

THE NORTH-SALISBURY

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THURSDAY

LONDON, March 3.

The second Hamburg mail arrived late last night. It has brought a copy of the note transmitted by the Prussian government to Lord Caryfort.

Prussia seems at length to have departed from that cautious policy which she has hitherto adopted. The term and tenor of that note are decisive, and leave no room for doubting that she has entirely acceded to the Northern Convention.

The mail has brought no other news of much importance. On the 11th ult. the Secretary of Lord Elgin arrived at Vienna from Constantinople, with advices that the remainder of the English troops destined to act against Egypt had arrived at Marmora, where a great number of ships of war were anchored. The gulph of Marmora is situated so as to communicate both with the Archipelago and the Black Sea.

There does not appear to be any foundation for the rumour brought by the first mail of the defeat of the English troops who landed near Damietta.

STATE PAPER.

Leipzig, Feb. 18.

The following is a copy of the note transmitted on the 12th of February, by the Prussian minister Count Haugwitz, to Lord Caryfort, the English Ambassador at Berlin:

"The undersigned, state and cabinet minister, has laid before his Prussian majesty the two notes which Lord Caryfort, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from his majesty the king of Great Britain and Ireland, has done him the honor to transmit to him on the 27th of January and 1st of Feb. last.

"The undersigned, having it in commission to return an explicit and circumstantial answer, is under the necessity of informing Lord Caryfort that his majesty cannot see, without the utmost grief and concern, the violent and hasty measures to which the court of London has proceeded against the Northern Naval Powers. Error alone can have given occasion to those measures, as the assertions in the note of the 27th sufficiently shew. In that it is said that the maritime alliance "has for its object to annul the treaties formerly concluded with England, and to prescribe laws to her with respect to the principles of them; that the neutrality is only a pretext to impose these laws on her by force, and to establish an hostile alliance against her."

"Nothing, however, is further from the abovementioned negotiation, than the principles here supposed. It is founded in justice and moderation, and the communication of a copy of the convention to such of the belligerent powers as had the justice and patience to wait for the same, will prove this beyond the possibility of a denial.

"When, in the beginning of January, the minister of his Britannic majesty officially proposed to the undersigned the question—"Whether the northern courts had actually concluded the confederation which had been reported? and whether Prussia had acceded to it?"—the king conceiving that the respect which sovereigns owe to each other, and the liberty possessed by every independent state to consult its own interests without rendering an account to any other power, authorized him to withhold any communications relative to himself and his al-

lies, and contented himself with availing himself that as he had seen, without interfering with the connexions which England had entered into without consulting him, he considered himself as entitled to the same confidence; and that if the king of Great Britain thought it his duty to support the rights and interest of his kingdom, his Prussian majesty considered it not less his duty to employ every means in the defence of the rights and interests of his subjects.

"This answer might have sufficed a few weeks since; but in the situation in which affairs now are, the king thinks himself called upon to make an explicit declaration to the court of London, relative to the spirit of the treaty which has probably been attacked, because it was not known, and which is far from having the offensive views of which the contracting parties have been arbitrarily accused. They have expressly agreed that their measures shall be neither hostile, nor tend to the detriment of any country, but only have for their object the security of the trade and navigation of their subjects. They have been attentive to adopt their new connexions to present circumstances.

"The strict justice of his majesty the emperor of Russia has even in the detail proposed modifications which alone might be sufficient to indicate the spirit of the whole. It has since been determined that the treaty shall not be prejudicial to those treaties which had been before concluded with any of the belligerent powers. It was also resolved that this determination should be candidly communicated to these powers, to prove the purity of the motives and views of the contracting parties. But England would not allow them time for this. Had she waited this confidential communication, she might have avoided those intemperate measures which threaten to spread still wider the flames of war. She might likewise have received satisfaction from the correspondence with Denmark, if, instead of dwelling on two detached passages copied into the first note of Lord Caryfort, from the note of Count Bernstoff of the 31st of Dec. the court of London had attended to the solemn declaration that "it could never be for a moment imagined that Denmark entertained any hostile projects against Great Britain, or such as were inconsistent with the maintenance of a good understanding between the two courts; and that the court of Denmark congratulated itself on having obtained an opportunity to contradict such unfounded reports in the most positive manner."

"This open explicit declaration accorded with assurances which the undersigned had more than once given to Lord Caryfort on the same subject; and it is difficult to conceive, how the English court could conclude, as it afterwards appeared that it did from the note of the Danish minister, "that the convention of the contracting powers went to establish new principles of maritime law, which had never been acknowledged by the tribunals of Europe, & the object of which was hostile to England."

"The conclusion is totally false, and as little authorized by the answer of the Danish court as the undeserved accusation, that it proposed "to excite a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, and with that view was employed in active preparations."

"Never were measures more incontestably more defensive than those of the court of Copenhagen; and spirit of them will be

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and has arbitrarily formed a maritime code, which it is extremely difficult to reconcile with the true principles of the law of nations; it exercises over friendly and neutral powers an usurped jurisdiction, which maintains to be just, and endeavors to represent as an indispensable law sanctioned by the tribunals of Europe.

"Never have the sovereigns of England permitted their subjects to be amenable to this law in the numerous cases where the abuse of power has transgressed the limits of justice. The neutral powers have made the strongest remonstrances and protestations; but experience has shewn that these are generally without effect. It is not therefore surprising, that after so many repeated injuries, they should have had recourse to a measure which may prevent them in future, and with that view have entered into a well concerted alliance, which may defend their rights, and place them in a proper relation to the Belligerent Powers.

"The maritime alliance, as it has been consolidated, will lead to this salutary object, and the king makes no difficulty to declare to his Britannic Majesty, that he has found in it his own principles that he is intimately convinced of its necessity and utility, and that he has formally acceded to the Convention which was concluded between the Courts of Russia, Denmark and Sweden, on the 17th of December last. His Majesty is therefore among the number of the contracting powers, and as such he is obliged not only to take a direct path in all evils which may interest the affairs of the neutral States, but is bound to support that convention by such vigorous measures as the course of circumstances may require.

"The note of Lord Caryfort refers to a subject relative to which his majesty conceives he is not obliged to answer, nor even has a right to form an opinion; disputes exist between the Court of London and Peterburgh which in no manner have connections with that which the above mentioned Minister has endeavoured to unite them. But in as much as the conduct of Prussia has been hitherto guided by the most unexceptionable impartiality, it will be equally guided by a respect for the alliances which are a proof of it. Stipulations which contain in themselves nothing hostile, and which the security of his subjects prescribed to him, bind him to have recourse to all the means which Providence has placed in his power.

"As unpleasant as the extremities are to which England has proceeded, the King entertains no doubt as the possibility of a speedy return to conciliatory and pacific dispositions; and in this respect confides in the sentiments of justice which he has to offer had the happiness to experience on other occasions from his Britannic Majesty.

"Only by the recall and entire taking off of the embargo can things be restored to