

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

From the London Gazette, April 29, 1809.

At the court at the queen's palace, 25th of April, 1809—present,

The king's most excellent majesty in council. Whereas his majesty, by his order in council of the 11th November, 1807, was pleased, for the reasons assigned therein, to order, that "all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe from which, altho' not at war with his majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies should from henceforth be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner;" and also to prohibit "all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies."

And whereas, his majesty having been nevertheless desirous not to subject those countries which were in alliance or amity with his majesty to any greater inconvenience than was absolutely inseparable for carrying into effect his majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, did make certain exceptions and modifications expressed in the said order of the 11th November, and in certain subsequent orders of the 25th of November, and of the 13th of December, 1807, and of the 30th of March, 1808, declaratory of the aforesaid order of the 11th of November.

And whereas, in consequence of divers events which have taken place since the date of the first mentioned order, affecting the relations between Great Britain and the territories of other powers, it is expedient that sundry parts and provisions of the said orders shall be altered or revoked.

His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to revoke and annul the said several orders, except as hereinafter expressed, and so much of the said several orders, except as aforesaid, is hereby revoked accordingly.

And his majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places, as far North as the river Ems, inclusively, under the government styling itself the Kingdom of Holland, and all ports and places under the government of France, together with the colonies, plantations and settlements in the possession of those governments respectively, and all ports and places in the northern part of Asia, to be reckoned from the ports of Ombay and Pesang inclusively, shall continue and be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, without any exceptions, as if the same were actually blockaded by his majesty's naval forces in the most strict and rigorous manner; and that every vessel trading from and to the said countries or colonies, plantations and settlements, together with all merchandise on board, shall be deemed as captured as prize in the captors.

And his majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that this order, shall have effect from the day of the date thereof, with respect to any ship, together with its cargo, which may be captured subsequent to such day, on any voyage which is and shall be rendered legal by this order, altho' such voyage at the time of the commencement of the same was unlawful and prohibited under the same former order, and such ships, upon being brought in shall be released accordingly; and with respect to all ships, together with their cargoes, which may be captured on any voyage which was permitted under the exceptions of the orders above mentioned, but which is not permitted according to the provisions of this order, his majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that such ships and their cargoes shall not be liable to condemnation, unless they shall have received actual notice of the present order before such capture, or in default of such notice until after the expiration of the like intervals from the date of this order, as were allowed for constructive notice in the orders of the 25th of November, 1807, and of the 13th of December, 1807, and of the 30th of March, 1808, at the several places and latitudes therein specified.

And the right honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them respectively may appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Friday, April 29.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Grenville wished to know if there was any truth in the report he had heard that day, namely that his majesty's government had abandoned the orders in council. If it was true, he congratulated the house and the country, as a system more pregnant with weakness and impolicy, had never been adopted, and had they continued it EVEN A MONTH LONGER, the commerce of the country would have been EFFECTUALLY RUINED! Lord Liverpool said, the noble lord had been misinformed; the orders in council were not abandoned, though it was true they were materially altered, the extent of which would appear to the house in a few days. At the same time he wished the house to know, that the PRINCIPLE upon which those orders were issued, was STILL RETAINED—and, should circumstances render it necessary, that principle would again be fully enforced!

EXTRACT—DATED, Liverpool, 2d May, 1809.

Although your commerce, it must be confessed will still be GREATLY RESTRICTED, yet we cannot but hope that the regulations are a prelude to a more friendly understanding with the United States, and will prepare the way for the restoration of an intercourse, the suspension of which has been highly injurious to the interest of both countries. From the official documents which have been laid before the public, it appears reasonable to conclude, that as several of the objectionable parts of the late orders are rescinded with regard to America, the embargo will be raised with respect to this country. That this course of procedure will be adopted, is the general impression—and, in contemplation of direct supplies, your produce has again experienced a very great and serious depression.—Our Upland cottons have been sold at 12s.—new at 14s.—and New Or-

leans at 19s per lb.—Some small parcels of York and James's River tobacco have obtained 4d and 5—and stamped 7d. a lb.—Wheat supports the price of 14s 6 per 70lb. In other articles so little has been done, that no quotation can yet be given with certainty.

We have had occasion to lay before you several important changes in our market, arising from unexpected occurrences. The subject of our present communication, in this respect, stands particularly conspicuous—so little did the public anticipate any relaxation in the policy of our government, that measures of increased rigor were considered as extremely probable. Under this persuasion the intimation, which was given by the lords of trade was received with surprise and astonishment. It was however, not the less gratifying to perceive the existence of a disposition to restore, in some degree, that freedom to commerce, of which she has been so long deprived.—We hope the period will yet arrive, when the powers of Europe abandoning their anti-commercial restrictions, will be actuated by a more wise and liberal policy. N. B. Very few vessels from the United States, have arrived at this port, since the partial repeal of the embargo.

Political.

For the Maryland Republican.

EUROPE.

There has seldom occurred a period in which an American could be less excusable for indulging a shadow of foreign partiality than the present; and although it is a solemn fact that individual interests and particular connections will never fail to have their weight, their force, and their operation in the political machine; altho' foreign partizans and emissaries walk abroad under the specious cloak of patriotism, and defame the American character with imputations of English or French influence, yet deception aside, the general interest and the general feelings of the American people, is at this time, perhaps, as completely alienated from European politics as they have ever been since the colonization of this Country.

Whilst connected with Britain we felt the universal cause of Britain as our own, shared in her struggles and gloried in her triumphs; it was becoming then, though it was ill requited. Afterwards, when France had united her fortune and her arms in our wars, and appeared to be following our example of emancipation and republican self-government, when the bloodhounds and tyrants of Europe were all conspiring her destruction, and bargaining to dismember and divide her dominions amongst each other as they had those of Poland—we indulged an enthusiastic wish for her cause, and the fondest expectation for her prosperity and freedom! humanity itself enlisted all the feelings of philanthropy for what appeared to be a new and a happy era for mankind—This hope and this expectation has long been disappointed. The former diminished as we perceived the cause of France degenerating from Republican simplicity to the wild and violent passions of successive anarchy usurpation and tyranny? whilst disregard for our friendship, over fondness for our property, and repeated violations of our rights, have long since effaced every consideration of respect, and roused the strongest emotions of resentment. A fair observation of our attitude at the present moment as regards France, must remove the superstitious idea of the "invisible hand" which has been too successfully imposed upon our Eastern brethren.

France and England are alike to us; we have observed enough of their depredations to convince us of their disregard for every consideration but that of their own profit.—We have no hopes from the success, nor apprehensions for the defeat of either, for all faith in the foolish whim of balancing power is destroyed;—our consolation is in the knowledge of our own resources, and the persuasion that therein is a definite boundary to political empire.

Little, indeed, remains in Europe of sufficient interest, and still less of sufficient principle, to awaken kindred feelings or preferences for any power; there remains no cause to which we can associate our wishes, and no prospect on which the sickening soul of a rational contemplator can rest for consolation. We can read their conflicts with scarce an emotion of desire for the issue, because virtue and principle have no share in the contest; and ambition is the object of either party.—No spot is left upon the face of Europe where man is secure of his birth-right, or independent of tyrannic dominion; no nation remains upon its map whose cause or whose conduct is entitled to the esteem of freemen; a mad career of ambition, a desperate game for power, and a rapid approximation to ancient barbarity, servility and ignorance, appears to threaten all Europe with a second Gothic age.

From general remarks it will be no relief to the friend of mankind to follow

the sketch, and discriminate the particular situation and apparent designs of the different nations. We reserve this interesting but necessary task for future leisure; in the course of which we shall endeavour to demonstrate the wisdom of our neutrality and the danger of foreign connection. AMERICANUS.

For the Maryland Republican.

POLITICAL QUACKERY.

"Well 'tis no worse when doctors disagree."

Expired, deeply lamented, on the 10th inst, the better half of the Sovereignty of Maryland; his indisposition commenced on the 4th of March last; but a council of five wise and discreet physicians, having been held; by good prescriptions and timely applications, he was happily reinstated in full health and vigor, which he enjoyed until the 5th of May last; when it was believed that strong symptoms appeared of a relapse. A delegation of physicians were called from every County and City of the State, to meet in General Convention; and sworn to use all their skill and ability to restore the health and preserve the life of Mr. Sovereign, because he was the favorite of the people. At convention there were 77 Physicians attended to form one grand consultation; but their opinion was to undergo the inspection of another body, consisting of 15 elders, without whose consent, not a plaster could be applied, or a bolus taken.—One of the Young physicians who wished to claim the merit of preserving a life so precious, proposed a new and unheard of mode of treatment, different from that which the patient had been used to; and under which he had thrived and enjoyed uninterrupted health. Indeed they wished to abandon that practice which was adopted by the great doctor Washington, and since practised with so much success by those who studied under him.

By a small majority of the Grand Convention, the Young physician succeeded, and the mode was duly submitted to the Elders, who unanimously agreed, that a change in the practice would have a fatal operation and dangerous tendency; by changing a well established system, and therefore jeopardize the life of the patient, and strongly urged Doctor Washington's practice, since so universal among those most loved by the people. But all in vain; the supporters of this absurd innovation in the mode of treatment, though sworn to preserve, if possible, this inestimable life, felt a disposition to support pertinaciously each other's opinion, and therefore, what ver alteration, or amendment was proposed by a Young Doctor, was immediately adopted by the whole; but none of them would agree to take that mode which so long preserved Mr. Sovereign's health. The elders could not yield their opinion (while it corresponded with that of their great president and board) to these young inexperienced quacks; who still maintained their poisonous mode of treatment with such inveteracy, as induced many to believe that they really wished Sovereign's destruction.

The Elders, as in duty bound, maintained, that the majority of the Convention insisted on this mode of practice through mere malice, and would not therefore coincide with their spurious prescription, but persisted in the good and mode that had been so often tested by experience, and had never been known to fail of its desired effect. Thus they contended, until the time had elapsed in which the possibility of saving the patient was over;—and, at the precise moment in which the Convention was dissolved, Mr. Senatorial Sovereign was suffered to expire for want of that aid which the quack majority of the Convention withheld from his exhausted frame.

COMMUNICATION.

JOHN HANSON THOMAS.

This man of the mountains (as he was pleased to stile himself the last Session) employed himself this legislative career in depriving Maryland of her full representation in the Senate of the United States. Oh! Maryland how art thou "fallen from thy high estate" when such men as John Hanson Thomas can strip thee of thy dignities and divest thee of thy rights. No longer shining with her full lustre in the constellation of the States, Maryland exhibits a fitful and sombous light, whose momentary coruscations serve but to render "darkness more visible". He tried to bully the stern patriotism of the Senate into a compliance with his views, but that body was not to be frightened by the stolen wit of Burke, or his numerous plagiarisms from Randalph's sarcasms. But the shafts of his irony recoiled with ten-fold force upon the head of the Jester, because the wit was "as stale as a tale twice told". But he succeeded in one thing, and Maryland was degraded because the House of Delegates, unmindful of the trust reposed in them by the people, "have stepped beyond the limits of right reason," and violated the constitution in one of its most sacred parts.—But more of this hereafter.

"I believe Madison as bad as Jefferson," said a party man, when he found that Mr. Madison spoke well of the objects of Mr. Jefferson's administration. "Hush," said a by-stander, "it is not yet agreed among us how to represent Mr. Madison to the republicans; let us first think a little more what we can make of it if we speak of Mr. Madison as opposed to Jefferson, or at best doubtful." "What then are we to make of his words and his writing?" "Why, you fool, do you not see that most men mind what is told them, more than what they read? Say it boldly, and you will find swallows as big as corn-buckets!"

The arduous task of removing an office, added to the difficulties incident to the commencement of so large a paper, has unavoidably delayed the appearance of the Maryland Republican a few days longer than was at first contemplated.—As a large number of the lists of Subscribers which his friends have obtained, have not been forwarded; and but few of the many to whom he looks for support, having yet been personally solicited for their subscription,—the Editor has taken the liberty of addressing the first number to some of those whom he conceives friendly to the cause, for their inspection and consideration. Such as have not yet subscribed, and are disposed to foster our establishment, will confer an obligation by forwarding their names immediately, either upon lists or by letter. Those friends who have already interested themselves, will accept of the Editor's grateful acknowledgments.

Judging from the encouragement received, and calculating upon the literary support he has reason to expect, the Editor has no hesitation in believing that the Maryland Republican will become an acquisition of importance to the State.—To those who have the convenience of but one mail per week in their neighbourhood, the plan of this paper must prove acceptable, as it is designed to present them the best selections upon the cheapest plan.—Many would be disposed to peruse weekly a single sheet like this, comprising all that is new, and the most that is interesting, who would be unwilling to wade through the lumbering mass of half a dozen daily papers that all afford the trifling expence of subscription and postage of this paper, who would not be able or willing to spare the cost of more frequent publications.

As nearly all the mails leave Annapolis on Saturday morning, the Editor intends to emit the Maryland Republican sufficiently early to be conveyed by them to distant Subscribers; by which arrangement a summary of intelligence, brought by the great Southern and Eastern mails, (which arrive on Friday) will be immediately communicated.

In addition to the spirit of the Prospectus, (contained in the first page) the Editor conceives it a duty to premise, that Religious disputes, or whatever may tend to produce them, will be strictly excluded from our columns.

Marriages cannot be inserted (when out of this city) unless the name of the author of the notice is subscribed upon the back thereof.

The Baltimore Prices-Current will be regularly published on Saturday; or, at least such portion of them as particularly concern the staple commodities of Maryland.

The time necessary to soliciting Subscribers, which the Editor has not been able heretofore to devote, and the attention due to some unsettled concerns, will probably delay the second number until Saturday, July 1st, when the regular series of the paper will commence.

Several valuable original communications are on hand, which shall appear in our next. Those upon the proceedings of the late extra Session of the Assembly, will demand the first attention.

We have reluctantly excluded from our present paper the manifesto of the Emperor of Austria against France, together with the address of the Arch-duke Charles, and the Proclamation of Davoust to their respective armies. It appears that hostilities have commenced, and we may expect by the next arrivals, important intelligence of these conflicting powers.

THE NEW ORDERS OF COUNCIL, as it regards their principles, are as objectionable to Americans as the old ones, and would prove nearly as ruinous in their operation.—It may appear singular that in the same paper in which we boast of the triumph of our country over the monopolizing schemes of the orders of November, 1807, should contain new regulations which differ in scarcely any thing but the date from those orders; and to which we avow ourselves as perfectly hostile.—But this affair admits, on examination, of a very different construction from what it at first view presents.—When we remember that the old orders were, previous to is-

suing these in complete operation in Europe, without any knowledge of a design in the ministry of relaxing or removing them—(for the offer to our government appears to have been the first movement towards rescinding, and the extent of this offer was a profound secret in England and judging from Mr. Grenville's expressions in parliament, that "had these orders" been continued, even one month longer, "the commerce of England would have been effectually ruined;" we should suppose that the circumstances of the British government would not admit of their waiting for the decision of our government on their offer through Mr. Erskine, and that they were therefore induced to relax (at least at all events immediately, in order to induce a trade through neutrals) north of Europe, &c.—It is certainly a new order were considered as designed for this purpose, though we would not venture upon the integrity of his majesty's administration, we have too much confidence in the potency of those measures, to induce them to make their own us, to think that they desire to play such an infamous trick of deception as some people suppose.—They have even anticipated by engaging of their share of the engagements, to remove the operation of the orders of November and December 1807 as the regard America; but they would therefore be at liberty to issue similar ones in April, 1809; and we expect our adherence to the contract, is not presumptuous; they cannot calculate upon using a so much like children; we believe they will, on receiving our assent to Mr. Erskine's proposals (which they had not when those new orders came away) be disposed to fulfil the spirit of that engagement.—If they should not, if they indeed intend "not to abandon the lately rescinded" orders in council of November 1807, as the principle upon which those orders were issued, as still retained, and, should circumstances render it necessary, the principle would be in full force enforced;—if this course should be taken into execution, we shall indeed be disappointed, and in consequence become perfectly willing to adopt measures of retaliation consistent with the honor and welfare of our country.

The dispatches to our government which were brought out with the news to the Pacific, &c., contain the true statement of the circumstances. The Senate of the United States have requested the president to lay such information as he may have, respecting this affair, before them, and no doubt we shall shortly be in possession of all the facts attending this mysterious "adjustment."

Why do the federal leaders unblushingly arrogate to themselves the honor of effecting a reconciliation with Britain? for this reason; having nothing of a popular or an honourable nature to boast of, of their own effecting, they have recourse to the coffers of their opponents, and meanly purchase their honest earnings in order to support their desperate cause by endeavouring to inveigle the people into a belief that they (modest souls!) deserve them.

CELEBRATION of the 10th of June.

Captain Muir's Company of Artillery, and the infantry Companies under command Capt. Durail and Gassaway, met at 11 o'clock upon the State House hill, and marched from thence to the College green, where they performed manoeuvres and evolutions in their usual style of discipline and regularity. After which a number of the citizens, members of the Legislature, &c assembled at Mr. Willigman's, and at Mr. Wm. Brewer's, and partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion at each place. A number of patriotic and spirited toasts were drank, and the greatest harmony and hilarity prevailed. A barbecue was likewise held in the neighbourhood of South River, to celebrate the day.

A disagreeable accident occurred during the evolutions on the College green on Saturday last—Mr. King an artillery, had his hand blown off in the act of ramming home a cartridge in one of the field pieces owing to fire being retained in the piece from a previous discharge.

Seldom have we been more unexpectedly gratified with the genuine effusions of taste and genius, than was exhibited by the "infant Roscius" in his songs and recitations of the 15th inst. The evening was announced as the last of his performance in Annapolis; and under the injudicious circumstance of admitting a FARE of expenses the consequence was, what might naturally be expected, that a number of unruly boys occupied those seats which (considering the merits of the Performer) should have been filled with persons of maturity and liberality. But, in the manner in which it was conducted, we doubt whether there was sufficient funds collected to defray the expenses of the evening. The "infant Roscius" certainly deserves better encouragement than he has as yet received.—the proficiency he has attained in pronunciation, and comprehensions