

power. Both are mutable, and have passed away without leaving behind them any other memorial, than ruins that afford taste, and traditions that traffic conjecture. But the glory of Greece is imperishable, or will last as long as learning itself, which is its monument. It strikes an everlasting root, and bears perennial blossoms on its graves. The name of HAMILTON would not have dishonored Greece, in the age of Aristides. May Heaven, the guardian of our liberty, grant, that our country may be fruitful of HAMILTONS, and faithful to their glory!

LATEST from EUROPE.

BOSTON, August 20.

By the ship Eliza, Capt. Smith, arrived on Friday last, from London, we have received accounts to the 4th and 6th July.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

In Brest harbour (July 1st) comprised 22 sail of the line and 10 frigates. The British fleet off that port, at the same time, consisted of 35 sail of the line, viz. one of 112 guns, one 110, one 100, one 98, four 80, and 19 of 74, under the following flag officers; Adm. Cornwallis, Vice-Admirals Cotton, Calder and Cottonwood, and Rear-Admirals Graves, Northesk and Donett.

LONDON, July 4.

The following is given in a Morning Paper as an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated June 18:—"Bonaparte intends next week to set out for the Coast; and, as he is to return before the 14th of July, the common belief here is, that, should wind and circumstances permit, something will be undertaken before that period.

"The day before yesterday, extra couriers left this city for Holland, Boulogne, & Brest, with order for our naval Commanders to seize the first opportunity of putting to sea, and *coute qui coute*, land in England, as many troops as possible, so that before the coronation ceremony, an invasion and victory may be announced.

"Our Brest fleet is, nearly as numerous, and the Texel fleet not much inferior, to the English blockade fleet.—But, both in our fleets and flotillas, are some chosen ships, containing picked & desperate crews, called *enfants perdus*, who, as an advanced guard, are to try to create confusion among their enemies, by boarding &c. and, by it, permit the remainder of their fleets and transports to escape, and to land their troops in England. Every man of these crews, who survives, is to be created a member of the Legion of Honor, and to receive a pension.

"On board these ships are, besides, combustible matters, of a new composition, which are said to be *inextinguishable*.

"According to what I have heard in conversation with the French Naval and Military officers, the Brest fleet is intended to invade the West; the Texel fleet the East; and the Boulogne flotilla the South of England. As to Ireland, they said, it would fall by itself, if they were victorious in Great Britain.

"These particulars are no secrets here, but talked of in our first and best informed societies.

That Bonaparte soon will, and must attempt an invasion, fools only cannot foresee, and traitors dare to deny.—He has pledged himself to France and to the world—and, prepared as he now is, his own troops will regard a longer delay as a defeat. If we are upon our guard & possess the same spirit and patriotism which we evinced last year, the sooner we have tried our strength with our irreconcilable foe the better; because we are convinced it will finish to his shame, and perhaps make the first year of his empire the last. With all his powerful means, the real and relative situation of this extraordinary man is as desperate as in any former part of his career. A defeat will inevitably be followed, not only by loss of rank and authority, but that of life; for he owes every thing to an uninterrupted success, and flattered as his soldiers have been, with an easy and certain conquest, misfortunes will soon annihilate the golden image, which prosperity alone has set up: Pichegru and Moreau, will be remembered, and the universe revenged. Besides, detested and feared as Bonaparte is, every where upon the Continent, a defeat would be now, as after the battle of Aboukir, a signal for a new confederacy; and while disunion, disaffection, & perhaps civil wars, rage at home, France would experience an invasion from abroad, and the discontented, enslaved, & oppressed Swiss, Batavians, and Italians, seize the first opportunity to throw off a yoke, which notwithstanding commanded addresses and deputations, they wear with so much disgust.

The Speech of Jules Polignac, before the Tribunal, made a great impression upon the Judges as well as upon the audience, & has made him the favourite with the Parisians. With a calm and firm voice he said,

"Should my brother Armond be found guilty, and I be declared innocent, I supplicate most earnestly to be permitted to take his place, and die for him; he has a

wife; I am unmarried; and in the present situation of my king, my country, and my family, I have no ties that attach me to life; which, besides, I have not enjoyed long enough to regret much its loss. An unfortunate, but loyal exile from my youth, I have tasted little of existence but its wretchedness, which is now become almost insupportable; and I see no other happiness or glory upon this side of the grave than to be allowed to ascend the same scaffold where the most virtuous of men & of Kings Louis XVI. has bled. My sentiments are, besides unalterable, neither to be shaken by terror, nor changed by clemency. No Polignac was ever a traitor, either to his God or his King; and I shall certainly not be the first who dishonors my name. Whether I am to die in an hour or to live for a century, my constant prayer and wish shall be, that Providence may restore to my country its lawful Sovereign."

During his speech, of which this is only a short sketch, several ladies in the galleries with their tears evinced the interest he inspired. Even the *Gens d'armes* were moved at seeing his firmness and hearing his frankness.

Private accounts from Paris of the 10th, state, that 900 men of the Imperial Guard, had preceded Bonaparte to the coast. They add, that between the 21st May and the 7th June, upwards of 200 vessels some of them with troops entered Boulogne, from Flushing, Ostend, Havre, &c.

All our accounts from the Continent concur in stating, that the long menaced invasion is on the eve of being attempted. Our letters from Holland during the week, state that the encampment in the neighbourhood of Berwick had broken up for the purpose of embarkation, and that all the forces in North-Holland were moving towards the Helder for like purpose.

The circumstance, however, which more than any other convinces us that the enemy are about to engage in some naval enterprise, is that the crews of all the French privateers are impressed immediately on their return to port, and sent to man the national marine; so general and so urgent is the order on this subject, that the famous privateer the Blonde, which made greater devastation in our commerce than any other of the enemy's cruisers, has been stripped of all her hands; and we learn, by a letter which we yesterday received from the Phoenix frigate, that she is laid up in passage, near Bayonne. There are four other privateers similarly circumstanced, at this latter port, and from thence to Bordeaux, upwards of twenty. It is not probable that the government would forego the advantages resulting from the active occupation of these cruisers, if their services were not required for objects of more importance; or that they would be prematurely taken from a condition, in which they enriched the country as well as themselves, and materially embarrassed our trade.

JULY 2—4.

Bonaparte has officially notified his elevation to the imperial Dignity to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stutgard, Wirtemberg, and Munich, but no answers had been returned at the date of the last advice from these capitals.

It is reported that the French troops are about to evacuate Hanover, which is to be occupied by Prussian troops till a peace.

There is another report in circulation on the Continent, that Bonaparte has proposed to Prussia and Russia, to partition the Electorate of Hanover and the Hanse Towns.

Dispatches were received from J. Borlase Warren, at Petersburg, which are said to be of a very important nature. Whatever may be the result of the communications between the courts of England and Russia, we can have no doubt but that they must refer to objects of very general interest to the States of the Continent. It is said that Russian ships, full of troops, have arrived at Corfu.

Another violent cannonade took place on the French coast, between Calais and Boulogne, on Saturday morning, supposed to have been occasioned by some of our cruisers attacking a division of the enemy's flotilla on its way from the Eastward to the grand depot at Boulogne.

The prorogation of Parliament is fixed for to-morrow month, unless something new and extraordinary shall happen.

His majesty has completely recovered his health.

Bonaparte in his late addresses to the continental sovereigns, calls them all *Cousins*; but they, we believe, exclaim in return, with *Pathe Foigard*—"the Devil burn the relationship Honey."

Extract of a letter from Sidney, (Botany Bay) dated April 17.

"Europeans may boast of their reciprocal friendship; but in that particular we far exceed them, for in no country are men more closely linked together.

"Some courts martial have been held here; our criminals will be sent to the mother-country.

SLAVE TRADE.

House of Lords, July 2. The bill from the Commons for abolishing the slave trade, was taken up. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, presented two petitions against the bill. July 3.—The Slave Trade Abolition Bill being read, Lord Hawkesbury moved, that it be read a "second time this day three months." A debate ensued, Lord Grenville advocated the bill; which was opposed by Earl St. Vincent, and the Duke of Clarence. The latter maintained, that a property to an immense amount was vested in the trade, and therefore a determination respecting its abolition, ought to be coolly considered.—He was fully convinced that the abolition was inexpedient, and therefore he was in favor of any motion that retarded its progress. The motion to postpone the second reading of the bill for three months, passed without a division.

From the New-York Herald.

I now return to those customary editorial duties which have been, for more than a month, suspended to give place to the most afflicting subject that ever occupied my mind and weighed down my heart.—It was my intention to have closed all discussion of the melancholy event, by an attempt to exhibit the character of him whom I can never cease to mourn as the best of friends, and the greatest and most virtuous of men; but that ground has been so much preoccupied, that the design, though in great part actually executed, is for the present deferred. And unless it should be rendered necessary, by attacks or remarks from a certain quarter, I shall not again be disposed to bring the affair into the papers.

The first subject of a political nature that presents itself to our view is the very extraordinary conduct of His Majesty's frigates the *Leander* and *Cambrian* in lying off our harbor for several weeks, with the express design, if we may believe the oath of one of our captains, of *annoying the Americans*. A dispute has been carrying on in some of our morning papers about the precise distance from the shore that these outrages have been committed, one side contending it was within a league of the shore, the other that it was not: This dispute seems to have arisen from a supposition that it depended on the distance from the shore whether the proceedings on the part of the British were correct or not; a supposition altogether foreign to the question. We hold the law of nations, strictly to be—

First. That no ships or vessels of war, may lie in wait for, nor take means to learn what enemy's vessels are expected to arrive; and in case they should discover them off the port, they may not go out to capture them; and if they attempt they may be compelled by the forts or ships of war to return into port.

Second. They may not conceal themselves in the bottom of bays and gulphs, nor behind the heads of land and small islands, of a neutral country, for the purpose of surprising and capturing [even] enemy ships; they ought not in any manner to disturb the free and secure approach of any vessel of any nation whatever towards ports or upon the coast of a neutral state."—*Azuni*, 2. p. 325.

Such are the principles of maritime law now recognized throughout Europe. It is altogether immaterial, therefore, whether these ships lie at one, two or three leagues distance from the shore; for them to lie upon the coast at all, for the purpose of annoying our commerce, under whatever pretext, or of disturbing the free and secure approach of any vessels whatever to our port, is a flagrant infringement upon our national sovereignty, and a gross violation of the acknowledged law of nations. For this attack upon the rights of our citizens, this indignity to the state and country, we have a claim on those to whom the national administration is committed.—It is a high handed wrong, demanding speedy and adequate redress. Next to the late affair of the *Cambrian*, this transaction is the most disrespectful & contemptuous that we have yet witnessed, and, in point of actual injury, is far beyond it. And now the only question is, what will be the conduct of our government? Judging from what has lately happened in another quarter, we may easily predict what it will be.

A French privateer, tempted by our imbecile situation, as these English ships are tempted, had been for a long time blockading the harbour of Charleston, and capturing or rifling under some pretence or other, every American vessel that attempted to enter the port. Even the fishing smacks were seized and fired at, brought to and examined and laughed at, just as is now practised here. The federal papers spoke of the outrage in a high tone of complaint, and called repeatedly on the government of the United States for protection.—After waiting till property had been captured enough to build and equip a ship of the line, and maintain her for years, and after incurring disgrace enough to satisfy the humblest and most

pacific philosopher on the globe, lo! we learn, from a Southern paper, that "*Gun-Boat No. 1*," has sailed for Charleston, to "correct the procedure."

And since this is the plan adopted to enforce a proper respect from belligerents towards the Americans; since, as Smith tells us in the governmental paper, "the men now in power never were friendly to naval establishments on a great scale; always declaring them an *engine* of state fraught with great danger," and have, therefore, "introduced various *economical* reforms," but whenever it was necessary, they have always stood ready to "come forward with *promptness* and *spirit* to vindicate our violated rights and interests," since, I say, such is the theory and such the practice, we shall be pleased to hear that "*Gun-Boat No. 2*" is ordered here to watch the conduct of the *Leander* & *Cambrian*, especially as Duane's paper appears not to have the effect in preventing captures, which was intended by the administration.

That our commercial friends may anticipate with a proper degree of confidence the success that will probably be ordered, it may not be amiss to let them know a little what kind of machines these philosophical Gun Boats are. They are informed then, that according to the most accurate description we have been able to obtain, "*Gun Boat No. 1*" is said to be a machine of wonderful powers and ingenuity, which has been constructed under Mr. Jefferson's eye, and according to a model presented by himself. Though the accommodations for the sailors are not the best, yet this is a trifling objection.—A single gun* is mounted on a sort of "*whirligig chair*," such as that from which our Philosopher discharges the battery of his own genius. The manner in which the Gun Boat is brought into action, is somewhat novel.—She runs down upon the enemy, until she has approached within striking distance—she then turns tail to, hoists her boom, and lets fly a heavy shot, which is expected to end the conflict.—If not, the Gun boat is in a situation to run away—and thereby prevents the "*effusion of human blood*."

The coincidence of all Mr. Jefferson's ideas is wonderful. In the retreat to Carter's mountain—in the methods by which he rendered his predecessors unpopular—in defence of his own administration—and, as now appears, in his system of *naval tactics* he implicitly relies on the efficacy of the *argumentum a posteriori*.

But to conclude in a serious manner, so serious a subject.—We are by no means disposed to believe that the English government would ever support or connive at such abuses as those of which we have been complaining; we attribute them to the ignorance or the perverseness, or the wantonness of the commanders of the frigates, and believe, that if proper measures should be taken by our government, suitable reparation would be made, and the injuries would be redressed. The danger in our opinion, is, that the administration may not be sufficiently vigilant and active on this occasion, but may be inclined to pass it by as a matter of inferior moment, and that the result will be a serious misunderstanding, terminating in an open rupture between the two countries.

* One of the Gun Boats fitted out by order of government, has arrived at Norfolk from the city of Washington. She is flat bottomed, sloop rigged, and carries a 32 pounder.

New-York, August 17.

Ship Eugenia.—The Gazette of this morning states, that "the captors of the ship *Eugenia*, of this port, have entered a plea, for the restoration of the ship and cargo, on the ground of the illegality of the recapture by American citizens;" and "that Col. Barclay, the English Consul General, has drawn up a representation of the business, and has forwarded it to Mr. Merry, the English Ambassador, now at Philadelphia.

If this be true, it is indeed a very extraordinary fact. It is literally adding *insult to injury*. A foreign armed ship is stationed at the mouth of our harbor; an American vessel, employed in a lawful trade, arrives with a valuable cargo, within view of this port, and within our own territory; she is captured by the foreign ship, contrary to the laws of nations, and in direct violation of existing treaties—her commander, by a kind of stratagem, conducts her into an American port, the captors enter a sober protest against the conduct of the commander, and boldly demand the vessel and cargo, on the ground of the *illegality* of the procedure.

This is, we believe, a fair statement of facts. Had the captured vessel belonged to a belligerent power, the demand would have been less extraordinary; but, under existing circumstances, it cannot be supported by any principle of equality or law.

† A Lad about 14 years old, of good connections, who can read, write, & spell well, will be received as an Apprentice at the *Misneria* office.