

Agreeably to the Conditions, the Maryland Republican will be published during the Session of the Legislature, every Tuesday and Saturday.

An unavoidable disappointment has prevented the editor from obtaining detailed accounts of the proceedings of the house this week. The delay, however, can be of little consequence as the only business yet done has been to prepare, refer, and arrange matters, which will be hereafter acted upon.

The spirited resolutions laid before the House of Delegates by Mr. Brent, will be read with much interest.

Legislature of Maryland.

On Monday, November 6th, the day appointed by the Constitution for the meeting of the Legislature of this State, Fifty-six members appeared; and, after qualifying agreeably to the Constitution, they proceeded to the election of a Speaker; on counting the ballots, it appeared that Tobias E. Stansbury, Esquire, was duly elected.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the trustee of the state, enclosing his accounts.

A message was received from the Senate acquainting the house that they had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed on business. The house responded a similar reply; and mentioned that their hour of session were from 9 o'clock in the morning to three o'clock in the afternoon.

Leave to bring in the following Bill was granted; viz. to fix the mode of electing senators to represent this state in the senate of the United States, and a committee was appointed, by ballot, to bring in the same.

It was then ordered, that Mr. Seth, M. Bowles and Mr. Archer, by a committee to report such rules as are proper to be observed during the present session. And that, Mr. Worthington and Mr. Calvert wait upon his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the house are ready to proceed to public business, and to receive any communications he may think proper to lay before them.

The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, November 7th.

The house met at the usual hour; fourteen additional members appeared and qualified. The speaker then laid before the house a letter from the auditor, enclosing the account of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to Nov. 1st, 1809, and an estimate of the State debt.

Messrs. H. G. S. Key, L. Gassaway, M. Deany, T. Murphy, and S. Bradford, were appointed, by ballot, Committee clerks.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills; viz. A bill concerning crimes and punishments. A bill for the valuation of real and personal property in this state. A bill to ascertain the salary of members of the Council for the ensuing year. A bill to alter all such parts of the Constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to voters, and qualification of voters; and a bill regulating the powers of the County Courts in criminal proceedings.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the appointment of Messrs. Partridge, L. Dorsey, Williams, Glenn and Parnell, as a Committee to join such gentlemen as the house of Delegates might appoint to form a committee of both houses to compare and examine all bills from time to time during this session, as soon as they shall be severally engrossed. To which the house returned the following answer. We have received your message of this day, and have appointed Messrs. Bland, Randall, Hall, Brent, Davis, Forwood and Stephens, a committee on the part of this house, to join the gentlemen named by you, to compare and examine the engrossed bills.

The following Committees were appointed;—Messrs. Worthington, Tobbs, Seth, Chapman and Frazer, a committee to examine the returns of elections, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Messrs. Angier, Schley, Pideaux, Davis, Bland, Physick and Hillary, were appointed a committee of claims.

Messrs. Kerr, Brent and Boyle, were appointed a committee to report what laws expire with the present session.

Messrs. Bowles, J. Brown, Boyle, Bayly and Herbert, were appointed a committee of grievances, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The clerk of the senate delivered a communication from the executive, with enclosures respecting a site for a manufactory of arms; and also enclosures from the governor of Massachusetts, respecting amendments to the constitution of the United States, which were read and referred to different committees.

The house then adjourned.

BRENT'S RESOLUTIONS.

On Thursday last, William L. Brent, Esq. from Washington County, introduced into the Legislature of this State, the subjoined resolutions. Mr. Brent, in introducing them, observed, that he felt himself obliged to do it from a duty he owed to his country and to his constituents. He was well aware that the ground he was about to tread upon was somewhat exposed; but that he had cautiously explored its every winding, and should proceed on his way, regardless and fearless of the consequences which might ensue.

WHEREAS, certain resolutions were entered into by the "House of Delegates" of the General Assembly of Maryland, at the last November session, the object of which, was to impress a belief upon the public mind, that the citizens of the State of Maryland viewed the act passed by Congress, "imposing an Embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, as constituting a potent system of unnecessary, impolitic, and unprejudiced restraint upon the foreign trade and domestic intercourse of these United States;" and also directing "the senators and representatives from this state, in the Congress of the United States, to exert themselves with all convenient diligence in endeavours to procure a speedy relief from the operation of the aforesaid act, and the several acts supplementary thereto;" and whereas "the public will" has been lately expressed by "the public voice itself" in the election for the immediate representative branch of this legislature, so as to leave no doubt, what the real, true and unveiled sentiments of the people of Maryland are, relative to that important and politic measure of our government, so far as their sentiments at this time can be ascertained by their supporting a policy of a similar nature, and by their electing, as members of this body, men who were the warm advocates and active friends of every leading measure of the late administration; And whereas, the late "public voice" has shown, conclusively, to every unprejudiced and impartial mind, that the success, so much boasted of, in the said resolutions, by the majority of the late "house of delegates," must have proceeded from the many misrepresentations and deceptions made and used to deceive and ensnare the unguarded voter, and not from any real change in the political tenets of the state. And whereas the members of the present Assembly owe to the country, their constituents and themselves, to express a true and solemn declaration of their sentiments, as to the measures of the late and present administrations of the general government, and to set forth those feelings of unqualified disapprobation which the said resolutions have excited;—Therefore

RESOLVED, That it is "the conscientious belief and unbiased conviction" of this Legislature, representing the interests, and speaking the sentiments of the independent freemen of Maryland, that the aforesaid act imposing an Embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, were wise, efficient, and dignified measures, rendered indispensably necessary by the unjust and illegal proceedings of the belligerents of Europe, and the convulsed and unprecedented state of the world, as the only advisable alternatives between a

RESOLVED, That we highly approve of the measures adopted, and the policy pursued, by the late administration. RESOLVED, That we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism, virtue and wisdom, of the present administration, and that we freely pledge our support to the general government, upon the adoption of any measures calculated to protect the rights or to avenge the wrongs of our country. GREAT PRIMER. A fount of about 200 weight, nearly new, of the above sized type, for sale on reasonable terms—Enquire at this office.

Immediately after our last paper was put to press, we received the news brought by the schooner, L'Esperance, with London dates to the 30th of September, upon reading which, we were flattered with the expectation that a change had occurred in the British administration which would prove more favourable to a settlement of the existing differences with this country. It appears that the late ministers have in part sunk under the weight and confusion resulting from the failure of their ill concerted expeditions and schemes upon the continent. Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh have had a dispute, which resulted in a duel, in which the former was wounded (but not dangerously) in the thigh. They both retire from office. The Duke of Portland, (late Premier) Earl Camden, Earl of Westmorland, and Lord Levison Gower, also go out. The Prince of Wales is stated to have had several conferences with the King; and Lord Grenville and Earl Grey were sent for to assist in extending and combining an administration adequate to the exigencies of the present crisis. On the arrival, however, of Lord Grenville, after conferring with his party, he declined the invitation of associating with the other members remaining, or likely to be called into power. This change of ministry, therefore, has been a shift of men, and not of measures or principles.

The ship Commodore ROGERS has since arrived, bringing London dates to the 6th October. The arrangement of the ministry was not entirely completed. Mr. Perceval "had kissed his Majesty's hand" on his elevation to the post of first Lord of the Treasury, vice the Duke of Portland. Lord Harrowby is to succeed Mr. Canning in the foreign department. The right Honourable Robert Dundas succeeds Lord Castlereagh as Secretary of State for the war and Colonial department; Lord William Bentinck, Secretary of war in the room of Lord Levison Gower.

It is stated, that the views of the new members with regard to America, are the same as that of their predecessors. A writer observes, that "it will be some time before America will be in fashion at Court." The United States sloop of war WASP, has arrived at New-York with despatches from General Armstrong, at Paris, to our Government. The bearer has gone on to Washington. Nothing has as yet transpired of the progress of negotiations between this country and France. Paris dates to the 21st, and L'Orient to the 28th September are received. Peace between France and Austria was not concluded. We insert some extracts from the New-York papers.

The Prize courts in France had suspended the condemnation of American vessels. General Armstrong told one of the passengers in the Wasp, on the 19th of September, that he had at last procured the release of the American seamen, who had been so long imprisoned at Arras, and that they would sail about the 10th of October from Dieppe, in an American brig which he had purchased to bring them home.

At the time of the sailing of the Wasp no news of peace between Austria and France, had been received. Indeed it was rumoured that a commencement of hostilities had taken place, and that Russia was on the point of joining Austria, in consequence of the enormous demands made by Bonaparte of the emperor Francis.

It is worthy of remark, that the Wasp has been gone from this port only 73 days. She sailed from the Hook on the 18th of August, and reached L'Orient in 19 days, as the despatches by her were in the hands of Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, in 21 days after her sailing from this port; and he answered the communications by the Wasp the second day after receiving them.

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. } 8w

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. 8w

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the memorial of Jacob Saley, of Frederick County, that on the night of the twentieth of December last, his own Barn with the following contents was set on fire and consumed, viz. To wheat and other small grain, about fifteen hundred bushels, two ton of hay—six head of valuable horses, and nine head of horned cattle; and that on the night of the twenty-fifth of October last, another Barn belonging to the said Saley, with the following contents, viz. about eight hundred bushels of wheat—fifteen ton of hay, and fodder to a considerable amount, was likewise consumed by fire, and that he has reason to suspect 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 crimes 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 five hundred dollars, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the said offences, 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 offences, on the aforesaid condition. Given at Annapolis under the seal of the State of Maryland, the ninth day of November, 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.

EDWD. LLOYD.

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

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

EDWD. LLOYD.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, C. 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, of Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Eastern Star; Mr. Greene's paper at Havertown; Mr. Barton's paper at Fredericktown, and the Fredericktown Herald.

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

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 mercantile 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 constituents, 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 liquid 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.

BLACKING.

HENRY STEPHENS,

Boot & Shoe, Cleaner, No. 183, corner of Charles and Market-Street, under Mr. Samuel Butler's Book-Store, BALTIMORE.

HAS invented a new BLACKING for boots and shoes, which upon trial has been decided, by boot-makers generally, to be superior in quality to any ever yet used. It gives a beautiful gloss to leather, and preserves it in a soft, pliant state.

N. B. Best Black and Yellow boot-top Varnish, always ready for sale.

October, 21.

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