

Foreign Intelligence.

BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

NAPLES, JULY 24.

YESTERDAY the king gave audience to a deputation of the merchants, who presented him a present of twenty-five entire newly constructed gun-boats and a bomb-galley.

AUGUST 3.

The island of Procida, which had been vacated by the English, has been again fortified, and put in a most formidable state of defence. Within these few days it has been generally reported here, that the English have taken possession of Sicily in the name of the king of Great-Britain, and that the court of Palermo is to go to London to reside there on a pension from England.

TRIESTE, AUG. 3.

Early this morning an English fleet of six ships of war appeared off this port. Among them a three-decker of 120 guns, on board of which is admiral Collingwood. It is not yet known what the English intend with respect to Trieste. Our batteries are, however, in a respectable state of defence. The day before yesterday an English frigate and cutter came in sight of our harbour, and captured 32 ships and a barque, destined here; they were under the convoy of six small gun-boats, who maintained an obstinate action of an hour's duration. There were several killed and wounded on both sides.

AUGUST 12.

Since the beginning of this month the English fleet in the Adriatic Gulph has been considerably reinforced. Admiral Collingwood has taken the command of the English fleet, in order, it is said, to bombard Trieste and the Ruffino-Bees. General Vukobratovich, viceroy of Trieste, is making the most vigorous preparations for defence, jointly with the Russian admiral.

[Royal Amsterdam Gaz. of Aug. 23.]

VIENNA, AUG. 6.

Among other points which are to form the basis of the treaties now negotiating, it is, that the emperor Francis shall cede the kingdom of Bohemia to his eldest brother, the duke of Wurtzburg. The intelligence that the Archduke Charles has resigned the command of the army, has made a great impression on the public; he possesses the full confidence of the soldiers in a very high degree. It is understood that the armistice has been prolonged for 28 days.

M. M. Champagny and Marshal Drouot are named plenipotentiaries for France, and count Metternich and count St. Vincent for Austria.

AUGUST 19.

We witness at present some arrangements which seem to indicate, that the emperor of Austria means in future to reside at Buda in Hungary. All the officers of the different public departments have received orders to proceed thither, and the public archives are to be removed to that place. This circumstance, and the resignation of the Archduke Charles, have made here the most painful impression; the latter is generally considered as an event of the utmost importance for the Austrian emperor.

[Royal Amsterdam Gazette, of Aug. 23.]

PARIS, AUG. 24.

Letters from Vienna afford us reason to hope that peace will be speedily concluded. It is said that all the leading points were settled upon, between Austria and France, with the negotiations at Altenburg commenced. The party which so strenuously and ably asserted the necessity of continuing a war is now, since the disgrace of the Archduke Charles, generally despised. The Emperor of Russia having sent a minister plenipotentiary to the congress in Altenburg, is considered the best understanding still prevails between the emperors Napoleon and Alexander. The ministers of justice, war, finances, and of police, and for foreign affairs, and count Oudinot and Macdonald, have been created dukes. The duke of Auerstadt (Dawson) obtained the title of Prince of Eckmühl; the duke of Rivoli (Massena) that of prince of Angoulême; and the prince of Neuchâtel (Barras) has been nominated Prince of Wagram.

[Royal Amsterdam Gazette, of Aug. 23.]

ZITTAU, JULY 31.

The following is the order of the day which the archduke Charles notified to the army his resignation of the command in chief. "Very important reasons have induced me to request his majesty to accept my resignation of the command of the army in chief to me. I yesterday received his consent at the same time his orders, to resign the chief command to the general of cavalry prince of Lichtenstein. While I leave the army I take the most lively interest in its fate. The perfect conviction I have of my bravery, the confidence I place in its constant habit of dedicating my exertions to its service, under this separation independent, I flatter myself that it will remain, and returns this sentiment. (Signed) CHARLES

hand. Year after year, we not only see taxes and tax-gatherers increase, but we feel their immediate pressure, but we are engaged, deeper and deeper, the very funds property; we see taken from us, for the poles of current expense, that which was set out to us as the sure pledge of permanent relief. Could we once be sure that it is out of the power of Napoleon to send a fleet to sea, how different would be our situation! But this assurance we can never have, long as he has the command of the sea, and necessarily employed in such a commerce. How often, within the last 14 years, have we annihilated the navy of France! How often have we swept the ocean! But still France, in the midst of all this annihilation, finds the means of sending out fresh squadrons and fleets, and proves, beyond a doubt, that she possesses, in spite of all we have hitherto done, the means of forming a navy in a very short space of time.

The Parliament has recently been told, in our Majesty's name, that the aid you are giving to the enemies of France upon the continent of Europe, is given with a view of keeping Napoleon from our own shores.—The expressions are somewhat different, but this is the substance, this is the real meaning of the words. Does it not then become me, if I have it in my power, to prove to you that this is not the way to keep the conqueror from the shores of England? That this is a waste of our means? That it has no other effect than that of augmenting at once our debts and our taxes, and of hastening the day when the cries of the widow and the orphan shall proclaim whether or not "a national debt be a national blessing."

In what way I should like to ask of your Majesty's servants, their subsidies to the enemies of France upon the continent are to keep Napoleon from our shores? Is it by giving him employment on the continent? That of course must keep him from our shores for a while; but the possibility at least is, that by all the means we can contrive, by all the arts we can excite, and by all the treasure we can squander, he cannot for any long time be thus employed; and consequently, when he can no longer be so employed, we, upon the very principles on which this aid is given to his enemies, must be in imminent danger. Therefore, by our present line of politics, by our present system of defence, by our present explicit avowal, if Napoleon succeed in subduing all his enemies upon the continent, "we have very little hopes of being able to resist him."

This, Sir, though neither very consolatory nor very honourable to the country, is the conclusion to be drawn from the declarations as well as the acts of your Majesty's servants, who appear to have given up all hope of England being able, if left to herself, to provide even for her safety, leaving honour totally out of the question. And this opinion is, indeed, very reasonable, upon the supposition, "that the present is the only system of naval warfare that can be adopted." Upon the supposition that we have it not in our power to prevent Napoleon from carrying on an uninterrupted exchange of products, the most valuable of all commerce, between all the countries from Naples to Marseilles, and from Bayonne to Hamburg, that we were unable to prevent him from connecting all these countries, and consolidating them under his sway, by ties of convenience and of interest, as well as by the power of his arms and of his civil and political establishment, that we are unable, with all our endless list of ships, to counteract the operations of signal posts, defended each by a couple of invalids, that in spite of all we are able to do, France will supply them with seamen, naval stores, and all the means of speedily creating a navy. Upon this supposition, it is indeed perfectly reasonable to conclude, that when Napoleon has put down all his enemies upon the continent, when he has removed the possibility of their meeting further hostility excited by our god, we ourselves shall be unable to resist his power for any length of time. Upon such a supposition, this conclusion is material. But as I think I shall be able to shew in my next letter, such a supposition is not founded in truth, and that we have the ability to do with respect to the commerce of France, with respect to that fruitful source of power to her, and of danger to us, that we have the ability to do all those things which are necessary to our safety, permanent as well as present, and with a comparatively small portion of expense.

When we look at the navy of England; and at the quarter of a million of people whom in various ways it employs; at the 15 or 17 millions of money (a fifth part, I believe, of the rent of the whole kingdom) that it annually costs; when one looks at this wonderful power, this mass of means, this focus of the fertility of our soil, and of the industry, ingenuity, valour and patriotism of the nation, when one contemplates all this, and reads the history of the war for several years past, one cannot help being struck with the disparity between the means and the effects. For what purpose are all this preparation and all the sacrifices which it occasions? What does this immense navy accomplish? If, for many years past, all its prizes, and all the mischief it has done

the enemy were estimated, they would not amount to enough to pay the expense of finding the navy in water. The navy is our defence it may be said; but that cannot be said, without acknowledging, that we are deficient either in strength, or the courage, or the will to defend our country by land.—As the means of mere defence, either the army or the navy must be considered as superfluous, or else we acknowledge ourselves to be inferior to our enemy in point of valour, or of disposition to defend our country. To consider the navy as the means of mere defence, is, in fact, to acknowledge, at once, that Napoleon has it in his power to put us to an expense of 17 millions a year, without any other expense on his part than that of paper and ink, composing a paragraph in one of his Moniteurs. The navy should be made the means of annoyance, the means of distress through the empire of the enemy.—The taking or destroying ships at sea, the capture of colonies, will avail us nothing, while the ever fertile source of naval power exists unhurt in the dominions of France.

In war, as well as in every thing else, those difficulties and dangers, of which we can foresee no end, are powerful in subduing the mind; in producing weariness, disgust, relaxation, defects, and finally a disposition to give up the contest, and I beseech your Majesty to consider what prospect there is, or can be, of an end to our difficulties and dangers, while Napoleon possesses, undisturbed, the means of building and manning ships of war, though England, at the same time, maintains a navy at the expense of seventeen millions a year; what prospect can there be of peace and safety to England, while France, insensible of the calamities, and almost of the existence of war, is able to impose upon your Majesty's subjects burthens, such as were never before thought of, and which with the duration of war, must necessarily increase?—To me, therefore it appears evident, that unless our mode of warfare be changed, unless our immense means be made use of to annoy and distress the enemy, and particularly to cut off his naval resources, we shall fail in this contest, which is not only for honour but for independence.

The facts which I have stated, relative to the commerce carried on in the dominions of Napoleon, are stated upon such authority that I have no scruple in vouching for their truth. So minute, indeed, is my information, that I could have named times and places and other particulars, in confirmation of every fact relative to this commerce, that I have stated in general terms. That such a commerce, so extensive, so beneficial to the parties concerned in it, forming so complete a chain of connexion between the several countries whose means Napoleon must wish to unite and bring under his control, so fertile in all the means of restoring or creating a vast naval power; that such a commerce existed I know that the people of England could not have supposed possible, and I verily believe that your Majesty's servants were, in this respect, little better informed than the nation at large; for to believe otherwise, would be to suppose them guilty of a heinous offence against their master as well as against his people. To believe that they knew of the existence of a commerce carried on in the dominions of Napoleon, and employing perhaps 200,000 mariners; to believe that they knew of the existence of such a commerce while they were congratulating us upon the annihilation of the maritime power of France, would be to accuse them of hypocrisy unparalleled in the history of human depravity. Of this knowledge, therefore, I acquit them, and shall be well satisfied, if they now, though late, adopt measures to remove from us that danger, which, if their present system be adhered to, can, as far as I can perceive, never terminate but in the subjugation of our country, and of course in the subversion of our Majesty's throne.

In my next, I shall endeavour to shew that the commerce of France may be destroyed, and of course that her vast means of creating a naval force may be cut off. The real causes of the inefficiency of our navy in this respect will be found to lie much deeper than is generally imagined, and where I am sure your majesty does not suspect; because, supported as your Majesty would be, by the unanimous voice of the people, you possess the power of removing for ever the most mischievous of those causes. The war upon the continent may prove very embarrassing to Napoleon, it may produce his overthrow; but it may produce exactly contrary effects; it may not only relieve him from all those embarrassments which he has hitherto experienced, but may end in the complete overthrow of every thing that calls itself our friend. This accomplished as far as relates to the East, how quickly will the wings of revenge, united with those of ambition, bear him to the South! And, if he once obtains possession of the whole of the coasts of Portugal and Spain, what, if we persevere in our present mode of warfare, is to prevent him from sitting quietly down, and seeing us exhaust ourselves, wear ourselves out, torment ourselves with continual alarm, while his dominions have only to support a flotilla at Bologne and an army of England, at an expense, perhaps not greater than that

which we are put to for the maintenance of our local militia? Where, then, should we look for an end of our danger? There never more, while that state of things lasted, could be peace united with safety for England.

If this paper should (which I greatly doubt) reach the ear of your Majesty, I hope, that by this concluding paragraph, I shall prevail upon you to distrust those who flatter you with the prospect of seeing the people of France revolt against their Emperor, to do which there has not appeared in any shape the smallest inclination. I beseech your Majesty to consider, that all those persons in France and her dominions, who are now from 20 to 40 years of age—that is to say, all that part of the population which, in time of disturbance, decide the fate of government, have been reared up in principles which must make them hazard their lives a thousand times over, rather than see their country return to the ancient order of things; and that supposing principle and prejudice to have no weight, still self-interest, that all powerful stimulus, will never suffer a nation consisting, in great part, of those who are styled usurpers of the soil, to permit any thing which shall expose them to the chance, however small, of being ousted from their usurpations. I trust, therefore, that your Majesty will be induced to place no reliance upon any such events; and of course, that you will be the more disposed to adopt such measures as shall tend to bring into fair operation the naval power of the country, and thereby to keep alive the hopes of your people. Hitherto there has always been some ground for hope, or the people have at least imagined such ground. But if Austria should fall—and if, which would be the almost certain consequence, the Southern Peninsula should follow, where then, if the means of suddenly forming a navy, be still suffered to exist in France, will be our ground of hope? The gloom of despair will pervade, and must pervade the political horizon:—to submission alone we look for any alleviation of our burthens, and though the thought will at first be accompanied with horror, to that submission we shall, in time, fashion our minds.

Such, Sir, is my view of this subject. For the truth of my facts, I vouch with as much confidence as if they had come under my own eyes; and my reasoning is, as I believe, correct. I have sometimes been wrong in my opinions, but I have much oftener been right; and in this instance, the greatest favour I would presume to ask from your Majesty would be, that your War Ministers by sea and land, should be called upon to prove the erroneousness either of my premises or my conclusions. The sending out of 40,000 men, the selecting of proper persons to command them, the planning of operations for such an army; this is of great consequence in itself, but it is nothing at all when compared to the object which I have submitted to the consideration of your Majesty; to the evil which I have pointed out, and to the remedy which I shall hereafter have the honour to submit—I am, &c. &c.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Botley, 12th July, 1802.

From the Freeman's Journal.

A PERSON to whom the Iceland Moss or Liverwort, was recommended as a valuable remedy for cough or consumption, having tried it and experienced good effects from its use, is very desirous of ascertaining whether it grows in this country, and if it is to be found here, where is the most likely places to find it! Whether it grows on the ground or on trees! What are the particulars which distinguish it from the rest of the Lichens? And in short, an exact description of the plant. Dr. Barton, or any other skilful botanist, will confer a great favour by answering the above queries in such a manner as that, if to be found, it may be easily known, as there is not any native vegetable that would probably be so extensively useful in medicine.

MEDICUS.

N. B. I say in the foregoing notice, a person, but in fact I have recommended it to others, who have presented it from Philadelphia, and have used it with the same happy effect that my daughter has.

DAMP IN WELLS.

AS a number of accidents have been reported in the newspapers of late, concerning persons who have perished in wells, by the damp or fixed air,

The following cheap and easy method of purifying the air, has been communicated by Dr. Role, of Lancaster. Take one peck of unslackened lime, put it into an open box, or bucket, pour on it water sufficient to slacken the lime, and while in state of fermentation, let it down into the well, in a few minutes it will purify the air so that there will be no danger in going down afterwards.

Maxim—By William Penn.

Five things are necessary to a good legislator; ability, clean hands, dispatch, patience and impartiality.