to procupe that reform which can alone save the towatry from ruin &

When a bow has been strained to the tutenost, it will break at last. But, as if the calls of the government were not sufficient to wasp the string, and as if the enapping? of it were an honor to be costial; the Proprietor of Tythes has come forward on the present occasion to give the finishing. pull, before another Budger should have prevented the Farmer from supplying the prople with corn, except at price which mone but the most affluent could ifford to

Gentlemen, the farmer, the mere farmer, has been forced to chaply with the various demands made upon him, and with the traine of Tythes that has lately taken place, for the chance that some scanty pittance, might still remain to him, by which he might keep his family from starving. But where a man is not dependent on the next Tear's crop for his support, he has another duty to perform; be is bound to act in such a way, as to shew the People the true state of the country, and not, by submiting to be the mere agent of others, who are fattening en the public spoil, appear to be a partaker of the plunder, and be beld out to public detestation, and pointed at by the Hoger of scorn, as selling his corn at an enormous price; when, in fact, the money be receives at market with one hand, is immediately parted with by the other in payment of Land-tax, Properly-lax, Poorrate, Highway-rate, Church-rate, and Great and Small Tulkes. In corroboration of which, I shall now proceed to state my facts, by giving you an account of what I pay annually under those heads, upon a Farm for which, were I to let it, I could not obtain more than 1601, per annum ment:

Land-tax - 16 8 5	}
Tand-tax - 10 0	
Property-tax - 31 6 4	,
Poor-rate - 47 5)
Highway-rate - 1. 10 17 5	
Church-rate 1 13	
Great Tythes - 39 2 6	•
Small Tythes - 11 . 5 0) -
	• •

Total - 157 18 0

This, gentlemen, is what I pay at present. But when the proprietor of the great tythes was for raising them to 501. a year I which would have brought my out-goings for tythes, taxes, and rates, to eight pounds fifteen shillings and six pence per year beyond any rent I could obtain . I felt that the last pull broke the bow. but that it nerved the man to resist further oppression !

Gentlemen, when you consider, in addition to what I have here stated, the inereased price of laborers, wages, and the increased price of every thing that is used upon a farin, such as iron, timber, leather, eart, horses, &cc. all of which are in constant wear and tear, (the three first in the shape of harness, carte, waggons, hatsows, and ploughs, for which again there is necessarily an increused demand in the making; and that the last are frequently swept off by the disorders incident to colts, or the influence of contagious distempers.) you cannot wonder at the high price of corn; and you must be convinced, that the present system of taxing and tything, if persevered in, will, within a short time, prevent the farmer from selling the produce of his land, except at such a price, as I have observed before, which none but the affluent can afford to pay.

Were the guardians of the people's property, their real Representatives, instead of being returned to serve in Parliament in the way they are, it is not unreasonable to sup rose that some check might be put on the proprietor of tythes, when his exorbitant demands have driven the Farmer to submit to his tythes being taken in kind; and that the farmer should at least bave a right to retain a fair proportion of the tenth part of his crops set apart for the tythes, for the money he had expended in buying, dressing, and artificial manure : And it should not be surgotten, that when the Glergy were first allowed a lenth part of the gross produce of the land, the tythes were divided into four equal parts; and applied to four different purposes: The first Yourth went to the Bishop; the second to the maintenance of the renairs of the Church; the third to the support of the poor; and the fourth was all that was puckfled by the rector. But, gentlemen, the fector now pockets all; and so far from contributing to the support of the poor, 'absolutely demands that the farmer should pay the poor-rite on the tythes he has compounded for !

Now, gentlemen, I shall conclude he observing, and it is an observation that should be particularly attended to at the present juncture, that those who have not the spirit to resist oppression and extortion at home, will fall an easy conquest to Moreign soe, should he ever effect a landing on nur coasts. Rouse, therefore, Britons! from your torpor, come forward to pro-Enre a Constitutional Parliamentary Reform, and you may then look forward to peace, liberty, and plenty, in the room of war, Emine, and soreign dependence.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, And well-wisher to my Country. HENRY H. TOWNSEND.

Gentlemen, I really had not an idea of this meeting at the time I wrote the letter I have just read, nor would I have presumed to occupy the time and attention of the meeting by reading it, had it not appeared to me to be the very best way of seconding Major Cartwright's motion, which I greatly approve. To that much of freedom, I shall at all times give that strenunus support which I think the cause deserves.

The agarpland Republican.

PRINTED AND CURRISHED ATA

JOHN WE BUILDE. BEARLY OFFICETE THE PARMERS BARE!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1809.

Gentlemen, w shing to become bubscribers to the MARYLAND REPUBLICAN. are informed that they can be accommodated with complete files of all the numbers printed an I those Subscribers who wish to preserve files, and who mar bave miscan be turnished, with the dencient numbers [Nos. 16 & 17 excepted] 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 air-For one Square, (or less) inserted 7 1 Dollar. either, three or four times,

For every insertion over four times, ?. 0'23 cents for each and every square, Large advertisements in the tame ! 1 Dollar.

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 numher when they perceive that it is for their interest to promote ours.

TROM THE WATCHMAN.

Mestrs. Editors.

The following thoughts on the duty of representatives, ascribed to the celebrated William Linfog: tas; Lahink weil worth the public attention . . and as very few, perhaps at this day are is proces sing of the original, (printed in the year 1778) you would probably confer a public benefit, by re publishing them in your usefu! paper.

. * Characteristics of a good Assemblyman."

- 1. " To accept his delegation with a sincere desire, and for the sole purpose, ni rendering his country all the service in his
- 2 " Seriously to consider what laws will be most beneficial, and industrious in collecting materials for framing them; and prompt to hear all men, especially the most judicious, on the state of his country; and the regulations proposed to render it more happy and flourishing."
- 3. "To make conscience of doing his proper share of business in the house, without leaving it to others to do his part, by which they must necessarily neglect their own; every member being bound in honor to do as much as he can."
- 4. " Candidly and importially to form his own judgment for honself, yet to be always open to conviction; and upon cogent argument for the purpose, ready to change and frankly to confess the change of his entiments."
- 5. "To detach himself from all local partialities and county interests, inconsistent with the common weal; and, ever considering himself as a representative of the whole state, to be assistuous in promoting the interest of the whole, which must ultimately produce the good of every
- 6. " Never to grudge the time he spends in attending the sessions, though his private uffairs, may suffer, since the loss he may thereby sustain, will be amply recompensed by the delightful testimony of his conscience in favor of his disinterested patriotism; while no pleasure, arising from the advancement of his fortune, to the "re glect of a superior obligation, can balance the upbradings of that faithful monitor."
- 7. 44 In every vote he gives, to be solely directed by the public emolument; and never influenced in his suffrage by motives merely selfish, or lucrative."
- 8. " To give no leave of absence to a fellow member on triffing occusions in hopes of the same indulgence in return; but to be streamous in supporting the rules and orders of the house (which are the life of husiness) though he may thereby disoblige an irregular, or disappoint a homesick individual."
- 9. " Inflorible in his resolution of acting agreeable to the dictares of his conscience-to be utterly regardles of the applause or censure that may ensue upon the discharge of his duty."
- 10. 46 Never to be instrumental in promoting to any office or trust, his dearcet. connexions or intimacies, whom he believes not qualified for the department, nor ever to oppose any that are, from personal pique or resentment."
- 11. " As the best calculated laws will he found ineffectual to regulate a people of dissolute morals, he will recommend by his conversation and example, virtue and purity of manuers; and discountenance all irreligion and immorality, as equally faral to the interests of civil society and

personal happiness." 12. " Screnely to enjoy the praises of merit, as an additional testimony to the approbation of his own heart of the rectitude of his conduct; but from public clamor and obloquy, to retire within himself: and there to feast on his own virtue. without seeking to retaliate the ingratitude respected character, as also to every friend of unreasonable men, save only by putting. their malevolence to the blush, by fresh and more extensive services to bis coun-

With 12 popped to the said and consequences, a rapidly Desidio erery part of the Usons Our man practures see now for the first pinteling centrating in their betall the parrol. of the friends to our national prospent Societies are rainally forming for their an port, and daily grining respectability and infleence. The cultivation of the soil is last returning to its ancient respect ability, and every moment demanding and receiving public and individual aftention. The mercantile and hanking interest, which has, well nigh ruined the people of New-England, and tarnished the nation's honor with the foul blots of ADISUNION and TREACHERS, is crumblidg to its native dust under the operation of truth and patriotism. The tide of public sentiment laid any particular number or number. is setting with the force of a torrent against the muddy polluted stream of federalism. It is a current, which like truth, is strong and will prevail. Every election, as i takes place, proves to us, that political honesty and republican bonour are no longer and in no State to be kept in the back ground, while sederalsm, that foul hag, is permitted to plume itself with the honour of office, while rioting on British gold. 'n this state, "British influence" baving been detected in all its stages, is now in its last struggles. In the paroxysms o dissolution, it has quit its old ground of sophistry and pretension to argument, and can only how! " Jacobit!" " Jacobin!"

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

A treaty was concluded at Fort Wayne. on the 30th ult. by his Excellency Willtain Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Teritory, and Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the Miammies, Potawatimies, and Eel River tribes of Indians; by which they have ceded to the United States a tract of land on both sides of the Wabash river, extending from. the land heretotore owned by the United States around Vincennes, up to within 12 miles of Vermillion river. They, also ceded by the same treaty a tract of 12 miles wide extending along the former boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, as bigh up as Fort Recovery.

Æ211.

The foregoing cessions are computed at 2,600,000 acres, and contain some of the finest land in the United States.

88 Bonaparte has declared that there -hall be no neutrals," is a text assumed by a thousand federal writers, and commented upon by as many of their speakers .-- We are still to learn, however, from what authority this language has been ascribed to Napoleon, and upon what occasion it was used. That such would be his policy when ever it becomes his interest, we have no disposition to doubt .- But it is a curious fact, that willst the opposition never crase to preach (without having any respectable on thority for its truth) that the principle has been adopted by i rance, they have endeavored to bury in oblivion the official declaration of the British government, through their agent, (Mr. Jackson) " that it is impossible any longer to distinguish between a neutral and an enemy, but by her becoming an ully or an open foe." But when the same agent has arrived on our shores, and comes too in so quest onable a shape, is it not a palpable and glaring instance of partiality for Britain, to palm the very language of that ambassador upon Bonaparte? to alarm us with the hisses of a distant adder, that we may not see the serpent coiling itielt in our very busoms; Britain has not only declared the principle, but she has sent to us as an amhassador, the very person who has left the declaration upon records of blood and carnage !- M. Republ.

The following observations are from the Treg Register.

That the British government bas, for fifteen seies, viewedthe unexampled prosperity of the United States with a jealous eye, every man, in the least degree conversint with the policy of that government, deriving as it does its resources from an extensive commerce and manufactures, and dep ading upon them for its strength, sp'endor and existence, must confessan! that the has discovered the true source of di this prosperity in a strict and impartial neutrality, as far as it depended on our government and the patriotism of those American merchants, who, trading upon American capital only, were unwilling to jenpardize the peace of their country by an illicit trade, or perjury, in covering property belonging to the subjects of belligerent powers, is not to be controverted. Hence the solicitude she has always felt to drive us from our neutrality, and involve us in the wars created by her intrigues, and which have desolated the fairest portions of the European continent. The neutrality of all commercial nations has always been a source of chagrin and envy to Great Britain-and hence her dictatorial language and conduct towards Holland, Venice, Genoa, Denmark, &c. While her printers, spies and emissaries in the United States were proclaiming that France had declared "there should be no neutrals," and thus endeavoring to divert the attention of the American people from a contemplation of British outrages upon neutral nations, she was dragonning those nations into hostilities with each other, and se zing upon the remnants of their shattered commerce. This is not the picture of fance—it is a fact, strong, demonstrable and incontrevertible, and, to establish it,

THE BAS SHIP TECOLOGY THE MELTINE CORN. torteckat Copenhagense Deomark had observed the most rigid mentralist, the which she was cosbled to: carry on a lecrative commerce. In win back Billing intrigged break used to draw ber into the war at an ally of England-she good firm, and persisted in observing a wict and hodest neutrality; and an act of most consummate treachery ever recorded in history, was resorted to for the accomplehment of a most disgraceful scheme of plubler, murder and havoc. The alarm of a Reach invasion was excited in the government and among the people of Denmarks by British emissaries who had insinuated themselves into the confidence of that imsuspecting people. The Danish army; was sent to the frontiers, at a distance from the capital, to meet and revel the supposed invaders who existed only in the imagination of the alarmed. Danesthey found no French enemies on the frontiers, but they soon learnt the advantage which the real enemies, of their country had taken of their absence, the credulity of their countrymen, and the good faith of their government-for, during that absence, a British fleet appeared before Copenhagen, and deminded a disgraceful surrender of the Danish navy, and that the city' should '- receive, a British gurrison . The king of Denmark in vain stated that he had taken a neutral position-that he had preserved a strict and impartial neutrality, and was resolved to continue to do sothat he had always treated the English with as much friendship as a rigid and honest neutrality would admit of, and that he was still disposed to extend to them every indulgence and commercial advantage cousistent with the duties which a neutral power owed to itself and its belligerent neighbours. To all this candid and just reasoning, Mr. Jackson, the British ambassador, who accompanied the fleet (the same who lately arrived in the United States as Envoy Extraordibary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty] replied, " That, in the present disturbed

state of the continent, it was impossible to distinguish any longer between a " neutral and an enemy, but by her lecoming an ally or an open foe. That " something therefore was required, heof youd an ordinary presumption of the " real disposition of a neutral state"-44 that it was impresible (for England) to 46 consider the ordinary covenants of any 44 neutral nation either as a sufficient se-" curity for her own independence, or for " those who confided in her neutrality." " In this state, therefore, it was dangerous to Great Britain, and therefore cannot " be her duty to recognize any longer the " neutrality of Denmark, without a suf-44 ficient pledge; that this pledge was a 44 permission to garrison the fortress which 46 commanded the passage of the Sound 44 and the navigation of the Baltic, to-" gether with the free use of the Danish 44 ports for her shipping, until such time 44 as the pressure of circumstances ceasing, the ohe emigency on the pare of Crease Wile-" tain should determine." The Prince Royal of Denmark refused to comply with so degrading a proposition, and so fligrant a violation of the principles of neutrality. His capital was bombarded and laid in ruin--its innocent and derenceless inhabitants plundered and massacred by the British-the Danish firet was seized und carried to England, together with forty merchant ships loaded with sail-duck, and other private property, stolen out of the warehouses in Copenhagen, and the British ministry, like a nest of pirates, hailed th. arrival of the ill-gotten booty with accla-

mations of joy. Such was the language and conduct of the British government towards a neutral nation at the very time that British spies and British printers were sounding the tocsin of alarm through the Union about " French Inflaence," and endeavouring to amuse the people with an ille story of Bonaparte's declaring that " there should he no neutrais." The conduct of the perfidings cabinet of St. James towards Denmark should never be forgotten by the real

4 merican citizen.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the memorial of Jim i Clippsele, tanner and currier, of Chefter town, in Kent county, that his Bark-Mill-House was, about five o'chek in the morning of Monday the fourth inflant, defended by fire, and that he has reason to suspect, that fome malicious person or persons wisfuily set fire to the Gine: And whereas, it is of the greatest importance to fociety, that the perpetrators of fuch a crime thould be discovered and brought to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and confent of the Coureil, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perjetra or of the faid crime, provided—he, the or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplier, who thall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the faid offence. on the aforeful condition.

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

EDWD: LLOYD. By his Excellency's command. NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Corneil

ORDERED. That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gauette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Eafton Star ; Mr. Grieve's paper at Hagerflows, and in Mr. Bettgis's paper at Fredericktown. By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Coasoil

NOW DRAWINGS LA BALTHONE COLLEGE

IT commenced on Monday the 6th November.

Days of driving, Miniday, Wednesday and Frie

day, in every, week-500 tickets to be drawn each

day, and on he account whatever will it be delayed one fingle day. 20,000 10,000 10,900 Dollars highest prizes:

And not two branks to W price.

Tickets, at Twelve De lars each, to be had at G. & R. IVAITE'S

Truly Fortunate Lottery Office,

Comer of Charles de Market Streets, Baltimore; Were mes sold in the late Latteries, No. 69/4 a prize of 30,000 Dullars F. (15594

5,000 . And feveral other Capital Prizes to a very farge

10,000

". The two Twenty Thouland:-two of the Ten Thousands, and two of the Five Thousand Dollar prizes, are not flationary, and of course ti-

able to be drawn carly. The inhabitants of ANN APOLIS, and its vicimity, are affured, that by femiling their orders to G &R Wite in Baltmure, per mail, and inclosing the cash, they will be punttually executed. and advice of the success of their tickets, forwarded as foon as the lottery is finished.

November 11

The State of Maryland, to wit.

To all whom it may concern.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRUNE. Efquire, having produced to the Governor, an Exequator figned by the Picfident of the United States, and fealed with the feal of the Lid United States, recognizing him as Vice Could from his Danille Majefiy for the State of Maryland, to refide at Britimore-Onnexen, be and with the advice and consent of the Councit, that the faid recognittion be published for the information and government of the people of this state. Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis,

under the feat of the State of Mary and, this nine teenth day of Septemder, 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. NIMIAM PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council."

AMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CUNCERN. WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me, that Frederick IV lium Beure, Elquire, has boom Majefty for the State of Maryland, To refide at Battimore-I de therefore recognise him as such, and declare him free we exercise and enjoy, such findione, private and privieges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of fuch friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no particufar agn ement for the regulation of the Confular

In testimony wheren, I have canned these lesters to be made tatent, and the feal of the United States to be hereunte affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Walhington, the tenth day of Jusy, in the year of our Lord, one thousand right hundred and min , and of the Independence of the United

States of America, the thirty fourth

JAMES MADISON. Bo the President. R SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED. That the foregoing be published twica in each week for the space of fire weeks, in the American and F deral G:zette, at Billimne; the Maryand Gis ite aid Maryland Republican, at Ampphilis the National Istelligeners, the English Story Mr. Grave's paper at Ha ceffron, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, C'erk of the Garcil.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE GRAND LOTTERY,

Two Prizes of 20,000 Dollars. Timee Prizes of 10,000 Dollars. Three Prizes of 5,000 Dollars. Not two B'anks to a Prize!

Commences drawing the 1st of November next. As the tickets are contracted for, they are now rapidly rising in price. A few for sale by J. Hughes.

Annapolis, October, 7.

NEGROES WANTED.

A resident of Baltimore wishes to purchase two or three likely smart NE-GROES (sor house servants) of from fiftern to twenty five years of age-say one male and one or two females; and if all belonging to one family of faithful, honest negro parents, they would be preferred. Any person having such for sale, will hear . of a CASH purchaser, by addressing a letter post paid, (giving a particular description of them) to the Editor of the Whig, Baltimore.

October 14.

Schoolmaster Wanted.

A PFRSON well qualified forethe instruction of chedren from 7 to 14 years of age, in the usual branches of a common etucation, and who can produce a character for ability, morality, and fready attention to his duty, is WANTED IM-MEDIATELY, in the neighborhood of West River -For further particu'ars, enquite at the Office of the Maryland Kepublican.

September 80.