

of those martial myriads whose frantic valour first rendered the Crescent triumphant over the Cross; or even of the numerous bands, who at a nearer period numbered with undaunted firmness, though with varied success, the formidable arms of Russia and the Empire. In short, Turkey now exhibits to the eye the semblance of a *Colossus*, but to the mind the features of a *Dwarf*.

RUSSIA.

Here find we a perfect contrast to the picture which we have just surveyed.—The Emperor Paul with many striking peculiarities in his private conduct, which his enemies have not failed to distort into evident imbecility,* has displayed the strongest marks of political wisdom in all his public measures, connected with the present war. Viewing the contest in which we are engaged, not through the partial medium of interest or of fear, but in the steady glass of truth, presenting the potent lessons of experience, the unerring testimony of facts, he justly considers it as involving every religious, moral, social, and political tie, which binds State to State, and man to man; and, as such, the common cause of all Sovereigns.—Once impressed with this idea, he resolved that his exertions should be as adequate to the exigency of the case, as his resources would permit them to be. All Europe has witnessed the beneficial effects of these efforts, in the rescue of Italy from the fangs of Republican France. Nor would they have ceased here; had not the dishonest Policy of Austria interposed its influence, Suwarroff would have closed this glorious campaign, with the emancipation of Switzerland, and probably have established his winter quarters on the territory of the French Republic. But not all the persuasions Paul could awaken his Imperial Ally to a just sense of honor, or even of INTEREST; nor has the declaration which he issued, and which must silence the clamour even of his most inveterate enemies, for we challenge them to produce, in the annals of diplomacy, a State Paper marked by a spirit at once so disinterested and so magnanimous, hitherto roused the degenerated States of the German Empire, to that union of effort which is indispensably necessary to ensure success. Justly disgusted with the proceedings of his Continental allies, incensed, no doubt, at the shameful conduct of the Austrian commander in Italy, who first refused to supply Suwarroff with mules for the transport of his baggage to Switzerland, and afterwards decended to a pitiful falsehood, by assuring him he would find an adequate supply

* Two or three volunteers in the service of Jacobinism, are employed in the honorable task of depicting what they are pleased to consider as the vices and follies of this Prince in private circles, where they are accustomed to retail their scandalous stories, with all the pert flippancy of village gossip, whose delight is to talk, and whose profession is to calumniate. When they have exhausted their whole budget of malice, with many apt additions and suitable embellishments, they generally conclude by observing that they could mention a hundred more similar absurdities. For instance, the Emperor not long since insisted that an Englishman then at Petersburg, who had given him some trifling cause of offence should never appear in the streets without spectacles. This, with an appropriate shrug, a significant shake of the head, and other oft-tried means of pointing the meaning of a tale, is as well calculated to convey an idea of folly as any pretty story that can be devised for the purpose; but when accompanied by a plain statement of the fact which produced the order, and which these gossiping Jacobins invariably omit, it produces a very different effect.—In short this Englishman, while the Emperor was employed in reviewing his troops, drove so furiously along a road where he had no business to be, that he very nearly drove over the Emperor. Not stopping, some hussars were dispatched after him, who soon brought him back; when Paul, who seeing he was an Englishman, treated him with great politeness, remonstrated on the impropriety of his conduct, he alledged as an excuse, that he was near sighted, and really did not perceive the Emperor.—He was then told, that since this was the case, he must never more appear in public, without spectacles.—This was both a wise and a necessary precaution, calculated to provide security for the future; a species of provision from which the Jacobins have ever manifested a particular aversion.

at Bellinzona where not one was to be had, thus creating a delay which clearly occasioned the loss of Switzerland;—and farther enraged at the desertion of his army, under Korsakoff, by the Archduke Charles, and their consequent exposure to destruction by a superior force of the enemy;—this combination of just grounds of disgust influenced the order issued to Suwarroff to leave his cantonments on the Danube, and to proceed with his army to Bavaria, on his return to Russia. It remains, however, to be seen, whether it is only intended to winter in Bavaria, leaving the Austrians to defend their own territory in the mean time; or whether it is meant to abandon the cause in despair, and to leave the Empire to its fate. In the latter case, all Europe will have to execrate the crooked policy of the Austrian Cabinet, which would rather forego success, than obtain it by fair and honorable means. In the former case, we may expect to see the army of Suwarroff again take the field with renovated strength, and increased numbers; a body, we know of 60,000 Russians are on the frontier of the Imperial territory, and these, added to a corps of Bavarians and Swiss in the pay of Great-Britain, and strengthened with the gallant little army of Conde, will compose a formidable force, that may act independent of the *Aulic Council*, and open another campaign under the most favourable auspices. It would be a waste of our time and of our reader's patience, to weigh this question in the scales of probability, when the lapse of a very short period will suffice to convert doubt into certainty. We are assuredly, disposed to believe that nothing short of a positive conviction of the determination of his ally not to make the sentiments advanced in the public declaration of Paul to the States of the German Empire, the rule of his conduct will induce that Monarch to abandon a cause which he has so much at heart. If the contest be continued, and the allies coincide with his just and liberal views respecting its end, the vast resources which he can command will no doubt be called into action and the cause of all past disappointments, the want of an adequate force, be removed.

ITALY.

Of the good disposition of the Neapolitan Monarch, indebted to the army of the allies for his restoration to the throne, not a doubt can be entertained. Whatever his resources may be, we may rest assured, they will be employed in their utmost extent, in earnest support of that cause, to which he so recently felt a sacrifice. But alas! we had last year a woeful specimen of the courage and conduct of the Neapolitan troops; if, when encouraged by the presence of their Sovereign, and led by one of the best Generals which Europe can boast, they could turn their backs upon the foe, and violate their allegiance, what confidence can be reposed in them in future?—Mixed with foreign troops, they may perhaps, be entrusted to garrison some of the fortresses of Italy; but they must, we conceive, be much improved, both in spirit and discipline, ere they can be brought to face the enemy in the field. The most useful part of his Majesty's subjects, considered merely in a military point of view, are unquestionably, the rude natives of Calabria; so far from being deficient in spirit, their courage borders on ferociousness; but it will be found a matter of extreme difficulty (though by no means impracticable) to train and discipline them.

The convulsions produced by the temporary subversion of this monarchy have not yet subsided: many severe, but necessary examples have been made, without distinction of rank or persons; but it will require some time to complete the re-establishment of order, and wholly to suppress the revolutionary spirit.

In other parts of Italy, the expulsion of the French has been productive of one happy effect, distinct from its more immediate advantages, the general manifestation of a rooted abhorrence not only of their conduct, but of their principles.—All these favoured sons of Liberty, restored to their primitive rights, by her grand apostle Buonaparte, have ungratefully rebelled against their patron and their benefactor, have spontaneously rejected his invaluable gifts, and degraded men! now hug the shackles of Despotism with which their Tyrants have once more loaded them! The Tuscan and Piedmontese peasantry have particularly evinced their zeal in

revenging on their sanguinary invaders, the numerous acts of cruelty and oppression to which they had been so long exposed.—The former greatly harassed Macdonald in his retreat; and the latter have been engaged in still more active operations. They once carried the town of Mondovi by assault;—and we learn from the last advices from Lord Bentinck, that they have formed themselves into a regular corps, 15,000 strong, and headed by a Monk (never surely was religious zeal exerted in a better temporal cause) are active and forward in every kind of service. This display of principle among the people of Italy, is a most satisfactory circumstance of itself; and in a relative point of view, it is of material consequence, as it will be necessary to have a much smaller number of regular troops for the defence of the country, and of course will enable the Imperialists to employ a much greater force in other quarters.

The King of Sardinia has not yet been formally restored to his throne, nor has he returned to his capital; but the delay is solely occasioned by the situation of his territories, a part of which is still occupied by the enemy. Meantime the measures pursued for embodying a formidable force in his Kingdom are rendered effectual by the approbation and sanction of his Majesty.—On the whole Italy affords a prospect, which contrasted with its situation at the beginning of 1799, is as light to darkness. Its means of defence are in a progressive state of augmentation, which combined with the advantages of every kind derived from experience, will enable it to present a more formidable barrier against future invasions than any it has hitherto opposed, from the days of Charles the 8th of France to the present time.

SWITZERLAND.

This country, in which temperance, frugality, and industry, so lately combined, with the religious and moral habits of its hardy natives, to present to the contemplative mind one of the most gratifying exhibitions that man in a social state can supply; in which that desideratum in society which theoretical writers have been accustomed to consider as the best security of independence, a paucity of wants, existed, in the greatest practicable degree; in which the beauties of nature inspired the poet with rapture, while the virtues of the inhabitants filled the philosopher with admiration; this country, so gifted, so favoured, now exhibits to the sickened imagination, one wide spreading scene of desolation and famine. Every evil which the malevolent genius of Republican France could inflict, has Switzerland sustained.—She has drained the cup of misery to the very dregs.—In some of the smaller cantons, those who have escaped the sword must perish with hunger, unless relieved by foreign assistance.—So far from affording relief to an enemy, the country is unable to supply sustenance for its inhabitants. The only advantage then, which the French can reap from its possession, is to secure a passage into Italy by Mount St. Gothard; and to compel the Austrians to extend their line of defence to prevent them from passing the Rhine.—But while we deeply compassionate the present fate of the wretched inhabitants, we cannot but think that considerable blame attaches to their past conduct. When the Austrian army had driven the French beyond the Limmatt, and were in sufficient force to protect the natives from the resentment or revenge of their enemies, that surely was the time for the Swiss to stand forth in defence of that country, and of that independence, for the preservation of which they had so often fought and bled. In situations of extreme peril, the exertions to be made should ever be rendered adequate to the exigency of the case. That a people have been harassed and weakened by the calamities of war, is certainly no excuse for their inactivity, so long as the enemy retains a footing in their country. A general rising, for the complete expulsion of the French, appears to have been an act both of policy and of duty. That they sighed for repose will be easily believed; but that they could not obtain it, without expelling the enemy from their country, they perfectly knew. If then repose were their object, there was but one means of procuring it; but had it been otherwise, that "ease" may be fairly termed "inglorious" which is obtained by the sacrifice of superior duties!

It is foreign however, from our present purpose to enter into those moral and political considerations which have contributed to produce the present state of things in Switzerland.—Respecting the general cause, little support has been derived from this country, and still less is to be expected from it.—We mean not however, to withhold from the inhabitants of the smaller Cantons, nor from the Swiss Legions, which have been embodied by the agents of the British government, any portion of that merit to which their zeal, their courage, and their exertions are so eminently entitled. We only lament that their efforts have not been better supported, and that one regiment of the latter, should have had the mortification to serve under an officer, who first exhorted the regiment in which he then was to betray their Sovereign, and to follow the standard of the French Regicides!

[Remainder in our next.]

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

Address of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, to the interior circles of the Empire.

It is from a sentiment of the most urgent necessity that I feel myself compelled to speak to you on a subject, and certain dispositions from which may result very great injury to the common cause of the Germanic empire. I see with regret, that upon the late events in France, by which the supreme power has passed into other hands, has been founded almost every where the hope that has so often proved deceitful, of an approaching pacification; and that in the confidence of this premature supposition has been assumed the power of deferring the putting of the contingents in activity, and the accomplishment of its other constitutional obligations. A heart truly German and patriotic, and a mind enlightened by such sad experience, cannot absolutely commit such imprudence, such conduct would deprive us of the only means of concluding a speedy peace, upon terms just and proper, and which may prove solid and permanent. We ought not entirely to forget the maxim, that we should prepare vigorously for war, when we wished for peace; and we shall obtain the latter much the more soon, and on terms the more advantageous, when the enemy shall see us in a state to continue the war, should he be disposed to continue his imperious tone, and to prescribe once more a peace that would bring with it shame and slavery, or infallibly lead to them. Too often has the hope, indulged with so much precipitation, respecting France, proved deceitful, to suffer these new events to seduce and lull the state into a false security. It has been seen uniformly to the present hour, that every new faction in France has spoke a great deal about peace, not for the purpose of concluding one on equitable terms, but to gain popularity, that they often have the word peace in their mouths, and are continually commencing new wars; or that, by the word peace, they have meant nothing but the extermination of their enemies. The event which has taken place in France on the 9th of November, considered in a near point of view, is not of a nature to be able to afford us all at once, a full confidence. Some of those who have possessed themselves of the supreme power, are the same men, who so often by their principles, and the whole course of their public life, have sworn mortal hatred and eternal enmity to all other states not constituted like their own; who have overturned laws, and perfidiously subjugated others in full peace.

The spirit which manifests itself in the public writings of France is not pacific; it is there frequently declared, that this new revolution has no other object but to raise the republic to the rank which it ought to hold in Europe. The late directory is blamed there, not for having commenced wars, but for having carried it on unsuccessfully; not for having conquered new provinces; but for having lost several. In their proclamations they begin always with speaking of victories, and they afterwards talk of peace; a clear indication that circumstances do not appear yet sufficiently favourable for the latter, and that they would wish still to try the fate of arms, before they would think of concluding it. The minister of war openly announces, that he is employed in reinforcing the army, and