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CONDITIONS

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

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All enminimizations (post-paid) from "literary gentlemen, will be thankfully re ceived; and, if admissible, shall receive immediate attention.

From the Newark Centinel.

MR. PRINTER,

and Saturday.

In the course of one of my late peregrinations through the state of Connecticut, I accidentally lit on the following Letter, Invoice, &c. The Paper whence they are taken, was published in Hartford, Jonuary 14, 1783. Should they operate on the feelings of your Readers, as they have on mine, it will scarcely be considered as an intrusion on their patience. Should there he a Tory in the whole scope of your Readers, he must be blinded with prejudice indeed, and as void of feeling as inanimate Nature itsell, il temorse and shame seize him not, and he !! lay not his hand on his mouth, and his mouth in the dust, and ery unclean, unclean!"

Although we may, like Christians, forgive; set there can be no evil in kerping in full view, the savage treatment which we have received from a Nation, whose tender mercies are the most unparalleled cruelties. However, to give the Devil his due, the nation alluded to stands not alone in the black list of minuman bucheries; as a retrospective view of the days in which Canada was in possession of other masters, will fully confirm.

I am, Sir, yours, &cc.

Extract of a letter from captain Gerrish. of the New-England militia, dated Aila-ny, March 7, 1782.

The peltry, taken in the expedition, will, as you see, amount to a good deal of money. The possession of this booty, at first gave us much pleasure; but we were struck with borror to find, among the packages, 8 large ones, containing scalps of our unhappy country folks, taken in the 3 last years, by the Seneca Indians, from the inhabitants of the frontiers of New-York, New-Jersey, Fennsylvania, and Virginia, and sent by them as a present to Colonel Haldimand governor of Canada, in order to be by him transmitted to England. They were accompanied by. the following curious letter to that gentle-

TIOGA, JAN. 3, 1782.

May it please your Excellency,

At the request of the Seneca chiefe, I send herewith to your Excellency, under the care of Jumes Boyd, 8 packs of Scalps, cured, dried, hooped, and painted with all the Indian triumphal marks; of whele the following is an invoice and

No. 1. Containing 43 scalps of Congress Soldiers, killed in different skirmishes. There are stretched on black hoops, 4 inches in diameter; the inside of the skin painted red; the skin brown, and marked with a hoe; a black circle all round, to denote their being surprised in the night, and a black hatchet in the middle, signifying their being killed with that

weapon. No. 2. Containing 98, of Farmers, killed in their houses; hoops red; figure of a hue, to mark their profession; great white circle and sun, to show they were surprised in the day-time; a little red foot, to show they stood upon their defence, and died fighting for their lives and fami-

No. 3. Containing 97, of Farmers; . boops green, to show they were killed in their field; a large circle with a little

round mark von it for the sun, to eh . u anat it was in the day-time; black hulletmark on some, hatchet on others.

No. 4. Containing 102, of Farmers, mixed of the several ma ks above; only 18 marked with yellow fime, to denote their heng prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped, their nails torn out by the rooms, and other torments. .. One of these lutter. supposed to be a tebel Clergy man; his hand being fixed to the hoop of his

Most of the Farmers appear, by the hair, to have been young or middle-aged men; there bing but 67 very grey heads among them all; which makes the service more e-sentral.

No. 5. Containing 38 scalps of Wemen; nair long, and braided in the Indian fashion; to show they were mutuers; hoops blue; skin yellow ground, with little red tadpoles, to represent, by way of triumph, the teats of grief occasioned to the relations; a black scalping knife or hatchet at the bottom, to mark their, being killed with those Instruments. 17 otners, hair very grey; black hoops, plain hrown. color; no mark but the short club or the passatete, to show they were knocked down dead, or had their brains beat out.

No. G. Containing 193 Boy's scalps, of various ages, small green hoops, whitish ground on the skin, with red tears in in the middle, and black bullet marks, knife, hatchet, or club, as their cleaths, happened.

No. 7. 211 Girl's scalps, big and little, small yellow hoops; white ground; tears, hatchet, club scalping-knife, &c.

No. 8. This package is a mixture of all the vancties above-mentioned, to the number of 122; with a box of birch bark, containing 24 little Infants's scalps, of various sizes; small white hoops; white ground; no tears, and only a little black knife in the middle, to show they were ript out of their Mother's body.

With these packs, the Criefs send to your Excellency the following speech, delivered by Conesugatchte, in Council, 'interpreted by the elder Moore, the trader, and taken down by me in writing:

** Father, We send you berewith many Scalps, that you may see that we are not title A blue belt.

ss Father,

We wish you to send these. Scalps over the water to the great King, that he may regard them, and be refreshed; and that he may see our faithfulness in destroying his chemies, and be convinced that his presents have not been made to ungraieful prople. A blue and white

Beit, with red Tassels. " Father, Attend to what I am now going to say; it is a matter of inuch weight. The great King's Enemies are many, and they grow fast in number. They were formerly like young panthers; they could neither bite nor scratch; we could play with them safely; we feared nothing they could do to us. But now their bodies are become big as the elk, and strong as the buffalo; they have also got great and sharp claws. They have driven us nut of our Country for taking part in your quarrel. We expect the great King will give us another country that our Children may live after us,

enforce it, we give this Belt. A great white belt, with blue Tassels.

and be his friends and children, as we are.

Say this for us to the great King. To

66 Father,

We have only to say further, that your traders exact more than ever for their goods; and our hunting is lessened by the war; so that we have fewer skins to give for them. This ruins us. Think of some remedy. We are poor, and you have plenty of every thing. We know you will send us pawder and guns, and knives and hatchets; but we also want shirts and blankets."

A little white Belt.

I do not doubt but your Excellency will think it proper, to give some further encouragement to those honest People. The high prices they complain of are the necessary effect of the War. Whatever presents may be sent for them, through my; hande, shall be distributed with prudence and fidelity.

I have the honor of being your Excellency's most obedient, &c.

JAMES CRAWFORD.

From the Salem Register.

At the critical moment when the Austrians were to decide upon the fate of their country in arms with France; when the contest was to be: serious in Spain by the united force of Spain and England; whep the most sormidable armament from England was to decide the fate of Holland; when the troops in Sicily. were to invade Naples; and when the English could command the coast of the Atlantic from the Medi-

terranean to to the White Sea, then the power of the Church was to be felt upon the consciences of men, and the anathema of the first Bishop was to arm the Church, as well as the. powers of Europe against the French Empire. The condition of the Aus. I ment, and lest religion where Jesus trian armies is well known; our last accounts leave no expectation of the success of the English in Spain. The expedition in Zealandi at the munith of the Scheldt, has as yet accomprished notlyng worthy of the national enterprise, and the expedition against Naples has fatied. What is to be done by the power of the Church remains to be known. We are assured that the French since they appeared at Rome with military force have uniformly persevered in the design of destroying the influence of the papacy, or of separating the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The influence of foreign courts was first to be annihilated, and the privileges of the city defined. The authority of the city was to be changed, and at length the extent of the powers of the church defined. This great business has been done by slow and stlent steps, till the dissolution of plete. This has at length induced. the last struggle, and the Bishop of pulpit orators and scholars of our Rome, deprived of his temporal, has made a display of his spiritua power. This might have been accompanied with serious consequences had it been supported by the prejudices of Europe. But already has Spain been deprived of its Inquisition. Already had all the Italian States been free from the authority of Rome. Even in Germany, the circles most impenetrable to the influence of the reformation, had denounced the exclusive arivileges of the Runan Communion, and Bavaria was not a stranger to toleration: The Russian Empire allied to the Eastern church, might, with all the Eastern churches, be satisfied with the revolution of the power of the Western, so that in no part of Europe could the Ecglesis astical dominions in italy be an important concern to the Christian world. But the aid of the spiritual arm has not been demed by the Bishop of Rome.

The late author of Ecclesiastical Researches, has, with his usual freedom, given us the following picture of the rise of the power of Rome. "There were, in the period of 300 years, about 50 bishops of Rome, who may be divided into three classes. The first, saints; the second, sinners; the third, neutrals. The church has thought proper to canonize above twenty; to give up others as reprobates; and to record of the third sort nothing more, than they were born of some parents, and lived in some places, and died in due order of succession Bishops of Rome. Of the sinners, it might be affirmed, they were sinners of size, for it would be difficult to mention a crime which they did not commit. To obtain the papal dignity by bribery, and to lose it by being poisoned to make room for a successor; to be so wicked in a wicked community, as to be distinguished for the multiplicity, or the enormity of criminal actions, are the articles that compose the history of the lives of these very bad men. During the reigns of the Roman emperors, these aspiring prelates had only one master at a time to circumvent, in order to make room for the exercise of their own dominion: but after the division of the empire, they were obliged to keep measures with several competitors. The Emperors of the East, the Kings of the Huns, the Goths, and the Lombards, the consuls, the people, the prelates, all considered Rome as an object worth contending for, and various fortunes the city underwent.

The Bishop of Rome had domestic interests as a citizen of high rank, and foreign interests as one of the chiefs of a confederacy for power dangerous to the government of every state, and the dominion of every secular prince. Hence the Bishop of Rome became an object

· Since the above was written, authentic accounts have been received of the entire failure of. the three English expeditions, two of which are returning ingloriously, and with great loss, to their own country, and the third was in the most imminent danger of being captured by the French. The Pope has been arrefted, and conveyed into France. Maryland Repub.

himself sometimes to be bribed and elevated, at other times to be curbed, punished, and at all times marked out for vengeance by some-body. Happy for all parties had they addressed themselves to civil governlest it; all'alone to provide for itself on, the unawed understandings and consciences of mankind. They who wish to behold the commanding attitude in which France placed itself, should consult its history at the last Council, when the Gallican They who are not content to be informed of the spirit; of these times from the language of modern historians, would consult with pleasure the remarks of Charles Moulin upon the Council of Trent, or his valuable tract upon the origin, the progress and the excellence of the French Monarchy, in French and Latin; in these short compositions they will find the substance of that spirit | build bridges, make roads, cut canals, authority. One of the greatest country, at the Cambridge lecture in 1773, speaking of the secular arm of the Church, said, f' it can be demonstraigd from history, that by it she hath shed ten times more Christian blood, in holy wars, crusades, as-assmations, and numberless persecutions, than all the pagan lamperors united. The inhumanity of the Court of Inquisition is not to be equalled among the nost barbarous nations, nor by any other court ever crected by the greatest traint." We should still te nember, that if these ex edients to support the unity of the Church are reprobated, that the object of the unity of the Church is the noblest that can be embraced, and that no man is to be condemned for the most sacred attention to it; while he pays a sacred regard to the right of conscience and the sovereignty of the laws of every country. It is not the unity against which we contead, but the unsuccessful experiments of power to accomplish

BNGLAND, PRANCE AND AMERICA,

Every arrival brings additional information as to the calamitous situation of England.—The crimes of its government are recuiling upon the heads of the nation. All their plans are frustrated: all their hopes blighted, and the most portentous clouds overhang their best prospects. Shame, dishonor and defeat attend all their expeditions. Their want of information as to the state of the continent is deplorable. It is this ignorance which has conducted their troops to captivity and slaughter .-the most that is hoped for, even in England, as to the expedition to Spain under Wellesley, is, that he will be so fortunate as to escape with his army, from falling into the hands of Victor and Soult.—Orders are sent to direct the return of the grand, and so-much vaunted-ofempedicion, without its having accomplished any one of the objects for which it was fitted out. To complete their degradation, General Stuart is ordered to abandon the meditated descent on Italy. Their armies, their ships, their commerce, their manufactories, every thing English, is excluded from the

continent of Europe. If we take a view of the rival of Great Britain, we find it at the very summit of its proudest hopes. The kings of Europe, like the Satraps of Persia, bow before the throne of the emperor, and obey his voice with a zeal and enthusiasm which annihilates his enemies. We repeat that he is in truth and in fact the sovereign of Europe. His word is the law of the continent, and his ambition embraces

the globe. The mighty conflict draws to a cluse. Britain must concentrate all her forces and resources at home. She. must prepare to combat for independence on her own soil. She drew the sword, and France has cast away the scabbard. It is impossible in such a tremendous struggle between two such powerful nations, but what all the commercial world should be

convulsed. To retire and live as home until the conflict be over or to join one of the parties, appears inevitable. We cannot go to their ports and their markets without being involved in their quarrels. Their pride, their folly, their hostile spirit, their jealousies, all unite and combine to carry us into the destruc-, tive vortex which have swallowed up the houor, the independence, and the existence of so many nations.

Let us then keep aloof. Let us profit by the dear bought experience principles were holdly maintained. Lot Eutope. Let us no longer strain our eyes and pain our hearts in looking forward to the destinies of France of spain, of Britain or of Germany; let us look at home. Here our wisdoin, our courage, our patriotism can direvery thing. Let us reconcile our minds to do, for a short time, without the luxuries which we import, we shall multiply our people, C'ear our land, erect manufacturies, which has eventually overthrown all I and do many other things which will sciritual domination. At that time ; not only permanently enrich the Henry II. by his ambaseador against | country, but so strengthen and conthe council, and a century before | nect it, so foster American feeling Charles VII. had given the French I and crush to death foreign interests, the ecclesiastical power was com- to understand his value for the papal as shall for ages yet unborn, preserve to the United States the blessings of independence and freedom. Let our national and state legislatures, by good wholesome laws contribute. to those desirable ends. Let some portion of the time which has heretofore been spent in frivolity, in frolic and excess, be devoted to acquiring the use of a ms. Once excite a spirit of canulation in the militia, a noble military pride in the officers; uniform the privates in home manufactures, I care not how homely, and put a public musquet into the hands of any citizen who is able and willing to carry it, and we may then smile. at the folly and pity the wickedness: of Europe, but the pulse of apprehension can never, never throb in our veins. Under our vines and fig-trees; we shall securely sit, and none, no. not even the mighty conqueror of Lurope, shall make us afraid. With united hands and hearts-our wives and children-our homes and fire sides—the holy love of country—and: the ardor and enthusiasin of good. principles, we should be able, and we would be willing, to immolate upon the altar of just rerenge, any tyrant? or slave who should imprint our sands with their hostile feet.

As attempts have been made by the partizang of England to give a wiong bias to the advice of the lamented hero Washington, it is proper that they should be frintrated

Walhington, in his inestimable legacy, addressed to the freemen of America, solemnly warned us against undue partialities, in favour offoreign nations. He had penetrated into the d signs of Hamilton, and the faction of which he was the head, and knew that they were ciditely. devoted to Britain - He knew also that they would flop at nothing to accomplish the ruin of our country, and to betray its'liberties into the hands of their favorite. He foresaw, that to accomplith this object, they would even attempt to separate the states. He therefore warned us againft them in his mestimable legacy—the farenell addeen. "From indignantly, lays he, on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfectle the facted ties which now link together the vari-

That the leaders of federalism are entirely devoted to England, we prefume no man of candor will attempt to deny. Else, how are we to interplet the shameful affection, that the has not eserstaticity sejared as—made at the very moments when the property of our merchants was counse. sated and condemned by her courts of admiralty, and when our waters were yet red with the blood, of our countrymen, slain by her tyramic man-

The vigorous intellect of Washington penstrated to the foundation of the designs, of the British faction. With the spiritack dismation he warned us to be on our guard against the ruinous objects contemplated by this just to The? y-ais 1808 & 9, have proved him to be a true propnet. At the various town meetings called laft winter, the subject of a teparation of the states, was brought forward by the leaders of the federal fiction, and arrivily discussed, for the purpole of rendering the idea fam. fur to the minds of the people . They had even got together the Northern Confederacy, to form and carry into effect the plan of leparation : The first movement, was alread; made by a man who had been at the Court of St. James-a man, remarkable only for his entire devotion to England, and hatred to Flance. 'In fine, Beveral numbers appeared in the faisely, named " Centinel," under the infomous head of FILKLAND "ON A SEPARATION OF THE STATES." The ice was thus broken-ili was going on swimmingif-when suddenly the embargo, the protecting genius under whose auspices they acted, was repealed, and the Northern Confederacy for a time, was humbled in the dust. But, fellow-citizens, be not deceived-The men who have once formed such a plan to betray your liberties and your country, will, the first moment the exigencies of the times give them an opportunity, again attempt to accomplish it. Like the prowing wolf, they are now watching for their prey-and only wait for the gloom, of national calamity, to spring upon it.

Bost. Chron.