

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, June 22.

By the ship Virginia, captain Crocket, in 16 days from Amsterdam, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received an Amsterdam paper of the first of May, containing important news, of which we have given a translation.

From this paper it will appear, that the 'dogs of war' are again let loose in Germany; and that a bloody engagement took place on the 20th of April at Rhor, between the French and Austrian armies, in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter.

We learn verbally from capt. Crocket, that the victory of the 20th was obtained by a ruse de guerre; the emperor Napoleon, under cover of a feigned retreat, having drawn the archduke Charles into a very unfavourable position. The archduke John was advancing to meet the French, at the head of 80,000 men, so that a second engagement was daily expected.

The emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia continued neuter.

Captain Crocket, we understand, has brought dispatches for government from Mr. Armstrong, who, it was reported in Amsterdam, was about leaving Paris, and would probably return in the Mentor.

Nothing new had been received from Spain.

The embargo on American vessels in the ports of Holland was raised early in April.

Trade in Holland was perfectly at a stand. The people are reduced to extreme poverty and distress; and yield without a murmur to the severe oppression under which they live.

Dunawerth, April 18.

The moment his majesty the emperor arrived here he issued the following proclamation to his army:—

"SOLDIERS! We have fixed the territory of the confederacy; yet the Austrian general imagines that on the appearance of his army we shall retreat, precipitately retreat, and leave our allies in his mercy. The eagle of power hovers around me; I am surrounded by my soldiers. When the sovereign of Austria visited our cabinet, you saw him depart with vows of eternal friendship. In three weeks we have conquered Austria, and she has paid with perfidy the debt of gratitude she owed us. Let us march. At the approach of our armies she will once more acknowledge her conquerors.

(Signed) "Napoleon."

Back, April 20.

"I have the honor to inform your majesty that during three days we have repulsed the enemy. Your troops have distinguished themselves."

April 21. This day the French envoy at the court of Sillingen made the following report public:—

"It is this moment reported by the adjutant of the prince of Neuchatel, that a great battle had been obtained yesterday by the Bavarian army, headed by his majesty, the emperor and king, Napoleon, who has made from 10 to 12,000 prisoners, and the army is retreating. The fruits of the battle is many stands of colours, and a great number of cannon. A general and bloody engagement is soon expected."

Ludwigsburg, April 23.

We have this moment received the following intelligence.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The fire of heaven has struck the Austrian army, and its ingratitude and guilty perfidy are punished. All their condons are destroyed. More than 20 generals are killed or wounded. An archduke is among the killed, and two others increase the list of wounded. We have taken many cannon, much ammunition and a great quantity of provisions. This battle, in our opinion; has decided the fate of the war equally as much as the battle of Jena did that which preceded it. The prince of Litchenstein is wounded mortally.

Political.

FOR THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

A short comparison of the conduct of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison respecting the attack on the Chesapeake.

MR. GARDENIER was one of those who had looked forward to the elevation of the present chief magistrate, as one of the most calamitous events which could befall the country. He believed he had been mistaken; and he wished to take the earliest opportunity of making atonement for

his errors. "The tree, from which he had expected much had fruit, had already produced the fruit of gladness and joy to the nation." The first act of the President called for the confidence of the nation, and for the expression of that confidence by this house.

[Mr. Gardener's speech on Mr. Randolph's approbatory Resolution.]

No man who has formed a correct opinion of this giant of Federalism can be surprised, at the above formal renunciation of his opinions. "Tell me the company he keeps and I'll tell you what sort of a man he is," is an old adage which seldom fails in the application, but there is one better mode of penetrating beyond the superficies of character, and discovering the springs which incite the mind to activity, give the stamp to character, and determine the durability of the character itself. I mean the speeches and writings of a man. In the first we find the constant companions of his soul, the inseparable friends of his bosom, which notwithstanding all previous arrangement of thought, and all preconceived caution, will force themselves unbidden to the warm current of his mind, and issue forth with those sensitive sensations which are feelingly alive in the hearts of all. In his writings we trace the cool reflections of retirement, when reason suppresses passion, and caution suggests that "second thoughts are best." The temperate zone, which lies between the fever heat of the one, and the freezing point of the other, is the real unobtrusive character of the man. Mr. Gardener would always carry on a defensive war against political enemies of administration with more honour to himself and more brilliancy of faculty than he could wage an offensive one against the weakest administration upon earth. He resembles more "the seven fold shield of Ajax," than the firebrand which "laid old Troy in ashes."

In this he differs most materially from Mr. Randolph, who, like the battering ram of the ancient, can only be used to advantage in a close siege. Both have "a certain set of phrases" which become their mouth "most prettily." Was Mr. Randolph to become the friend of Government he would lose the biting gall of his sarcasm; the shafts of his irony would fall pointless to the ground, like the javelin thrown from the nerveless hand of ancient Priam, even before it reached the object of its aim. He would be like the serpent deprived of its poison bag, retaining the disposition without the power of injury. Mr. Gardener, if left entirely to himself, unswayed by party spirit, and unseduced by the blandishments of a few, would prefer bestowing the meed of praise, although he knows it is easier to blame; easier to blight the rich rose-leaf of its beauty, than to water its brilliant hue to a higher lustre. There are other reasons of a more powerful nature which urge Mr. Gardener to this conduct. On these I will be silent. I would not be one who would step before the messenger of peace and dash his flag of truce with the rude tint of war. Although I differ from this Gentleman in opinion, and believe that the measures of the last administration will be the measures of this; although we are assured of it by Mr. Jefferson in his answer to the Tammany Society of Baltimore; although I know that Mr. Madison was consulted, in many instances advised, in all approved those measures; although I know that when in Congress he moved and most eloquently supported what afterwards became the policy of Mr. Jefferson, yet I am most willing to allow Mr. Gardener "due credit" for his discovery and am glad to find that his old prejudices "have fallen like scales from his eyes."

But let us see if this first act of the President calls for the confidence of the nation, and the expression of that confidence by the House of Representatives, any more than in the administration of the last President. An outrage of a most atrocious nature had been committed on a national armed ship of the United States which had excited the resentment of all parties and conditions of men. Mr. Jefferson instructed Mr. Monroe to demand "a formal disavowal of the deed—a restoration of the four seamen, and an entire abolition of impressments." The British Government immediately disavowed the act, and Mr. Monroe then demanded that "the officers who had committed the aggression should be exemplarily punished." The British Government then dispatched Mr. Rose as a special minister for the occasion; with powers to enter into, and arrange a treaty, but these powers were not to commence until the object of his special embassy was accomplished. Mr. Rose refused to make any of his instructions known, unless the President would rescind his proclamation. This

was not done, because the proclamation was an effect, produced by the attack on the Chesapeake, and the effect could not cease until the cause had ceased. Mr. Rose then sulkily retired without opening the contents of his intended communication, although assured by the pacific Jefferson, that the abolition of impressments which had at first been insisted on by Mr. Monroe should not impede any reparation which Britain was willing to make; and, to this moment the Government is ignorant of the reparation he was empowered to make. In the subsequent instructions to Mr. Pinkney, another condition insisted on was, that provisions should be made for the wounded, and for the families of those who had fallen victims to the attack.

The circumstances then which Mr. Jefferson insisted on were—

1st. A formal disavowal of the deed (which had already been complied with.)

2d. A restoration of the four seamen taken.

3d. The punishment of the offending officers, and

4th. Provision for the wounded, and the families of the killed.

Thus stood the affair when Mr. Jefferson went out of office. Mr. Madison came in and after some days received the following letter from the British Minister on the 17th April.

"In addition to the prompt disavowal, (The first thing demanded by Mr. Jefferson) made by his majesty, on being apprised of the unauthorized act committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure, (the third thing demanded by Jefferson) from a highly important and honourable command, immediately ensued, his majesty is willing to restore the men, forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, (the second thing demanded by Jefferson) and if acceptable to the American Government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on the occasion, (the last thing demanded by Mr. Jefferson.) Thus Great Britain has consented to do what was demanded by Jefferson. Mr. Madison considered these concessions sufficiently satisfactory, and so did Mr. Jefferson. Thus Great Britain has been driven from the grounds she had assumed, and made known the instructions to her minister resident here, (Mr. Erskine) without a repeal of the proclamation being first insisted on as a preparatory act. She has departed from every position she had assumed. Mr. Jefferson, through Mr. Pinkney, informed Britain, that "the President, in case Great Britain repealed her orders as regarded the United States, would exercise the power vested in him, by suspending the embargo law and its supplements as regard Great Britain." This proposition was rejected and Mr. Canning, the Prime Minister, declared that those orders should not be repealed until France had first done the same by her decrees. The concluding sentence of Mr. Canning on this subject is very remarkable that "it should not hereafter be imputed to Great Britain that she was compelled to court an intercourse with America, as absolutely necessary to her own existence. Yet Great Britain did court this intercourse and has most fairly confessed her dependence on America, by Mr. Erskine, who writes "that his majesty would be willing to withdraw his orders in council of January and November 1807, so as far as respects the United States in the persuasion that the President would issue his proclamation for the renewal of intercourse with Great Britain." This assurance was given Mr. Erskine, and he returns for answer on the 19th of April "I am authorised to declare that his majesty's orders in council of January and November 1807 will have been withdrawn as respects the United States on the 10th day of June next." The first proposition of this nature was made in April 1808, through Mr. Pinkney more than a year ago, and Great Britain refused, and now makes the offer herself. What creates this change? she had not in April 1808, felt the force of the embargo. Her cotton manufactory then employed a number of hands who are now turned out "to prowl upon the community;" her resources were then numerous, but her commerce is now ruined for want of the friendship of America, and her revenues daily declining; Ireland was then in a flourishing situation, but now for want of flax-seed, her linen manufactory will be ruined. The distresses of the people have at length passed beyond "the proud man's contumely" and reached the throne—George the third could not sleep easy in his palace, his bed of down was pillowed with thorns, Ireland was in rebellion; the county of Tipperary, (still a profound se-

cret in America) had sprung to arms, and the spirit seemed predominant. The dwarf was forced to sooth the giant, the king deigned to assist his people and court America. All this resulted from the embargo.

MAXIMIN.

For the Maryland Republican.

TO THE HONEST YEOMANRY OF CALVERT COUNTY, OF ALL PARTIES.

"Are men insensible to the evils a bad administration occasions?—they are vile and dastardly citizens."

The State of Maryland has now but one representative in the senate of the United States, although entitled to two; consequently, as relates to that branch of the general government, the people of this state are deprived of HALF the power in regulating the affairs of the Union, which they have constitutionally a right to exercise. With that lively concern which this alarming infringement of your rights is calculated to inspire, you will doubtless ask from what quarter have the vital interests of Maryland been thus daringly assailed? that the extraordinary proceedings of the late meeting of the legislature constitute the source in which this evil originates, all parties will readily concede; but whether it be justly ascribable to the improper conduct of the federal house of delegates or the democratic Senate of Maryland, will become the theme of popular enquiry and discussion. Your attention is therefore thus early and publicly called to a scrupulous investigation of the subject, with a view that your minds may not be pre-occupied by false notions, privately propagated, or your verdict be ultimately founded on prejudices artfully instilled, by characters interested in your delusion.—A brief history of the proceedings of the legislature, with a single quotation from the United States constitution, will serve to elucidate the question to the plainest understanding, beyond the power of sophistry or artifice to becloud it with the faintest shade of doubt. On the 6th of May, the late governor, Mr. Wright, resigned his office after a long period of public service, faithfully performed, in various stations of important trust, and arduous duty; hoping to obtain a more permanent appointment and thereby repair in some degree, in the "down hill of life," those numerous sacrifices of private interest, which, in the spring of youth and the prime of manhood, were cheerfully made at the shrine of his country's good. As none but the grossly ignorant and illiberal, will dispute the right or impeach the motives of his resignation, it would not here be introduced, but that it seems to constitute the first link in the chain of the history proposed. As a consequence, constitutionally resulting from the resignation of Mr. Wright, the legislature was convened by proclamation, on the 5th of June. By the Constitution of the United States it is provided, that "if vacancies happen in the senate of the United States, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." The meeting of the Legislature in June, being the next meeting after the vacancy, happened on the 4th of March last, (when general Smith's time expired) was it not incumbent on your Delegates—did not their solemn oaths to "support the constitution of the United States," peremptorily enjoin it as their duty, to make the appointment, and thereby maintain for their constituents their equal and legitimate influence in the administration of the general government?—read again the above quotation from the constitution and ask yourselves, is the English tongue adequate to the prescription of a duty, in language more plain, in terms more imperative? It is to be presumed, that no man politically honest, having the discernment of an oyster, will deny the validity of a sacred obligation so unequivocally imposed, however designing sophists, might be disposed to cavil as to the mode of fulfilling it. Perhaps your enlightened delegates, will whisper to each other, "tis true we have not complied with the plain requisitions of the constitution, which we were sworn in the face of heaven to support;—to satisfy the malignant cravings of party spirit, and the personal animosity of our leaders, at a crisis of national difficulty and embarrassment, scarcely equalled in the history of America, we have deprived our constituents of the important services of an old war-worn patriot, and illustrious

statesman; who stood conspicuous for bravery and patriotism, among the venerable heroes of the revolution, as he has since done in our national councils for extent of financial and commercial information; yet if all our flagrant sins of commission and omission, are not entirely suffused from their view by the fervid heat of party passion, or obliterated with the besom of personal obligation; then forsooth as our last forlorn hope, we must boldly alledge an equal criminality on the part of the senate, for we have often found it expedient and efficacious, to increase in boldness of assertion; as we happen to be deficient in cogency of proof, "diseases desperate grown, by desperate appliance are relieved, or not at all."

But, my fellow-countymen, though as October approaches, one delegate may graciously give you a little wheat to sow, another a cathartic to carry off the bile, that they may calm the qualms of their own consciences and reap in your suffrage the full harvest of their disinterested munificence; yet if I know the state of your moral system, it will never be purged of that honesty of soul, which would teach you to spurn with indignation all who would insidiously induce you, under the impulse of party feelings or personal attachments, to sanction the political turpitude of men, who have knowingly violated the main principle of the constitution. With the voice of injured and insulted freemen you will say to them, "timeo Danaos et dona ferentes," I fear the Grecians and the gifts they offer. As then the pertinacity of the senate, must be their last and only refuge, let us test the validity of this shadowy excuse by the touchstone of reason and truth; for, however the representations of your delegates, artfully fabricated, and secretly breathed into the ear of honest ignorance, and unsuspecting credulity, may be delusive, a deliberate appeal to notorious and incontrovertible facts cannot deceive you.—By reference to the proceedings of the last session, you will find, that when the two houses were organized the democratic Senate proposed to the federal house of delegates, to elect a senator by joint ballot. Admitting then, as every unprejudiced man must do, that the constitution as plainly commanded, as our real and immediate interests imperiously required, that a senator should be elected, and our representation thereby preserved entire; what more could you expect, or demand, of the senate, but to propose that very mode to effect it which has been invariably pursued since the formation of our government?—But observe the conduct of your conscientious representatives. Did they not virtually refuse to make the appointment at all, when they resolved to do it only by concurrent vote; a mode unprecedented in the annals of Maryland legislation, and one whereby they well knew the election would not be accomplished.—Fellow-citizen, the immediate injury, however extensive, produced by this palpable outrage on the constitution, fades into nothing by comparison with the future practical consequences of the anti-republican principle your delegates attempted, and still wish to establish.—In an election by joint ballot, the method hitherto observed, you will perceive that each individual member of the house of delegates recently elected by, and immediately responsible to the people, would exercise an equal share of elective power, with an individual member of the senate, and whatever political disagreement might exist between the two houses, nevertheless an election might still be secured, and Maryland always maintain her due influence, in the government of the Empire. Whereas by concurrent vote, the new fangled method pointed out by the bell-wethers of the federal house of delegates, and obsequiously adhered to by your four noble minded, intelligent, scientific and aspiring delegates, eight members of the senate, not immediately electable, or responsible to the people, "be invested with the unwarrantable power of controlling the whole house of delegates; and should the two branches not happen to concur in political sentiments, no election could ever be effected. Thus, while the people of Maryland remained liable to contribute their last farthing and expiring throb of existence, in support of the government, they would have no guardian chief at the council fire of the Great Wigwam in time of peace or war, to lead them to happiness in the one, or save them from the ruthless calamities of the other. Fellow citizens, let not the humble style of an unvarnished address from a poor and plain sort of man like yourselves, beget in your minds a listless indifference to important truths, big with the welfare of yourselves and posterity. By such an indiffer-