

EXTRACTS

From a History of the late European War: just published in London, in 2 vols. quarto.—The author's name ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

"The epoch of the French revolution, and the wars to which that celebrated event gave rise, almost justify the assertion, that the annals of mankind contain little more than a record of their crimes and calamities.

"At no period, either in ancient or in modern times, have the revered names of religion, liberty, and social order, been so frequently invoked or so audaciously prostituted; and it is to be feared, that the civil rights of individuals, as well as that system of public morals called the law of nations, have received a deep and incurable wound.

"But, on the other hand, it is a series of singular, magnificent, and disastrous events, like that just alluded to, which affords suitable imagery of narrative, and constitutes at once the miseries of society and the materials for history. He who is destined to retail recent transactions, if actuated by the spirit of truth and independence, will have to recapitulate such a multitude of enormities, that the reigns of Nero and Domitian must appear less intolerable from comparison. The murder of prisoners in open day; the public detention and assassination of ambassadors; the untroubled reign of that panic terror which appalled the innocent, and not unfrequently spared the guilty; the triumph of men of blood over the public enemy as well as the most virtuous of their fellow-citizens; one faction swallowing up another, while the instrument of destruction was stretched forth, and the tomb yawned for the victors; a frantic populace dividing the palpitating members of their victims, and a king coolly murdering those subjects who had yielded to the faith of a solemn treaty; the torture, at once the mark of a barbarous age, and the opprobrium of a civilized one, publicly inflicted; while, as if to form a climax and realize the metaphor of the ancient poets, the dogs of war were literally unchained, and the canine race employed to hunt down the human species; such is the galaxy of crimes presented during the night of wonders.

"Yet, notwithstanding these hideous pictures, Europe has displayed many uncommon instances of heroism, and some scenes have occurred in a neighboring country which surpass all that is to be found during the boasted reigns of Marcus Aurelius and the Antonine. Never did any nation exhibit such magnanimity, when threatened with subjugation, slavery, and dismemberment, on the part of the combined monarchs of the continent: never did so many orators, philosophers, men of letters, and statesmen, evince such a perilous and deadly enmity to anarchy, injustice, and bloodshed; or prefer with so much readiness the uplifted axe of the executioner, to the scorn of their contemporaries, and the reproaches of posterity. Even the softer sex assuming a masculine courage, maintained their principles on the scaffold, and perished without a sigh before the statue of outraged liberty.

"The art of war, too, during this memorable period, has been carried to a greater degree of perfection than in any former age; and the young tacticians of the new school have overcome generals grown hoary under arms. The machinery of battles has been calculated on a more gigantic scale; fleets have not only fought with greater fierceness; but exhibited evolutions hitherto unknown or unpractised; a single army sometimes extended its wings from the frontiers of France to the heart of Italy, while, at other periods, one immense line of soldiers has occupied the intervening countries from the banks of the Rhine to the shores of the Adriatic.

"The sciences, also, have on this occasion, followed in the train of Mars, and the fate of kingdoms appears to have been not unfrequently decided by their influence. In consequence of the introduction of one instrument, intelligence has not only been communicated with a degree of celerity nearly equal to that of sound, but with all the exactitude of literary communication; while another, until lately considered as a toy, has been rendered subservient, on one occasion at least, to the attainment of victory.

"Thus ended one of the longest, most interesting, and most bloody, contests which modern times have witnessed. It is not a little singular that no one of the great objects originally aimed at by any of the belligerent powers was obtained by an appeal to arms: while, on the contrary, those few nations which stood aloof during the struggle, derived immense benefits from their prudence or good fortune.

"The vanity of Machiavelian statesmen ought to be mortified by the recollection, that no event has ever more notoriously belied their hopes and predictions; while those men who, reasoning from the analogies of nature and of history, calmly deduce effect from cause, and, under the name of philosophers, expose themselves to the suspicions and sometimes even to the proscriptions of ignorance and presumption, clothed in the garb of authority, must be allowed to have possessed the rare merit of calculating the phases and foretelling the result of the revolutionary war.

"The treaties of Luneville and Amiens, by changing the relative situations of the various states in this quarter of the globe, have forced Europe to assume a novel as well as an ominous aspect. The boasted balance of power is changed, and the political chart is henceforth to be calculated by a new scale.

"Two of the northern powers, profiting by the contentions of the neighboring states, have cultivated commerce, manufactures, and the arts of peace, in the midst of the most calamitous struggle, and derived immense benefits from those conflicts that have beggared nations and destroyed kingdoms. Sweden, stripped of the precious metals, and obliged to recur to the wretched expedient of leathern money, in consequence of the brilliant but destructive achievements of Charles XII., has increased her ships, her manufactures, and her commerce. Denmark also, by reaping the obvious advantages resulting from a politic neutrality, has added greatly to her prosperity; and the cities of Copenhagen and Altona, under the administration of a prince-regent, have received an immense accession of wealth: The cloud has passed away which threatened the navigation of the Sound; and the trade of the nations on its borders has been secured in case of a future contest by new and advantageous concessions.

"Russia, towering like a colossus above the neighboring states, has neither added to nor diminished the extent of her dominions by the late conflict; but she feels a consciousness of her own power and preponderance; and while she acts, even now, occasionally, as the mediator and the umpire of contending nations, bids fair to realize those gigantic projects of ambition, which originated in the genius of Peter the Great. Alexander Pausowitch appears to be preparing a new destiny for that immense empire, at the same time that he is acquiring stability for his own government. By removing the feudal prejudices against commerce, he has opened a new source of wealth and industry for the nation; while aware, by the dire experience of a father and grandfather, of the evils as well as the dangers of despotism, he ensures the continuance of his own power by sharing it with the senate.

"But, if the north of Europe was fortunate enough to be in some measure exempt from calumny, the south has been pregnant with changes. The Cisalpine republic, chiefly composed of territories dismembered from the house of Austria, has been at once created and protected by France; while the Venetian possessions on the continent are subjected, in their turn, to the government of the cabinet of Vienna. Genoa, rescued from dependence by the wisdom and firmness of Andrew Doria, and once famous in the annals of war and of commerce, is now known under the ancient name of Liguria; while, by an express convention between Russia and the Porte, the settlements in the Ionian sea recently subjugated by their arms, are permitted, in consequence of the jealousy of two of the most arbitrary governments of Europe, to assume the name and outward forms of a commonwealth. To add to this singularity by a solecism in politics, it is expressly stipulated by treaty, that the republic of the Seven Isles is to be at once free and independent; to be regulated by no superior, and yet to be tributary to the Grand Sultan."

"The Prelate who has ascended the pontifical throne, under the name of Pius VII. retains but a small portion of the patrimony of St. Peter, and in state and grandeur scarcely equals a cardinal during those times when the terrors of the triple crown appalled the most powerful sovereigns of Europe. Charlemont, more politic, more sage, and more humble, than his predecessor Braschi, is, at the same time better acquainted with the spirit of the age in which he lives; and in imitation of the primitive fathers of the church, knows how to bend like a willow beneath that storm which would root up the opposing oak and scatter its branches in the air.

"The situation of the house of Savoy, so prosperous during the early part of the preceding century, is peculiarly disastrous. Victor Amadens III. after involving his dominions in an unnecessary and unfortunate contest, towards the close of a long and variegated reign, endeavoured to find consolation in religion, for the misfortunes occasioned by the want of policy and discernment! His eldest son, Charles Emanuel IV. overwhelmed with family misfortunes, and bereaved of his richest provinces, soon after his accession resigned all his pretensions to his brother Emanuel V. on whose head the crown of Sardinia is still permitted to totter. Disgusted with his fate, this prince but little anxious to visit the unhealthy Isle that constitutes at once his royalty and his territories, is content to live in Italy as a private gentleman; and, like Theodore, Stanislaus, the prince who assumes the name of Louis XVIII. and his own unhappy relatives of the royal line of Stuart, seems destined to fill up the catalogue of unfortunate sovereigns.

"The situation of this monarch is wonderfully contrasted with that of Ferdinand V. who, flying before an insurgent people and an invading enemy, scarcely deemed Palermo secure from the vengeance of the Parthenopean republic. Aided however, by the martial spirit of an adventurous priest, shielded by the protection of Russia, and supported by the victorious fleets of England, he returned to his capital in the course of a few months; after annulling a solemn treaty, entered into his own name with his viceroy, he presented a new saint to the Lazzaroni, and threatened to annihilate the whole order of nobility from the golden book. Doomed to inevitable destruction by republican France, but spared by the consular government, he has cheerfully resigned a small portion of his dominions to obtain peace; but, acquiescing in his lot, he forgets the cares that not unfrequently plant the pillow of royalty with thorns, and while hunting the wild boar in the neighborhood of Caserta, or patiently angling for mullets in the bay of Naples, happily ceases to remember his exile in Sicily.

"The grand-duke of Tuscany, bereaved of Florence, Leghorn, and the adjacent territories, is now busily employed in searching the rent-rolls and monastic institutions of the German dignitaries for a compensation; while France which had sworn an immortal antipathy to kings and to the Bourbons, has conveyed his dominions to a stranger, and invested the son-in-law of the king of Spain with the ensigns of royalty.

"The sum of 75,000 piastres is to be transmitted annually to Constantinople, by a solemn embassy."

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N. B. SEA-STORES put up at the shortest notice.
DONALDSON and HENDRICKS.
SAINT JOHN, 1st OCTOBER, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

A New Eight Day Clock, with a plain Mahogany Case, London made, warranted good—Enquire of JOHN PAUL, Lower-Cove.
SAINT JOHN, 30th JANUARY, 1804.

By the Halifax Mail of Yesterday.

PORT-ROYAL, (JAMAICA) DECEMBER 10.

Yesterday arrived at this place, two French frigates, and about 26 merchantmen, having on board the principal part of the Republican troops of St. Domingo, Gen. Rochambeau, and suite, Gen. Boye, and several of the inhabitants of Cape-Francois, are among the number of prisoners.—Among the vessels who were employed to transport the troops, are the American Ship Two Sisters and the Brig Adventure.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 7.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Good Friends, Hawley, from the Isle of France. Left it the 16th of Oct. after an embargo of 3 weeks, in consequence of the sailing of a secret expedition, of a squadron of five ships of the line with troops, dispatched shortly after the arrival of a new Governor from France.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 5.

FROM JAMAICA.

On the 17th of November, the Governor of Jamaica issued a proclamation ordering all foreigners, and the French in particular, to quit the Island without delay, unless they immediately gave such security as the terms prescribed required. In consequence of which two ships were chartered to carry the French to New-Orleans.

A letter from Washington mentions, that there has been a serious "OFFUGATION" to the President's drawing-room arrangements. It seems that to show his aversion to monarchy, he has determined to give precedence to the ladies of the Secretary of State, of War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury, over Mrs. Merry, the lady of the English Ambassador; a point of etiquette in which M. refuses to acquiesce—as under the administrations of Washington and Adams, the ladies of foreign ministers were always considered as entitled to the precedence. What may be the result, we know not; it is said Mr. Jefferson and his ministers have been closetted nine hours without intermission before this letter was written. The public may expect to hear more by the next mail.

"And now a bubble bursts, and now a world."

BOSTON, JANUARY 12.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

We have received, per mail, [says a late Philadelphia paper] New-Orleans letters and papers to the 14th Dec. At that time the place continued in possession of the French. General Wilkinson and Governor Claiborne, were at Fort Adams the 7th, making preparations for the possession of the country. A vessel had arrived there from Jamaica, giving an account of the evacuation of St. Domingo, and stating that the English, conceiving it dangerous to keep the French troops in Jamaica, had chartered several Danish vessels to embark them for the Mississippi. This had occasioned considerable uneasiness, and the American forces were anxiously looked for.

An arrival at Baltimore, left Hamburg the 12th November; at which time the Wefer and Elbe continued blockaded; and the Texel free.

JANUARY 14.

FROM LONDON.

The Brig Susan and Polly, Captain Hoar, arrived at Norfolk, on the 29th ult. from London. The Papers by her were to November 12, inclusive. No attempt had been made by the French to execute their threats of invasion. They were still engaged in preparatory arrangements. One of their gun-boats had been captured and carried to England. It was a contemptible craft, and the French soldiers taken in her, apologized for being found on board, by saying, that troops were occasionally embarked in such boats, in order to make short excursions to reconnoitre them to the sea.—Great pains are taken in France to allay the apprehensions of the soldiery relative to the British Navy.—The official return of the volunteer force in Great-Britain, states it to consist of 335,200 men; the regulars and militia furnish about 200,000 more. A proclamation was expected to be issued declaring, that until the English in France, detained at the commencement of the war, were liberated, no exchange would be permitted. The English prisoners lately at Valenciennes, have been sent to Luxembourg, under a strong guard, because four had escaped from the former place. Most of the Irish in France, it is said, are permitted to go at large, having a certificate from some Ambassador, generally the American.—The Americans are charged with lending their flag to the French merchants. Some American vessels employed by the French with their crews, are stated to have been seized by Bonaparte, as belonging to France. It is insinuated, that the most perfectly honorable flag is that of Sweden.

JANUARY 16.

From London papers to the 12th November, received at Norfolk, we learn, that the blockading squadron, which had been for some time stationed off Boulogne, was seen on the morning of the 10th, from the cliffs of Dover, steering for the Downs: so that the French armada might have put to sea, without any interruption from the British Ships, had not the wind shifted from N. W. to W. N. W. and blown a hurricane.

On Saturday night the 31st ult. Jerome Bonaparte gave Grand Ball and Supper at Baltimore. The Bride was dressed in Black Satin, and without powder; Jerome in a Blue Satin Coat with Satin under clothes, and powdered.

A Jamaica Paper of December 10, has the following paragraph:—"Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal, His Majesty's Ship La Pique, with the following vessels from Mole St. Nicholas—that place having surrendered on the 5th inst. to the forces in opposition to the French Republic, viz.—American Schooner Active, with 180 French soldiers; Sloop Sally, Wier, with 150 do. and French Schooner Belle Louisa, with 200 do.