Annapolis, October 28, 1809.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the MARYLAND REPUBLICAN, are informed that they can be accommodated with complete files of all the numbers. printed: and those Subscribers who wish to preserve files, and, who may have mulaid any particulat number or numbers ean be furnished with the deficient numbers (Nos., 16 & 17 excepter) for a trifling compensation. Gentlemen at a distance, who forward advertisements, will be kind enough to enclose the amount at the same time. The terms of advertising are-

For one Square, (or less) inserted either three or four times,

For every insertion over four times,? for each, and every square, Large advertisements in the same ! ratio, vis for each Square,

As the Maryland Republican has a more extensive country circulation than any other paper in the State, it is hoped, that advertizing friends may increase in number when they perceive that it is for their interest to promote ours.

IMPRESSMENT. The oldest and most insufferable subject of complaint against European powers, is undoubtedly the intpressment of our seamen. What is a more important duty of government than to protect the citizens of the country?. What is of more consequence to the citizen, than his own freedom? It truly astonishes me to hear the cold unfeeling calculations of "policy," and the mean servile reckoning of scepticism on the subject. I know of no trait of independence left a nation, when the task of protecting its own citizens is resigned:-True, there is forbearance, due on every occasion, and more particularly upon important ones; but there is a point beyond which forbearance becomes cowardice and weakness:-Durely this grievance has had a sufficient share allowed to it? From the days when Washington presided over the Union, through all the administration of Adams and of Jefferson, it has been the constant theme of feeling complaint uttered from our seamen, and repeated by the government, that Britain was outraging our sovereignty, disregarding the protection which our flags and our documents should give to our seamen, and daily dragging them from American decks into the most abject slavery! For fifteen years have our government remonstrated, during all which time, we have been subjected to more insults and injuries than ever was suffered by any independent nation with impunity. The tone of Britain in reply to our remonstrances, bas been, until lately, equiveral, deceptive, and undecisive; still flattering our wish for peace with the shadow of speedy justice and future security; but her policy has been uniformly apparent—It was her determination to pursue the practice to the very verge of a war; to presume nt all times as far as we would submit, without resorting to open hostility. This is proved by the fact itself; on-one hand, where a sum of human misery, and sufferings calls for the kindred sensibility of every. American for those thousands of his fellow countrymen yet immured in their moving dungeons of the ocean:and on the other hand, by the courtly language and smooth promises of their diplomatic notes. I loathe to see those professions of amity and friendship passing and accepted, whilst our scamen are lashed to the gangway of his majesty's ships!-When remonstrance after remonstrance has proved but a new occasion for empty promises and fulsome compliment for British ministers, what was our government to resort to? The path was pointed out by common sense; a price was set upon the iniquity; and president Jefferson finally laid down the principle, (which every impulse of my soul approves) that we should make no treaty with Britain in which the security of American seamen was not a stipulation. To attain this object, every concession was offered that was compatible with the rights of nations or of men "Let our flag protect our seamen, and we will engage and satisfy your own agents in our ports, that it shall protect none of yours. Even this broad offer was not sufficient to satisfy them—it was not as convenient or as profitable a plan as trusting to the discretion, to the lenity, to the necessity of British naval officers and pressigangs: no terms but the right to " search" and seize, and no prospect but the continuance of the practice, was acceptable to them, but which they would most kindly "endeavor to make as little

an afficie to Abeir echanic of con pleat dominion over the seas a they were determined to defend ita treaty was framed without anyment tion of our seamen; but que minis ters accepted it expressly upon the own Responsibility, and avowed against the instructions of the gurernment. What did we wat with such a treaty, with England we were in ainity with them, and our commercial establishment was beiter without that treaty than it articles would have made it. Why (-ay the opposition) you ought to ratify, it because it is a treaty with England! - I treaty, which though obligatory upon us, his majesty declared in his note accompanying that he should consider hiniself at liberty. to violate whenever. his interest diciated-ret it. was for neglecting to ratify this treaty that the administration of Jefferson has been pronounced so culpable; all the mayunited miseries of the Embargo-ill the obstructions of our trade-the retaliation of England on the decrees of France, and the retalization of France on the orders of Britain, are all referable to the rejection of this unmeaning sheet of pompous nonsense, this diplomatic finesse for negotiation, which to ratify would have been officially to recognize the principles of " retaliation his majesty claimed, and a presumptive renunciation of the great point of discussion, the security of our seamen: This all important point, it was verbally understood was to be " left for future discussion!"—after fourteen

future discussion!" But it was reserved for the present ministers of the British king to terminate the equivocal tone of their government-ind plainly to avow, to authorise and direct by proclamation, the continuance of this insulting, this abominable practice. The subject is fairly sat issue. They must retract, ur-we must sabmit! For myself I say freely that I protestagainst any treaty with England unless the American seamen are protected by its provisions. -Let the measure of our retaliation increase in proportion as they are neglected by Britain, until she feels their weight, as we do this wicked grievance. The administration that deserts the cause of our seamen, deserves to be deserted by all honest men.

of tempostrance upon remonstrance,

whilst this pretracted discussion de-

legated to them all the advantages of

the practice, we were to make a trea-

ty with them, and leave this still for,

Latest from Europe.

Boston, October 18.

Ber Since our paper was pat to press last evening, the ship Packet, has arrived in 33 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 6th of September. At which time news had been received that peace was concluded between France and Austria-the emperor Francis, as might be expected, makes immense sacrifices to the conqueror-he is to relinquish his imperial title and the greater part of his .dominious, and in future is to be styled King of Hangary and Bobennia-Bonaparte adds to his former titles that of Archduke of Anstria.

Aus Fail of Chatham had returned from the Walcheren expedition with the whole of the troops, excepting 15,000, which are to remain to keep possession of the island.—It was found impracticable to proceed up the river Scheldt, so as to get possession of the French fleet near Autwerp. Lord Wellington (late Sir Arthur. Wellesley) was under the necessity, of tetreating before the French troops immediately after the battle at Talavera, and had taken his position a Delegtora, as appeared by his dispatch, dated at that place August 8. His situation was conceived Boston Patriot. very critical.

By the loce statement which we received of the amount of the national debt of Englands it appraced to be the enormous fum of six hindred and sixty millions of louids sterling. In order to form fine idea of this miss of miney, let us suppose it is delown in a direct line of guincas, close to each other, it would extend upwards of twelve thouland miles! Change them into shile lings, and average thom into a similar mainer, and it would be fossible long to reach eleven times round the earth, and would require two hundred and ten thousand horses to diaw it, al-

lowing each house a thousand weight. This is the refult of carring on what the ministry styles a just and nec-feary war-which at first had for its object the extensionation of twenty-five millions of people, who were bursting the fetters of despotism, and struggling for their independence; but latterly, persevered in merely for the want of some suitable person to negociate; for it would cast an indeliable stigma on an old established government, if they should notice the overtures of a few upstart reb-li, and their infallible king condescend d to treat with a mai who was liable to eir - What a di scendant of an illustrious race of monarchs, who have ever been so tenacious of the breed, as to have the the true blooded females imsorted from the continent, in order to trusmit royalty, pure and uncontaminated to posterity. Shall he stoop to a band of miscreants! with a vulgar rabble! who despifed the splendid grandeur of courts, and listened to the gruntings of the swinish multi-

trige | mand more and it treatment of the more in the manufact. The more in the fact of the fact. marking " Ho! Is midd be in act merculations which would matup the petne of majoria wi listamy-ful would be an officen but the nationa diguity -it would at bace abolish the etipeette the government, and subvert those Nice punctillo buelt are ementally necessary in preserve ran said Litle. A few hundred millions, Expended there put in competition with the value of our honor, our credit and rank-alas! It is less than

Such has ever been the bombastic language of the ministry: such the assigned precests for was ing their public treasures, and prictastinating the termination of a sunguinary war. Tremble, J wicked councellors. for the day of retribution is at hand, which you shall appear before an awful tributial " to give an account of your stewardship." (Checleston Strength of the People)

It is a notorious truth, that a majority of the Bitish House of Commons is etected by less than fifteen timulated electors, though the population of that country is estimated at nine millions! It is also a curious fact; that in about thirty of their borough towns, Protestant Dissenters are deprived of a voice in the election of their Representatives, though they are devined espable of being elected Members of Parliament for the very places at which ther are disqualified to rute What consistency! What representation! Bsf. Pap

The second of th The Irien Ishin of Great Britain for the empefor Francis has completed the aunihilation of the Austrian mond chre-The Imperial diadem of the Haufe of Lurraine is at fall lowered to a kingly crown. Br our Bollon head it will be seen that by the peace between France and Aust tila, the emperor Ferreis is divelled of all his dominions executing the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary of which he retains the, title of king-it aniling from the pure love of Great Britain -Oh! the clorious love of that nation which loves to destruction ! ... American



MERINO SHEEP.

SOUCHDED FLOW OF 2 LAST.

An experiment was made on the Merino sheep at Rambouillet, which denotes the peculiar character of this breed and its tendency to carry wool. A cive, eighteen months old, was lest unshorn; the next season her sleece, when shorn, weightel fourteen pounds ten nunces; and its pile, which was double the usual length, lost nothing as to weight, because lew ewes would have given more wool, it clipped at the usual period. Another ewe was shorn at thirty months old, and gave a still greater quantity of wool, although sheep at that season suckled a lamb; her fleece weighed twenty-one pounds, and the pile was eight inches long. In the ninth year (1803) eight ewes, whose flerces were of two years growth, gave from sixteen to twenty pounds each. It appeared from these different experiments, that Merino wool of two years growth, will double its length, and will spreserve all its fine quality. It was not observed, that the sheep, subjected to this experiment, suffered particularly from heat, or that their health was in any degree injured. It is imesible, that this property in the Merino fleece to grow beyond the period usual in our breed of sheep, may be productive of some new manufacture, where great length and fine quality of pile is requisite; but the hazard of the blow-fly, and the chance of losing in hedges and brakes any part of a fleece after it is once fit for manufacture, will not allow of this practice becoming general, admitting even that the sheep suffer nothing in the proof during the summer months from the weight of the fleece, which in a large scale of practice is improbable, and that the wool should be found to pay as well for growing to this length, as it would when shorn in common course; but we have taken the liberty of noticing a circumstance so novel to us, because our English breeds are all supposed to cast their fleeces at a certain season of the year, if not shorn, with exception to lambs, which hold their fleeces; (this is quoted by many as an argument against sheating lambs:) hecause tire fact has also been doubted by some of the best informed and liberal amongst us, not supposing the reports of Rambouillet meant to deceive, but that some mistake must have been made. A sample of the wool is now in England; I have carefully examined it, and can bear testimony to the fict. Salt is not given to the sheep in Prussia and in Holland; but in Sweden, and Saxony, in Silesia and in France it is considered a most important article, and is strongly recommended on the same principles as we had before laboured to induce the adoption in these kingdoms.

We had no doubt of the good effect of salt on mouldy hay, which had not spent its, strength in premature fermentation, would hear such a quantity of salt as would invigorate the stdmach, quicken the circulation of the blood, and excite in cattle a desire to drink largely. Some medical men, aware of our practice, conjectured that salt tended to decompose and convert wool to nourishment in an increased degree. Whether this is, or is not to be so accounted for, we are incompetent to judge. But it is our business to know the effect it has on stock; and we do know that it surpasses all belief. Some of our hay lately in use, was of the first quality of sheep hay, the produce of rich and deep loum on a lime stone bottom; it was put together without wet, and had 25lbs of salt per ton sprinkled through a sieve, a greater quantity than has yet been used. In colour, flavour, and proof, it equalled any

Taken usantin be and may be indused the same of the sa best possible effect. In confirmation this fact we have sim the authority of Mi Drake of Breedon, one of the most celebrated graziers in the kingdom, who has mixed salt with his flooded mould value. 81b, of salt only to a too, and he declares, that his Herford oxen did better on it than others on the best hay he bad, and that he was, and is convinced, that the hay had all

its good effect from the salt.

In Spain, a thousand sheep use in fige menths four scobes, of one quintal of salt, 128lbs. Their sheep would fat to 13lb. per quarter upon the average to this is the quantity given out, all of which may not be consumed ; and as the price of salt; that country is no object, more would have been given, if more was necessary The quantity given to our sheep was such, as we have before stated, would keep them healthy, or such as they appeared to 'demand, It is given in the motning when; the sheep are looked over in order to counteract the ill effect of the dew. They have codeumed at the rate of one ton of salt, for every thou, and sheep annually.

A small handful is put on a flat stone, or slate, and ten or fifteen of these slates, eet a few yards a part, are enough for one hundred sheep. At titst the sheep may be, moved-towards them; if they feel is craving for salt they will lick it up quicky as much as is necessary; and if they do not want it, what remains dry, when the sheep are next looked at, is taken up and reserved for inture use. I wice a week has usually been found sufficient; in particular cases it may be offered thrice. As to any doubt respecting their inclination to it, none can be maintained; for in the year. 1801, of a flack approaching towards 1000, there are not ten old sheep, which have not taken kindly to it, and not lamb which does not consume it greedily.

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now carrying on the HAIR DRESSING Business in all its var ous branches, at the late dwelling of Mr. Samuel Sandt, dereased, where they hope, by the attention that will be given, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

AREA SANUS. JOHN NORKIS.

October 21.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS is his been represented to me by the memorial of I was Clayabele, tanner and curri er, of the fer town, it is Kent country, that his Birk Mill Houle was, about five network in the morning of Monday the fourth inflant, definited in her, and that he has reason to suspect, that form malicious person or persons wishing set fire to the limes And whereas, it is of the greatest in octance to forcety, that the perpetrators of faction crime thould be discovered and brought to justice; I have therefore thought proper to Auc thus, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and confent of the Gouecit, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or per etrains of the faid crime, provided—he, the or ther, or any o them, become fied thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and powers rested in me, hereby promise a fu'l and free pardon to any perfou being an accomplice, who thall dikover the perpetrator or peopetrators of the faid offence, on the africald condition.

Giren at Anuspolis, under the scal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-fecond day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousard eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of Amorica, the thirty fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD. By his Excellency's command NINIAN PINKHET, Clerk of the Consoil.

ORDERED, That the furtgoing proclemation be publicand since in each week, for the space of fixe weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republic can, at Anapolis; the Notional Intelligencer; the Estim Star; Mr Grieve's poper at Higerflown, and is Mr. Bartgit's paper at Fredericktown.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

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'.

The Columbia Academy, Corner of East and Calvert Streets, BALTIMORE,

For Young Ladies, as Boarders or Day Scholars, will again open for their reception on the first Monday in September next.

Mas. GROOMBRIDGE, ever grateful for the encouragement so liberally bellowed on her. and auxious to merit its continuance, affures those Parents and Guardians who entrust their children to her care, that the not only affiluoufly devotes her own time to the instruction of her pupils but has also twelve assistants, who are in every respect adequate to the branches of Education they undertake to teach.

August 26 1809.

G. M. JEFFERIS, No. 66, Market street, BALTIMORE,

Has just received from M'Allister's Manufactory, Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

Crop and Switch Whips, Which will be sold at a discount of 25 per cent from retail prices to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B.-G. M. Jefferis will be regularly supplied from the above manufactory.

intribation the first quality, and with the ... VE are happe to present to the public the fallowing respectable what falished bry tell imony from forme of the pool eminent physicians of Baltimbre, which must Jufficiently establish the pillity and medical virtues of the Antificial Mineral Waters, as prepared by us, and which places us beyond the reach of envy or calumny.

HANNA and HAWKINS.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1809.

Melles: Hama and Heatins, HAVING had frequent occasion to prescribe the factituus waters manufactured at your laboratory. I take great pleasure in tellifying to their virtues. I can affert, with touth, that my expectatious have not been dulappointed in a fingle inflance, and Dave no doubt, but (when judiciously administeled) they wile become a valuable acquisition to our city I cannot but antieinste fufficient liberality and discernment in the citizens of Baltimore to remunerate you but your tabour and expeufe, and beg of you to accept of the affulance of my disposition to promote the interest of so

useful an effablithment. Signed NATHL POTTER

Mefis Horeg and Hankins,

THE establishment of your fastitions mineral water warchouse, cannot fair in be highly beneficial to Such entizeus of Baitimore às lab sus under debility of the flumich or burels, with the tatious concumitant complaints of fuch affections. Ling fince the celebrated Bergman hewed, thek? every natural mineral, water includ be forceffully.

imitated by every intelligent chymitty if accurate.

analyhis had discovered its component parts. 1 2m, Gentlemen, your obed't fery't

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, M.D. Baltimers 22d July, 1809.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1909.

Meffet. Hunna and Hawkirs, State ... AM of opinion, that the artiscial mineral waters prepared under gour direction, will be found highly beneficial to the citizens of Baltiinore, and very little insernor in medicinal virtues to the natural mineral, waters of our, country. They are preferibed, therefore, by me, in all cales

where mineral waters have proved falutary."

Your obedient Terrant. Signed ASHTON ALEXANDER.

Mellis Harsa and Haraking

Gertlemen, : IT gives me very fincere pleasure to find an establithment such is yours, so likely to be come permanent in Buitimore : as it attords to invainis, whole cales require the use of mineral maters, an apportunity of receiving all the advantages, they produce, without the necessity of taking r long journey to obtain them at their source. From the manner in which they are prepared; I do not confider them inferior, to those, produced from the Springs, and thall think it my duty to recommend them to all those whose cases muite forh remedies.

With every with for your fuccess, I remain, Gentlemed, your obed't ferv't,

N. Gay-flicet.

Wester Horna and Hawkins

Gestiemen, II AVING examined the artificial water as propared by you, I m'of opinion they are a very gird imitation of the natural waters of those Springs, and ean recommend them as not only

faiutary but highly beneficial in all those diseases

where the natural waters have been found useful.

... JAMES SMITH. July 25th, 1609.

Meffer Hance and Hawkier, YOUR preparations of mineral waters I confil der near imitations of their originals, they will therefore, no doubt, be often referred to by the

convenience of the public. JNO. OWEN.

August 2.

Faculty, and addirery much to the comfort and

The above WATERS are fold, by appointment, by JOHN WELLS, Druggiff, Churchfiret, Amapolis, in bottles, containing a quart

September 23, 1809.

VALUABLE LANDS.

For Sale, a few Tracts of Land, in the county of Berkley, Virginia, which being situated in one of the most truitful counties of that State, and neaf Martinsburgh, Winchester, Sheppards-town and Charlestown, and almost on the borders of the river Potomac, by which produce at a small expense might be sent to Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and not much more than one hundred miles from Baltimore, hold out great advantages either to speculators, or actual settlers.

1st. A tract of 500 acres, about sourteen. or tilteen miles from, Mattinsburgh, the county town, and six or seven from the Potomac, on which are a number of springs, one remarkably large and good.

2d. A tract of four hundred acres, about eighteen miles from Martinsburgh, und only seven or eight from the warm Springs at Bath; this lot has the peculiar advantage of being within a mile or two of the

3d. A tract of three hundred and seventy or eighty acres, part of which is intervale; through this lot, runs a stream of water judged capable of turning a grist mill; its distance from Martinsburgh and the river much the same as the first tract. The above lands are in general heavily timber.

4th. One tract of about one hundred and twenty acres which has been partly improved, and is about half cleared, most of this lot intervale.

These tracts will be sold separate or together, as may suit purchasers. For the terms, which will be accommodating,

please apply at this office. August 26 wtf

I Hereby Give Notice,

THAT I mean to apply to Anne-Aiundel

County Court, or some Judge thereof, in its recess, for the benefit of the Infolsent Law, after this notice shall have been published two months.

Richard Medcalf:

Anne-Arundel County. 3