we the founding of cities, nor the extenſion of empire, but it was to ſecure to ourſelves the perpetual ſupply of valuable markets, and the conſequent employment of a greater quantity of ſhipping. The colonies were, therefore, to be retained under the direction of the mother country, or the great object in founding them was at an end; and commercial reſtriction, and monopoly of the Britiſh market in return, were naturally to become the leading principles of colonial intercourſe, in order to ſecure to the founders ſome return for the immenſe expence of eſtabliſhment and protection.

England is by no means ſingular in maintaining and acting on this principle. The means, indeed, which ſhe has adopted for ſecuring to herſelf the trade of her colonies, are more liberal than thoſe which have been employed by other nations: but the principle of all the Mother Countries of Europe has been of the ſame nature and tendency; and all have alike ſought to bring into their own ports the moſt important produce of their colonies, and to retain, in full monopoly, the excluſive advantage of their ſupply.

It is not now neceſſary to examine whether this ſyſtem be impolitic or unwiſe. Experience and the opinion of the beſt informed men demonſtrate that it muſt continue to be inviolably maintained. England is not to confer free commerce and navigation in return for the vexations and reſtrictions which are impoſed by other nations; and though the Navigation Laws were not, as they are too firmly and too long eſtabliſhed to be tampered with by experimental ſpeculators, they would yet require to be cautiouſly and rigorouſly ſupported, if it were only becauſe they are beſt correſpondent with the views and regulations of other States, and becauſe, ſo long as other States confine the trade of their colonies to themſelves, England has not only a right, but is bound to act in the ſame manner.

This is the very doctrine of the 15th of Charles II.—The preamble to that Act very judiciouſly ſtates the motive of the navigation ſyſtem to be "the maintainance of a greater correſpondence and kindneſs between the ſubjects at home and thoſe in the plantations; the making the Colonies yet more advantageous to the mother country, in the further employment and increaſe of Engliſh ſhipping; the rendering the navigation to and from the colonies more eaſy and cheap; and making this kingdom a ſtaple, not only of the commodities of the plantations, but alſo of other countries, for the ſupply of them, it being the uſage of other nations to keep the plantation trade to themſelves."

Theſe general doctrines are to be confirmed by particular reaſons. England, contracted in extent, and far inferior in the number of her people to other nations, is always liable to the hoſtility of enemies, whoſe phyſical ſtrength is much ſuperior to her own. To her inſular ſituation, therefore, and to her navy, ſhe muſt be indebted for her defence; it ſhould never be forgotten, that the moment the latter ſhall decline, the former will become uſeleſs. The myriads of France might, in ſuch a caſe, be eaſily poured upon her ſhores; ſhe would be inevitably expoſed to inſult, and, perhaps, to ſubjugation; and, after having been the ſupport of nations, and the vindicatrix of Europe; after having reſtrained, and often chaſtiſed, the ambition of the State, whoſe waking and ſleeping viſions are full of univerſal dominion, and particularly the conqueſt of this country; ſhe would be caſt from the eminence to which ſhe has aſcended by the means ſhe is recommended to ſupport, and gradually, or ſuddenly, decline into a province beneath the oppreſſion of France. Who, then, ſhall maintain that ſhe ſhould riſk an iota of the ſyſtem on which her naval ſuperiority is founded? And what muſt be the conſequence, if abandoning that ſyſtem, our ſhipwrights be diſcouraged; the countleſs arts and artizans, connected with our marine, be permitted to decline and to diminiſh; the manufacture of ſhips transferred to foreigners; and the carrying trade renounced, as it has already been, in a conſiderable degree, to other nations?

It is not England alone that is concerned in theſe views—The intereſt of England involve thoſe of almoſt all the ſurrounding States. Of the leading Powers of the Continent, ſome have been enfeebled by paſt exertions, and others, from whatever motive, repoſe in a dangerous and ill-judged neutrality. In the mean time, France advances in ambition and ſtrength; adds territory to territory, cruſhes the feeble, enſlaves the cowardly, alarms the ſtrong. Her councils are incomparably more violent and ferocious, and her powers are greater than thoſe of Lewis XIV. or probably of any other Deſpot; and every day ſome new menace is uttered or is realized. In this ſituation of things, what is to become the bulwark of Europe, but the Navy of England? and what the foundation of that Navy, but navigation and trade? The very Powers which decry our Navigation Laws are concerned to ſupport them; and this country derives new arguments for maintaining the code on which, even in the confeſſion of her enemies, its greatneſs reſts, as well from a regard to her own conſequence, as from the occurrences of the times, and the gloomy circumſtances of the greateſt part of Europe.

(To be continued.)

TRIESTE, September 3.

Although it is obviouſly the intention of the Ruſſian Cabinet to retain the *whole* of the ſeven Iſlands, if not forever, at leaſt for a convenient time, the duration of which if only to be determined by circumſtances, it appears nevertheleſs that the greater part of the forces have been ſent to the Iſland of Corfu, certainly the moſt important, not only on account of its commerce and population, but, what is of much greater conſequence, on account of its military ſituation, and the formidable ſtate of defence in which it is capable of being put in caſe of a war with the adjacent countries.

The city of Corfu has always been conſidered as one of ſtrongeſt places in the Adriatic Gulf, and its harbour is univerſally admitted to be one of the ſafeſt and moſt frequented. Its contiguity to the coaſt of Albania, which on that ſide offers no point of effectual reſiſtance, gives it a dangerous ſuperiority over that province, and particularly ſince it has been ſtrengthened by an unlimited garriſon, which is ſtill liable to be augmented.

Though Albania has been long regarded as a province of the Ottoman Empire, its inhabitants have never forgotten that they are the lineal deſcendants of the ancient Illyrians. Such of them as inhabit the mountains ſtill retain the language of their anceſtors; and all of them, under the appellations of Arnauts, are conſidered leſs in the light of uſeful ſubjects, than as independent Republicans, whoſe ſervices are purchaſed at a high rate by the Ottoman Government. They are excellent ſoldiers; their reputation for intrepidity cauſes them to be much ſought for in various provinces of the Turkiſh Empire. They never enrol themſelves for more than one campaign, or for five months. This enrolment is made under a ſpecific agreement, which they renew, if neceſſary, but for the concluſion of which thoſe independent men will ſometimes not wait, but they retire from the army and diſband themſelves, if the leaſt delay occur in paying them the price for which they have engaged their perſonal ſervices. They are armed in the ſame manner the Janiſſaries are, although they do not belong to that body; and they are generally employed by the Turks to protect the flanks of their armies and to annoy thoſe of the enemy. Subjects of that deſcription, belonging to the Porte, who have ſometimes the hardihood to wage war againſt her, would be of the greateſt advantage to Ruſſia, ſuppoſing that Power not to have yet loſt ſight of the plans which ſhe is long known to have meditated againſt the Subline Sultan. The poſſeſſion of Corfu would be, in that caſe, of the greateſt advantage, and the Divan would find, though rather too late, its folly and indifference to conſequences, when ſhe conſented to open the Boſphorus to the paſſage of each convoy of the Ruſſian troops which, though ſeverally inſignificant, may, when united on a weak point of the Empire, become moſt alarming and dangerous.

If we are to form an idea of the advantage that the poſſeſſion of the Seven Iſlands is to Ruſſia, and of the danger that it is pregnant with to the Ottoman Porte, we have only to take into our view the ſtate of thoſe Provinces which border upon the recent acquiſitions of Ruſſia.

Excluſive of Albania, ſo dangerous to the permanence of all legitimate authority, from the character of the people who inhabit it, there is a ſmothered ſpirit of inſurrection in Boſnia and Servia, which increaſe every day and, as if the germs of revolt were not ſufficiently powerful in themſelves, they have diſpatched their emiſſaries in all directions, to propagate thoſe deſtructive principles among a people who have hitherto preſerved tranquillity and obedience.—We ſhould not be ſurpriſed, therefore, to find that the port and city of Corfu ſhould become, much ſooner than is imagined, the focus of thoſe great enterprizes which, if ſucceſsful, may totally change the face of Europe. The other Iſlands, which compoſe part of the new Republic, afford great conveniences for any attempts that might be thought neceſſary to make upon Macedonia or the Moreau; but none of them offer ſuch advantages as the Iſland of Corfu for thoſe purpoſes.

It formerly ſerved as a rampart to Italy againſt the deſigns of the Turks. Henceforth it is not improbable but it may be converted into an arſenal and a rallying point againſt the Ottoman Power. There has been a material alteration in the relative poſition of thoſe countries. Europe has no longer any neceſſity to erect batteries againſt the Turkiſh Power; on the contrary, Turkey is reduced to the neceſſity of defending herſelf. It is not above a century ſince the Turks came, with a formidable fleet, to attack this bulwark of Chriſtianity; but the valour of the Venetian General, Count Schulenburg, aſſiſted by the Marquis de Mari, the Spaniſh Admiral, whoſe fleet ſtruck a panic into the Turks, preſerved this important place for the Republic of Venice, and a ſtatue was erected to Schulenburg, in the very city that he had ſo glorioufly defended.

In 1718, upwards of 2000 inhabitants and ſome of the fineſt buildings in the city of Corfu, were deſtroyed by the blowing up of a magazine. Had ſuch an accident happened an age before, the Turks would not have neglected to profit by the diſaſter, as they had been then engaged upwards of two years in the ſiege of the town; but the power and energy of that nation, formerly ſo redoubled, was then upon the decline, while, from that period, the Chriſtian power, of which it formerly was the terror, has trebled its means and its ſpirit of encroachment.

LONDON, October 22.

The ſolemnities relative to the Heriditary Imperial title of Auſtria are put off to the 8th December.

Letters from Trieſte and Venice agree in ſtating that the Adriatic ſwarms with French privateers, and that no Engliſh merchantmen ventures to navigate that Gulph.

Cardinals Conſalvi, Joſeph Doria, Dugnani Feſh, Caſelli and Oppizeni, will accompany the Pope to Paris. The regency during his abſence, which will probably be for two months, will be adminiſtered by Cardinals Antonelli, Braſchi, and Anton Doria.

Two out of the four Mails which became due yeſterday, from Hamburgh, have been received.

The intelligence which they bring, though partially anticipated by the laſt Dutch Papers, is ſtill intereſting inaſmuch as it furniſhes us with more detailed accounts of what has paſſed on the Continent.

We are happy in the opportunity of publiſhing the important Note which was delivered by M. D'Oubril, the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, on the 21ſt of laſt July, in which the diſpute between the two Powers is much ſimplified. The conteſted points are reduced to four, and they are ſo ſpecifically ſtated as to call for ſpecific and categorical anſwers. They are,

1. The evacuation of the kingdom of Naples, and an engagement to reſpect its neutrality, as well for the preſent as for the future.

2. The eſtabliſhment of a baſis for a final adjuſtment of the affairs of Italy.

3. An indemnification for the King of Sardinia.

4. And laſtly the evacuation of the North of Germany, and an engagement to reſpect its neutrality for the future.

Such were the points in diſcuſſion between Ruſſia and France, every one of which, if we except the third, contains in itſelf the ſeeds and cauſes of long and inveterate hoſtility; that is, while the Emperor Alexander and his rival ſhall hold firm to their purpoſe.

The Provincial Chancellor, Von Meding, arrived at Hamburgh, on the 7th inſt. from Hanover. The object of his journey is to demand another loan, on account of the State of Hanover, of a million of French livres. A ſimilar demand will afterwards be made at Lubec.

If a war ſhould enſue between England and Spain, it will be an additional calamity for the city of Hamburgh, which carries on an extenſive commerce with Spain.

In the change of the form of the Batavian government, M. Schimmelpenninck will be nominated Preſident for life, and be inveſted with a power adequate to that high office; a College of Government, conſiſting of five members, will be ſubordinate to him.

Three hundred French and Batavian armed veſſels, that were aſſembled at Oſtend, have already got to Dunkirk under Vice-Admiral Verhueil. The whole force will be collected at Boulogne, where the Emperor Napoleon is ſhortly expected, and great events are looked for from that quarter.

Our Government has received propoſals from Holland for an exchange of priſoners.

The ſhips of war fitting out at Cadiz are one of 112, one of 80, and one of 74 guns, which go to Ferrol as ſoon as they can be got ready.

The Indefatigable and the Amphion have arrived at Plymouth with the remaining two of the Spaniſh frigates recently captured, viz. the Clara, and the Medea, of 44 guns each.

Orders have been ſent to Portſmouth and Plymouth to convey to the Bank the treaſure found on board the Spaniſh ſhips there. Several Spaniſh veſſels, outward bound have been alſo detained in our ports. Notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, we reſtrain our opinion that the ſubſiſting negociation between the two countries will not neceſſarily terminate in a war; and we confidently aſſert that it will be at leaſt three weeks before any thing will be deciſively determined upon relative to this important ſubject.

On the night of the 7th ult. there was a tremendous ſtorm at Archangel, which it is apprehended did much damage to the ſhipping.

The paper called "The Merchant," in the Engliſh language at Rotterdam, is ſuppreſſed by order of the French Government.

Bank Stock 157½. 3 per ct. conſols 57½, Conſols 57½.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, an embargo may be conſidered as having actually taken place in Holland. The Alexandrina, and upwards of 20 other veſſels which had cleared out for Embden and other ports, are detained in the Texel, on ſuſpicion of being really deſtined for this country. It was generally ſuppoſed that the Emperor would not declare an abſolute embargo (the prelude, we conceive, to confiſcation) until he had got the ports of Holland filled with veſſels; and therefore, the orders for the preſent are only to *detain* ſuch as are ſuſpected until further notice. All veſſels arriving in the ports of the Batavian republic are examined by what are called Admiralty ſhips; and thoſe on board of which Engliſh produce is found are detained, and not ſuffered to land their freight until the government ſhall have come to a final determination on the ſubject. Theſe extraordinary meaſures were firſt adapted on the 9th inſt. Neutral veſſels are allowed to enter the Dutch ports unmoleſted.

We are happy to lay before our readers, the following official account of the ſickneſs which has prevailed at Gibraltar, which appears to be neither malignant nor contagious:

Extract of a letter from General Sir Thomas Trigge, to the Right Honorable Earl Camden, dated Gibraltar, September 20, 1804.

"On the appearance of the ſickneſs in this garriſon, on the ſubject of which I had the honor to addreſs your Lordſhip on the 15th inſt. it became neceſſary to aſcertain its extent as nearly as poſſible, and that every means ſhould be uſed to ſtop its progreſs.

"I think it due to the merit of Major General Barnett, to acquaint your Lordſhip, that he undertook this taſk with the greateſt readineſs and zeal; and it is not leſs my duty to ſtate, that Dr. North, the head of the medical department, and Dr. Bird, ſurgeon of the Navy Hoſpital, came forward in the handſomeſt manner; they have viſited numbers of the inhabitants, and have manifeſted great zeal, and ſhewn their ſkill in their profeſſion.

"The other medical officers of the garriſon have alſo acted in a manner much to their honour.

"Two Surgeons have been particulary appointed to viſit the poorer ſick. I have ordered medicines to be iſſued from the medical ſtore, and a ſubſcription has been entered into to furniſh them wholeſome food. Thus medical aid, medicines and ſuſtenance, have been afforded to many perſons who, from their poverty, would have been deſtitute of theſe advantages. Many lives have been ſaved, and the progreſs of the Diſeaſe in ſome meaſure ſtopped.

"Dr. North, Dr. Bird, and the medical officers, with only one exception, are moſt decided in their opinion, that the diſorder proceeds from the great heat and unfavorable ſtate of the atmoſphere, and it is neither malignant or contagious."

The precepts for the purpoſe of arranging the levying-maſs, it is ſaid, are about to be iſſued, not becauſe there is any immediate apprehenſion of invaſion (government not conſidering that event ſo likely to happen now as ſome weeks ago) but to habituate the men to that order and ſubordination which would be indiſpenſable towards their utility, in caſe it ſhould ever be found neceſſary to employ them.

PARIS, October 4.

We have no longer, ſay letters from Hamburgh, any hope of getting rid of the blockade of the Elbe. The repeated ſolicitations of our Deputy at London have only obtained a reply to the following effect:—"That as long as the French ſhall occupy the German States of His Britannic Majeſty, the blockade of the Elbe and the Weſer ſhall be continued with the greateſt rigour." It is added, that the Britiſh government declared to the Hamburgh deputy,