

Our readers will find the contents of this supplement in a very high degree interesting.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at Boston and New York, from Liverpool and Greenock, London dates have been received to the 6th September.

They contain intelligence of considerable importance, as will be seen from the extracts we have made, and from the following abstract.

The refusal of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty concluded by D'Oubril, was known in London on the 4th September, tho' it was not published at Paris until the 5th. It reached the English Government by way of Hamburg, whilst the Council were deliberating on the dispatches received the preceding night from Lord Lauderdale.

The French, after their defeat in Calabria, retired to Cassano, where the head quarters of Messena were fixed, and where they were joined by the troops under General Verdier. Nearly the whole of Calabria has been abandoned to the British. The insurrection there has assumed so formidable an aspect, that King Joseph has found it necessary to put himself at the head of one of the divisions of the army. To put a stop to the barbarities committed by the French upon the Calabrian Royalists, General Stuart has threatened to retaliate upon the prisoners which the chance of war has thrown into his hands, amounting in number to upwards of three thousand.

The differences between Russia and Sweden are adjusted. In consequence of this accommodation the Swedes have raised the blockade of the Prussian ports, and have been allowed to reoccupy part of the Electorate of Hanover, and the foreign troops have been withdrawn from the Swedish frontiers.

M. Luchesse, the Prussian ambassador at Paris, has been recalled at his own request.

The military preparations of Prussia are completed, and her armies concentrated.

Russia has ordered a new levy of one hundred and twenty thousand men. By this addition her army will be increased to nearly 600,000. She has 150,000 troops on the frontiers.

The French have taken possession of Trieste. The French and Dutch troops have also entered Embden, and taken possession of it in the name of the King of Holland. The keys and the manuscripts were given up to them without the slightest resistance. King Louis is said to have demanded from the King of Prussia five millions of florins, as a debt due to the Republic, accompanied with a threat, in case of refusal, to invade Prussia with a Dutch army of 36,000 men, and a French force of 60,000, which France has agreed to furnish by treaty.

The Spanish government, under the present aspect of political affairs, has found it necessary to put 50,000 troops in motion.

The Swiss Cantons, it was reported, will join the confederation of the Rhine.

Alarms on the continent are in an unsettled state. Prussia appears to entertain apprehensions for her safety—and some dispute seems to exist between that power and France. The situation of Joseph Bonaparte, as King of Naples, is far from enviable. He finds it extremely difficult to enforce obedience and submission from his new subjects. And he will be obliged probably to keep as many French soldiers as he has Italian subjects, to enable him to enjoy any security.

Jerome Bonaparte had arrived at Paris. He was chased before he reached port, by the Gibraltar of 80 guns, which vessel would have overhauled Jerome had she not been disabled in the chase.

The Expeditions.—Under the Plymouth head of the 2d ult. it is said:—All is bustle and confusion in the Stonehouse Pool among the transports—the troops are disembarking, and are marched away to Edisbury to Buckland Downs, where they are to be encamped. The weather is extremely favorable for the purpose. A steady serjeant, corporal, and 12 privates, are to be left on board each transport.

London, September 6.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock—Consols 63 1/8—Omnium 7 3/4.

Lord Lauderdale will probably first learn the rejection of the treaty into which D'Oubril was copied, from the dispatches which were sent to him on Thursday, and which he may be expected to receive this evening. He was not apprised of it at the time he dispatched his letter, nor had he any means of knowing it, except from some communication with the Russian Messenger, who having left St. Petersburg previous to the notification of the rejection was most likely ignorant of it himself. The French government would naturally endeavor to prevent that communication and the multiplied regulations of their police, to which, as a native of a country with which they were at war, the Russian courier would be subject, would afford the simplest means of effecting it. He would even find it a matter of some difficulty to procure the conveyance of a letter to Lord Lauderdale. But let it have proceeded from what cause it might, it is a fact, we are assured, that Lord Lauderdale, two days after the arrival of the Russian Messenger, was ignorant of this important determination. This very evening he will know it, and his next interview with Talleyrand will be highly interesting, perhaps decisive of the fate of the negotiation.

It is mentioned in letters from Berlin, that the King of Prussia has required that Germany should be evacuated by the French. If such a demand has been made, war between the two countries is unavoidable. Bonaparte will not easily

relinquish the hold which he has upon Germany.

It is one of the main pillars of his present power; it is one of the chief sources of his future enterprise and ambition. This intelligence, we fear, is too comprehensive, and that the requisition to withdraw from a certain part of Germany has been magnified into a peremptory demand of evacuating it generally. It is very likely, however, that Prussia may have called upon France for some explanation respecting the intention with which a large army is collected in the Saxon frontier.

Yesterday morning a servant of his excellency Robert Adair arrived with dispatches to government from Vienna. They relate, we understand, to the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty with France. This important event, it is supposed, was known at Vienna on the 20th ult. We have good grounds for believing that a system, of close and cordial concert between the courts of Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, is much nearer maturity than it is suspected to be. The Emperor Alexander has written personally to the Austrian and Prussian monarchs, and is, we believe, well disposed to protect them against any further insults or encroachments on the part of France.

The war carried on in the Neapolitan territory, is, it appears, of a most destructive and murderous nature.—We should not exceed much were we to say that the campaign in the south of Italy has cost the French almost as many men as the campaign which finished with the battle of Austerlitz, always excepting the loss on that eventful day.

The medical report respecting Mr. Fox's health was, yesterday, that he had suffered the preceding night, through the operation of a medicine, the effect of which, however, was highly beneficial. He afterwards enjoyed a sound sleep, and arose with amended health and spirits.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

BRITISH ARMY IN CALABRIA.

MESSINA, JULY 5. We have learnt by the British sloop of war the Bittern, commanded by Capt. Down, the happy intelligence of the landing of the British army, on the first instant, under the orders of Major General Sir Stuart, in the Gulf of St. Euphemia, without any loss on our side. This sloop has brought with her a number of French prisoners. We have received the following particulars of the landing:—

"Icud-Quarters, Nicastro, July 3, 1806.

"The army landed, without opposition, on the 1st instant, in the morning. The advanced guard, consisting of three companies of light infantry, and some grenadiers was sent forward to reconnoitre a thick wood about a mile and a half from the shore, where they found about 400 French, who were pursued and dispersed by our troops and about half of them taken prisoners.—They lost about forty in killed and wounded. Our only loss was one serjeant of the 58th regiment, wounded. It is probable that the army will advance this evening to attack the enemy. The peasants flock in crowds to our army. Three thousand brave Calabrians at least have joined us. Their number increases every moment. The enemy is retreating, it is supposed for the purpose of concentrating their troops.

"The conduct of the peasants of Nicastro is worthy of being made public. After having supplied the army with provisions, they refused to receive any payment for them, observing, that as the English came to rescue them from the tyranny of the French, by whom they had been, a short time before, robbed of their property, it was their wish that the army which came to their assistance should be supported with part of their plentiful harvest. His Excellency General Stuart several times attempted in vain to prevail upon them to take payment for their provisions, and it was with difficulty that he could prevail upon them to take receipts for the necessaries they had supplied.

"Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which the Calabrians received their deliverers, and the zeal with which they pressed forward to offer not only their service, but their lives, to reconquer the kingdom of their well-beloved and lawful sovereign Ferdinand the Fourth. Nothing but red cockades are seen in the hats of the peasants.

"Immediately after the landing of the English army, General Stuart published a proclamation, inviting the Calabrians to shake off the yoke of the French. He told them that the standard of Ferdinand IV. was again displayed on their shores: that nothing was required of them but accommodation; that no contribution would be demanded; that all provisions supplied should be punctually paid for; that they should receive arms and ammunition for their own defence; that their laws and customs should be maintained; their religion and Catholic worship should be honored and respected; and that those who might have erred, or have been seduced by the government of the Usurper, should, on delivering up their arms, be pardoned and protected.

"Several transports, with French prisoners, arrived yesterday from the Gulf of St. Euphemia, which, after having landed the prisoners, sailed again instantly with reinforcements for the army."

The following letter was also received on Wednesday morning from Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith:

"Castle of Amantea, July 2, 1806.

"We have taken this fortress, having

attacked it by sea, it was too perpendicular on the land side, and consequently inaccessible. The French, having once lost it, will find it difficult to retake it. The little blood which has been shed in this affair must always be regretted; but it is on the side of the enemy: not one of our people received a scratch. The two divisions M. Izzo and Capri have behaved extremely well. Eight cannon spiked, two standards, and four hundred prisoners, and arms and ammunition sufficient to enable the brave subjects of his Sicilian majesty to arm themselves and to follow up their success, are the trophies and the fruit of the action of yesterday. I have learnt with much satisfaction that the English army approaches Nicastro. Our prospects are good on every side. The army landed under the protection of a frigate, at the same time that we were taking Amantea. We have spread alarm through a considerable part of the coast.

(Signed) W. SNEY SMITH.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH ARMY IN CALABRIA.

"PALERMO, July 9.

"By express sent to the Governor of Messina to Palermo, to the Minister of the war and marine department, Colonel Colajanni, with letters of the 7th inst. the agreeable news has been received, in a letter written by General Stewart, dated from the plain of St. Euphemia, to Brigadier Broderick, commanding the citadel of Messina, the 5th of the same month, of a complete victory gained on the preceding day by the British army in Calabria, over the French army, commanded by General Regnier, which letter is to the following purport:—

"Plain of St. Euphemia, July 5.

"I trouble you with these few lines, to inform you of the satisfactory circumstance of my having, yesterday, attacked and entirely defeated General Regnier, after an obstinate action, in the plain of St. Euphemia.—The enemy, according to all accounts received, amounted to 7000 infantry, and upwards of 300 cavalry, with 4 pieces of artillery. Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, according to the intelligence we have received, is upwards of 2000 men; but as many prisoners continually arrive, who have been dispersed in the neighbouring mountains, and as their defeat has been general, there can be no doubt but there might be added the number another thousand men. It is impossible to describe what our brave troops have undertaken and executed.

"I have taken General Compere, with several other officers of rank, prisoners. If I had had but the few of the 20th regiment of dragoons moted that I left behind me at Messina, not a soul would have escaped.

"I am happy to inform you, that in this serious action our loss has been comparatively small. An officer and 40 men were killed; 11 officers and 250 were wounded. Capt. Maclean, of the 20th foot, was unfortunately killed.

"Colonel Ross, with the 20th regiment of foot, landed during the action, and joined us, rendering us thereby an essential service at a very critical moment.

"Believe me, &c. &c."

"P. S. General Regnier retired with the remains of his army towards Catanzaro, and I have detached Colonels Kemp and Ross in pursuit of him. The French light infantry and our battalions came to the bayonet; and the former were almost totally destroyed." The report that Buonaparte had demanded of Prussia the cession of East Friesland and Embden, will prove, we believe, to have been well founded. The Court of Berlin has taken every necessary precaution to guard against the consequences of a sudden irruption of the enemy in that quarter. By a vessel which left Embden on the 22d ult. we have received intelligence that the Bank had been removed from that city to a place of greater safety.—It passed through Bremen the 20th of last month, on the way to Berlin.

The commencement of the campaign in Calabria has been as honorable to the British character, as important in its immediate effect. The following is a summary of the proceedings of the army:—

The principal disembarkation took place on the morning of the 1st of July in the Bay of St. Euphemia, without any opposition on the part of the French. A strong corps which pushed forward to reconnoitre, encountered a detachment of the enemy, consisting of four hundred men, about a mile and a half from the shore, which they defeated and routed, taking about one half of them prisoners.—The two following days were probably devoted to landing the remainder of the troops, and whatever was necessary to enable them to maintain themselves in the country. At the same time that the landing was made at St. Euphemia, an attack was made by Sir Sidney Smith, possibly as a diversion on the castle of Amantea, situate some miles to the

northward of the latter place. It was completely successful. This fortress, which was inaccessible on the land side was assailed by sea, and carried without the smallest loss on our part. By the 4th Gen. Regnier had collected all the French troops in that quarter, and advanced towards the Bay of St. Euphemia, with an intention to attack the British. In this he was anticipated by the vigorous and active gallantry of General Stuart, who attacked and entirely defeated him, with the loss of upwards of two thousand men in killed wounded, and prisoners. General Compere, with several other officers of rank, fell into our hands. The loss of the British, as mentioned in General Stuart's short letter, was one officer, (Capt. Maclean, of the 20th foot) and forty men killed; and eleven officers and two hundred and fifty men wounded. The force of the enemy was computed at seven thousand infantry and three hundred cavalry. We are not able to ascertain, from this official account the number of troops under Gen. Stuart; it was stated, in the slight notice in the French papers, to be from six to nine thousand men; perhaps it might be half the latter number. Every means was employed by the British commander, to call the loyalty and attachment of the hardy population of the country into action, an effort in which, it would appear, he had been completely successful. He had been joined by some thousands of brave Calabrians, who afforded him every accommodation and facility "that was due," (to use their own language) "to those who came to rescue them from the tyranny of the French."

The victory gained by General Stuart, we are persuaded, has been most decisive. In the short account given by the enemy, there was an admission that General Compere and 300 men, said to be of the Polish legion, had been taken prisoners. The last accounts from Naples were of the 9th of August, and yet we cannot discover in them any official communication (there are a few loose reports indeed, to that effect) respecting the re-embarkation of the British army. Surely, if the troops were able to maintain themselves five weeks in the country after they first landed, we may conclude, that the result of the action that they fought three days after was full as disastrous to the enemy as it is represented. The war, on the part of the enemy at least, has languished ever since; for the highest praise claimed for Generals Regnier, Verdier, and Mermet, in the Paris papers which we have received a few days ago, is that of having preserved their respective positions.

FROM LLOYD'S LIST.

August 26. The Union, Rich, from Boston is ashore near Rotterdam, but expected to be got off. At Gravesend, Cornelius, Post, Charleston; Hunter, Borrowdale, Virginia; Woodrop Sims, Hanes do. Off Falmouth, Amiable Rinker, from Charleston, for Flushing. At Silgo, Eugenia, Hicks, New York. At Londonderry, Brothers, Bray, Philadelphia. At Lisbon, Active, Richardson, Baltimore. At Oporto, Hope, Barnaby, Baltimore. At Alicante, Fame, Stone, Virginia; Angler, Page, Beverly. At Leghorn, Semiramis, Stour, Rhode Island; Nancy, Adams, do. Independence, Houston, Baltimore; George Washington, Blunt do. At Cherbourg, Vigilant, Clay New York. At Antwerp, Isabella, Edwards, Philadelphia; Perseverance, Linzee, Boston.

29. The Louisa, Clark, of and for Philadelphia, was detained and sent into Gibraltar 16th ult. The Echo, from Virginia to Amsterdam, is detained and sent into the Downs. The Morning Star, Hopkins from Amsterdam to Boston, put into Dover, yesterday in distress. Sailed from Gravesend, Victory, Bichnel, Charleston. Off Portsmouth, Albert, Low Boston. At Cowes, Ann, Bradford, Virginia. Off Portland, Joseph and Phebe, Baltimore, bound to Hamburg. Off Dover, Two Friends, Philadelphia, bound to Flushing. At Deal, Palanurus, McRrihey, New York; Farnham, Tonkin, Charleston. At Clyde, Flora, Gould, Virginia. At Gibraltar, Governor Sumner, Rogers, Boston; and Alexander and Sally, Swaine, do. Eclipse, Holmes, do. do. At Helvoet, Ontario, Hicks, Virginia; Paragon, Myrick, do. Alexander, Weston, do. Hamah, Holmes, N. America; Greyhound, Davis, Boston; Minerva, New York; Ruby, Shaw, Charleston. At Texel, Margaret, Clark, Baltimore; Sally, Gordon, do. Cheeseman, Greenfield, New York; Draper, Page, do. Cherry, Halstead, do. Columbia, Rodman, New Providence; Polly, Harding, Boston; Salem, Clark, do. At Amsterdam, Roxana, Chamberlain, do. Iris, Whitehead, Baltimore. At Copenhagen, Phoenix, Cuming, Boston; Rising States, do.

September 2. At Cowes, Ontario, Hitch, Rotterdam. At Poole, Swallow, Allen, Boston. Off Falmouth, Eolas, Tradwell, Virginia; Aberdeen Morgan do. Sailed from Falmouth, Hamilton Moore, Cobb, Charleston. At Liverpool, schooner Hope, Stanton, from Senegal. Off Dover, Eliza Ann, Cox, from New York for Amsterdam. At Alicante, Olympus, Smith, America; Mechanic, Bagley, do. Bulah, Athens, Boston. At Lisbon, Joanna Maria, New York. At Leghorn, Justo, Jacobs, Salem; Pekin, Swaine, Philadelphia; Richmond, Butler, do. America. Houston, do. At Helvoet, Factor, Whitney, Beverly. At Faderlatet, Jacobson, Wilmington. At Tomningen, Maria, Elizabeth, Hutchinson, Havana. At Bremen, Eliza, Hill, New York; Hamlet, Talman, Wilmington. At Abigail, Bangs, Philadelphia. At Copenhagen, Herald, Mayford, Salem; Sablquest, Philadelphia; Washington, Gomes, Boston. At Bristol, Harmony, Virginia.

POSTSCRIPT.

We extracted the following from a letter received by a respectable merchant house in this city, dated New-York, October 27th.

"The ship Projector this moment arrived from Liverpool after a passage of 38 days, brings the important intelligence of Mr. Fox's DEATH, which took place on the 11th September, and states Lord Lauderdale's return to England without effecting the object of his mission."

Several other letters have been received in the city from the same quarter, and of the same date, their contents of similar import with the following.

Later News Expected.

The Ship Complanter, from London is hourly expected to arrive at Philadelphia. It appears, [says the Philadelphia Gazette] that she must have sailed about the 16th or 18th of September, and will of course, bring our London advices down to an interesting date.

From the American Citizen.

Of the term "Liberty of the Press."

The writer of this remembers a remark made to him by Mr. Jefferson concerning the English newspapers which at that time, 1787, while Mr. Jefferson was minister at Paris, were most vulgarly abusive. The remark applies with equal force to the federal papers of America. The remark was, that "the licentiousness of the press produces the same effect as the restraint of the press was intended to do. The restraint, said he, was to prevent things being told, and the licentiousness of the press prevents things being believed when they are told." We have in this state an evidence of the truth of this remark. The number of federal papers in the city and state of New-York are more than five to one to the number of republican papers, yet the majority of the elections go always against the federal papers, which is demonstrative evidence that the licentiousness of those papers are destitute of credit.

Whoever has made observations on the characters of nations will find it generally true, that the manners of a nation, or of a party, can be better ascertained from the character of its press than from any other public circumstance. If its press is licentious, its manners are not good. Nobody believes a common liar, or a common defamer.

Nothing is more common with printers especially of newspapers, than the contumacious of the liberty of the press, as if, because they are printers they are to have more privileges than other people. As the term "liberty of the press" is adopted in this country without being understood, I will state the origin of it and shew what it means. The term comes from England, and the case was as follows.

Prior to what is called in England the revolution, which was in 1688, no work could be published in that country without first obtaining the permission of an officer appointed by the government for inspecting works intended for publication. The same was the case in France, except that in France there were forty who were called censors, and in England there was but one called Imprematur.

At the revolution the office of Imprematur was abolished and as works could then be published without first obtaining the permission of the government officer, the press was, in consequence of that abolition, said to be free, and it was from this circumstance that the term liberty of the press arose. The press, which is a tongue to the eye, was then put exactly in the case of the human tongue. A man does not ask liberty before hand to say something he has a mind to say, but he becomes answerable afterwards for the atrocious he may utter. In like manner, if a man makes the press utter atrocious things he becomes as answerable for them as if he had uttered them by word of mouth. Mr. Jefferson has said in his inaugural speech, that "Error of opinion is not to be tolerated when reason was left free to combat it." This is sound philosophy in cases of error. But there is a difference between error and licentiousness.

Some lawyers in defending their clients (for the generality of lawyers like Swiss soldiers will fight on either side) have often given their opinion of what they defined the liberty of the press to be. One said it was this; another said it was that, and so on, according to the case they were pleading. Now these men ought to have known that the term, liberty of the press, arose from a fact, the abolition of the office of Imprematur, and that opinion has nothing to do in the case. The term refers to the fact of printing free from prior restraint, and not at all to the matter printed whether good or bad. The public at large, or in case of prosecution, a jury of the country will be the judges of the matter.

COMMON SENSE.

The fine collected from gentlemen in London, the present year, who have been chosen Sheriffs, but declined serving, amount to 9,150l.