

Foreign Intelligence.

Under this head we can give but little interesting information. Nothing of importance has transpired since the battle of Wagram; but the result of that bloody conflict seems not to have produced such decided effects as were at first view naturally expected.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Napoleon is reported to have been seriously indisposed at the Palace of Schoenbrunn. Whatever may be the nature of his complaint, it does not appear to have confined him, as he has attended reviews of his own armies in various remote situations, if we may believe the details on this subject in the foreign papers.

In a communication from Bayonne, of the 9th of September, it is said that a battalion of Poles, with a numerous field train, and several detachments of other troops, had passed through that town on their progress to Spain.

It is stated that the French are preparing 200 gun-boats, and arming all their fishing vessels in the Scheldt, for an attack on Walcheren.

We have made further extracts from the French and Dutch papers which reached us yesterday.—There certainly has not appeared so strong a probability of the renewal of hostilities as at present.—Bonaparte, in expectation no doubt of a speedy renewal of the war, passed the greater part of the first three weeks of last month, in reviewing the several corps of his army. He first visited the positions in Hungary, next those on the right bank of the Danube, ascending that river, and lastly, those in Moravia and upper Austria.

The armistice has been renewed—but neither the date nor duration of this fresh suspension of the hostilities can be ascertained. It is stated, under the head of Vienna, that it is to expire on the 30th inst. from another place that it would terminate on the 5th November; while an article from Erlangen asserts, on slight authority indeed, that the armistice was concluded for a month, with a month's notice for a rupture. But whatever its duration may be, it is evident from a passage in recent general orders of the emperor of Austria, that there is little probability that peace will be concluded in the interval.

Austria is making unexampled exertions to meet the approaching storm—the landwehr, or militia, are ordered to put themselves in military uniform, preparatory to their being incorporated with the regular troops, as occasion may demand—and a levy en masse is on foot, for the purpose of executing that part of the national defence that was assigned to the former.

Mr. Armstrong had left Amsterdam and returned to Paris where his reception appears to have been rather favourable.

In answer to his various remonstrances he had been assured that so soon as Great Britain could be prevailed upon, and should feel inclined to withdraw her blockade, France would annul her Berlin decree, as far as it regarded American commerce. And that when Great Britain should think proper to annul her orders in council, France would cease to enforce the conditions of the Milan Decree. This is the present state of affairs between France and the United States. The merchants of Holland seem however, to have attained a temporary permission to export their articles of trade in neutrals, but that permission was not expected to be of long duration.

BRITISH FINANCES.

If a man that was unacquainted with the arts and tricks of financeering, were told, that in a nation, the most commercial of any in the world, and which owes by far the greater part of her riches to commerce, the annual expences were greater than her imports and exports put together—her annual loans equal to one tenth of the revenue of the people—her mass of public debt more than all her land, labor and capital were worth—such a man would be filled with astonishment. He would be sure to pronounce, that no nation whatever could stand under such a pressure—and that she must be on the very eve and verge of bankruptcy.—Yet, such is the situation of Great Britain, at this moment!

From official tables which have been lately published, we learn that the expenditure of Great Britain for the last year, was £73,669,641 sterling—which is about \$336,309,512.

That the imports of England, for the same time, were £29,153,101, and exports £34,586,042, amounting to \$293,285,010.

That the interest on the undetested funded debt, was £20,701,252—besides charges of its management £296,757, and interest on bills exchequer £1,464,574.

That the loan for that year was about £15,257,211—and for the present year, scarcely less than twenty millions.!

And that, ere this, at least, the public debt of England is not less than 700 millions of pounds sterling.

Count this sum in our own current coin, and it will make, upwards of 3113 millions of dollars.

Lay it off in a line of guineas close to each other, and we are told, that it will stretch upwards of 12,000 miles.

Change it into shillings, and place them in a similar manner, and it will be long enough to encircle the globe eleven times.

Reduce it to silver, and we are told, it will weigh 210,000,000 lbs.—which at two tons per waggon, will occupy 10,500 waggons, and with 1000 lbs to each horse, require 210,000 horses to draw it.

Divide it among the whole population of the British empire—and it will draw 195 dollars from every man, woman and child, to discharge it.

If it be asked, how such a gigantic system of public debt and annual waste is supported; and how men with capital can be persuaded to loan millions every year to the government—the answer is to be sought for in their system of financeering.

Such as grant the loan, are not compelled to retain the debt in their hands, with the privilege only of drawing the annual interest—but the debt is made transferable—it passes from one to another—those who vend the loan to the exchequer to-day, may go into the market next morning to dispose of it to others—thus while in their hands, it is a representative of as much money, as may be had for it in the market.

It is not like a bank note, which may at any time be presented to the bank to be commuted into money—rather resembles bank-stock, which is made transferable from one hand to another, without the privilege of being presented to the bank for payment in coin. Something is received by the holders of both—stated periods. What is paid on one is called a dividend—the other, interest. There is this difference; dividends fluctuate according to the business done in bank. Whereas interest is always stationary and fixed.

The comparison holds good in another respect—So long as there are dividends paid by the bank, its stock retains a value. It is a subject of traffic and trade.—In the same way, so long as the government discharges the interest on the public debt, that debt retains a value, and new loans can be effected.

It is therefore a maxim in the British exchequer, that, so long as the government is in a situation to pay off the interest of the public debt, new loans can be made, and new resources can be had for the most extravagant of its projects.—Every man sees how these debts operate as an incumbrance upon an innocent posterity—as a permanent rent imposed by the prodigality of an incumbent, operates as an incumbrance on all future heirs—how every sum of money, which is drawn by Mr. Canning from the pockets of stock-jobbers, for all his wild and wasteful projects, for his idle expeditions to Zealand and to Spain, will, so long as the present constitution of Great Britain continues, entail a new tax upon successive generations, and take so much bread and ale, so many comforts and conveniences from the people of England—how these unfortunate people are now ground down by the payment of twenty-five millions in taxes for the interest of the debt, exclusive of the other disbursements of annual extravagance—and how these taxes blend themselves with the prices of every article in England, and lend a new burthen upon the prosperity of the arts, the trade, and the manufactures of the nation.

It is strange, how any man should have maintained, that a public debt was a public blessing. Even in the light, in which it was viewed by the statesmen of England, at the period of their revolution when there was no public debt, "as a security of a new prince not firmly settled on the throne"—is a means of "concerning a certain set of people, merely to preserve that government, which they had trusted with their money." Even in this light, the public debt of England has now grown to such an enormous size, as to go near, to destroy the benefit of the maxim. For perhaps, there are more persons interested in shaking off the public burthens by a revolution of the government, than there are creditors disposed to perpetuate its corruptions.

Should Bonaparte ever effect a landing in England, then we shall see whether the public debt, with all the colossal of taxation, interest, and bank-paper, which support it, will ever form one of the efficient means of her resistance.

From the Dublin Evening Herald.

Canning and Castlereagh have fought a duel—Charming ministers of the crown! Having failed in all their attempts to destroy the enemy, they now turn on themselves—blood must be had, and if we cannot make it flow from the French, we shall glut upon each other. Oh most dignified ministers of the British empire! how much will you be respected by foreign Courts! What a lustre you shed upon the Government of your Country! A cabinet quarrel settled with the pistol; how moral! how magnanimous!—You are both Irishmen; would it were not so; would to Heaven we had never seen or heard of either of you; it would have been a great happiness for the unfortunate country that has been cursed with your birth and your rule. The Statesman appears to make a

distinction between these two Duellists; we can see none, nor can we acknowledge any such distinction. They were equally Members of the "No Popery" Cabinet; they are the Copenhagen men, the Spanish men, and the Walcheren men; they are the supporters of the Wellesleys and Melvilles, and the Yorks, and have their names written deep in the calamities of the country.—What then are the private virtues of Canning to the public? Nothing. Castlereagh may have his private virtues also, though we have never heard them spoken of! Where then is the distinction to be made between the two men? Yes, there is this difference, had Castlereagh been shot dead, Canning could have written an Elegy on the occasion—Oh! he is a very pretty Poet!

England's celebrated rule of '56, was calculated to abridge the commerce of neutrals, under a pretext of preventing them from supplying her enemies, whom she claims the right of starving en masse—thus extending the rights of war while she abridged those of neutrals.

Her rule of 1807—8—9, has been to force upon her enemies a commerce which they do not want, but prohibit, and which her own laws and the laws of nations forbids; while she takes from her neutral friends that commerce to which they have a right by both, under the same pretence of preventing them from supplying her enemies.

The whole power of the British navy is employed to support this absurd and unprincipled policy, and the talents of our mongrel Anglo federal jurists justify it. The latter have changed of late the ground of their arguments. Instead of addressing themselves to our understanding to prove the right of this policy, they appeal to our feelings, and justify on the plea of necessity. By this judicious course they get rid of the odium to asking tribute for his Majesty, and fling themselves and their royal master upon our compassion, while they only insist on arms—

Boston Patriot.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

The desperate means made use of by the federalists to put themselves into power, have so exposed them, that we find very few of that party standing to the principles which they once advocated. Federalism even at that time, though her prospects were so propitious, though she had nearly obtained a majority in each of the New England states, was in a deplorable situation—for had the union of the states remained, the most superficial observer could divine that her day of sunshine would have been only of temporary duration. The only durable prospect that presented, was a separation of New-England from the south alliance, with Great Britain. To what, if not to this, did all their proceedings tend? If an alliance with Britain was not intended, why were they at such infinite pains to impress a belief that "Britain had done us no essential injury;" and for what did Canning lend his aid, in conjunction with the Essex Junto, by his own official signature, addressing the passions of the people? What else could induce their leaders to raise the hue and cry against the South? Why accuse Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and a majority of Congress, of being under French influence; why so often repeat the charge, with the solemnity of an oath, if not to prepare the people to enter into alliance, or come under the protection of Britain, and to shake off allegiance to the Union? Other evidence than all these exertions is unnecessary to prove that such were the intentions of the leaders of the party termed federalists; should it be, we might cite their own declarations. With such unblushing earnestness did they contend for these ends, that many have been known to declare that the union would be dissolved in less than six months, and that New-England would find their protection in the British navy which her own government had refused. Federalism having carried things to this extent, has completely destroyed herself; never again shall she lift her head, under the favourable auspices the late difficulties presented; her devotees must assume a new appellation ere they can again deceive.

Scrap From the True American.

A letter from L'Orient, of the 27th Sept. states, that one of Napoleon's Aids had written to his brother at L'Orient, that Napoleon was at Vienna, and in a complete state of MADNESS!

As the British troops in Spain will be obliged to abandon the attempt to re-establish the Catholic religion there—would it not be well for them on their return home to call at Ireland and give liberty to the Catholics of that country?

The British have now made Bonaparte crazy. As killing and wounding have not hitherto hurt his life or limbs, it is not apprehended that derangement will injure his intellect!

Crazy as Bonaparte is represented, it is probable he has wit enough left to bring England to her senses!

The Swedes have lately been defeated by the Russians. As the former have, however, now brought a General Peace into the service, it is likely that they will seek the latter one way or other.

The federal story of General Wilkinson's removal—turns out to have arisen from the fact, that he has been directed to remove with his troops, to a more healthy position!

In a description given of Cincinnati, in an Ohio Almanac for the ensuing year, in enumerating the public buildings, it is stated that the town has two Market-houses, one of which is not yet built.—This is about up to Paddy's account of his dwelling!

"I've a neat little knye by the side of the Liffy, Which only wants building to make it complete!"

It is said that Bonaparte in one of his mad fits made three greeds sometimes, with our head, and afterwards to the great astonishment of the court of Schoenbrunn jumped down his own throat, followed by the Prince of Wagram!

Our reports of Legislative proceedings have not been so copious and general as we could have wished—this was owing to local circumstances, which, we are happy to inform our numerous and increasing patrons, are now remedied, through the polite-indulgence of the House of Delegates. By this instance of attention to our disposition to make this paper a correct medium of conveying an accurate statement of the votes and proceedings of our State Legislature, we are permitted to have a Stenographer on the floor of the House, which will ensure to our readers, during the session, much more correct and general reports, than those hitherto slightly sketched from the gallery.

FOR THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

Hints to the Legislature of Maryland on the propriety of taxing BANK STOCK.

In the State of Maryland, there are eight millions of Dollars in Bank Stock. Why this enormous amount of property is excluded from taxation, when every other species of tangible property is exposed to the merciless grasp of the tax gatherer, is a question which I leave to the wisdom of the Legislature to determine.

I call Bank Stock tangible property because the Legislature may make it tangible, whenever they think proper to pass an order for the books of the Banking institutions to be laid before them—but here is the rub—the secrets of these monied associations must not be exposed; they must be guarded with more scrupulosity than their specie, and while the Planters and Farmers of Maryland, can, with the greatest industry and labour, clear but from three to five per cent. profit on their farms, the rich Stockholder, by a Legislative privilege, is permitted to draw from three to five times as much interest on his capital as these hardy tillers of the earth. 'Tis true, that the nominal dividend of our Banks is but about eight per cent, but who can tell what undivided balance may remain in their vaults, to constitute another and secret dividend, more valuable than the nominal.

Notwithstanding this decided advantage in favor of the Banking associations, the Legislature of Maryland have heretofore invariably neglected or refused to pass an act to tax Bank Stock, while the lands, houses, negroes, carts, horses and cows, of the laborious husbandmen, are made to contribute in proportion to their worth to the general purposes of taxation. "Every pers'n in the State ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of Government, according to his actual worth, in real or personal property, within this State." Such is the liberal and impartial language of the Declaration of Rights;—how imperfectly, then, does our system of taxation accord with this rule; hundreds are taxed, when millions pay not a cent!!! Ye Guardians of the people, stop this abomination!

We are told by the friends to the Banking immunities, that to tax the stock of Banks already incorporated, would be an infringement on the chartered rights of those institutions;—this is a flimsy argument, and must vanish when examined with the eye of common sense.

I have always understood a charter to mean, (in the sense we are now speaking of it) an instrument whereby something is granted by an authorized power to an individual or body corporate. If then a charter is the mere grant of certain privileges or things, particularly designated, and the Legislature have not in their charter to the Banking Companies in Maryland, recluded themselves from taxing their stock; I call upon any man to shew how a tax on BANK STOCK will be a violation of the chartered rights of these institutions. Those rights which were not expressly granted to the Presidents, Directors, and Companies of the different Banking associations in Maryland, by their act of incorporation, were reserved to the Legislature themselves; and surely no one can deny, that under such reservation, the Legislature have not now the right to impose a tax.

Another argument against taxing Bank Stock, is, that it will be attended with the dissolution of all the Banking Companies in Maryland, and our monied capitalists be forced to vest their funds in foreign Banks not subject to the same regulations: this is mere chimeras, urged but to frighten and deceive you. Where will they carry their funds? Our sister States are already so crowded with Banks, that to inundate them with a new supply from Maryland, would depreciate the dividends, that it will be more advantageous to the Stockholder to continue his money where it is subject to the desired tax;—besides, when we reflect that most of our Banking property is held by Merchants, and consider the difficulties of discount (which is the life of commerce) and conveyance, were our Banks removed to other States, we need be under no apprehension that one dollar of the money now in the State, will be sent out of it, in consequence of a tax on Bank Stock.

An Impartial Man.

It is curious to retrace the strange subterfuges to which the opposition have at various times resorted, in order to carry on their attack against the measures of our government; particularly, as it regards our foreign relations. One of the first collisions which occurred after Jefferson was installed President, was with the Spaniards, on their shutting the port of New Orleans against our Western trade. The Federalists immediately assumed a hostile tone; called loudly to arms, pronounced that single port to be worth one hundred millions of dollars and ten thousand lives; and reprobated the delay which was taken by government to ascertain the disposition of the monarch of Spain himself, upon the breach of his engagements. This salutary delay, however, prevented a war. His majesty declared the act unauthorised, and promptly reinstated us in our rights. Soon after the important purchase, not only of New Orleans, but of all Louisiana, was amicably effected, without the loss of one life, and for one seventh of the money they had pronounced even that part to be worth! Now, however, it had most unaccountably lost its value; it was worth millions less than nothing, and the purchase was, forsooth, a wanton lavishness of the public money! Yet the revenue itself of that country is rapidly remunerating the principal paid for it, and the lands will long be a source of wealth to the Union; dangerous neighbours are removed from our borders, and formidable rivals are united to our interests. Yet these incorrigible beings will not cease to grumble at the transaction! Now what would they have done if they had been in power in these cases? agreeable to their public votes and language, they would have precipitately rushed into a European war for the recovery of the depot at New Orleans. The wretched Governor Ross, moved in the senate of the United States, to raise an army, and appropriate a million of dollars to seize it immediately, and was supported by the federalists in his motion; after they had at this expence, and by the useless sacrifice of the blood of our countrymen, got possession; they would, of course, immediately run away from it; because, agreeable to their doctrine, ever since we have had it, it has not been worth keeping!

Something of the same complexion was the tremendous whin-wham that little Johnny Randolph got into, about the Spaniards invading the disputed territory to the West. He was for blood and war in wondrous haste, but when proposals were made to augment the army to enable it to effect his object and maintain the post, oh horrible oppression of Standing Armies! was the cry immediately. When the double villainy of France and England had made American commerce their free booty in almost every place they could find them, and the government had wisely determined to withdraw our property from abroad, and retain it in security,—the ingenuity of the whole party was for a length of time unable to contrive a proposition to offer, instead of the measure. The yell of unceasing opposition were every where heard, but no better plan was devised for this opposition to rest upon. In vain were the whole party urged to point out another course of proceeding more suitable to our circumstances, it was not until the celebrated Fabian Congress met, that they ventured to mention or advocate the opening of our trade to all countries but France and England. This in the early part of that session, was the ground the opposition assumed; before its close, however, when this very plan was offered to them, they opposed it also; they had now changed their ground. A bold and naked proposition had in the mean time been urged by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to resort to a war, direct with France, and to accommodate, at all sacrifices, with Britain. This is therefore the plan which they have ever since openly urged, and now contend for! Had their advice been adopted, I ask, what would probably have been our present case? Could we have had it in our power to injure France, and bring her to a sense of justice to us?—They know we could not have effected her; this was not their prime object; we should have thrown ourselves into the motherly arms of Britain again, without any hope of redress for her unatoned wrongs (for she is not so purely kind as to bequeath to us that justice, when we deprive ourselves of the chance of enforcing it, which she denies to our demands, whilst we have yet the means to make her feel for a refusal. We should have tamely submitted to her claim to "regulate the commerce of the seas." We should have permitted her to take and seize our seamen, wherever her officers chose