colour of friendship,) that a proper judgment might be formed of that bold enterprize.

Immediately after the entrance of the French troops into Pomerania ensued the imprisonment of the officers of Your Majesty in that province, who were carried to the prisons of Hamburg, were they were threatened with death; but in vain was it attempted to induce them by promises to violate their oaths. The excess of the contributions exhausted the last resources of that country, and the vessels of Your Majesty were detained in the ports of Pomerania by the power of artillery, and were afterwards armed as cruisers; the public offices of the province were given to the French agents: and, finally, two Swedish regiments were disarmed and conducted to France as prisoners of war.

At the same time that such hostilities were committed in Pomerania, the Swedish mails were seized in Hamburg, and secret searches were executed to know the funds that the Swedes possessed there.

The Charge d'Affaires of Your Majesty in Paris, though deprived of direct news from Sweden, was soon informed, by public rumour, that the French troops had entered into Pomerania.—He addressed, in consequence of this, a note to the Duke of Bassano, requesting the reason of this proceeding. He was asked whether he made that representation by order of his Court, and as he declared that in an affair of such importance it was his duty to anticipate the orders of the King his master, the Duke of Bassano observed to him, that he could not enter into any explanations upon the principal subject before those orders had arrived.

In these circumstances, it was of importance above all things to Your Majesty to know the dispositions of the powers whose influence most interested Sweden, and prepare, by new alliances, a more safe condition in future.

The silence of the French Cabinet continued, and every thing announced that this Power would soon come to a rupture with Russia. The season in which the English fleets entered again into the Baltic was approaching, and it was with reason expected that the British Ministry, in return for the moderation with which they treated the Swedish commerce, would require, on our part, the exercise of acts more decidedly pacific. Consequently Your Majesty saw yourself exposed at the same time to the resentment of the Emperor Napoleon, to the hostilities of Great-Britain, and to the attacks of Russia. Denmark also created uneasiness by her dispositions.

The future destiny of the State could not be determined with certainty; frail treaties, already infringed, were the only securities of its existence. However, the national courage was reanimated with the glorious name of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, and the Swedes recollected that they had known how to defend liberty within their boundaries, and remove them afterwards to punish tyranny. In this manner was the country saved from the abyss in which it was near being submerged.

Your Majesty being convinced of the danger in suffering yourself to be drawn by the precipitate force of events, judged that it was time to have an understanding with the English Cabinet, and to explain yourself to that of Russia with general frankness. With sensible pleasure did Your Majesty see the Marquis of Wellesley, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, disposed to receive your proposals and aware of the imminent dangers to which Europe was exposed. Shortly after, the treaty of peace with England, mutually advantageous, was concluded in Orebro; and the relations of friendly States and good neighborhood were drawn closer with Russia, by a new compact the execution of which preserves Sweden from the commotions of the continental politics.

Your Majesty judged that the Emperor [illegible] French, by leaving Sweden unanswered and u[illegible]ed, shewed a wish to drag her despotically t[illegible] system, from which she was disconnected si[illegible] cupations of Pomerania. Your Majesty ha[illegible] remarkable instance in the fate experienced b[illegible] of Germany, a friend of Sweden, which afte[illegible] long time without knowing whether her offer [illegible] liance would be accepted, was suddenly infeste[illegible] French troops, and obliged to deliver herself to the [illegible] cretion of the Emperor.

After the re-union of the territory of O[illegible]enburg to the French Empire, it was known, wit[illegible] differences, both in this respect and relative [illegible] tinental system had taken place between the [illegible] France and Russia, and that preparations for war [illegible] making on both sides, which might easily pro[illegible] open hostilities. At that time France had not [illegible] nified in any manner to Your Majesty the least [illegible] of wishing to engage Sweden in war against Russia.

When the relations of the Kingdom were considered as interrupted by the occupation of Pomerania, the following proposal was made, not officially, but through a channel not less sure, on the part of the Emperor Napoleon.

After stating, at length, that Sweden had declined several times from the rigid observance of the principles of the continental system which, as we said, had compelled the Emperor to cause his troops to enter Pomerania, without however occupyi[illegible] continued thus—" His Majesty requires that a n[illegible] of war against England be proclaimed; t[illegible] munications with the English vessels that a[illegible] be severally prohibited; that batteries be rais[illegible] shores of the Sound; and that the Navy be fit[illegible] and assail the English vessels; that besides this, Sweden should raise an army from 30 to 40 thousand men to attack Russia, when hostilities should commence between this power and the French Empire. In order to indemnify Sweden, the Emperor promised the restitution of Finland. His Imperial Majesty obliges himself also to purchase 20 millions of franks of colonial produce, upon the condition of not making the payment before the goods shall have been landed in Dantzic or Lubeck. Finally, His Imperial Majesty consents that Sweden should participate in all the rights and advantages which the States of the Confederation of the Rhine enjoy."

Your Majesty then attentively weighed the immense difference that there was between the sacrifices required, and the recompense that the kingdom might expect; and perceived that an active war with Russia, from which would necessarily result hostilities with G. Britain, exceeded the forces and resources of Sweden; that an English fleet in the Baltic would embarrass in summer the Swedish operations, there being besides no cause of complaint against Russia since the last treaty; that in the mean while our ports and coasts would be exposed to the vengeance of England; that from a completely stagnant commerce, and from the obstruction of the coasting trade, would result public misery; that the urgent necessity of Sweden being provided with grain, imperiously required relations of peace with Russia and England; that should the war between Russia and France terminate suddenly, Sweden would not have any increase of territory, especially if the Swedish army, on account of the war with England should not be able to leave the positions that it occupied; and, finally, that such preparations, and one year of war would not cost less than twelve or fifteen millions of rix dollars. Besides these considerations, there were many that determined your Majesty to attend solely to the felicity of your subjects and the prosperity of the kingdom; and for this purpose your Majesty gave free access in your ports to the vessels of all nations.

France was not content with these attempts to engage Sweden in an open war against England and Russia. The Austrian Minister at the Court of your Majesty, received from the Ambassador of Austria in Paris, the Prince of Schwartzenberg, a courier with the news of there being concluded in Paris a new alliance on the 14th of March last, between that power and France. The Prince of Schwartzenberg recommended to the Minister of his Court in Stockholm, that he should exert all his influence, when he should communicate this intelligence to the Minister of your Majesty, to obtain that Sweden should take a part in the war against Russia. Your Majesty answered to this proposal in the same manner as to the preceding, declaring that you wished to preserve the tranquillity of your kingdom: that you would accept the mediation of their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia in what regarded the unjust invasion of Pomerania; and that besides this you were ready (if the Emperor Napoleon should think fit) to write to the Imperial Court of Russia, to see whether it was possible to avoid the effusion of blood, until the Swedish, Russian, French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries should meet, to confer together.

Events proved that such offers were not acceptable to the Emperor of the French, and your Majesty considered it as your sacred duty to attend to the defence of the kingdom, and employed a part of the resources appropriated by the faithful States of the kingdom, in causing the national independence to be respected and preserved. The long experience of the past, and the force of the present, justify the prudent measures that your Majesty took for the security and integrity of your States.

M. de Cabre, Charge d'Affaires, of France, had already been asked to explain himself upon the occupation of Pomerania, and that he should declare whether he resided in Stockholm as the agent of a friendly or inimical Power. Many months elapsed without obtaining an answer; and on account of dark intrigues repugnant to the law of nations, he was dismissed.

When all the powers surrounding Sweden have augmented, more than ever, their military forces, your Majesty could not avoid submitting to the imperious force of circumstances; and having nothing else in view [illegible] the prosperity and felicity of Sweden, you proposed whatever could enable her not only to depend upon her own energies, but on those of the nations her friends. If, to attain this end, sacrifices are necessary the good Swedes are ready to make them for your Majesty, for they were always the firm supporters of the Monarchs that caused their liberties to be respected.

By a long and [illegible] custom, Sweden is inclined to consider France as a natural ally; and this ancient opinion, together with the impressions received, powerfully operated on the mind of your Majesty, sufficiently [illegible] by the reflection that the Crown Prince shewed for his former country, although always subordinate to the obligations contracted with Sweden. But when France [illegible] prohibit the use of the right to navigate the seas that surround peninsular Sweden, and to attack [illegible] that have its shores, the [illegible] the rights and interests of the [illegible] to the condition of the [illegible] being subject to [illegible] commerce and ra[illegible] as soon [illegible] afterwards [illegible] the [illegible] sary [illegible]

[illegible]

leon [illegible]

If, in ord[illegible] for her prese[illegible] Majesty sho[illegible]

not certainly have in view to conquer provinces, which are of no advantage to the prosperity of the peninsula of Scandanavia. The independence of that peninsula is the constant object of the cares of your Majesty, and no sacrifice can appear great to the Swedes for the purpose of attaining so great and importaut a result. Your Majesty refused to sign the unworthy Treaty that was proposed to you and disdaining low and crooked measures of policy, resolutely appealed to the courage, loyalty, patriotism and honor of the nation. Your Majesty formed a just opinion of the Swedes, and they, in return, confide with perfect confidence in your wisdom.

It is now a long time since the State has been like a vessel buffeted by the winds in tempestuous seas, and on the brink of perdition; but your Majesty like a skilful pilot, seized the helm, and assisted by your amiable son, had the good fortune to lead her safe into the haven, notwithstanding the rocks and shoals you encountered in your course. Let this image serve to encourage those persons who, uncertain of their destiny, do not receive, without anxiety, the news of the least adversity, and imagine that they only came into the world to enjoy tranquilly the conveniences of life. Your Majesty promised liberty to the Swedes and must fulfil your promise. Both the poor in their cottages and the wealthy in their palaces, shall enjoy this inestimable blessing. Never will the power of arbitrary authority be felt, and the law will by night and day serve as a safeguard to the inhabitants. Proud of their immunities, and attached to their Sovereign, the Swedes will fly to meet the enemy. The memory of their illustrious examples, and of their cause, are sure pledges of future advantages.

I am, with profound respect, &c.

(Signed) LAWRENCE D'ENGESTROM.

Stockholm, 7th Jan. 1813.

ST. PETERSBURGH, FEBRUARY 23.

Journal of the operations of the armies, from the 7th to the 10th February.

Feb. 7.—Major-General Count Woronzow continues his march to Posen with his detachment, keeping open the communications on his right with Adjutant-General Tschernischeff's detachment; and on his left, with the corps under Adjutant-General Baron Winzingerode. Admiral Tschitschageff's corps has invested the fortress of Thorn on all sides. General Miloradowitsch's corps, on the 5th of Feb. crossed over to the left bank of the Vistula. Major-General Paskewitsch with the 7th corps, had taken possession of Sakroczin, and pushed posts of Cossacks for observations as far as Modlin, under the very guns of which they made 30 prisoners. On the 6th February, General Miloradowitch, in order to induce the enemy to quit Warsaw, caused his troops to approach nearer to t e place, and detached parties of cavalry, who surrounded a great part of it.

FEBRUARY 8.—Lieutenant-General Sacken's corps arrived at O[illegible] near Warsaw, on the left bank of the Vistula.

FEBRUARY 9.—On the 4th inst. the enemy wishing to procure provisions from the villages about Dantzic, made a sally on the left wing, towards Brentau, but was immediately received by the Cossack regiment of Rebritow, and the 1st Baschair regiment under the command of Major Latschkin; who after having very much weakened the enemy, and made some prisoners, notwithstanding his obstinate endeavors, obliged him to retreat.

At the same time, a strong column of infantry, with a number of cavalry, appeared on our left flank, opposite the village of Nenkau, and at first drove in our advanced posts. A Cossack chief named Meinkow, taking advantage of this movement, collected several detachments of Cossacks, rode upon the enemy's wing, and falling unexpectedly upon his rear, threw him into total confusion; the consequence was, that the whole column was cut off from the city, and not a single man returned into the fortress; 600 men were cut down on the spot, and 200 privates, and 73 officers, were made prisoners.

Adjutant-General Tschernischeff, with his detachment, has taken possession of the villages of Schochan, Friedland, and Flatow. Our victorious troops were every where met by the inhabitants with joy, and acknowledged as their deliverers. Prince Schwartzenberg's corps was, by our motions, forced to retreat; and on the 8th of February, General Miloradowitch took possession of the city of Warsaw. On his arrival at the village of Wilanow, he was met by the Deputies of the Corporations of the Nobility, Merchants, and Clergy, headed by the Prefect, Sub-Prefect, and Mayors of the city, who presented to him bread, salt, and the keys of Warsaw.

FEBRUARY 10.—Count Wittgenstein states, that on the 4th and 6th inst. the enemy made two sallies from Dantzic, on our position at Oliva, but were both times driven back. Their loss in the field was very considerable in killed; and of prisoners, we took two Colonels, 22 officers, and about 300 privates.

On the 6th of February, in consequence of a disposition made by Count Wittgenstein, the troops under the command of Major-General Sievers, marched within range of cannon-shot of the fortress of Pillau, and threw up batteries. Count Sievers, in the name of the King of Prussia, summoned the commandant of the town to surrender. The French General Castelle, on the declaration of the commanding officer of the Prussian troops, who formed a part of the garrison, that in [illegible]nce, he should act in favor of the Ru[illegible] [illegible]ght hundred inhabitants were soon ready [illegible] tion, called a Council of War, [illegible] the 7th [illegible] signed a Convention, in con[illegible] wherea[illegible] 8th inst. our troops took