

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Centinel. MR. GRATTAN.

Under the foreign head is a speech of the celebrated Irish Patriot, Mr. Grattan, which will reward the perusal. Other members of the British opposition, in both Houses of Parliament, including Lord Grenville, Lord Milton, &c. &c. have cheerfully united with ministers on the justice and necessity of the new war against Buonaparte.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. May 25.

The address to the Prince Regent, assuring his royal highness of the cordial support of the House in any measures he may take, in conjunction with his allies, against the common enemy, Buonaparte, was debated.

Lord G. Cavendish, though he coincided in that part of the address which recommended concert and cooperation with our allies, moved an amendment, that in thus doing their object was not solely to overturn the power of the present ruler of France. Mr. Smith seconded the motion.

Mr. Grattan said, he had considered the amendment and the question, in all its bearings. In entering upon the subject, he would admit that they ought to avoid, as much as possible, the evils of war; but there was another and a greater evil to be guarded against—a peace without security and a war without allies. (Hear, hear!) With the immediate question of peace or war, they had nothing to do; that point was decided at Vienna; but the plain fact which remains for their consideration was simply this—would they contend against the ruler of France, with the allies in their van, or would they wait until these powers were disbanded and meet the clash single handed? As to the present form of government in France, and the prospect of security afforded Europe, they need only look to its composition for a refutation of any such chance. It was an elective stratocracy, composed of a rapacious soldiery, who do not fight to conquer, but conquer to fight. The constitution of France is war, and the object of that war was the conquest of Europe. (Hear, hear!)—What reason was there to suppose that Buonaparte would not again attempt that to which his whole life had been firmly applied? Were they blind to his character & forgetful of his deeds? Had he not almost succeeded in his gigantic plan of seizing all Europe? He banished the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal; the former throne he gave his brother—his son became the king of Rome; he controuled the power of Prussia—and he prepared an army to take the king of England. But the great trident of Britain preserved her station, and shook his empire. The British navy saved the land. Buonaparte cried out, "Your maritime laws are tyranny; but what he meant to say was, that this monument of our strength, and his weakness, had prevented Europe's being enslaved. (Hear) He then saw that, to conquer England, he must attack her marine by piercing her commerce—this he attempted in two ways; one was, to shut her out from continental intercourse by the force of his arms. The attack on her commerce was great; it affected her station exceedingly. This country placed by nature between the New and Old Continents, and formed to be the medium of communication between both, now stood between two fires. On the one side Continental Europe was in a blaze, from the force of his arms—and on the other the New World, from the influence of his intrigues. Between both, this country was shaken, but she maintained her ascendancy. His ambition then led him to pierce the frozen regions of Russia. In his icy progress for northern rapine and desolation, he encountered Austria and Prussia.—[The orator here described the Russian campaign, and the events which followed it, until the arrival of the allies in Paris.] Here, he said, they did an act which in the eyes of posterity will absolve them from whatever errors they elsewhere committed. In the noble generosity of their views, they gave to fallen France liberty and life; to Buonaparte, life and Elba.—(Loud cheers) This was an act as honourable to them, as it was undeserved by the object whom they sheltered. The one gave to France ruin and disaster, the other a King and Constitution, framed upon enlarged, liberal, and unexcluding principles—a form of charter well suited to England, but not deserved by France—one far different from that which her weak, muddy philosophers, in the hey-day of their greatness, tried to balance in the flimsy machine of their scattered invention—a better one, than ever issued from the staring councils of their economists, when they endeavoured to establish that system which had method in its madness, and madness in its method, who in their political worship bowed to the goddess of liberty, until their incantations converted her into the goddess of fury—who set their political machine in motion at one moment with the breath of liberty, at one other with the storm of anarchy, until its wheels at length took fire from the force of its own velocity. (Loud and continued cheers) The events to which he (Mr. G.) had referred, at the walls of Paris, remodelled the fragments of this incongruous system, and caused them to subside into a form of government not dissimilar to that of England. This system was now usurped.—What was to be done? Were they to listen to a revival of a new system, or of any system from Buonaparte? Was he who broke the treaty of Fontenbleau, which gave him amnesty and station, to come forward and call upon them to abide by the treaty of Paris, which formed the very basis of his own exclusion? Were they sane to talk of faith, and listen to such a proposition? (Hear, hear!) What was the language he held to his army? "We must establish a throne by new conquests. It is true, I signed an abdication, but that was nothing without the consent of the people. Without this day's convention was invalid." His Ministers and Court say the same—they re-echo this monstrous abandonment of principle, and yet, in the same breath, they call upon you to trust him. Will you take him now, who has violated the very principle of alliance, in preference to accepting that compact of five Powers whose faith is untriflingly pledged? What hesitation can there be as to the course they ought to take? Can they doubt, armed as they are, with every moral and political engine at their disposal, of their power and ability to beat down this system in France; to beat down an opponent, who is not firm in his Government, and who stands wholly without claim or title for his political maintenance? Were they now to say that, with Austria's immense force, and Russia's incalculable one—with Prussia's strength, and England's counsels—with a force of 5 or 600,000 men ready to take the field at the onset, France could not resist the attack. How could she do it? Her population of 100 millions was now reduced to 25; besides she had lost her fascination—her snell was gone. The career of Buonaparte had been developed to the nations of the continent in its naked colors; his hand of enfranchisement was the grasp of slavery; to every country that force of arms or influence laid to his feet, he gave a worse government than the worst that ever previously cursed them; his army, like the Roman legions under Attila, carried devastation and ruin in their train, and could now form no encampment in Europe, except within the circle of their enemies.—Of all external resources they were bereft.—What were their internal ones? In the first place, the leader of the stratocracy had no cavalry, at least, nothing that bore the name of comparison in the scale; secondly, he had no money; thirdly, no credit; and fourthly, no title.—(Hear.) As to the people, if they identified themselves with his cause, where were they when the Treaty of Paris was signed? Not upholding his rule, but parties to his deposition.—(Hear, hear!)—Are Frenchmen, he asked, so devoid of faith, so blind to their own interests, so neglectful of the solemn assurances they have already given, as to rise against the combined powers of Europe, in order to support a stranger on their throne? Was it from pride that they could act so? And should the Allies from delicacy to France, suffer her to insure the eternal damnation of military despotism?—(Hear.)—Gentlemen had asserted that the French nation were favourable to Buonaparte—in the sincerity of his heart he believed it to be no such thing—the sceptre was consigned to his hands by the mere act of the military. There was no reason to believe that England was not able to cope with Buonaparte, notwithstanding his resources, his army, his understanding, or his genius; for the question was not now, whether we had a right to oppose him? We are actually at war, in consequence of his breach of faith, in consequence of his having broken the Treaty of Fontenbleau. This however, was considered nothing. "To be sure," said Buonaparte, "I saved my life by means of it, but I am no further bound by it; the entire proceeding was invalid, as done against my engagements with France; I can do nothing without the concurrence of the people—my Council tell me so!"—(Laugh, and much applause.)—Never (said Mr. Grattan, with animation,) never may I have to see the day when with all Europe in our train, England should basely truckle to the power of France.—(Loud cheering.)—If England should withdraw from the alliance—if she should neglect her interests—if she should despise her glory and forget her ancestors—if she should astonish Europe, and hesitate to oppose the common enemy of mankind—if private feelings should swerve her from her public duty, and ideas of little gains turn her from nobler objects, well may the world address her: "In vain have you opposed already the flying fortunes of Europe—in vain have you triumphed over the difficulties that enclosed you and rose superior to surrounding obstacles—in vain have you torn the eagle from the hands of your enemy, and plucked invincibility from his standard—your conquest has been unavailing, and your triumphs nugatory, if you now take the lead in deserting the common cause of liberty, and plead your poverty to justify your disgrace." Thus Europe would address her, and this country should not consider the money to be expended, but the fortunes to be preserved; and that less must be paid for an active war, than for a peace with a war establishment, that even if her means be not eternal, they at least far exceed those of any other country in the world, and that she must long outlast the exertions of the others.

Mr. Grattan sat down amidst long continued and unanimous plaudits. Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Tierney supported the amendment. Mr. Plunket and Lord Milton advocated the War. The House divided: For the amendment 92—against it 33.

From the N. Y. Gazette of July 25. By the ship Minerva Smyth, Allen, 42 days from Liverpool, the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received files of the London Courier, and Morning Chronicle, to the 9th of June; from which they have made the subjoined interesting extracts. They have also copied some marine and other news from a Liverpool paper of the 10th of June. London, June 8. Letters and papers were received yesterday from all the principal ports in the U. S. from Boston to Charleston. Information had been obtained by a fast sailing vessel from Rochelle of the arrival of Buonaparte in Paris, and apprehensions were felt, if not of war, of considerable interruption to the navigation and commerce of the republic, from the belligerent state of Europe. There are 15 ships of war now at Plymouth, ready to start at a moment's notice. The following admirals have their flag flying at that port:—Lord Keith, Swiftsure; Sir John T. Duckworth, St. George; Sir R. Strachan, San Josef; Sir B. Hallowell, Royal Sovereign; Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Ganges. The issue of warlike stores from the Ordnance Department has been immense—no fewer than 20 millions of ball cartridges have been sent to the Netherlands. Sir Samuel Hood died at Madras the 24th Dec. Foreign Office, June 6, 1815. H. R. the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to appoint the hon. Charles Bagot, to be H. M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the U. S. of America. Liverpool, June 9. According to accounts from Penzance, hostilities are about to commence with Spain. A number of Spanish troops are in line, and are daily receiving strong reinforcements. A letter from Nantz, dated the 28th, states, that in the affairs which took place at Chalons, Pailon, Arzany, at the Pas-Oillon, near St. Gilles, Gen. Trevot took 22 ammunition wagons from the insurgents; and that Charette, who was stated to be wounded, is dead. Within these few days, works have commenced at the entrance of the village of Vincennes, for constructing a fort, intended to defend the passage of the road leading to the Faubourg St. Antoine. The mayor of Nantz has issued an order for the construction of roads, to cover the town against the attempts of the insurgents, but states that the financial distress of the town obliges him to make a call upon the patriotism of the citizens to contribute to the works, either by personal labour, or subscribing money towards the expense. Paris papers to the 1st inst. state, that it is believed to be the intention of Buonaparte to set out in the course of next week for the headquarters. The particular examination of the votes on the additional act to the constitution, was made on Monday and Tuesday, in the assemblies of the colleges of each department. The result of this general examination has given for the acceptance of the additional act to the constitution, an immense majority. Each of the assemblies of the departments had given powers to the deputies to vote in the Central Assembly an address to the emperor. Intelligence from Nantz, dated May 26th, states, that some hundreds of insurgents appeared to menace Ancenis. The Nantes confederates with those from Angers and other towns, had marched out to meet them. Private letters from La Vendee, say, that Lt. Gen. Travot, at the head of 800 troops of the line, successively attacked and defeated two considerable corps of rebels, consisting of between 1500 and 1800 Vendeeans; in both these actions near 1200 were killed. A letter from Lucon, May 22d, asserts, that the rebels to the number of 4000 proceeded to the sea shore to receive the arms and ammunition sent to them by the foreigners. Gen. Travot attacked them, killed 600, and made 1400 prisoners. He also seized 50,000 weight of powder. The Courier Extraordinary of the 2d inst. says, it is announced that morning that the King and Queen of Naples, and their children, are arrived at Paris. The passage of the Austrian army through Piedmont commenced at Turin on the 5th May. The German papers assert that Prince Berthiere has been arrested in Bavaria. The French funds decline. The 5 per cents are at 56 1/4. A gentleman of this town, who has received intelligence from the most respectable authority in Frankfort on the Maine, of so late date as the 28th ult. has favoured us with the following particulars. Not more than four or five thousand German troops, chiefly Hessians, had passed through that city. The Russians were not expected to arrive before the 17th of the present month. It was generally stated that the Austrians were making movements on the left bank of the upper Rhine, and that the Prussians were in force on the same side of the Lower Rhine. It was the opinion of many, well informed persons, that notwithstanding appearances, there will be no war; the Allies look forward to a political volcano shortly to burst in France, and place much expectations on the disposition of the republicans; it is even asserted that Carnot has been for some time negotiating with the British government.—Four English couriers have recently passed forward to Vienna, and it is understood that one of them had particular instructions to overtake a courier dispatched by the Austrian minister. From the London Evening Papers. The London papers of Wednesday evening contain a copy of the Military Conversation between the Austrian and Neapolitan commanders. Burghersh states that Murat was in Naples at the time of the surrender. Another part of hostility has been committed against the French. The Rhin frigate has taken the Alexis French brig. In the H. of Commons, Mr. Vanstuart stated that if his schedule of assessed taxes were agreed to, he should not propose any others for the present year. The debts of the Prince Regent were stated by Lord Castlereagh amount to 339,000l. The allied armies are gradually drawing their lines closer to French territory, extending the fresh troops arrive. Deserters from Buonaparte continue to come in great numbers at the various posts. [From the London Gazette Extraordinary.] Foreign Office, June 5, 1815. Letters of which the following are extracts have been this morning received by Lord Castlereagh, Edward Cooke, Esq. one of His Majesty's under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Rome, a Via della Croce, May 23. I enclose copies of military reports from Col. Church, who is employed under Gen. Nugent, to the 18th inst. by Lord Stewart's directions. The Bewick of 74 guns, capt. Bruce, came to Civita Vecchia on Saturday; finding that a French frigate had gone into Gaeta, probably with a view of carrying off Buonaparte family, he proceeded in order to blockade Gaeta. Neapolitan General arrived at Civita Vecchia on Wednesday, and he reported to me, that he had left Palermo for Messina; that the British and Sicilian troops were ready to embark. If Lord Burghersh's despatches have arrived, your Lordship will have been informed that the Duke de Gallo had surrendered two miles of the line, and the whole army of Naples, by capitulation to Gen. Campbell, of the Tremendous, his threatening to bombard the city. The accounts herewith sent will prove satisfactory to your Lordship, that the war is on the eve of being successfully terminated. The Neapolitan army does not support the cause of Murat, much less the people, who receive the Allies as liberators, and are more anxious for the restoration of the ancient and legitimate Sovereign, being exasperated and disgusted with all the vexations, deceptions and perfidies of Murat. Here follow three letters from colonel Church; the first is dated bivouac of Aree, 15th of May, and reports the operations of Gen. Nugent's army, from the 18th inst. to the date, in which the army of the rat after an obstinate struggle, was obliged to retire towards St. Germano, pursued by Gen. Nugent. The second is dated St. Germano, May 17, and details the further operations of Gen. Nugent's army up to that date, which after a series of bold and rapid movements, were crowned with the most complete success, and the enemy's army totally dispersed. The third letter is dated bivouac of Cojaniello, (near Calvi) May 12, and reports the junction of the whole Austrian force, under the command of Gen. Baron Biancamano, at that camp. It states that the shattered and wretched remains of the enemy's army, which little more than a month ago, Murat published to the world as consisting of 80,000 combatants, is now reduced to a corps perhaps amounting to 8000 effective men. Extract of a second letter from Edward Cooke, Esq. dated Rome, May 22. "I have kept my courier, hoping every hour to hear from Lord Burghersh, and I have now the satisfaction to send an extract from a letter which has just been received, dated Teano, the 24th inst. "I send this letter in great haste. A military convention has been signed, by which the whole of the kingdom of Naples, save a few places, Gaeta, Pescara, and so on, has been surrendered to the Allies. Murat has not treated, nor is it exactly known where he is; but he has been informed by the go under a guard of honour to Austria. The army goes into Capua to day; to-morrow we occupy the heights round Naples, and the next day, the 23d, we go into the city. The officer who brought the letter, says, Murat was at Salerno. Lord Burghersh had received intelligence of Lord Exmouth's ship, which must have arrived at Naples. LONDON, June 8. Price of Stocks.—8 per Ct. Consol; 100, for July, 59; 3 per Ct. Consol, 104 1/2; 4 per Ct. Consol, 105 1/2. The Paris papers of Sunday brought the account of the commencing on Saturday of Buonaparte's two committees—one called the Chamber of Peers, and the other the Chamber of Representatives.—The latter were employed in appointing commissioners to verify the powers of the deputies. Our readers will remark among the most active members on this occasion the conventionalists Poulain, Grandpre, Merlin of Douai, and Bregault de St. Jean D'Angely. Bregault, another of the members of the Chamber, was a member of the Chamber, of course a perjured Rebel. Old Cambaceres, a name synonymous for every thing that is base, immoral and unmanly, presided at the Chamber of Buonaparte's committees. Some committee men had been previously appointed by Buonaparte—these were again the old Conventionalists of Jacobins, form a considerable party. There are Massena, and Desdem, and Carnot, and Gregoire Rampeau, and Roger Ducos, and Thibaudau, and Sieyes, and Maret, and Roderer and Chaptal, and Monge, and Savary, and Lefebvre, and also Lefeuvre, and the elements of this body would have been incomplete, had he not perjury and assassination been thrown into the cauldron "to give the charm grow madder." Of course, therefore, we find the names of Ney and Caulincourt, and Massena, and Lucien, and Jerome, and Joseph, and the chamber of peers, by right in our illustrious house of Princes of our illustrious house of Apaccio." Soult and Davoust were members of the chamber; but neither Augereau, nor Macdonald nor Mortier. An address was ordered to be voted to Buonaparte, the parent of so many constitutions, Sieyes was appointed one of the members to draw it up. Whilst these events are passing in Paris, insurrection gains ground in the west; and after telling us that the insurgents were few and unwilling, it is now confessed in a regular letter from Fouché to the Emperor, that "insurrection has broken out in several points of the departments of the West." Movement columns are therefore about to be sent into the departments beyond the Loire. Gen. Bigarre, commanding at Rennes, announces that 5000 men have been ordered to march with all speed into La Vendee. One may judge, therefore, of the strength of the insurgents when they find such a force necessary for the department. Ex-Nobles are ordered to be treated with the greatest rigour; and in short, the same measures are adopted as during the first period of the jacobin regime. But in the absence of force to beat down the insurgents, falsehoods were had recourse to, and this Gen. Bigarre dares to insert that he is authorised to announce that negotiations for peace have been opened with Austria, and that the British army in Belgium is preparing to retire! Gen. Lamarque in his proclamation to the inhabitants of La Vendee, depicts Buonaparte as having made "the laws, liberty and religion triumphant." It should seem as if Buonaparte's tools vied with each other in the grossness and impudence of their falsehoods. It will be difficult, however, to rival the equal the man who can gravely give this character of a tyrant who stole all laws, outraged all freedoms, and profaned the name of religion to the most impious purposes. We need scarcely add, that this statement from the west proves the falsehood of the assertion, that the royalists had entered into a negotiation with Buonaparte's terms. There is a proclamation from the commission of peace at Lisle, signed by Gen. Allix the President, the departments of the north, &c. the Pas de Calais, which concedes us that disaffection and discord prevail in that part of France. The statement attributed to the Duke of Brussels, that Louis 18th agreed to pay 40 millions to Austria and Prussia, after they had replaced him upon the throne, is another of those falsehoods which is the order of the day at Buonaparte. The headquarters of the French army were to be at Laon on the 1st inst. The commencement of hostilities immediately departure of Buonaparte.—Insurrection in the west.—Careful discussion in the legislature, &c. &c. We had just finished the above article when day's Paris day last. A commencement of hostilities, importance, extremely important. On Monday have a partition and to set off day—Soult, and formerly occurred already set off Gen. Berthier Monday night of the troops these papers the approach of hostilities, a civil war sp. Gen. Corbin basto at Paris press for recapture, the departments public authority the valuable chief city was attacked by There is insurrection ult. which our We doubt t in his letter no, mention vent. Murat no longer in lieve he was sent off to One of the Mount Cenit the number o ther paper s letter from mention of allows that ments of tro Such is intelligence civil intellige lates to the ly less inter last the Cham met to choo vious to the rather a sto One of the On a sudden by saying, the deputies prise. "Not continued M an end at or is contrary lical and s ty with whi I propose th Hall take o than that of not understa representati two classes, barons, chev one deputies ple, has an of their nob famous night The assemb a ferment. cried out "bring a writt der of the d speak, but a the day was Another ceeded, rior, C no send a list the Chambe that he cou the opening M. Dupinr pose we w ther that the stitute itself list. Murmurs of the da parts. Dupin go to the prest letter from to speak, b in the gene was subside to the s dent, After convention; 277 votes o elected. We shall we do not s vade this t ther the de from Paris Brussels and a mail this morni no news of mer contain of import The Bri have inde The Emp of Russia The Emp ect off nu