

then little better than dreary and uncultivated wastes,\* were given to them as compensation, but which will be rather a curse, if the rights and advantages of British colonies be not maintained;—it will be admitted, I say, that colonists established under our own protection, abiding by our own laws, and demanding encouragement in perfect consistency with our own interests, should not be deprived, in favour of a foreign nation, of a market to which, as parts of the empire, they have an indisputable claim. They demand the protection and favour of Great Britain, as a recompence due to attachment, as a right founded in the relation of the colony to its metropole, and in the reciprocal advantages of the connection. To withhold such a right, is in a great degree to suspend their progress and to incapacitate them from repaying protection by benefit, either political or commercial.—It is to counteract the view with which they were founded, to render them useless to all the great purposes of general welfare. Perhaps, then, it will not be unjust to say, that, if they are to be thus governed by a wayward, changeful, and inconsistent policy, it would be better both for them and the empire, that they should be at once relinquished. The connection dissolved, they would no longer remain the objects of expensive government and protection. But while they continue portions of the empire, they should be treated as portions; they come forward, like England herself, to claim the equal and just protection of a British legislature; and all the naval and all the commercial interests of Great Britain demand that they, and all the other colonies and dependencies of the empire, should be bound together, as far as possible, under one great system of reciprocal dependence and benefit, and be regulated in their trade, not by the petty regulations of individual profit, but by the wise and equitable rule of universal advantage.

\* Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Paris Moniteur of the 14th Aug. contains the following most important and affecting State Paper, being the Resignation of the High Office of Emperor of Germany, by FRANCIS, Emperor of Austria.

VIENNA, AUG. 7.

“We Francis Second, &c.

“Since the peace of Presburgh all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with scrupulous fidelity all the engagements contracted by that treaty, to preserve to our subjects the happiness of peace, to consolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-established, waiting to discover whether the changes caused by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as Chief of the Germanic Empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

“The consequences, however, which ensued from some articles of the Treaty of Presburgh, immediately after its publication, and which still exist, and those events generally known, which have since taken place in the Germanic Empire, have convinced us that it will be impossible, under these circumstances, to continue the obligations

contracted by the capitulation of election, and, even, if, in reflecting on these political relations, it were possible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th of July, signed at Paris, and ratified by the Contracting Parties, relative to an entire separation of several considerable States of the Empire, and their peculiar consideration, has entirely destroyed every such hope.

“Being thus convinced of the impossibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our Imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes, whilst we were able to enjoy the confidence of the Electors, Princes, and other States of the Germanic Empire, and to perform the duties which were imposed upon us. We declare, therefore, by these presents, that we, considering as dissolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the States of the Germanic Empire; that we considering as extinguished by the confederation of the States of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the Empire; and that we considering ourselves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic Empire, do resign the Imperial Crown, and the Imperial Government. We absolve, at the same time, the Electors, Princes, and States, and all that belong to the Empire, particularly the Members of the Supreme Tribunal, and other magistrates of the Empire, from those duties by which they were united to us as the legal Chief of the Empire, according to the Constitution.

“We also absolve all our German Provinces and States of the Empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic Empire, and we desire in incorporating them with our Austrian States as Emperor of Austria, and in preserving them in those amicable relations subsisting with the neighbouring Powers and States, that they should attain that height of prosperity and happiness which is the end of all our desires and the object of our dearest wishes.

“Done at our residence, under our Imperial seal. “FRANCIS”

Vienna the 6th August 1806.

This is followed by the following Address in the subsequent Moniteur:

VIENNA, Aug. 8.

“We Francis Second, &c.

“In abdicating the Imperial Government of the Empire, We, considering it as the last effort of our care and as an absolute duty, do express thus pub-

licity a desire equally reasonable and just, that the persons who have hitherto been employed in the administration of justice and in diplomatic and other affairs, for the good of the whole Empire, and for the service of the Chief of the Empire, should be suitably provided for.

“The care which all the States of the Empire took of those persons who lost their places by the affair of the indemnity in 1803, induces us to hope that the same sentiments of justice will be extended to those individuals who have hitherto been employed in the general service, who have been chosen in all parts of the Germanic Empire, and many of whom have quitted other profitable places, looking forward to an honourable subsistence for life, and which should not be wanting to them on account of their fidelity, and the integrity and capacity with which they have executed their functions.

“We have, therefore, taken the resolution of preserving to those of our Imperial servants, who have hitherto drawn their salaries from our chamber, the same appointments, reserving to ourselves to place them in employments in the service of our hereditary states, and we hope with so much the more confidence, that the Electors, Princes, and States will provide for the Imperial Chamber of Justice of the Empire, and the Chancellerie of the Chamber of Justice, by charging themselves voluntarily with this expence, as it will be trifling in amount, and will diminish every year.

“As to the Chancellerie of the Aulic Council of the Empire, the funds destined for its support will be employed to provide for the wants of those individuals who have hitherto drawn from thence their salaries, this will serve them until other measures may be taken.

“Done in our Capital and residence of Vienna, under our Imperial Seal, the 6th of August 1806. “FRANCIS.”

HALIFAX, Oct. 17.

[We have extracted the following reflections from a Bordeaux paper of Sept. 2, brought by H. M. S. Milan:—According, however, to the best information we have been able to procure, they were copied from Bonaparte’s official Journal—the MONITEUR.—How far they breathe a *Pacific* spirit, we leave to the determination of our judicious readers.]

PARIS, Aug. 28.

It is known to all Europe, that there is a powerful party, in England, which has sworn against France implacable and interminable war. This faction which predominated, for a long time, in Parliament, and in the King’s Council, had, at last, fallen from power, by means of blunders, malversation and ruinous politics. But in losing the confidence of the nation, it did not relinquish the hope of resuming, one day, the helm of the state, and of carrying on its projects. The war which still continued, presented a thousand chances which might become favourable to it. Thus the war-party was seen constantly busied, either in increasing the embarrassment of affairs, by attempting to bring the new Ministers into disrepute, or in inflaming the quarrel between France and