to apply to Anne-Arundel County Court, or some Judge thereof, in its recess, for the benefit of the Insolvent Law, after this notice shall have been published two months.

Richard Medcalf.

Anne-Arundel County,

September 12, 1809.

The State of Maryland, to wit.

To all whom it may concern.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRUNE, Esquire, having produced to the Governor, an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said United States, recognizing him as Vice-Consul from his Danilla Majesty for the State of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore—Ordered, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

GIVEN in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty-fourth

EDWARD LLOYD.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me, that Frederick William Brune, Esquire, has been temporarily appointed Vice-Consul of his Danilla Majesty for the State of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore—I do therefore recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice-Consuls of such friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington, the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty-fourth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
R SMITH, Secretary of State

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the memorial of James Claycock, tanner and currier, of Chester town, in Kent county, that his Bark-Mill-House was, about five o'clock in the morning of Monday the fourth instant, destroyed by fire, and that he has reason to suppose, that some malicious person or persons wilfully set fire to the same: And whereas, it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said crime, provided—he, she or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and power vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offence, on the aforesaid condition.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty-fourth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Essex Star; Mr. Griev's paper at Hagerstown; and in Mr. Bartig's paper at Fredericktown.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

IN COUNCIL.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 26, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for three months, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Griev's paper at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Bartig's paper at Fredericktown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly; at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.