

ODE 24th OF ANACREON.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

TO all that breathe the air of Heaven,  
Some boon of strength has nature given.  
When the majestic bull was born,  
She fenc'd his brow with wreathed horn,  
She arm'd the courser's foot of air,  
And wing'd with speed the panting hare.

She gave the lion fangs of terror,  
And on the ocean's crystal mirror,  
Taught the unnumber'd scaly throng  
To trace their liquid path along;  
While for the umbrage of the grove,  
She plumb'd the warbling world of love.

To man she gave the flame refin'd,  
The spark of Heav'n—a thinking mind!  
And had she no surpassing treasure,  
For thee, oh woman! child of pleasure?  
She gave thee beauty—haft of eyes,  
That every shaft of war outflies!

She gave thee beauty—blush of five,  
That bids the flames of war retire!  
Woman! be fair, we must adore thee;  
Smile, and a world is weak before thee!

STATE PAPER.

Answer of his Eminence Cardinal Gabrielli, first Secretary of State, to the note of his Excellency M. Champagny, addressed to M. Le Fevre, Charge D'Affairs from the Emperor of France, dated April 19, 1808.

"After your Excellency had made known to the Holy Father, that it was the decided wish of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with the other Powers of Italy, as had been declared by M. Champagny to the Cardinal Caprari, by note of the 8th inst. the dispatch of the said Cardinal has been received, which brought the original note of the above Minister.

"The Holy Father, after having attentively read and considered the said document, has ordered Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency his Holiness's sentiments on its contents; beginning with that which forms the cardinal point among all the others. His Holiness has seen with pain, that even the final proposition therein contained, of the offensive and defensive league, should be accompanied with the threat of depriving him of his temporal dominions in case of his non-compliance. If worldly considerations had at all influenced the conduct of the Holy Father, he would from the first have yielded to the wish of his Majesty, and not have exposed himself to suffer so many calamities; but the Holy Father is regulated alone by the consideration due to his duty and his conscience; both have prevented him from agreeing to the federation, and they equally hinder him from consenting to the offensive and defensive league, which differs but in name; its nature, however, does not except any Prince, to whom the Pope, according to the circumstances of the times, might not become an enemy.

"His Holiness feels, moreover, that this article, far from improving, detracts from his situation. In the articles presented to Cardinal de Bayan, the federation was proposed as alone against heretics and the English. But this is couched in general terms, pointing out no people as an enemy, yet excluding no government, no nation, from the contingency of becoming one. If, then, his Holiness declined from conscientious motives to be a party to that federation, so is he equally withheld from this league. The Holy Father would not merely bind himself to a defence, but to an aggression. Then would be seen the Minister of the God of Peace placing himself in a state of perpetual warfare; then would be seen their common father in arms against his children, and the Head of the Church exposing himself, by his own act, to a deprivation of his spiritual connection with the Catholics of those Powers against which the league would make it imperative on him to act hostily. How then can his Holiness shake off his power and natural character, and sacrifice, as must be the consequence, the interest of religion?

"His Holiness, unlike other Princes, is invested with a two-fold character, namely, of Sovereign Pontiff, and of temporal Sovereign, and has given repeated evidence that he cannot, by virtue of this second qualification, enter upon engagements which would lead to results militating against his first and most important office, and injuring the religion of which he is the Head, the Propagator, and the Avenger. His Holiness, therefore, cannot enter into any offensive and defensive league, which would, by a permanent and progressive system, drag him into hostility against all those powers upon which his Majesty may think proper to make war; since the Italian States, now dependent upon his Majesty, can never avoid taking part in such wars. His Holiness would consequently be obliged to become a party in them by virtue of this league. Such an engagement must begin to be acted upon by the Pope from this moment, and against any Catholic Prince; thus waging war against him without a motive. Farther, it must be waged against all those powers, whether Catholic or not, who may, upon whatever grounds, be the enemies of an Italian Prince.

"Thus is the Head of the Church, accustomed as he is to rule his estates in peace, driven in a moment to a state of warfare, offensive against hostile Powers, and defensive of the others. This engagement is too repugnant to the sacred duties of his Holiness, and too injurious to the interests of religion, to be entered into by the Head of that religion.—His Holiness feels that it would be a dereliction of truth to enter into the league: he would announce, by such a resolution, his refusal of any accommodation, any Peace with the Emperor, and would even declare hostilities against him. How could it ever be supposed, that his Holiness should be capable of declaring war against any power? He has long been enduring the most hostile treatment, and is therefore prepared to endure the threatened loss of his temporal dominions.

"Heaven is witness of the purity of his Holiness's intention, and the world will judge if it was possible to have conceived to extraordinary a scheme. Ardently desiring to accommodate and to be in peace with his Majesty, he manifested, in his note of the 28th of January last, his compliance, as far as it was possible to comply; his Majesty, however, does not practice all those condescensions, which he might practice towards the Holy See; he persists inflexibly in demanding what his Holiness neither can nor will accede to, namely, in binding him to a war, and to a perpetual and aggressive war, under the pretence of securing the tranquillity of Italy.—What can Italy have to fear, if his Holiness should not enter into the proposed league?

"Surrounded as the Papal dominions are by those of his Majesty, no rational fear could be entertained but of the ports; yet his Holiness having offered to shut them during the present war, against the enemies of France, and to guard the coast, he has thus proposed to contribute, as far as was in his power, without betraying his sacred duties, to the security and tranquillity of Italy. If, in spite of all this, his Majesty shall take possession, as he has threatened, of the Papal dominions, respected by all, even the most powerful monarchy, during a space of ten centuries and upwards, and shall overturn the Government, his Holiness will be unable to prevent this spoliation, and can only, in bitter affliction of heart, lament the evils which his Majesty will commit in the sight of God; trusting in whose protection, his Holiness will remain in perfect tranquillity, enjoying the consciousness of not having brought on this disaster by imprudence or by obliquity, but to preserve the independence of that Sovereignty which he ought to transmit uninjured, to his successors, as he received it; and to maintain in its integrity that conduct which may secure the universal concurrence of all Princes, so necessary to the welfare of religion. For this fidelity to his sacred duties, his Holiness will receive consolation from the words of his Divine Master, "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake."

"With respect to the article relating to the dismissal of the Cardinals, his Holiness, in the complaints alleged, had no need of examining the principle of their allegiance.—Presuming on that freedom which the rights of nations allow to every man, to live under that sky which is most congenial to him; presuming on that new allegiance acquired by the domicile of many years, his Holiness remarks, that primitive allegiance cannot avail against the sacred obligations undertaken by the Cardinals in the Church of God, the oaths they take on receiving the Purple, and their eminent office of Councillors of the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and that, therefore, they cannot be torn from his bosom.

"With regard to the cessation of the functions of the Legate, and to his departure, his Holiness could hardly have expected that they would have been attributed to the motives assigned in M. Champagny's Note. His Holiness will repeat them once more. After having tried every method to recal his Majesty to his previous sentiments towards the Papal See, and to concert the desired reparation of so many religious innovations; after having endured, for such a length of time, with unobdurate patience, and with unalterable meekness, so many outrages and insults; after having seen how fruitless were all the remonstrances urged against the hostile proceedings of the French; after having peaceably borne the humiliation of imprisonment; and seeing these insults, these contempts, these violations increase with every hour, his Holiness found it necessary, though with the deepest regret, to determine on the recal of his Legate, in order to overthrow at least, in the face of the world, the false and scandalous opinion that whatever might occur, even the most flagrant wrongs, would receive his tacit consent.

"In this very recal, the precise period of which could not have been anticipated by his Holiness, he professed, along with those constant affectionate regards which he entertained for his Majesty, that could he but consent to the demand of the evacuation of Rome, and be satisfied with those concessions which are compatible with the duties of his Holiness, the Legate might continue in conformity with his instructions, to exercise his functions. But his Majesty proved inflexible, and instead of receding a single step, preferred the discontinuance of the Legation, and the departure of Pontifical Representative.

"It is not, therefore, his Holiness, who, by this conditional recal of his Legate, has declared war against the Emperor; it is the Emperor who chuses to declare war against his Holiness; and not content with declaring it against his temporal Sovereignty, he threatens to, raise in his spiritual, a wall of division between the Catholics of France, and the Sovereign Pontiff, in the assurance, according to M. Champagny's note, that the Cardinal Legate having given up his functions, the Gallican Church resumes its doctrine in all its integrity.

"His Holiness has too good an opinion of the illustrious Clergy of France; to doubt that the Gallican Church, however jealous of its prerogatives, is yet so attached to the chair of St. Peter, that it will maintain itself unshaken in its true principles, without asserting rights which it does not and cannot possess; nor become schismatic, by separating itself from the Catholic Unity.

"It is not then—the repetition is important—it is not his Holiness who seeks the rupture. A pacific Prince, notwithstanding he was obliged to witness the spoliation, in defiance of all rights, of his states of Benevento and Ponte Corvo; notwithstanding his enormous expence of maintaining French troops; notwithstanding the usurpation of his capital the usurpation of almost all his sovereign rights; notwithstanding the violent dismissal of so many spiritual persons, composing his holy Senate; and notwithstanding all the other acts, by which his dignity had been degraded, all that his Holiness did, was to command his people, when the French army entered Rome, to show it respect; all that his Holiness did was to receive it in the most hospitable manner, and implore of his Majesty, in the mean time, relief from so many aggravated evils; and all that his Holiness now does in this extremity is, to mourn between the vestible and the altar, invoking the pity of Heaven upon his people, and that by a return to better counsels, the most potent Emperor Napoleon will not suffer the inheritance of

the Roman See, given by Providence to the head of the Catholic Church in full enjoyment, to be lost and rooted out.

"Thus has his Holiness made war! Thus has he conducted himself to the present hour towards his Majesty, however distressing and unfortunate has been the result.—Still his Holiness will cherish the hope, that his Majesty, rejecting the counsels of the enemies of the Holy See, who have had recourse to every art to change his disposition, will revert to their former friendly correspondence, and be satisfied with the concessions made in the note of the 28th of January. If, by the hidden purposes of the Most High, this should not take place, and his Majesty regardless of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put his threats in execution, and take possession of the States of the Church by right of conquest, overturning the Government in consequence, his Holiness will be unable to remedy such fatal occurrences; but he solemnly declares, that the first will not be a conquest, as his Holiness is in peace with all the world, but will be an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; and the second will not be the result of conquest, but of that usurpation. He declares, at the same time, that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful visitation of that God from whom all sovereignty is derived, and especially that given to the Head of the Church.

"Bowing, in that event, with profound adoration to the decrees of Heaven, his Holiness will find consolation in reflecting, that the Creator and Redeemer willed these things, and that all concurs to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time arrives.

"This is the answer which the Undersigned is commanded by his Holiness to give to the note of M. Champagny, and to communicate to your Excellency.

"Cardinal GABRIELLI."

SWEDEN.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 27.

"Last Friday arrived here, in the morning, some small ships, with wounded people from the expedition under Vegesack, which had been in a severe engagement with the Russians in the neighbourhood of Abo, the issue of which proved unsuccessful to us. It seems that the Russian forces in those parts were stronger than was expected, and that the persons who made their escape from that part of Finland had represented such an enterprise as too easily to be effected. The Russians were far superior in number to our troops, and better provided with artillery; yet they were three times attacked by the Swedes, and twice driven back, though new reinforcements from Abo every time enabled them to rally again.

"By this engagement we have had, however, the pleasure to learn, that the Fencibles, though entirely new soldiers, fight extremely well; and the Officers in general gave proofs of the most undaunted courage. The third battalion of the Fencibles, whose Chief was the Lieutenant Colonel Reuterstrom, fought with the greatest ardour, and seeing the Russians, with charged bayonets, coming down a hill in a superior number upon them, they ceased firing, and advanced to receive the Russians in the same manner: they were attacked, when a terrible carnage began. Lieutenant Colonel Reuterstrom was severely wounded in the right arm, which falling, he continued to command with his sword in his left, till, weakened by pain and loss of blood, he fell, and was carried off the field. The shot took near the shoulder, and an amputation being deemed necessary, his life is considered in great danger. The young Baron I. L. De-Geer, of Finnipang, was so severely wounded in the side, that his life is equally despaired of. A brave Officer, Baron Ramfay, Knight of the Sword, died of a shot through his body.

"The Russians, it is certain, are retiring from the North of Finland. This morning, about one o'clock, a Courier arrived with the news that Gamle Carleby is evacuated by the Russians."

JUNE 30.

"To-day, about six o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty will leave the town. He goes on board the *Amadis*, a yacht, from the river, escorted by two squadrons of the Horse Guards; the destination is not known. Some believe the King intends to have a personal interview with the Emperor of Russia; others think that it is his intention to collect sufficient troops to undertake a new expedition to the neighbourhood of Abo, and exhort the people by his presence to a general levy *en masse*, and at the head of this combined army of Swedish soldiers and Finnish peasants, make the utmost endeavours to drive the enemy out of Finland. Others again deem it probable that the King, discontented with the conduct of Admiral Cederstrom, at the re-conquest of Gothland, purposes to give this command to another Admiral, perhaps Admiral Nauckhoff, and is desirous to give effect to this determination by his personal presence.

"Early this morning, or late last night, arrived Major Sureman, from the army in Finland; he brings intelligence that the Russians have retired from Jacobstadt, which town has been since occupied by our troops. The general barred against the Danes has been revived more than ever, since the last fatal engagement in the Sound. It is to be hoped that, through the joint endeavours of our good allies and our own forces, the farther effect of the Danish piracies will cease, and our ships be able to pass there, to the profit of both countries.

"The voyage of his Majesty will be first to Furu-sund (an Island in the Baltic.)

"Admiral Rayalin, Major General Vegesack, Count Piper, Count Gyllenborg, Baron Wetterstedt, and Baron Boye, are said to make the voyage with the King."

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SAINT JOHN, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1808.