

pects the United States; what then becomes of the French decrees? All the public professions which have fallen from the French government on this point, are in the following extracts from the Berlin and Milan decrees:

"The present decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the empire, until England has acknowledged, that the rights of war are the same on land as at sea; that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, nor to persons who are not military, and until the right of blockade be restrained to fortified places, actually invested by competent forces."—Berlin Decree.

"ART IV. These measures, which are resorted to only in just retaliation of the barbarous system adopted by England, which assimilates its legislation to that of Algiers, shall cease to have any effect with respect to all nations who shall have the firmness to compel the English government to respect their flag—They shall continue to be rigorously in force as long as that government does not return to the principle of the law of nations, which regulates the relations of civilized states in a state of war. The provisions of the present decree shall be abrogated and null, in fact, as soon as the English abide again by the principles of the law of nations, which are also the principles of justice and honour."—Milan Decree.

These extracts are not explicit enough to point to any certain calculations on the present occasion—But they furnish some room to hope, that the decrees of France will follow the fate of the British orders; at least that they will assume a mere municipal character.

We have not those fears of French hostilities, which some raven politicians have conceived. We do not look upon it as the interest of France to declare or provoke a war with the United States;—because it is better to have us as a friend than as an enemy in her contest with Great Britain. Because it is politic to have the use of our provisions in her approaching contests with the Spanish possessions; because her views are more bent towards Europe and the East, than towards the United States.—Bonaparte has some points of etiquette to adjust with Austria and Turkey—The check of the former upon his exertions at the commencement of the Spanish disturbances—and the suspension of his attack upon Spain, until the conferences of Erfurth had checked the designs of Austria, have most probably decided her fate. He never suffers such checks upon his plans and power to bear upon him—The late treaty of Turkey with Great Britain may possibly decide her destiny too, if the die was not already cast. The organization of these countries, the partition of Turkey, the possible colonization of Egypt, may perhaps then induce him to bend his attention towards the English possessions in the East.

As to his decrees, it is not possible that he may rescind so much of them as operates on the high seas, and retain so much as preserves a municipal character—guarding this effect too by additional regulations? What is his policy? to narrow the trade of G. Britain—to prevent the circulation of her manufactures on the continent and in the U. States. Will he not materially prevent British goods from reaching the continent, by condemning such vessels, as go to a continental port, which have touched at a British one? This was the very principle on which the Berlin Decree was put into execution previous to its extension on the high seas.—Will he not materially abridge the circulation of British goods elsewhere, by "making it a condition of the commerce to France, that all ships leaving France shall take in some articles of her produce or manufacture, the full amount of the cargoes they bring thither?"

"In this case the wants of France and her colonies would be regularly supplied:—She would receive those native products of the U. States which France, moreover, can reduce to specification; such as pot ash, tobacco, cotton, and her colonial goods, as sugar, coffee; and her manufactures would take the place of many of those British manufactures, which are now sent to the United States, and which are now paid for to Great Britain by bills of exchange drawn on the continent, for our native products actually consumed there. The U. States would surely lose by this arrangement, because of the superior cheapness of some of the British goods—but so long as France can make it for her benefit, is it not probable that she will modify her decrees so as to produce it?"

One thing is clear, that until our vessels can be admitted safely to enter the ports of the continent, and dispose of our products, the benefits resulting from a renewal of trade with G. Britain will be comparatively inconsiderable.

If the decrees of France have any other than a municipal effect, our government will be impartial. She has injured us already.—Our country knows not how to submit to usurpation.

These times are tremendously awful! It is no longer war for a petty kingdom; no more a tedious and protracted contest for demarcations of territory;—no campaigns wherein the reduction of a single fortress is the only remarkable event: But the ancient geographical lines of Europe are obliterated—one extraordinary man, surrounded by intelligent statesmen and hosts of military chieftains, spreads desolation around him, dethrones monarchs, changes dynasties, creates new kingdoms, new laws, and new nobility—in the rapidity of his career the "veni, vidi, vici," of Julius Cæsar is eclipsed: He travels with the celerity of Mercury; his horse is always in full speed; the wheels of his chariot con-

tinually in motion—he rushes through storms and tempests to Victory; from the banks of the Vistula to the borders of the Ebro and the Tagus, is but a march of recreation; neither the cold of the north nor the heat of the south, arrest his career, rain, hail, thunder, lightning, mountains and morasses, impede not his progress.—Before him are his marshals and dukes, and myriads of warriors; inspired by his conceptions they have preceded him; every thing is overthrown in their course; and arriving on the field of battle, Buonaparte raises his eyes only to behold the brilliant triumphs of his armies.

"The human mind is naturally elastic. In all situations of life, success and good fortune enlarge its prospects, and strain its views to more elevated and more important objects; whilst calamity relaxes it, and renders it less susceptible of extravagant pretensions. When Buonaparte returned from Egypt, and usurped the government of France, he could have had, (if any) but very faint notions of his present power and military grandeur. Doubtless the horizon of his hopes, was the the Executive seat of the French republic; or, at the utmost, the throne of a kingdom, into which character he may originally have intended to cause the political institution of France to revert. The battle of Marengo awakened, in his mind, the first ideas of imperial magnificence; that action decided the relative strength of France and Austria, and the star of the latter instantly began to wane. The elevation of Napoleon to the dignity of emperor, was speedily followed by the war with Austria, who was supported by Russia. The campaign was terminated on the plains of Austerlitz; and the Russian monarch retiring in sullen majesty to Petersburg, left the star of Austria to sink still lower. This success generated in the mind of Buonaparte fresh thoughts of dominion, and he began to improve upon the design of Henry IV. The "Confederation of the Rhine" was formed and extended, and in the character of "Protector" of that confederacy, he already dictated law to Germany. Prussia precipitated herself rashly into a war with him. One great conflict decided the fate of Prussia—it was the battle of Jena, or Auestadt: all the rest was rout, confusion, conquest and submission. Russia, once more entering the lists was worsted; yielded to his policy, and became his friend. From that instant there were but two independent thrones in continental Europe; they were the thrones of Russia and of France.

Thus, step by step, has Buonaparte ascended to his present height of human greatness; extending his views with his success, until his capacious mind grasps at the control of at least three quarters of the world.—Boston Patriot.



"I from the Orient to the drooping West, Making the Wind my Post-Horse, still unfold The acts commenced on this Ball of earth."

SHAKESPEARE.

FOREIGN.

The following extracts are from London papers to the eighth of March, received at New York and Boston. On a careful perusal of these journals, we do not find that they contain any events of extraordinary importance. The report of a rupture between Austria and France daily gains ground; but no facts have been disclosed on which the event of an actual declaration of war could be founded. It was, however, certain that large bodies of French troops were marching towards Germany; that the confederated states were ordered to prepare their quotas of men—and that the emperor was expected to set out for the Austrian dominions immediately. The good understanding said to have been brought about between England and the Ottoman Porte, is now fully confirmed by an official notice of Mr. Secretary Canning. The British accounts from Spain are not so late as those received direct from that quarter.

The Brest Fleet.—Our former accounts left the Brest fleet at sea—we now find them at Rochefort, but not in a very snug situation; for, says the Courier, "The object of the Brest fleet was, in the first instance, to surprise our squadron off Rochefort, consisting of four sail of the line, then to join the Rochefort squadron and proceed from thence to Ferrol, where, united to the Ferrol squadron, their combined force would have amounted to 20 sail of the line. It has been reported that on their passage to Rochefort the Brest fleet called off L'Orient, and were joined by the squadron there—but this, we understand, is not the fact; they made their way direct to Rochefort. The enemy had no sooner got into Basque Roads than Admiral Stopford was joined by three sail of the line, which had been blockading L'Orient. The Admiral has now under him the Cesar, Donegal, Defiance, Triumph, Valiant, Revenge and Theseus.—He would soon be joined by the division under Admiral Duckworth, which had been dispatched by Lord Gambier, to cruise off Cape Finisterre, his lordship very naturally supposing that the enemy would push for Ferrol.—The Caledonia, his lordship's ship, supplied Admiral Duckworth with all her provisions, which obliged her to return to Plymouth to procure a fresh supply. The frigates belonging to the Brest fleet were a good way behind the line of battle ships, and hence we were enabled to drive them under the batteries of the Sables d'Olonne. The Cesar was left keeping up a tremendous fire upon them, and it was hoped would be able to effect their destruction. The Brest fleet was in Basque roads, and expectations are entertained that their capture or destruction may be expected."

In the House of Commons, March 3, Mr. Whitbread moved for an account of duties levied on exportation, in consequence of the acts

of last session, subsequent to, and in pursuance of the system laid down in the orders in council—ordered. He then made some observations on the subject of the papers relative to America, which had been laid on the table not being printed. He thought the correspondence between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinckney, and Mr. Rose and Mr. Madison, ought, from their importance, to have been in the hands of every member of Parliament, but did not make any motion on the subject.

March 1.—A question was asked by Mr. Ponsonby in the House of Commons yesterday, whether the treaty which had been said to be on the eve of being concluded with Spain had been as yet ratified? And, 2nd, whether the report to which he had alluded on a former night, viz. that the force sent from Lisbon had been refused admission into Cadiz, was true or not?

Mr. Canning replied to the first question, that the treaty had not been received; and to the second, that he could not give any precise answer, though he did not know of any such circumstance having taken place.

The examination of the Duke of York had been resumed, and was progressing; and it was the opinion of the editor of the Courier, that the duke would be put to trial.

March 3d.—The communication between Sweden and the Baltic is open. This morning 12, of 16 Gottenburgh mails due, arrived. On the 22d of Dec. 5 British ships of war, and 3 Swedish of war, with 12 merchant vessels, sailed from Calserona for England, some of which were lost by the ice, and most of the others were taken by the Danes; and some of these lost in the ice after they were made prizes of.

The Stockholm Gazette of the 16th of Feb. says, intelligence from Schwerin, states that Gen. Davoust has given notice to the French consul in Rostock, that the embargo laid on 31 merchantmen lying in that port is raised.

Stockholm accounts of the 15th Feb. inform that hostilities have recommenced between the troops of Sweden and Russia.

An article from Arragon, dated the 11th of February, mentions that there are 40,000 men in arms defending Saragossa; that Junot is besieging it; that the works and trenches are pushed on to the gates of the town, and a bombardment kept up without intermission. The enemy hope to force the place to surrender by famine more than by force of arms.

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations, and most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

March 4.—Dutch papers have arrived to the first instant, and we find from them that the indication of hostilities between Austria and France grow stronger every day. While the war languishes in Spain, and is confined entirely to the siege of Saragossa, troops are marching in great haste to the Rhine, and the scene of active military movements has been transferred on a sudden from Spain to Germany. Divisions that were on their march to the Pyrenees have been countermanded, and ordered to proceed to the Rhine. Marshal Monecy who was employed before Saragossa, has been directed to return to Paris, and general Oudinot has received a destination towards Augsburg. At the same time the greatest activity is observable among the troops of Bavaria, Baden, Darmstadt, and Wertemburgh and their contingents are to be ready to march at an hour's notice. The Palace of Strasberg is preparing for Bonaparte, and there are reports even of his having arrived at Augsburg. But this we do not believe. He has demanded, however, a categorical answer from the court of Vienna, with respect to the object of its armaments and has required as a proof of its pacific disposition, that its military force shall be reduced to 45,000 men, a requisition which will not of course be complied with. There is a circular letter from the prince of Nassau Usingen to the States of the Confederation, in which, while he talks of warlike preparations, he expresses a hope that war may yet be avoided. Bonaparte has also in calling upon the states for their contingents, stated that it will depend upon Austria whether they will be wanted or not. But he is convinced, we are persuaded that war is inevitable; though it is his usual practice to affect to believe to the last moment that no power can have any hostile intentions towards him—"Why are they going to war with me?"—was his hypocritical cry before the last war with Austria, and the subsequent cry with Prussia.

What will be the conduct of Russia? for of Prussia it was needless to speak, her military force being so small as to be of little weight in any scale into which it may be thrown.—Bonaparte has informed us that he and the emperor Alexander are intimately united both for peace and for war.—No cabinet is so remarkable for sudden changes as the cabinet of Petersburg: but we see little reason at present for supposing that Bonaparte has lost his influence over it, it will not, however, be able to unite its whole force to the French, for the peace between Great Britain and Turkey, which has led to a rupture of the negotiations between Turkey and Russia, will employ a large part of the Russian force in Turkey, and the war with Sweden will occupy another portion. Russia too must keep a strong military force on her coasts to oppose any attempts we may make. If Bonaparte stations a large army still in Spain, that will operate in a favourable manner for Austria—if on the con-

trary he withdraws his army from Spain, and direct his whole attention towards Austria, Spain will have time to recruit her strength, to raise new levies, and to combine her resources.

Mr. Canning addressed a note to the Lord Mayor informing him that Peace had been concluded between Turkey & G. Britain. It was signed by the Turkish minister, Hakel Effendi, and Mr. Adair.

On the 5th of January, a fresh insurrection had broken out at Constantinople, and the peace with England is said, in an article from Vienna, to have been the immediate consequence of it. The Russian generals as soon as they were informed of the event, broke off all negotiation with the Turks.

LINTZ, FEB. 8 (by the way of France.) The anxiety which the reports of a new war in Austria had occasioned, has been augmented by the late measures of the Court of Vienna. It is certain that some light corps are to be formed, which will be sent to join different regiments.—Other military preparations are likewise making, and magazines are forming in Bohemia and Austria. M. Fasbender, who in the late campaigns was principal commissary to the Austrian army, has been again appointed to that post, and the Count de Guimond, formerly Vdj. Gen. to Archduke Charles, has been appointed Adj. of the Emperor. The Archduke Ferdinand is to take the chief command of the Austrian army in Bohemia, if war should break out, and Count Bellegarde will command an army in Carinthia and Carniola. In the mean time several Generals, who commanded on the Turkish frontiers, have been recalled to Vienna. Many persons however doubt, whether the Archduke Charles approves the measures of the Court, and will be willing to enter into a new war. In the conferences which have been held on the subject, and at which both that Prince and the Archduke Ferdinand, the brother of the Emperor, were present, it is said a new General levy was spoken of, and different measures proposed to render it agreeable to the people. Those most experienced in military affairs estimate the whole of our regular troops at 145,000 men; but it is not practicable to find a train of artillery sufficient for an army of 600,000 men.—Leyden Courant of Feb. 27.

March 7.—Gottenburgh Mails—Seven mails arrived this morning, brought to Harwick by the Auckland packet. By this conveyance a messenger arrived with dispatches for government, which it is believed relate to the new aspect which the relations of Russia and Austria have begun to assume since the late interview between their Prussian majesties and the emperor Alexander.

According to letters from Vienna of a recent date, the following is a correct return of the military forces of the Austrian army:—The regular troops amount 390,000 men; namely, 271,800 infantry (including a reserve of 49,000 men) 50,800 horse, 14,840 artillery, and four regiments of guards.

In time of war, the army is reinforced by 25,000 militia, trained to arms in peaceful times, and by the Austrian insurrection.

To the above return the following statistical account is added:—The revenue of the empire at present, amounts, in the whole, to 145,000,000 of florins.

Paris accounts to the 19th have been received; and briefly state, that the French had entered Vigo, immediately after the re-embarkation of the British troops; that six of the transports, having on board 1200 of our troops, had foundered at sea; that the duke of Dalmatia had marched for Oporto; that marshal Davoust, commander in chief of the army of Germany, had arrived in Paris; that the flight of the British troops from Spain, had caused the greatest consternation in Austria; that a powerful camp was to be formed on the banks of Inn; and that gen. Oudinot's corps was preparing thro' Lower Swabia and Franconia, in order to take a position on the banks of the Lech.

The same accounts present Madrid dates to Feb. 13, in which it is stated, that deputations had been presented to king Joseph from the towns of Toledo, Salamanca, Santander, St. Ildefonso, Benevento, Loderma, Villefranca del Vieng de Villalor, Sahagun, and Medina del Rio Seco, Valladolid, Leon, Aoris, Arevalo, and Aranjoux, manifesting a strong desire to see tranquility restored to the country, under his paternal government.

The English troops still remained at Lisbon & the neighbourhood, in all between 5 and 6000 men. They were under orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark in six hours notice.

The French papers contain the 32d bulletin of the French grand army of Spain; it is undated, and preserves a most profound silence with respect to Saragossa, Madrid, and the south of Spain.

It appears by our Port letters that within the last fortnight our cruisers have been very successful in capturing vessels belonging to the enemy. No less than fifteen have in the course of that time, been brought into Plymouth.

Bonaparte has nominated his uncle Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Paris.

Lt. Gen. Hope has been appointed to the command of the Kent District.

Among other deaths lately announced to the public, are those of lord Orford, and lord Falkland. The latter fell in a duel with Mr. Powell, one of his lordship's bottle companions.