

Consequence, 300 men immediately passed the Rhine, to join their respective corps. It is also said, that a similar order has been given along the whole line, and that His Majesty the Emperor and King is expected in a short time at Strasburgh.

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VENICE, JULY 12.

On the 10th inst. the French troops commanded by General SERAS, were embarked; and the same evening the flotilla composed of forty small transports, under the convoy of one corvette, two brigantines, and one frigate, set sail under the French Italian flag. The number of men on board is more than 5000, who will be disembarked in Dalmatia, in order to reinforce the army there. In the room of the division of Seras there will arrive in Istria two regiments from Frioul, forming part of the army commanded by General Marmont.

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VIENNA, JULY 23.

The prosecution of General Mack every day becomes more and more intricate. He has accused most of the Generals who served under him, and they have been ordered hither.

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HAMBURG, AUGUST 5.

For some time a great fermentation has reigned in Swedish Pomerania; those who are injured by the new order of things loudly express their discontent. On the other hand the inhabitants of the country are very well satisfied, villanage having been oppressive in that country, even more so than in any part of the Prussian states. The King since he succeeded to the throne, has been frequently petitioned by the States to receive the performance of fealty and homage as Duke of Pomerania; but His Majesty has constantly postponed satisfying this desire under various pretexts. However, the King will now take the oath as King of Sweden, and the Queen is expected for this purpose at Stralsund.

There has been much talk of the changes that have taken place at St. Petersburg; what is certain is, that M. and Mad. De Narischkin have quitted the Court.

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TRIESTE, JULY 11.

French troops continue to pass as well as transports of ammunition of every kind which go to Dalmatia.

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ENSCHEDE, AUGUST 3.

The 65th French regiment of infantry, forty French Artillerymen, with two pieces of cannon, and four waggon, set out on the 1st inst. one division for Steinfurt, and the other for Bentheim. They are probably destined to take possession of the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt, in the name of the Duke of Cleves, the Prussian troops having quitted their position on the approach of the French. We learn from Ulfim, a little town in that country, that other French troops have arrived at Norbun; that the Prussians had evacuated Nienhuis; and that the officers of all ranks of the country of Bentheim had been convoked, in order to take the oath to their new Sovereign, to be administered by General Davoust Commandant of the French troops. According to other news from that country, the oath of fidelity was to be administered by two distinguished persons who were every instant expected from Dusseldorf, and who would take civil possession as well of that country as of the country on this side the Ems. The Count of Bentheim Steinfurt will retain all his real and personal property; but two Members of the Regency at Steinfurt have already taken the oath of fidelity to the new Sovereign.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration in Council of his Majesty the King of Prussia to the assembled deputies of the Hanoverian Provinces.

"GENTLEMEN,

"By your appointment, your Deputy, Count VON HORSEBURG, has laid before me your representation to the 3d instant; and I have observed from it, with satisfaction, that you have acknowledged with gratitude my regulations in regard to the Hanoverian States. The additional sentiments therein contained are to me a security, that you will henceforth to me and my House with the same loyalty which you discovered for your former Sovereigns. I therefore have made no delay in more closely learning from your Delegates those concerns that were entrusted to them by you, and now communicate you the following answer to the declaration given in by them:

"1. With regard to the secularization of the Abby of Marienrode, and the representation relative thereto, that not only the connection of the States thereby suffered an alteration, but that one of the securities thereby appropriated to the public revenue, and the discharge of the public debt, would be withdrawn, should the revenues of the said Abby be inseparably united with the possession of the domains, contrary to the legal agreement between the proprietors and the States, whereby the revenues accruing from the secularize spiritual foundations shall be distinctly and separately applied to charitable purposes: it shall be observed, that this Abby legally belongs to Hildesheim, and thus my particular regulation respecting the same can in no ways prejudice the said Constitution. Besides, I have expressly established in the Act of secularization, that in the mean time no change shall take place in respect to the contribution chargeable upon this Abby, towards the national revenue and the redemption of the public debt. For the rest, as it is far from being my intention to alter the destination of the effects of the Abby to charitable purposes, I feel satisfied in assuring you, that the special administration of such parts as have been separated from the domains and the applications thereof to such beneficent and laudable purposes, shall be scrupulously continued, and the utmost care shall be taken both to augment these revenues by good management, and to ameliorate the mode of applying them, by the removal of existing abuses.

"2. The *ad interim* prohibition of home-made salt is to be considered solely as an inevitable regulation of police for securing an equal supply to that article of primary necessity, and cannot have the apprehended pernicious conse-

quences, since the supply of salt will not thereby be diminished, but will only receive another direction.

"3. The continuance of the hitherto existing Constitution of the country in general, and,

"4. The continuance of the provincial constitutions in particular, purposes that a new and more intimate acquaintance with them may be more necessary, than the commission of organization has been able to procure, in so short a period, and under such difficult circumstances. But they will incessantly continue their labours in this respect, and I will not hereafter introduce any arbitrary changes, but such only as may be necessary, to unite as intimately as possible the Hanoverian territory with my monarchy, of which it constitutes a part, and to govern it by such laws as have been found, by long experience, and fundamental pillars of the power, the security and prosperity of the Prussian States; where from the established constitution will be so little excluded, that it will much rather be built up and strengthened, as you may learn from the example of the neighbouring provinces, Brandenburg, Magdeburg, and Halberstadt.

"5. The petition, with regard to any new modifications, upon which the States, together with other privileged orders, who may, perhaps, have particular knowledge of the subject, shall be consulted, before that introduction, on account of injurious consequences apprehended therefrom, is wholly conformable to the spirit of the maxims of the Prussian Government, and will be pursued by the Commission of organization in all doubtful cases whatsoever, and without particular instructions.

"Finally, the military regulations, as soon as it can be done with safety, shall be so modified that the grievances of the country, connected with the present extraordinary measures, shall wholly cease.

"From this answer you will infer, and I give you with pleasure, the strong assurances on this head, that my whole endeavours are exclusively directed to heal the wounds, which hitherto unhappy wars have produced, and to render your country completely happy. Neither ambition nor the lust of territory, but solely a conviction founded on experience, that the incorporation of the Hanoverian States with the Prussian Monarchy, is obviously necessary for the welfare and security of both, have determined me to this union, and to the sacrifices connected with it. The past has taught you that England cannot protect you, and that you can be protected by Prussia alone. Prussia has now taken upon herself, this protection, from which you have to expect great security of person and of property, as well as the abolition of all oppressive abuses which the distance of your rulers produced. But you must closely unite with a Government which has wrought you all these blessings, and support, with counsel and action, a constitution which has been decided upon for your benefit. On the other hand, I will always approve myself your gracious Sovereign.

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"Charlottenburg, June 24, 1806.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The intelligence of peace having been signed with Russia, was received with the greatest surprise in every part of Germany, for the movements which the troops had begun to make seemed rather to announce preparations for war—we can hardly believe that the sketch of the terms of the treaty brought by the mails yesterday, was correct:—some of the principal stipulations seem to have been omitted.—It is obvious, however, that Germany has been abandoned to her fate, and that Bonaparte is to parcel it out, and new call and model it according to his pleasure. It is stated in one of the Paris papers, "that Lord Yarmouth was constantly present at the conferences between M. Clarke and M. D'Oubril, from which it is not doubted that the British Cabinet consented to the treaty. It was ratified by the Emperor, on the 20th of July, as M. D'Oubril immediately departed with it for St. Petersburg, while a copy of it was carried to London, by an English courier."

"The Deputies of the New States will assemble at Frankfort on the Maine on the 1st of September. Napoleon will be present in person.

"Since the conclusion of Peace between Russia and France, all fears of a new rupture between the latter power and Austria have entirely vanished. The consequences of it will likewise appear in the altered motions of the troops as soon as the peace with Russia shall have been ratified, when it is expected that Austria will give her consent to the New Rhenish Federation.

"The Prussians are said to be marching to the Ems. A Prussian army of 40,000 men is assembling near Munster.—On the 2d inst. the Prussian Garrison marched out of Osnaburg, and troops have broken up from other parts of Westphalia."

The French have entered the district of Wurtzburg, in great force—with what intention, is not stated. Other detachments of French troops are said also to be in motion to advance on the side of the Innverthiel and of Salzburgh, to take possession of those two provinces, in case Austria should persist in refusing the payment of 21 millions, by way of indemnification for the long continuance of the French troops in Bavaria.

A Russian army of 100,000 men is said to be encamped along the River Bog.

AUGUST 13.

Of all the projects which Bonaparte ever conceived, the act of confederation, or rather the act of treason to the legitimate head of the empire and of submission to France, is the most dangerous that could have been contrived. In midst of peace with Prussia and Austria, he aims a blow at both of them, sounds and forms a new Empire, *Imperium in Imperio*, in the heart of the German Empire, creates a new and formidable state to menace and act both against Prussia and Austria whenever he shall order it; a state not distant, not divided from either of them by mountains or rivers difficult to pass, but placed as it were at their very doors and thresholds, and able to march at once into the heart and centre of their dominions. Well has it been said that Bonaparte's hostilities of peace are equally and perhaps

much more dangerous than his hostilities of war. He calls this act of confederation the Rhenish Confederacy, as if it included merely those powers and princes whose dominions are on the banks of the Rhine. But this confederacy of the Rhine extends to the Maine and the Danube, includes Swabia, Franconia and Bavaria, keeps a convenient door open for the entrance of every other power, and no doubt will either cajole or force the Electors of Hesse and Saxony to join it, if Electors they can any longer be called, now that their functions of Electors are to cease, Bonaparte having determined that there shall be no Emperor of Germany after the present, if even he be permitted to retain that title, of which we entertain great doubt.—Napoleon is to assist himself in person at the opening of the Assembly of Deputies from all the States of the Confederacy. We shall not be surprised to find him assume the title of Emperor of the CONFEDERATED STATES.—The Assembly is to be held at Frankfort upon the Maine, which, after having lately paid four millions of florins for the preservation of its independence, is to be given to that servile instrument of the Corsican ambition, the Elector Arch-Chancellor. In the mean time the French troops are taking positions for the purpose of preventing all opposition to execution of the new plan. The affair of Cattaro has afforded Bonaparte a pretence for the keeping his troops in Germany and for making fresh claims upon the Emperor of Germany. This is his system—he will not aim any open blow at present at Austria, but by harrassing her with repeated demands and claims, he will produce advantages as great as he could derive from open war. The withholding Cattaro from him, though he has exonerated Austria from all blame, has furnished him with a pretext for demanding a large sum of money for the additional expence to which the keeping his troops in Germany has put him. The sum demanded is twenty-four millions; a sum which the Austrian treasury is unable at present to discharge. French troops therefore are proceeding to take possession of Salzburgh, and the important post of the Innverthiel; and thus the means and power of Austria will be still further cramped, and she will be less able to oppose the establishment of the Rhenish Confederacy.

A large body of French troops seems also to be marching to the frontiers of Hesse and Saxony, with a view of over-awing both those Powers. And Prussia! Bonaparte pays as little attention to her inclinations and interests as to the meanest Prince in the Empire. This act of confederation must be done in contempt and defiance of the Cabinet of Berlin, for, it is impossible to suppose that the Prussian Government can view the establishment of such a confederacy, with any other than sentiments of the deepest disapprobation and alarm. A new State is suddenly intruded into the Empire more powerful than herself; the Princes whom she could influence or command, will not only be entirely withdrawn from her, but if Hesse and Saxony be, as we have no doubt they will be, forced to join the Rhenish confederacy, those who were formerly the firmest allies and friends of the Prussian Power will be converted into spies upon her conduct, and into engines for controuling and oppressing her whenever the Supreme Head of the Rhenish confederacy shall think fit. Let any one look at the position of Saxony and Hesse, and of that new Dukedom which has been given to Murat, and he will immediately see how Prussia will be hemmed in, and surrounded almost on every side. Oh, verily, of human affairs! Prussia, who has followed with undeviating constancy one line of policy, the policy of reducing the power of Austria, whose eye has been always directed to the acquisition of one object, who has flattered herself that she could make France her instrument for wresting the Imperial Crown from the House of Austria, and for placing herself upon the throne of the Cæsars.—Prussia has indeed succeeded in reducing herself to a situation of more than equal humiliation. She could have prevented these fatal effects—she held at one time in her hands the fate of Europe and the World. What fatal infatuation, or what foul treason enfeebled her arms, when she could have struck a decisive blow, and effected on the plains of Moravia the deliverance of Europe? Such an opportunity of combining her own glory with the salvation of the world, of carrying her own greatness to the highest pitch, and of entitling herself to the gratitude of mankind, was never afforded to any Nation. She neglected it, and negotiated when she should have fought; sent an Ambassador when she should have marched an army, and thus assisted with her own hands in forging fetters for the Continent. What would have been the conduct of the Great Frederick, under the same circumstances? But these are unavailing and afflicting recollections. Bonaparte has owed his present elevation less to his own vigor and genius, than to the feebleness and imbecility of those by whom he has been opposed.

The descent upon the Coast of Calabria is mentioned in a letter from Naples of the 11th ult. Instead of 10,000 British troops having landed, there were only a few troops with 600 galley slaves. They landed on the 4th, but returned soon to their ships, compelled, as the letter says, by General Verde to embark. It is probable that they meant merely a diversion, in which they succeeded. The French, it is said, had no victory to boast of.

AUGUST 15.

We received yesterday Paris and Dutch Papers, the former to the 9th, and the latter to the 12th instant. The contents of these Papers, which are very important, are not calculated to excite any hopes of Peace. By a Decree of the 3d inst. Bonaparte has ordered that 50,000 of the Conscripits for the present year should be immediately called out. It is almost impossible to account for this extraordinary measure, except by supposing that he has formed some further plans of an extensive and gigantic nature, as those which we have already seen carried into execution. It is true that in the Decree great pains are taken to convince the world that it is merely a measure of course, and neither indicative of Peace or War. But when it is considered that last year after the defeat of the Austrians at Ulm, Bonaparte did not deem it necessary to call out the Conscripits, although he still had the unbroken force of the Russian Army to contend against. It is but reasonable to presume that he must now have some extraordinary object in view, when,