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Late Foreign News.

GENOA, June 2.

A great event has just taken place here.—The Genoese senate, having formally declared for an union with the French empire, the conditions have been proclaimed; and an approbation of the people required, by the following

DECREE:

This decree of the senate, states in its preamble, that the Ligurian republic is without strength and means to protect its commerce; that since Piedmont has been incorporated with the French empire, the state of Liguria cannot exist without being also united to it; that the English government had refused to recognize the independence of the republic of Genoa; that, of course, it was involved in all the naval wars between France and England; that on the one hand the Ligurian commerce was desolated by the Barbary powers; and, on the other, by the French land custom-house regulations—that to avoid these evils, and to insure a participation of the commerce of France and all her other advantages, was to incorporate themselves with the French nation; and that to obtain this favor it was advisable to profit of the journey of the emperor and king in Italy. The senate, therefore decrees:

Art. 1. The union of the kingdom of Italy with the French empire, shall be proposed to his majesty the emperor and king, under the following conditions:—

1st. That all the Ligurian territory, without the least reduction, shall compose an integral part of the French empire.

2d. That the debt of the Ligurian republic is to be liquidated in the same way with the debt of the French nation.

3d. That Genoa shall be a free port with all the privileges thereunto annexed.

4th. That in apportioning the land tax, due regard will be paid to the barrenness of the Ligurian soil, and the expences of agriculture, more considerable than in any other country.

5th. That there are neither to be barriers nor custom-houses between France and Liguria.

6th. That the law of conscription shall only apply to sailors.

7th. That the export and import duties shall be regulated in the manner the most favorable to the agriculture and manufactures of Liguria.

8th. That all civil and criminal suits shall be decided either at Genoa or in some of the adjacent departments of the empire.

9th. That all the proprietors of national property shall be secured in the possession and full enjoyment of the said property.

Art. 11. The present decree shall be immediately submitted to the decision of the people.

LAZOTTI LANZOLA,
Chief Secretary.

The registers having been immediately opened throughout all Liguria, to receive the votes of the functionaries and citizens, the decree of the senate was instantly ratified by a great majority of affirmative votes. The registers were collected at Genoa, and intrusted to deputies, who yesterday set out to present them to the emperor of the French, and to entreat his majesty to grant the request expressed. Previous to the departure of the deputies, an official communication was made of the wishes of the Ligurians to the Austrian envoy, Baron Ghisi, in the following note:—

"The undersigned senator, minister for foreign affairs, has the honor to communicate to his excellency the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, the decree whereby the senate has induced the union of the Ligurian republic with the French empire; a decree which has obtained the sanction of the people, and in virtue of which a deputation has been appointed to lay before his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, the wishes of the whole nation. His excellency has resided sufficiently long at Genoa to be satisfied of the impossibility, under which this country labored, of preserving its independence amidst events which have changed the face of Europe.—Too weak to protect our commerce and navigation, we have constantly seen our flag insulted, and our coasts exposed to the pillage of the Barbary powers. While the great powers were occupied in making their flag respected, they abandoned the weaker ones to the outrages of the enemies of the Christian name. Our interior police also was difficultly circumvented, that a band of robbers, who had taken refuge in the mountains, were become an object of terror to the neighboring parts.

On the other hand, England, in the negotiations which preceded the treaty of Amiens, would not recognize the existence of our new state, nor the changes which we had thought proper to make in our constitution, by abolishing the aristocracy, and by preferring to all other advantages, that equality of rights,

on which the prosperity of every commercial nation is founded.—She has, in spite of our efforts to the contrary, included us in all her wars with France, and our maritime commerce has always been a prey to her tyranny. On the land side, we were so surrounded by the territory of the French empire, that if our city still possesses any commerce, we owe it to the Emperor, who has treated us with so much goodness, that he has made sacrifices in our favor, to the possible prejudice of Nice and Marseilles. We had every reason to apprehend, that in the course of time, his majesty would not be able to continue to us these advantages; and then, surrounded by the French custom-houses, without territory, marine, or commerce, we should have been a most weak and miserable nation. The decree which united Piedmont to France, had already pronounced the union of our territory with the French empire, and of our city, which is only a part of Piedmont.

"In this state of affairs, by an unanimity of opinion, which is unexampled in any nation, anxious to show ourselves worthy of our fathers, and unable, when left to ourselves, to give our flag that splendor and glory which our ancestors have obtained for it under different circumstances, we have resolved to recover that splendor, and that glory, by incorporating ourselves with a great nation, and by submitting ourselves to the laws of a great prince, who has always manifested towards us sentiments of friendship, and has honored us with his particular protection.

"The deputation, who carry the voice of the senate, of the Doge, and of the people, depart this evening; and when they shall have passed the frontiers of our territories we shall consider our independence at an end.

"The government has thought it proper to communicate these circumstances to his excellency the Baron de Ghisi, and to assure his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria of their gratitude for the concern he has evinced on several occasions; and at the same time to acquaint his worthy representative at Genoa, that his mission is hereby terminated.

"In placing ourselves thus under the laws of the French empire, we do not in the least add to her conditional strength. Our population few in number, is far from warlike.—The produce of our finances will be entirely absorbed in the expences of the defence of our coast and the establishment of our arsenals. France, by this union, will obtain an augmentation of naval force; and we cannot but think that we are doing what is the wish of all the continental powers, namely, to enable her to contend with the enemy of all nations, and the tyrant of the seas.

"The undersigned has the honor to reiterate to his excellency the minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, the expression of his entire esteem, and distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

ROGGIERI."

THE PRESENT POLITICS OF EUROPE.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Our readers will find under our foreign head, some particulars of the progress which Buonaparte is making in Italy, not by arms, but by the cheaper methods of artifice and intrigue. It was plain from the first, that the sweeping title of king of Italy was not assumed for nothing; and the name continues every day to be less empty; Sardinia is extinct; Genoa is incorporated; and Tuscany and Naples, pushed upon their frontiers, can only hope to exist during the pleasure of the emperor. The pope, in his ecclesiastical domains, is a prisoner out upon bail, and must surrender himself and his territories upon the mandate of his master; whilst by the possession of Switzerland, and the great avenues of Italy, Austria is effectually cut off from all access to Venice.

The plea for the Genoese for incorporating themselves with France, is somewhat plausible. Blockaded in our ports by the tyranny of the English, though neutrals, we are punished as enemies, and can no longer subsist by that commerce which is the only means of our support. When the strong oppress the weak, their only refuge is in the protection of the stronger. Excluded from the seas, we are desirous of a continental connection, and in uniting ourselves with France, we shall be secure as members of her empire, and partake of its glories and its destinies.

A national poll is then set on foot; and by a vote of the population, Genoa surrenders herself to France. Without any nice examination of these arguments, Buonaparte accepts the surrender; a senate is convened, speeches and compliments are bandied on both sides, a constitution is sorted out from his travelling port folio, the guns fire, the emperor is proclaimed, and the most commercial province of Italy, with the most impregnable city, and the population of a million, is assigned, and delivered up to France, in half an hour.

What impression is this likely to make

on the continent. Russia has never dissembled; she has sufficiently expressed her sentiments on the late score, and now that Buonaparte has chalked on it, it is not likely to subside. The case of Austria, as we have observed, is not improved by this event. In adding to this measure of insult and encroachment, Buonaparte is certainly adding to his security; in case of a rupture he is saved the trouble of conquering Genoa; it is only to be feared that he may proceed so far in this progress of peaceable acquisition, that there will not be room to make a stand in Italy or any where else.

In the event of a continental war, which is as certain as any thing of speculation can be, it naturally suggests to us here to take some view of the several powers.

The situation of the court of Vienna is strangely equivocal; its politics for this some time past have been mysterious; with the appearance of aversion to the British cause, it is said, by nice observers, to be on the eve of coalition, and with the shew of friendship for France, it is believed that the sword is about to be drawn. The suspicious conduct of Austria has an excuse from her situation; the slightest movement of hostility brings an army upon her, the first onset of which she is unequal to resist. Unable, but by open and tedious solicitation, to rouse the German states, she despairs of this assistance till too late, and surrounded by powers, who, though involved in a common interest to resist the encroachments of France, are yet willing to truckle to despotism to lengthen the span of their existence, or jealous of any confederacy by which Austria may profit, she hesitates even to negotiate for fear of detention, and is unripe for any independent or open action.—That incomparable body of troops, which at the beginning of the late war, had given her so decided a superiority, no longer exist in the same persons. If her troops have derived advantages from a long series of active services, these advantages were equally on the side of the enemy. Her armies have so often been beaten, that it is no wonder if a sort of weariness and despair have crept among them, after such an infinite train of unrewarded fatigues, when they have seen that so many valiant exploits have been only productive of disaster. Many of her best generals have retired, or have been disgraced; her dominions, though large, are not equal to any extensive subsidies; her population, though numerous, is exhausted and dispersed. These circumstances have, probably, made her more dilatory and cautious than usual. But notwithstanding, Austria has a strength somewhat unaccountable and peculiar to herself. More deficient in pecuniary resources than any other great power in Europe, she is better able to subsist and do considerable things without them. By long habit, the whole state is formed to its necessities, and the subject is more ready to supply free quarters, and submit to military licence than any other. The country is abundantly fruitful in all its parts, and whilst the war is carried on near home, an arbitrary government, operating on so extensive an object can hardly fail of such resources, as must serve an Austrian army; which is still paid, as Tacitus describes the troops of the ancient Germans to have been; 'they have a plentiful table in lieu of pay.'

Though slow in her operations, Austria makes amends by her perseverance; if she does not play the game with sufficient spirit she never throws up her cards; and though by an error common to many courts, but particularly fatal to this, she is accustomed to interfere too much and too minutely in the operations of the campaign, there is reason to believe that the prudence of the Archduke, under whose guidance her armies at present are, has effectually cured her of this folly.

By the celerity of the movements of France, advantages are gained over Austria before she can regulate her resources or muster her troops; but it has always been the design of Austria that the issue of the war should rather arise from the general result and concurrence of all the operations gradually producing a solid though a slow advantage, than from the effect of a bold, quick, and masterly stroke.

Russia entirely governed by a pacific sovereign, and by aged, and therefore cautious ministers, is wholly occupied in husbanding her resources, and bringing into account her vast extent of territory. The sphere of her ambition is not the south of Europe; her object of aggrandizement, if any, is on the side of the east. With regard to the European politics she proposes but one end—security; and therefore has not yet taken, nor will take any further part than what is necessary to this aim. It is thus that she has hitherto preferred counteraction to open force; but should Austria, for self defence, be compelled to renew the war, Russia, from the same motive though not in the same degree, will come forward to assist her. This assistance, however, will be limited by her original policy, and to her own immediate interest; she will not suffer Austria to be further weakened; but neither on the other hand will she attempt an extensive recovery of the former conquests of Buonaparte.

With regard to England, such an ally as

this will be almost ineffectual.

Prussia, now on the edge of the French territory, with a ministry who already consider Buonaparte as more their master than their own sovereign, with the name of a French Ally, is almost as effectually a viceroyalty of France, as Holland itself.

In respect to the northern powers, Sweden appears rising to that degree of consequence and strength, as to be advancing into the station from which Prussia is rapidly receding. In any event of a shock to the French power, whether by defeat, or insurrection in some of the numerous provinces, the German powers would find a rallying post in Sweden, and she might again become as in the days of Gustavus. Denmark is not so lost to the state of its own interest as may at first sight appear. This state evidently only rests in her present torpor till the commencement of action by some great power. We shall resume the subject at a future time.

The progress that has already been made in the establishment of seminaries for education throughout Russia, in the few years of the present emperor's reign, may be judged of by the last report to the minister of public instruction. From this it appears that the schools amount to four hundred and ninety-four, the teachers in these to one thousand four hundred and twenty-five, and the pupils to thirty three thousand four hundred and thirty-four. The maintenance of these seminaries costs annually about 1,927,723 rubles or 215,768l. sterling. These seminaries are exclusive of various civil and military academies, as well as seminaries for the education of all females. A variety of institutions of a similar sort are at present establishing in the various provinces.

The sums distributed in the year 1804, from the royal treasury of Russia, for the support of places of public instruction, amounted to 268,630l. besides 8,363l. sterling, given by government to establish an university at Charkow. Private individuals emulate the government in their benefactions for the promotion of public instruction. Counsellor Sudwanskow has given 40,000 rubles for the erection of schools in little Russia. The nobility of Russia have contributed 65,000 rubles to establish seminary schools in that province. A number of similar donations for the same purpose have been made in various parts of the empire.

SALEM, August 22.

We are indebted for a complete file of French papers to Capt. Rice, of the Edwin, from Bordeaux: they are to the 27th of June.—By these we have later intelligence; but the only circumstance which admits particular notice, regards the mission of the Russian ambassador, Gen. Winzingerode, who had been long at Berlin, and it was supposed to lay a foundation for a general pacification. In consequence, Count Novosilzoff has been appointed for France.—A courier was at Berlin, and set off for Milan the 13th of May, for passports, which were granted by the Emperor Napoleon, and on the 26th of May, the courier from Berlin set off with them for Petersburg, so that the Russian Minister was expected in France in July. At Leipzig it was asserted, that the centre of negotiations was to be at Brussels, and that Prince Joseph was to negotiate in the name of his brother, and the port of Ostend chosen for the communication with England.

Nothing in France discovers any relaxation of the military spirit, or of the naval preparations. Spain is still active for war, and the fate of Portugal is made a subject of alarm to the British commerce. The French and Spaniards have multiplied their privateers, in which they are very adventurous. The English, also, in the Mediterranean, give great embarrassments to commerce. The English are purchasing provisions in the Crimea, for their Mediterranean forces, and obtain beef and pork at less than two cents per lb.

[TRANSLATIONS.]

Petersburgh, May 22.—The Embassy for China is upon its departure. It marches in three divisions, and is to unite at Orenburg. Thence it is to continue its route in a caravan, escorted by a thousand regular troops, as far as Kiakta, the last Russian town on the borders of China.

Stockholm, May 28.—No surprize will be occasioned upon knowing that the king of Sweden has chosen the time of his presence in the camp of Scama, to publish his orders for the reform of many of his regiments. The great poverty of the public treasury obliges this measure, which excites great discontent among the officers. Mention is made of a new emission of iron money, and what is worse, of paper money. The English subsidies will be of great benefit to our finances; but the king of Prussia and the Prince of Russia have unequivocally given their opinion