

the rulers of every country, that for power, there is no more perishable foundation than war. "Qui vero," says Cicero, "in libertate ita se instituunt, ut metuantur, his nihil esse potest dementius: quamvis enim aemerz sint leges alicujus opibus quamvis timefacta libertas, emergunt tamen hæc aliquando, aut judiciis tacitis, aut occultis de honore suffragiis: acriores autem morsus sunt intermissæ libertatis, quam retentæ." [Cic. de Officiis, lib. I. chap. vii.]

We may readily believe, that, if the conscription be hateful to Frenchmen, it must be still more so to the countries annexed to their empire. In Italy, and the low countries, many motives conspire to sharpen the sensibility of the sufferers, and to foment that rancorous animosity, which, as we are assured, is generally entertained against their oppressors. Their hereditary antipathies, well known to the reader of history, and certainly not to be subdued by the events of our own era; the incalculable and heartstruck evils inflicted upon them by the republic and her armies, "the record of which is written in the flesh, and cannot be erased;" the ruin of their old and favourite institutions; the defacement of their monuments of superstition and art; the impoverishment of all classes, and the actual stoppage of every source of private comfort and public prosperity.* Under the exasperation of past and present wrongs, they send forth their youth with a reluctance which may be easily imagined, and of which their oppressors are fully aware. In the distribution of the levies among the departments, the contingent allotted to the incorporated territories is designedly small; but the proportion, nevertheless, of their refractory conscripts is astonishingly great; and the coercive measures for the punishment of disobedience, tend to increase the odium of the law itself. The common ends of political domination, and the purposes of fiscal regulation, of the conscription, and of espionage, have given a monopoly of all offices of profit or trust to Frenchmen, whose conciliatory manners and affected moderation are insufficient to allay the jealousy resulting from their intrusion. As the Romans spread themselves over the provinces of their empire, these new conquerors inundate every country where the supremacy of their arms is felt and acknowledged. The Napoleon code, and the language of its authors, are established in the courts of Westphalia; and the governments and civil employments are administered almost exclusively by Frenchmen. Clerks have been draughted from the post-offices of Paris to conduct similar establishments in Hamburg and Danzig. The custom-house officers of Bourdeaux and Nantz regulate the whole Baltic coast. In the countries nominally allied to France, which are treated with less lenity than the territories annexed to her empire, public authority is every where exercised by Frenchmen; and what the rescript of the imperial legislator spares, private rapacity does not fail to devour. The members of the Confederation of the Rhine are not subjected to the conscription; for, like the Romans, whose policy it was not to make their subjects or allies as warlike as themselves, the modern pacificators exact no very copious supplies of men, but extort incredible contributions for the pay and cloathing of their own troops. Mollien, the minister of the French treasury, in the printed budget of 1807, felicitates his emperor on this subject in the following terms: "Your majesty, Sir, has protected your people, both from the scourge and the burthens of war. Your armies have added to their harvest of glory one of foreign contributions; which has assured their support, their cloathing, and their pay." This compliment has nothing of the exaggeration of flattery. During the whole of the last campaign in the North the treasury of Paris was overflowing. It is their object not merely to crush the armies but to ruin the finances of that quarter, in order that the means and the hope of future resistance may be more completely extinguished. In the above mentioned *Rationarium*, the "*Recettes extraordinaires et exterieures*," are stated at more than thirty-two millions of livres; a sum exclusive of the exactions for the maintenance of the troops, the splendid establishments of the generals, and the gratification of private cupidity. This surplus is thrown into the list of "ways and means," to give colour to an idea publicly inculcated, that foreign tribute will one day wholly exonerate the masters of the world from the burdens under which they now groan; as in the history of the Roman power, the military at all times, and, at one period, the whole states of Italy, were exempted from taxation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* See Brissot's address to his constituents for an official statement of the sufferings of Belgium.
† In the report of the minister of war, of July, 1807, on the results of the war with Prussia, the number of Prussian prisoners is estimated at 5170 officers, and 123,418 privates and subalterns; and of killed, at about 50,000. Comparing this statement with the official report of Berlin in 1805, we should have about 60,000 men for the actual force of that once potent monarch. The report of Vicoconti, one of the directors of the "*Musee Imperiale des Arts*," deserves to be placed by the side of that of the war minister. It records 350 paintings; 242 rare and precious manuscripts, many of them oriental; 50 statues; 80 busts; 192 articles of bronze, armour, &c. as the spoil which "the Protector of the Arts" had collected in the north during his campaign.

Foreign.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Received at New-York, via Barbadoes.

By an arrival at New-York from Barbadoes, papers have been received from that Island containing London dates to the 2d of May, from which the following important Intelligence is extracted. These papers speak of a probable change in the British Ministry, in which the duke of Portland, Earl Camden, and Lord Mulgrave, will be succeeded by Earl Grey, the Duke of Bedford, and Mr George Ponsonby. The British naval force in the Baltic has been considerably augmented. Some operations of great extent were expected to be carried on immediately against Russia in the event of her taking part against Austria, which England hoped to deter her from; and in order to conciliate her, the Russian admiral Siniavin, and the crews of the Squadron, pledged by the convention of Cintra, have been sent home. The British government, for the assistance of Portugal, has granted a loan of £.600,000 to the Prince Regent, secured on the revenues of the Island of Madeira. The French government have refused the exchange of the prisoners taken at Martinique; they have arrived at Plymouth.

LONDON, MAY 19.

A LARGE mass of German and Dutch papers have been received, containing a great variety of details, some of which are important, and all interesting. We shall begin with those which relate to the operations on the north bank of the Danube. The archduke Charles has abandoned his position on the Regen, and has retired towards the Bohemian frontiers. This movement has induced Davoust to break up from Ratibon, and having been joined by Bernadotte between Reiden and Schwandorf, they have advanced to Cham and Waldmunchen. The reports of battles between the archduke and the French are in confusion.

Whilst the war is for the present confined on the north bank of the Danube, to mere marches and changes of position, Buonaparte is advancing on the south bank with the main body of his army along the two roads that lead from the Inn to Lintz and Wells. On the 2d, part of the army had arrived at Sigharding, pushed on its advanced guard to Esserling—the remainder of the army had reached Ried on the road to Wells. The force employed in this part consists of three French divisions, and the Darmstadt, Wurtemberg, and part of the Bavarian troops.—The Austrians under gen. Hiller, reinforced by successive arrivals of troops from Vienna, have passed the Tronn, and taken a position behind Wells, where another battle is expected.

In the mean-time the rest of the French and Bavarian troops are gone to Salzburg and the Tyrol, which is in a state of general insurrection. There was some warm fighting on the 29th in the neighbourhood of Salzburg, and in the town itself. General Jellachich retired towards the Tyrol. How serious affairs are in that quarter, we may conjecture from the confession even of the French themselves, that the whole of the northern Tyrol is in insurrection, that large bands of Tyrolese troops make incursions into Swabia and to the Lech, and carry off cattle and provisions in abundance. The Austrians meanwhile, according to the Zurich Gazette, have been successful in other quarters, have taken the important posts of Bregentz and Feldkerch, and have advanced as far south as Botzen, which was taken by storm. Co-operating with the division that came from Germany, another Austrian division entered the bishopric of Trent, had advanced to Trent, where the French papers say there was a warm action.

This naturally directs our attention to the state of the war in Italy.

The first operations of the war in that quarter have been extremely successful.—From the Tagliamento the French have been driven back, and the Austrians successively took Vicenza and Padua, and advanced over the Adige. From thence they sent a part of their army, which ascended that river, and advanced to Trent. The unfortunate turn, however, of affairs in Germany, obliged the archduke John to send 30,000 men thither, and his career was stopped on the Adige. The last accounts, dated on the 2d of May, left the French head quarters at Montibello, between Verona and Vicenza, and the Austrians on the other side of Vicenza. The bulletins and proclamations of the Austrians have produced considerable effect in that part of Italy, and in some places the people have risen.

Whilst the Dutch, French and German papers, combine in giving accounts of the uninterrupted success of the French in Germany, private letters from Holland speak of their having experienced a reverse of fortune at Lintz, where they report a battle to have taken place about the 3d, in which the French were defeated, and forced to fall back to the Inn. These letters are of the 15th, and state, that all German mails had been stopped by order of Buonaparte. A rumour was in circulation, that the French had been defeated near Lintz, about the 3d inst. and had lost 12,000 men, 6 generals killed and 1 marshal; that the Austrians had retaken all their cannon, and regained their former positions, &c.

MAY 20.

The officer who arrived with dispatches to government from Heligoland, brought intelligence of insurrections pervading all the northern parts of Germany. In Hanover, the people surrounded and compelled 3000 Dutch troops to lay down their arms.

MAY 22.

Besides the Dutch papers to the 17th, we have received French papers to the 14th, and German to the 13th inst. The latter contain a continuation of the series of the Austrian Bulletins to the 14th number inclusive.

That Buonaparte would fulfil his menace by entering Vienna a second time, has always appeared to us highly probable; but it will in no degree decide the result of the campaign, if the government and people of Austria are united, firm and determined.—On the contrary, notwithstanding the past victories, the means and the prodigious reputation of the Corsican invader, we consider his position as most critical, and even becoming hourly so, in proportion as he advances. The Austrian armies, though they have been taken and repulsed on various occasions, are not disorganised or destroyed. No Macks have as yet appeared among them, no dependency or symptoms of submission have hitherto been manifested by the emperor. Napoleon evidently betrays his sense of the emergency, and the crisis in which his house and his fortunes are involved, by the measures to which he has recourse. Joachim Murat, it seems, has been summoned from Naples, to defend his own and his master's throne; while Louis and his queen are ordered to attend him at Vienna. From every part of Europe his legions are called in; and the very crews of his ships of war, if we may believe the Dutch themselves, are sent to join the armies of an Italian usurper, on the confines of Hungary, at the distance of 700 miles from Friburg. How great the consternation is, that pervades Bavaria, we may trace in the conduct of the king of that country, who neither dares to remain himself at Munich, nor considers the public records as safe in any part of his dominions. He has taken refuge at Augsburg, while the archives have been removed to Zurich in Switzerland. Insurrection runs through all the north and centre of Germany, and only waits for further proofs of the Austrian cabinet, to involve in its effects the circles of Lower Saxony, Franconia and Westphalia. Nor have we ever doubted that the king of Prussia and Elector of Saxony, will declare against the common scourge and tyrant of Europe, as soon as they shall see a chance of extrication. Even the Russian emperor, however subservient or enslaved he may have shewn himself at Tilsit and at Erfurth, will, we imagine, temporise, and finally join the successful tide.

It is the intention of government to immediately dispatch reinforcements to the amount of 10,000 men, to Sir Arthur Wellesey.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order of council, extending the blockade of ports under the control of France, to the Eastern as well as the Western Ems, and to prevent all vessels from sailing into or out of that river by any channel to the westward of the island of Juist.

A French squadron is said to have escaped from Toulon, and thrown relief into Barcelona. Lord Collingwood will probably give some account of the return of this fleet.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Received at Boston, via Halifax.

AUSTRIA, MAY 4.

We have heard nothing of battles since the retreat of the archduke Charles over the Danube—He has fixed his great army in Bohemia.

RATISBON, MAY 12.

SURRENDER OF VIENNA.

This morning the following bulletin and general orders have been published:—

"ARMY OF GERMANY.

"A Saxon officer, or courier, who passed through Ratisbon last night, has brought the intelligence, that on the 9th his majesty the emperor and king entered Vienna.

By the commandant,
(Signed) "J. L. FELIX."

HAGUE, MAY 22.

The following important intelligence is contained in letters of the 18th inst. from the Lower Rhine:

On the 25th of April the emperor of Russia declared war against Austria, and ordered his armies to enter Galicia and Hungary.—The Russians have already entered Galicia and beaten the Austrians.

Since the 9th inst. the French flag has been unfurled on the top of St. Stephen's church at Vienna. On the 10th or 11th the emperor Napoleon was to leave the capital. The emperor Francis II. has solicited peace.

A private letter from the French head quarters of the 6th announces, that on that day an Austrian officer of the staff had arrived with a messenger bearing a letter written by the emperor Francis to the emperor Na-

oleon, in which the emperor of Austria explored an armistice and peace of his majesty in the most humble expressions. The timing of the stay of the parliamentaires in the head quarters of his majesty, induced an opinion that the answer was unfavourable—more so, as the army continues advancing.

LONDON, MAY 24.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In the house of commons last night upon the subject of the correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the American government. Mr. Canning replied, that the government purporting to be entered into by the ministers and the American government was not made in conformity with the wishes of his majesty, nor such as his majesty could prove of. It was neither founded on the instructions sent to our minister, nor consistent with them. Yet, as it was possible, that the faith of that agreement, various calculations in trade might be entered into by American merchants, it became necessary to prevent any inconvenience or detriment to them, to issue some new order, by which the might be secured of indemnity in their speculations, at least till the sentiments of his majesty could be conveyed to America. An order of council would be speedily published to the above mentioned effect. It will appear in Saturday night's Gazette. Previously, however, to the meeting of the house of commons yesterday, Mr. Sanson, the chairman of the committee of merchants trading to the United States of America, received a note from earl Bathurst, the president of the board of trade, requesting his attendance with such other gentlemen of the committee who might be inclined to accompany him on board. The chairman and several members of the committee repaired at 1 o'clock to the treasury chamber, and on their being introduced to the Board of Trade, were informed by earl Bathurst that the recent arrangements made by our ambassador, Mr. Erskine, with the government of the United States, through his secretary, Mr. Smith, were unauthorized by his majesty's ministers, and that he sent for the committee for the express purpose of communicating the fact to them, in the view that the same might without delay be made known to the merchants trading to the United States. His lordship at the same time informed the committee, that no advantage would be taken or any instrument thrown in the way of those who had been ready, and in consequence of this unauthorized arrangement, sent consignments to their Britannic majesty's subjects; but that American ships and cargoes, under such circumstances, would be allowed to proceed to their destined ports in security.

Insurrection in Westphalia.

Schill's bold enterprise continues to give the greatest alarm to the enemy in the north of Germany. He has taken Bremen, and is band, rapidly increasing to an army, is spreading itself through Brunswick and Hanover, the inhabitants of which are to a man in favour. Jerome Buonaparte has no objection of opposing him, and confines himself to proclamations, offering rewards for his apprehension. One article states, that the king of Prussia, so far from approving of his conduct, has sent an army of 30,000 men against him. The necessity which is here contemplated of sending so large a force against him, proves the formidable nature of the insurrection which he has brought about. But we do not believe the king of Prussia has sent any force against him; and we remember having seen in the Leyden Gazette the other day, his reflections against his Prussian majesty on the subject of Schill's enterprise.

American.

BOSTON, JULY 18.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, July 18. "Yesterday arrived a king's schooner, 42 days from Portsmouth, England, with patches for the admiral. By her we have procured three London papers, (21st, 22nd, 25th May; the Courier.) The van of the French had reached Vienna, and entered that city as appears, without much resistance. This event, however, does not seem to be considered as putting an end to the Austrian war. Their armies are yet unbroken—and the French may have yet much to do. Another potent enemy, (Russia) is said to have issued a declaration against the emperor of Austria; which, if true, may probably extinguish the last spark of rebellion to Buonapartean tyranny in this part of Europe. "As to American affairs, I fear our sanguine hopes of complete reconciliation will be disappointed. How Mr. Erskine will count for his conduct to either country, we know not. But I cannot help thinking, that he has done inconceivable injury to both, and I certainly cannot find, in any of Mr. Canning's previous speeches, or official letters to Mr. Pinkney, any thing to justify an opinion, that a complete repeal (or annihilation) of the orders in council was ever contemplated by the present ministry."