LUISTED TED SAFTISHED BE-JOHN W. BUILLE, BRANCE OFFICELTS THE PARMERS, BANE, ANNAPOLIE

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Gentlemen, wishing to become Subscribers to the MARTLAND 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 mislaid any particular number, or numbers can be furnished; with the deficient numbers (Nos. 16 & 17 excepted) for a trifling compensation. Gentlemen al 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, ? 0 23 cents for each and every Square,

1 Dollar.

Large advertisements in the same } 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.

> From the New-York Journal. BRITISH COMFORTS.

Some interesting particulars on the state of England, under its enlightened government, will be read with interest in the following speech of Mr. Bentley, delivered at the late Middlesex meeting in August last, convened for the purpose of obtaining a reform in parliament.

This speech is recommended to our readers, with the knowledge, that the honest effusions are the disimierested sentiments of an Englishman. alive to the honor and indignant at the enormous abuses committed in the offices of power under the British government. It is faithfully copied unmutilated and ungarbied in all its bearings and brannes. The Editor of the Evening Post, will not question it, nor even doubt the fact which it details. It is a living picture of the virtues of his mother country. But we all know, who know any thing of England, that her cabinet councils, as well as its dependents, are steeped to the very lips in every species of corruption, and inured to every excess of human de-

pravity. It is not England alone who suffers for the crimes of her ministry, the rapacity of her agents, or the debaucheries of royalty .- But at length their continental quarrels and Quixotic expeditions, have awakened the spirit of enquiry into things which have at length assumed an appearance too odious to continue to be passively endured. While the people are writhing in misery, the guilty associates and sons of majesty, encircled by voluptuous scenes, and fascinating wantons, are continuing to rule by a system that tramples on the best and most beautiful affections of the soul-revelling amidst the cries of powerty and the groans of the expiring victims of war. The lover, the friend, the father, the widow, the orphan, and the social feelings and comforts of life, have been immolated on the accursed altars of privileged vice and crowned immorality. The agonized world, drenched in the gore of their crimes. awakens with no sympathy for the complaints of England, to no pity but for the sufferings of her people. In the prodigality of her corruption, she has created mischiefs on purpose to leave them as the legacies of her posterity and the monumental recollections of the wickedness of her tyrants. The world will turn from ber history with horror and diegust, whilst her own miserable and enslaved population, already prepared for any conqueror, will load the quthors, of their country's ruin with the curses of her millions.

MR. BENTLEY .- Gentlemen, from this paper which I hold in my hand, I shall be enabled to give you some specific items. tlemen, a few years ago a Board for | could not exceed 701. or 801. [Scanthe encouragement of Agricultue | dalous! | During the administration, was established in this kingdom- of Pitt these corruptions were care

the vigotous prosecution of which has ever been found to be the fundamentul strength of all battons; By, an address from the House of Commous, the annual sum of 50001. was directed to be placed at the dispusai. of this society, for the purpose of promoting the best views ut the country: And such was deemed its im4 portance, that it was thought worthy of the privilege of a patent, by which it was established as a regular board. Letters l'atent were accordingly directed to be issued-the forms of oftice were regularly gone through, the Letters Patent were fairly transcribed on vellum, and finally receiving the sanction of the Great Seal, they were persected. There then remained only the usual, but in all cases indispensable ceremony, even thuse in which the national interest is concerned, of satisfying the demands of the officers through whose hands these Letters Patent, had passed in their progress towards perfection. Now what do you think, gentlemen, was the amount of those charges for writing out fairly on a skin of vellum these Letters patent and passing them through the office established for that purpose? Only ELEVEN HUN-DRED AND EIGHTY-NINE POUNDS ONE SHILLING AND TWO PENCE!! [Scandalous! impossible!-considerable agitation.] Gentlemen, if you. doubt the fact, I have it in black and white; printed by the king's own printer!!! [Go on, go on.] Now is it possible that an abuse so flagrant as this is, could have been suffered to exist, if you had had a fair and honest representation of the people in the House of Commons? [No, no, no.]

The next instance to which I beg leave to draw your attention, is that of the justly celebrated Dr. Jenner, whose grand discovery, by which not only the people of England, but the whole human race will be ultimateiv delivered from the scourge of one of the most loathsome diseases to which humanity is incident, you doubtless alt remember. For that discovery the sum of 10,000% was voted by the unaimm ins voice of Paritament to Dr. Jenner; and certain I am, that the friends of humanity, of science, and of their country; did not think that remuneration more than adequate to the transcendant merus of Dr. Jenner. Gentlemen, it happened that the Doctor luckily had a friend in the House of Commons, who knowing something of the nature of these transactions, observed, with affected carelessness, when the 10,000 pounds were proposed as a remuneration, " 1 suppose you mean the Doctor to have the clear sum of 10,0001.?" Certainly. "Why then, it had better be specifically so expressed in the grant." And so it was expressed; a sew weeks after the Doctor had received this sum of 10,000%. down comes the chancellor of Exchequer to the House of Commons, with his annual list of items required to be made good by that House-and what do you think was the official charge for paying this sum to Dr. Jenner? Only 7351.! Is it possible that the people of England can any longer preserve silence under the existence of abuses so truly abominable? In the name of God, what could the clerks in the public offices have to do in the payment of this sum granted by the House of Commons, but to ascertain the authenticity of the grant, and the identity of the party to whom it was granted? Why, gentlemen, there was no more difficulty in effecting this simple operation, than in the payment by any of yourselves of a butcher or a baker's bill! I not a bit more-not so much. And yet the enormous sam of 7351. is charged for this sumple operation. The third intance which I shail adduce of profligate expenditure, is that of the repairs of a ship, the honor of commanding which was intrasted to a geodeman now in this room, from whom I received the mformation .- some uitling repairs being necessary, he put into Psymouth, where in two or three days, every thing was complete, and the vessel which will, I think, incontestibly went out to sea again. The expence of prove, that Parliamentary Reforma- ; these repairs might amount, in the tion can no longer be deserred, without apprehension of the commander, to incurring the risk of total ruin. Of about 70%, or 80%, what then was the authenticity of this document his astonishment, when accidentally there can be no doubt, for it hears the casting his eye, at a public office, name of no less a person than his on a paper, in which this amongst majesty's printer. I have therefore, other naval charges was stated, to no hesitation in viewing the state- | see no less a sum than upwards of ment contained in it, as facts. Gen- 1 1000/l. charged for what he thought

then which to morning better the first the built to be the state of th more laybable, or tours coopenially endible, Theo, noblemeny high in with the inclinations of the people. I office to the post office, thet together The chabbashment gave entressal seed on the day of abdittor the purpose of Usfaction and excited the most lively | passing the accounts, amongst other hope of the improvement of that art, | charges there was one, amounting tu between & and 30001. for farnishing a certain house on Blackheath. L'do not venture to tell you that this house was for a Mistress, though it was certainly for a Lady. Here Mr. Bentley was interrupted by Mr. Sheriff Hunter, who thought he was deviating from the question: but it appearing to be the sense of the meeting from repeated cries of " go on," " go on," that he should proceed, that Mr. Bentley continued.] Gentlemen, one of these Noblemen to whom all this was new, remonstrated; the other assured him that it was quite the custom, but that if he did not like to pass it in that shape, he might place it to the account of coals and candles; but this ignorant nobleman was inflexible-if, says he, you want the money, I will cheerfully give it you out of my own pocket, but this outrage on common sense and common honesty. I will not sanction. The other grumbled, but all in vain-the item was included, but the audit was not on that day completed-and on the following morning the nobleman, whose ignorance of the form and customs so evidently incapacitated bim from the fulfilling his duty, received an intimation that his future services were unnecessary! [Hear! hear!

Goon! Goon! From this paper, I could adduce? instances of wanton, lavish expenditure, which would detain you here till midnight; but I will not trespass much longer upon your time.- At: the commencement of the American war, 'the public debt' amounted to less than 170 millions sterling; the same debt, on the 5th of January last, amounted to the enormous sum of 670,575,7091. and of this debt, notwiths anding the boasted operation for redeeming it, no less than 118,032.7631. has been incurred since the year 1803!!! Gintlemen, I will only trouble you with a few more items. [Go on! Go on!] Gentlemen, will it be believed by posterity, that in the present year, the year in which we breathe, the public expenditure of this kingdom amounts to 83,999.181/. exclusive of that for Iteland, which amounting to seven millions, make a round sum excreding 90 millions expending in one year!!! Considerable agitation; applause, and go on, go on.] It may perhaps be asked, how we happened to have been thus plunged into this disastrous war? I know but of one reason; and I blush for Englishmen, in giving it; our refusal to fulfil the letter and spirit of a treaty deliberately entered into, and ratified and confirmed by the king and parliament !-- Could this breach of publie faith have possibly happened if we had a fair representation of the people in Parliament if we had an upright, independent House of Commons, the duty of which is, or ought to be, to controul Ministers, and prevent them from wantonly plunging into war.—But it was that fatal American War that laid the foundation of all this misery .--The seconder of the original motion has told you very candidly of the operation of the taxes; but what will you say when I assert, that were every acre of land in the kingdom, sold at its present value, it would be insufficient for the discharge of our public debt! | Hear!-:unsiderable tumult] Our ministers, who exercise a most unlimited controul, think they can dragoon the whole world into their measures, as they have done the whole people of this country; but in this they have found themselves mistaken;-they have tried America and failed in the attempt. I shall now conclude with this one remark-There is not in Europe, at this moment, a country in which an English Ambassador can show his face, and, in making this assertion, I trust I shall not be reminded of the precarious Resident at Constantinople and Stockholm: the time was, when in every country of Europe the Ambassador of England claimed the highest respect and consideration. In fine, nothing but perseverance on the part of the people can effect resorm; and until that be effected there is no hope for the people of England of the correction of those abuses and corruption which are daily, nay, hourly, sapping the very vitals of the country, and of the constitution!!!--[Very great applause for some minutes.]

INCREASE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, of September 18, fays, "It is a fact, that though about two thousand dwelling-houses have been recently built-they are no fooner anished than tenants offer for them."

The Depth att Paul The following article is form the pen of a federalist, and extracted from federal paper; the pen that thus writes, and the paper that thus published, must do good to the cuuntry. It rarely, very rarely falls to our lot, to meet with an address more purely, patriotic or more strongly characterized by an American feeling. Such men as Mr. Custis, are real patriots. Their object is their country's good, and the means proposed are rational and certain to attain the end. We join with Mr. Custis in regretting that domestic. manufactures has been made a party question, but we seel some pride in the reflection, that the democratic party is the party that have, on this, as on all questions, advocated the best interests of the country. The federalists may feel a hectic of a moment pass their cheek, at the rebuke that they are "either wanting in patriotism or understanding. Let them heartily join in the promotion of these great national improvements, and they will by all Amer cans be recognized as lovers of their country, however, or how widely soever, they may differ in political opinions. I am happy on this occasion to unite in opinion with Mr. Custus, that domestic manufactures ought to be encouraged, to which also beg leave to add, that I am also of opinion that every citizen ought to be armed at the public expence.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON WOOLLEN MANUTACTORY.

The subscriber cannot take leave of a subject, which has been endeared to his affections by six years of faithful service in its cause, without once more urging to his fellow citizens the importance and necessity of cherishing their domestic interests. If ever there was a time which called for a virtuous energy in our country's cause -If ever there was a time when the American sentiment should become united in the patriotic, the vital question of independence, that time has now arrived! It is no longer a matter of argument, or policy, it is now the point of honor. Our country has been too long vibrating like a pendulum between the contending interests of others. It is high time she should seek a place of rest. Too long has she followed the phantom of her ideal interest abroad, her best interest will be found

· The subject of domestic manufactures has unfortunately been made a party question, and produced those anim mities attendant on most political disquisitions. But is there a party within our country which can oppose the policy tending to promote her industry and preserve her honor? If there is, its disciples are either wanting in patriotism or understand-

The man who can deny the policy of supplying our wants a home rather than seek resource; abroad; the man; who prefers holding his country dependent on others, rather than see her independent in herself; who would prefer contributing to the wealth of other nations, to promoting the resources of his own; who will not sacrifice some small portion of his private convenience, to the vast object of public honor, deserves to be considered as a selfish being, unworthy the rank of a patriot, a

citizen, or a friend. Now is the time my fellow citisens, to arouse your energies in your country's cause. The day of trial has arrived. Let us shake off the apathy of long contracted habits, and acquire the habit of providing for our own wants. Our country demands a various exertion of her sons-let us not recede from the rank which has been acquired by our glorious revolution, but shew to other nations that we venerate the spirit of our government, and will not disgrace the memory of our fathers,-Let one generous impulse but pervade our land, and America is restored to her primeval destiny.

We are called republicans.-Republicanism embraces a modest, yet dignified state of manners. Is it consistent with this virtuous spirit, to imitate all the luxury, extravagance, and folly, of more ancient and corrupt governments? We import European fashions, affect European manners; we adopt the vices of those very people, who we pretend to condemn as the authors of our injuries, and the examples of evil. Why is there no American fashion, derived from the materials, labor, and ingenuity of our country? Would it not be as commendable, as praise-worthy, or patriotic, to appear in the humble garb, derived from the labors of our prethrene

and the emotion of our seels as to dough they ablended apick ill secolds with the spicit of our government, or the state of our society? --- While per so loudly profess stepublicanism we want that practice which constitutes its reality. It is in vain to resort to words for a redress of our wrongs. Anathemas enough has been uttered to destroy all the nations' of the world, yet words are very harmless things. An orator, frequeinly declaims against the oppression and injuries of European government, and loudly asserts his country's rights; vet this orator, bears on his back samples of the ingentity, industry. wealth and power of the very people whom he abuses, and returns home to cut his food with a knife, drink from a cup, and repose under a blanket, the happy produce of a far distant people who have thus courteously supplied their panegyrist, with all which his heart can desire. Away my fellow-citizens, with this specious republicanism. Talk no more, but proceed to worthy action. Redeem your character, and seek a standing in the world worthy of your fame. Your, country affords you every facility of ministering to your own wants, Your country demands your labours and appeals to your virtues to protect her honor. The present degenerate state of the world has rendered all public faith precarious and fickle. Nations are no longer just than they find it convenient to be so. The best method to command respect is to deserve, it. We shall always make poor bargains while the balance of interest is against. us; but, like Camillus of old, if we can throw the proud weight of independence into the scale, we redeem our country's honour and establish our country's destiny. Have the present race of Americans forgotten the virtue of their sathers? Has the revolution and its spirit been banished from our memories, and the glorious example. of patience, privation, and integrity, given in the best age of our history, become unworthy, in the present state of our society and manners. There was a time when any suffering would be borne in the cause of our country's liberty. Will no labor or privation be suffered at this time to perpetuate that inestimable blessing? Will insult and injury be only repelled with resolutions, fiery and tremendous speeches, dreadful threats, and the vast artillery of words? An effervescence of patriotism, like the crater of Vesuvius, now and then burst out, promises vast explosion, and then expires with hollow murmers. Tis in vain to say, we will fly to arm-our foes are wiser than to attack the Eagle on his nest. They wage a safer war, and possessing the magazine which contains the supply of our wants, they turn the key upon our necessity, or clothe us from cour-

It is unworthy in the American people to want at all. A nation possessing a vast portion of the habitable globe, comprising a part of every climate and every soil, if endued with virtue and industry, could have no wants.

The vital principle of our republic is independence—We should same with no borrowed light; our glory would be all our own. Tis in vain to speak of mutual interest, or mutual obligations, here the advantage is so great on one side. Our interest should be to rival and not support the greatness of any nation.

Meny are lukewarm, many doubt the power of our country to effect thevast and desirable object of dometic policy. But if we emerged fron the cradle to acquire independince, let not our manhood disgrace de deeds of our youth. If with lender means we could obtain the freasure, shall that treasure be lost when our abilities are increased? vill not America, the last of repubics, leave a better example for poswrity, and show to the world that a Vituous Commonwealth could exist. hidst the degeneracy of the present

(The remainder in our next.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

11-SERTED from this Garrison, on the whing of the 25th instant, JOHN THMPSON, a private Soldier in the Regint of Artillerists; born in Marylandiged 23 years, five feet nine and a halfches high, fair complexion, light blufes, flaxen bair, and by profession a lurer. Whoever will apprehend said Der and deliver him to me, or confirm in any gaol in the state of Maryla and give notice thereof to me, or abshicer in the army of the United Se, shall receive the above reward.

SATTERLEE CLARK, Lieut. Artillerists Commanding. ft Severna Annapolis, Oct. 28. 818