

A brief View,

OR EXPOSE OF THE STATE OF THE FRENCH NATION.

On the fourth March, M. Champagny, Minister of the Interior, presented the *Exposé* of the French Empire to the Legislative Body.—The orator begins with the elevation of Buonaparte to the imperial dignity, and proceeds to the manner in which he afterwards took through France, and his visit to Milan. It notices the great amelioration in the internal state of France, particularly at Troyes, Lyons, and Savoy.—Piedmont, Parma, Plaisance, Genoa, and the other states on the other side of the Alps, are there represented as greatly ameliorated by the late revolutions and changes which he had effected, and their union and connection with France.—It then proceeds to represent him at Boulogne, preparing for the invasion of England, when the coalition obliged him to transport his army into Germany.—After touching upon the events of the war, it proceeds to give a picture of the tranquillity which reigned in France, during the absence of the Emperor and the army.—Paris (it says) did not contain a soldier, and yet never was public order more strictly maintained—never were the laws better executed. France obeyed the name of its sovereign, or rather the sentiment of love and admiration which he felt. It was this sentiment which hastened the progress of the conscription, and made its produce three-fold before the time when the contingent was expected to be raised.—It is this sentiment of devotion, and military ardor, which animates those young men, who press to enrol themselves in the Emperor's Guard of Honor, and who alone may regret the rapidity of those exploits, in which they had no part.—It was in the midst of these immense and painful labors, when the Emperor, given up to the chances and combinations of war; experiencing all the fatigues of a private soldier, exposed to the intemperance of a rigorous season, and often having no bed but a truss of straw, no covering but the heavens, from whence all the fire of his genius seemed to emanate; even then, at the distance of three hundred leagues, he held the reins of the administration of France, carefully inspecting the smallest details; occupied equally with the good of his people, as with that of his soldiers; seeing all, knowing all, resembling that invisible spirit that governs the world, and who is only seen in his power and benevolence. Peace was concluded before, in many parts of France, it was scarcely known that the war had begun; a war not so long as your annual session, and the consequences of which must embrace future ages. Europe, and the other parts of the world.—Turin, a widow, after the loss of its Kings, is comforted by a splendid promise. A brother of the Emperor will govern this fine country, and his known character is a guarantee of the happiness which he will confer upon it. He will reside at Turin. An amiable and brilliant court will amply indemnify that city for what it has lost. Its magnificent palace will become the residence of goodness and the graces. Formerly a melancholy fortress, surrounded with enemies; now it is open to France and Italy, of which intercourse it appears to be the central point; it will in future be surrounded by friendly nations and commerce, and the arts will speedily settle there, and diffuse their benefits.

Of Italy, it says—"It has changed its face, and the ancient kingdom of the Lombards is restored at the voice of Napoleon. Italy, reposing under the shade of the monarchy, from its long convulsions, has no longer any cause to envy France. The same breath animates it—the same power protects it—the same spirit formed its new institutions, accommodating them to its situation and its manners.—Milan has saluted in the name of its king, him whom it had called its deliverer.—Mantua received, with transport, him who was under its walls, the vanquisher of five armies sent to defend it. Italy is proud of receiving laws from a new Charlemagne, and fancies that she sees springing up with her ancient glory, all the prosperity which her climate and her soil entitle her to. Displaying a new character, she hopes to prove, that her long weakness was the vice of her institutions, and not the fault of her inhabitants.—If courage and genius have made war, generosity and moderation have made peace; a sovereign, unfortunate in war, has recovered, by peace, a great portion

of his dominions; the losses are nothing, in comparison to the risk which was incurred by the monarchy of which he is the chief. Princes, our allies, have had their power extended, and their titles ennobled. The bounty of the Emperor has surrounded France with nations friendly to her government. Italy the noble daughter of France, and who promises to be worthy of her parent, has reaped the fruits of the war. But her power is our own; her opulence adds to our prosperity; our enemies are driven from her shores, and they can no longer have commercial relations with her. This rich soil is snatched from their avidity. Italy is a conquest obtained over England. She is united to Germany by the two-fold bond of proximity and friendship; and by that alliance which her Prince has contracted with the daughter of one of the most powerful sovereigns of the Germanic empire, tranquillity is now assured to the peaceful inhabitants of the mountains of the Tyrol. Commerce will enrich its deserted valleys—its conquest will prove a blessing."

The *Exposé* next proceeds to describe the various improvements in the interior administration, and the immense national works which are in contemplation; and then says, "But here, and it is necessary to declare it boldly to the nation, that its safety requires that a numerous army should be kept on foot; that fleets should be constructed, and sea-men raised to protect our commerce, our colonies, and our rights. These circumstances require productive finances. The emperor thinks 800,000 will be necessary in time of war, and upwards of 600 during peace; as the fate of the country should never be left to the mercy of an obscure pilot, nor any intrigue of a Cabinet; but in all cases, it should be ready to make head against any storm, and silence the jealous clamours of its enemies. It is the will of the Emperor, as well as the desire of the whole nation, to augment our Navy; and, as we lost some ships in the late engagements, it is a new motive for redoubling our ardour. A great number of our cruisers are scouring the seas, and have attacked the commerce of our enemies in the remotest regions. Our whole flotilla shall shortly revive by the return to its banks of the conquerors of Ulm and Austerlitz.—But all those warlike measures shall be nothing more than measures to peace, and even of a moderate peace, in which we shall secure the pledge of not being surprised and seized upon under the most vain and perfidious pretences; it were otherwise better to endure still the miseries of war, rather than make a peace which would expose us to new losses, and afford fresh aliment to the bad faith and avarice of our enemies."

The union of Piedmont with France is represented as a measure which was rendered necessary, from the French being in possession of Genoa; but it is added, that that union does not increase the strength of France. "It was not only the kingdom of Italy, of which they (the Coalition) would deprive us; Piedmont, Savoy, the Duchy of Nice, even Lyons, and the United Departments, Holland, Belgium, the fortresses on the Meuse these were the conquests preferred to the confederates by England; and to this they certainly would not have confined themselves, if they had triumphed over the perseverance of the French people; England attaches no great interest to Italy. Belgium is the true ground of the hatred which she bears to us; but Holland, the 110th department of France, the Kingdom of Italy, Venice, Dalmatia, Iltria, and Naples, are now under the protection of the Imperial Eagle; and the union of those states only affords us the means of being formidable on our frontiers and coasts. The Emperor, after each victory, offered peace to Austria. He also offered it to Naples before the war; peace was violated as soon as sworn, and which has produced the downfall of that House. He also offers it to England. He does not mean to force that power to recede from the prodigious changes made in India, as little as Austria and Russia from the partition of Poland; but he has a right to refuse to recede from the alliances and unions which form the new federative systems of the French Empire. Turkey has continued under the yoke of Russia; and it was the Emperor's chief aim, by getting Dalmatia into his hands, to be ready to protect the most ancient of our allies, and to enable him to maintain his independence, which is of more importance to France than any other power.—The first Coalition terminated by the Treaty of Campo Formio, had the favor-

able issue for France of the acquisition of Belgium, the frontier-separation of the Rhine, the bringing of Holland under the federative influence of France, and the conquests of the States now forming the kingdom of Italy. The second Coalition gave it Piedmont; and the third brings Venice and Naples under the federative system. Let England be convinced of her imbecility; let her not try to operate a fourth Coalition, if it were, in the nature of things, possible to renew it."

The name of Charlemagne has, with peculiar pleasure, been transferred by the French from the Hero to whom it belonged to the present Emperor of France, who is thought to be entitled to it as the epithet to distinguish all his greatness. A translation of the celebrated history of the Emperor Charlemagne, by the able professor of Keil, Dr. Hegewisch, printed last year at Paris, has the following paragraph in the advertisement to the reader. After a high but just tribute of respect to the author of the History, it proceeds: "We believe this work has other claims to be read with attention in the French Empire, and by all who understand our language. It recalls an age which has a great resemblance with our own. It reminds us of a warrior indefatigable, and rich in the resources of his mind; a man illustrious by personal qualities, and in whom the military virtues unite with the love and the sciences of the arts; a man who honors learned men, and who is pleased by his frequent presence with them to bestow those honors in his own person; a conqueror who, not content with the extent of empire, consecrates his vigilance to good laws and salutary institutions; an enlightened christian, who knows how to respect and yet controul the ministers of religion; the Hero of a new age, to which he gives his name, and who proves with great applause that he can govern by his own power, equally capable of directing the whole, and controuling all its various parts; a Sovereign, who while he proves himself the elder son and protector of the Church, does not forget to consecrate the titles of a crown, of which he is worthy, by the hand he reverences; who gives laws to Italy, and to a great part of Germany; to whom rivers and mountains oppose their barriers in vain; who can silence civil discords, and while all conspiracy dies at his feet; who collects under his government twenty nations different in language, manners and usages; a Hero, who, after having become the terror of his enemies, can dispose of the states with which his own dominions are surrounded, can regenerate his country, and give a model to contemporary Kings, and remain an object for the admiration of posterity." To any other man this might be flattery. But the events consequent to this publication, have given an air of truth to this pleasing fiction of the translator. And the world beholds the image taken from bold imagination, exhibited in real life, as soon as imagination had conceived and exposed it to the world.

PARIS, March 16.

The decree of the 4th of March has taxed brown sugar from the French colonies 45 francs, and tete and clayed sugars 80 francs per demical quintal. Some persons have thought from the manner of announcing the duty, without distinguishing that of entry from consumption that the whole was payable on the arrival of the merchandize. This opinion is erroneous. All the dispositions since the law of the 8th Floreal, year 11, on the French colonial produce, pay the first duties of entry on the arrival of the several kinds of goods, which are subject to entrepot fictif, and the augmentation bear only on those of consumption. Sugars from our colonies will be found comprised, 1st. the original duties of entry of three francs per demical quintal established by the law of the 8th Floreal, payable on entry; 2d, that of consumption, of 42 francs per demical quintal, which is not payable except on merchandize declared to be for home consumption. It is the same with respect to the duty of 80 francs on tetes and clayed sugar, viz. 4 fr. 50 c. duty of entry, and 75 fr. 50 c. for duty on consumption. In short, brown sugars, tetes and clayed, coffee and cocoa from the French colonies, taken from entrepot to be transported to foreign countries, will continue to pay the duties fixed by the 16th article of the law of the 8th Floreal.

FRANKFORT, March 8.

RUSSIAN ARMIES.
Accounts from Hungary, say, that the Russian army posted on the Frontiers, consists of no less than 300,000 men; and add, that a new recruiting has been commanded in Russia.

LONDON, April 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
American Indemnity Bill.—Lord Auckland rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to bring in a Bill of Indemnity to all such per-

sons as had advised or carried into execution, proclamations for suspending the laws which regulated the intercourse between the West-India Colonies and the United States of America. He stated with great perspicuity the nature of that trade from the year 1793 to the present period, and the necessity which produced the occasional relaxation of the Navigation Laws, as applicable to the intercourse between America and the West-Indies. During the greater part of that time, it frequently occurred, that the different Governors in the colonies were compelled to admit certain articles, the produce of the United States, in American bottoms. This was certainly against the existing laws and therefore it became necessary to pass an Annual Bill, to protect those persons from the penalties attached to the breach of these laws. For fifteen years previous to 1801, this indemnity Bill was continued, but in the confusion which was produced at that time by a change in his Majesty's Councils, the Bill had been neglected and had not been since revived. In fact, there had been four sets of ministers, including the present, who had neglected to apply to Parliament for that Annual Bill. His lordship next explained the nature of the commercial relations between this country and America, and expressed his satisfaction in the growing prosperity of America, which he looked upon as the best security for the continuance of that peace and friendship which he hoped would ever subsist between her and Great-Britain. His lordship brought in the Bill.

Lord Holland declared himself strongly in favour of a liberal intercourse between the West-India islands and America, and declared his intention of proposing a prospective clause to be introduced into the Bill, the tenor of which should be to enable the Governors to open the ports to American vessels, by proclamation.

Lord Grenville professed himself in favour of the principle of occasional relaxation from the strictness of the Navigation Act, and hoped the noble lord would bring in a clause to the effect he proposed.

The Duke of Montrose hoped that no dilution of the principle respecting neutrals would take place, and that ministers would not concede any of the belligerent rights, which were among the best foundations of the prosperity of our commerce.

After some observations in explanation, from Lords Holland, Auckland, Sheffield, Grenville and the Duke of Montrose, the Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned till to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, May 28.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Two Friends*, Livingston, arrived this morning, left Gravesend on the 18th April. A gentleman who came passenger in the ship has politely favored us with London papers to the 11th April inclusive, three days later than our previous advices; but their contents are not very important. The following are the only articles we notice of any interest.

A great number of Prussian vessels have been sent into the British ports in consequence of the recent orders. We also observe, that several Hamburg, Danth and Bremen vessels have been detained.

Letters from England state, that it is expected the British government will shortly, not only declare all the ports on the continent in a state of blockade, but will detain every vessel bound for France, Spain or Holland.

Earl Macartney died in England, on the 7th April.

LONDON, April 10.

The contents of the Paris papers are of considerable importance. Ere yet he has achieved the entire conquest of the Neapolitan territories; Buonaparte has bestowed them upon one of his own family, and Joseph Buonaparte has been elevated to the throne of Naples, which is to descend to his heirs male. He is to preserve the dignity of Grand Elector of France, and the rights assured to him by the Constitution of the Empire, though the Crowns of France and Naples are never to be united upon the same head.

Paulina, ci-devant Madame Le Clerc, now Princess Borghese, and her husband, are to have the Principality of Guastella.

Marshal Berthier, the constant companion of Buonaparte, is to be rewarded by the transfer to him in full sovereignty, of the Principality of Neuchâtel. Maffa, Carnano, and Cafargnano, are to be united to Lucca, which, erected into a Principality, is to reward another of Buonaparte's Generals. Parma and Piacenza are to be divided into three Principalities. Twelve fiefs or feudal Dutchies, are created in the Venetian Territories, and six in the Neapolitan. The Venetian Dutch-