

FROM A BOSTON PAPER OF JANUARY 5.
BY SELLECK OSBORN.

The following verses are founded on the story of an English gentleman and lady, who were on their passage to the East-Indies, with an English fleet. For some particular reason they left the vessel, and went on board the Admiral's ship, leaving two young children in the care of a negro servant, about eighteen years of age. In a violent storm, the ship containing the two children was fast sinking, when a boat arrived from the Admiral's ship for their relief. The crew eagerly crowded to the boat, but the negro lad finding there was only room for himself alone, or the two children, generously put them on board, and remained himself on the wreck which, with the generous boy, was immediately engulfed in the ocean.

Tremendous howls the angry blast!
The boldest hearts with terror quake!
High o'er the vessel's tottering mast
The liquid mountains fiercely break!
Each eye is fix'd in wild despair,
And death displays his terrors there.

Now plunging in the dread abyss,
They pierce the bosom of the deep;
Now rise, where vivid lightnings hiss,
And seem the murky clouds to sweep;
Thro' the dark waste dread thunders roll,
And horrors chill the 'frighted soul!

See on the deck young Marco stand,
(Two blooming cherubs by his side,
Entrusted to his faithful hands;
"A mother's joy, a father's pride,"
Though black his skin as shades of night,
His heart is fair—his soul is white!

Each to the yawl with rapture flies,
Except the noble generous boy!
"Go, lovely infants go," he cries,
"And give your anxious parents joy;
"No mother will for Marco weep,
"When fate entombs him in the deep!

"Long have my kindred ceased to grieve,
"No sister kind my fate shall mourn;
"No breast for me a sting will have,
"No bosom friend wait my return!"
He said—and sinking sought the happy shore,
Where toil and slavery vex his soul no more.

All the teeth of a certain talkative Lady being loose, she asked the Chevalier Ruspini the cause of it, who answered, "it did proceed from de violent shocks her ladyship did give with her tongue."

A SAD PICTURE.

In an able and very important Report of the Grand Jury for the City and County of New-York, dated 18th of October, 1810, it is stated that the Grand Jurors for that term had "passed upon more than three hundred cases, and found upwards of one hundred and sixty bills." That the Grand Jurors found, "there are upon an average between eighty and ninety persons committed every two months," (that is, as criminals,) and "there are usually, within the same time, at least double that number of persons bound by recognizance to appear at the General Sessions of the Peace, which has six stated Sessions in the year. (Averaging about thirty criminal cases a week.) That the Grand Jurors found themselves "under the necessity of presenting bills against a number of children from ten to fourteen years old for high offences," and believed it to be a fact, "that it is common for old and experienced rogues to make instruments of these helpless and unprotected infants, whom they find wandering in the streets without a home, and without a friend." That the Grand Jurors had before them "several complaints against Justices, and the Executive Officers of their Courts."—That some of the Justices had been in the practice "of putting blank warrants into the hands of their officers to be filled up by them and executed at pleasure."—That these warrants were often made the instruments of abominable frauds. The officer always having a process in his pocket looks out for a fit object and seizes the fittest moment for extorting monies by threats of imprisonment on a real or fabricated demand."—And finally, that in some instances there was found to be "a combination between bauds and officers of Justices courts," for the purpose of exacting from prostitutes a certain part of their wages of sin!

To this awful picture of depravity in one of our greatest cities, we subjoin the remark of Machiavel, who in describing to princes the ways and means for enslaving their subjects, says, "He who would alter a government, and set himself up, must attend till time hath corrupted the mass, and by degrees brought all into disorder."

We the people of the United States have declined in morality since the era of our independence, more perhaps than any free nation else in so short a time; and We the people of the United States, notwithstanding our paper constitutions of free government most inevitably will have a master, as soon as our declensions and vices fully ripen us for such an awful change.

Connecticut Mirror.

BOSTON, JANUARY 1, 1811.

FROM NORTH OF EUROPE.

The following letter from Mr. Consul FORBES, in Hamburg, to His Honor Mr. GRAY, in this town, present a very gloomy picture of our commercial prospects in the North of Europe:—

HAMBURG, NOVEMBER 1.

SIR—Annexed you have translations of a French

Imperial decree and of two decrees of H. M. the King of Denmark regulating the conditions on which the goods now lying in Holstein may be thence exported and imported into this City. These measures are confessedly impracticable and must be modified or all the property which forms the object of them must be sacrificed.

"This is the last of the term prescribed for making the declarations on both sides, and the amount declared for importation here is next to nothing, because there are very few articles which will bear the enormous duties, and besides, the French Decree applying in its terms only to Prize goods, there is no sufficient security that goods of a different description will be protected even by the payment of the duties. The late measures have spread general consternation and discouragement among the merchants, and there is very little, I may say, no hope of an advance of prices competent to support these new burthens.

"Representations have been made both to the French and Danish governments and some relief is expected, at least, as far as regards the time prescribed.

"I am, respectfully,

J. M. FORBES."

The Correspondent of the New-York Evening Post, in Washington, speaking of the documents sent to Congress, says, "It appears our differences with France are by no means settled; the President himself not being satisfied with the sincerity of the French Government relative to American property. The French Government have no idea of restoring the purloined property. They say the property was seized under the idea of reprisal, and that the law of reprisals must govern in the case. With respect to Diplomatic intercourse with England, it is evident Great-Britain will not send out another Minister at present; and the intercourse must be continued by *Charge-des-Affaires*. But there is no disposition on the part of England to go to war, and there appears less of the war spirit in the House than I have known for many years. The Non-Intercourse Law will be enforced."

FRANKFORT, OCTOBER 23. NAPOLEON, &c.

Considering, &c. [Here follows the usual and well-known pretences for all the brigandages of this modern Grand-Banditti.]

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—Art. I. All English or Colonial merchandize, or articles proceeding from English commerce, found in Frankfort on the Main, shall be put under sequestration.—2. A commission shall be appointed by our cousin the Prince of Ekmuhi, [Davoust] the Commander in Chief of the armies in Germany, to take all the measures necessary to the execution of the present decree, until our determination shall have been declared with regard to the said sequestration. Done at Fontainebleau, Oct. 14. (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The Hero, Captain Newton, having lately arrived at Portsmouth from her station in the Baltic, brings with her the intelligence of the following distressing event, which lately happened to a part of her crew:—Two boats of the above mentioned ship were ordered to cruise against the Danish privateers and row boats, on the 13th August. One, which was commanded by Lieut. Jenks, upset in a violent squall, but, by the great exertions of Mr. Henry Wittenoom, the officers in the other, Lieut. Jenks, and seven of his men, were saved, and nine drowned. In this deplorable state, with a boat too deeply laden in consequence of this increase, they resolved to attempt to save their lives by running their boat on shore at Rostock, in which they succeeded, though nearly exhausted, and landed in safety. At that awful period, the night coming on, and the storm increasing, they were (horrible to relate, and scarcely will it be believed in civilized Europe) again forced to sea by the Mecklenburgh soldiers, and abandoned to the fury of the elements, which their boat being unable to contend with, was soon after struck by a wave which filled her, and she instantly went to the bottom, three only of her crew being washed on shore, by clinging to the spars, and the 2 officers and 15 men were drowned! The surviving three declare, every appeal was made to the officers' humanity to let them stay until the gale abated, and they offered to surrender themselves prisoners of war—but all to no purpose, for they actually drove them to their fate with the point of the bayonet!—Such an act of inhumanity, in a civilized country, is scarcely to be credited. Capt N. upon hearing this, instantly sent in a flag of truce, with a letter to the Duke of Mecklenburgh, to demand justice on the head of those unfeeling brutes, and to request, that if the bodies were found, they might be decently interred. Mr. Wittenoom was just entering into his 21st year, and was on the eve of promotion, for bravely capturing, with an inferior force, a few days before, a Danish privateer and her prize.

OCTOBER 17.

RUSSIA.—The reports which have lately been circulated respecting a change of policy in the Russian Cabinet and an approaching rupture with France have naturally turned the attention to a quarter of Europe which of late has been little regarded. That the situation of Alexander is becoming daily more critical is obvious; and it appears equally certain that he has few resources left which can be applied with any prospect of success to relieve him from his difficulties. By the Turkish Bulletins we have inserted in another place it will be seen, that Islamism, breathing its enthusiasm into the Turkish armies, has succeeded by a few desperate acts of valour in turning the scale of victory against the Russians; their affairs on the Danube it may even

be presumed have received a mortal blow; for the whole of the Ottoman forces were not collected when the late actions so disastrous to the assailants of that Empire were fought. They were receiving constant reinforcements, while the distance of the theatre of combat from the heart of the Russian dominions, and the present circumstances of Denmark, Prussia, and Poland, would prevent the Russian General from being furnished with those succours which were absolutely necessary to the retaining of his positions, and much less permit him to be so reinforced as to overcome the Turks, flushed with newly acquired victory, and wound up to the highest pitch of religious and patriotic enthusiasm. A peace between Russia and the Porte may be therefore calculated upon; and as on the one hand the Turks appear to act solely on the defensive, and to entertain no disposition for aggressive warfare, and the Russians on the other, are alarmed by the approaches of a storm in another direction, the terms perhaps will not be difficult to adjust. With the restoration of the conquests already made the Ottoman will be satisfied, and with their absolute relinquishment, without reward or equivalent, the Russian Autocrat must be contented; and thus will a war be concluded on the part of Russia equally unjust in its origin and wild in its object—without judgment in the plan, and followed with shame and decrepitude in its result.

The present embarrassments of the Court of St. Petersburg presents another and a very striking illustration of the weakness or treachery of its late councils, and of the manner in which France treats her allies; and on a subject less serious than the distresses of a power, which under a proper direction might have contributed to restore the balance of Europe, we should be much inclined to laugh at the ridiculous figure made by Alexander at this moment. Induced by a monstrous policy he made war on Austria in the pressing hour of her distress, and assisted in forcing her into a family connexion with the enemy of all legitimate governments. Austria was thus pressed into an identity of interests with a power most formidable to Russia. Russia then set on edge upon the resentment of Austria, which is not only felt by Francis himself but by every class of his subjects, and as Austria has probably entered into a league offensive and defensive with France, should Russia quarrel with France, she must quarrel with her ally also; and thus make the two greatest military powers in the world her enemies. To complete the folly, Alexander has been induced to spend his money and exhaust his army in a fruitless and vapouring war against the Turks, which, had it been successful, would only have purchased territory for others, not for himself; and now with an empty treasury and a wasted army he is on the eve of being called, not by the allurements of conquest, but by the menaces of danger, to cover his capital, and protect his hereditary dominions.

But in these transactions let us turn to the conduct of France. Alexander not only made peace with France upon the rafts of Tilsit, but became an ally as devoted to her cause, as much committed to her quarrels, as though a league offensive and defensive had been negotiated between them. The stipulations it is true were chiefly in favour of France. Bonaparte took care to secure substantial acquisitions himself, whilst he dealt out little more than barren flatteries and empty promises. He was to pursue his designs on Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and to possess the Danish fleet; but then Denmark was to be indemnified in the North of Germany, the integrity of the Russian dominions was to be preserved, Poland was not to be re-erected into a kingdom, Prussia was still to remain a power, and Russia was still to preserve her influence among the Baltic powers, and that she might acquire additional command over Sweden, that power was to be attacked, and Finland alienated. This it must be acknowledged was a concert of a completely marauding cast; but some kind of honour is expected even among thieves. Alexander was however the dupe of the master thief, both in the division of the spoil, and the bond of mutual support. He, however, ventured to trust to the integrity of a wretch who had the audacity to propose these plans of spoliation, and Russia it must be confessed, has fulfilled her part of the contract with much simplicity. Devoted to her new ally, she made war on England and Sweden; she then acceded to the "system of the Continent," and starved her subjects to assist France in starving England. Bonaparte made war upon Austria and Alexander followed the example; but all these acts of devotion have served as little to bind him to the preservation of Russian interests, as similar ones in Spain served to turn the diabolical projects against his good friends Charles and the Prince of Peace. When Austria was humbled, he at once transferred his thoughts from Alexander, and whilst he, at the instigation of France has been wasting his means on the Danube, another secret treaty has annulled that of Tilsit, a French General is placed in the succession to the Swedish throne, and Finland is again to be demanded.—French troops are interposing between Russia and Denmark; Prussia is on the eve of being forced against the only power to which perhaps she owes her preservation so long. Austrian troops are advancing into Galicia, and to effect the full purpose of binding down Alexander to complete submission and insignificance, Poland, it is confidently said is to be formed into a royalty for a French General, a measure which will completely isolate the Autocrat of all the Russias, and cover Turkey from every design formed against her at St. Petersburg, only to preserve the spoil for those for whom it is designed. Here is the gratitude of Bonaparte, and the observance of the treaty of Tilsit!

Now upon these premises, what conclusion can be built, but this—that no peace can ever be safely made with Napoleon Bonaparte. If this truth is as yet doubtful to the mind of any politician we pity his intellect if we do not suspect his principles. Spain, Sweden, Russia,