

series of misfortunes had reduced you, you cast your eyes on such Princes as were known by the services they had done their country, and your choice was fixed on me; I resolved to accept it. The very idea of the dangers that surrounded you, made me feel myself greater, and capable of the mightiest plans to merit your confidence. For you I consented to renounce the pleasures and tranquility of private life, to which I had destined the rest of my days. I gave myself wholly up to a people, once so renowned, then so unhappy. I came among you, and brought, as title and pledge, my sword and my deeds. If I could have brought you a series of ancestors, from the time of Charles Martel, I would have wished it only on your account: for myself, I am equally proud of the services I have done, and of the glory which has raised me. These pretensions are still increased by the King's adoption, and the unanimous choice of a free people.

"On these I found my rights: and as long as honour and justice are not banished from this earth, these rights must be more legal and sacred than if I descended from Odin. History shows, that no Prince ever mounted a throne except by the choice of the people, or by conquest. I did not open a way to the Swedish succession by arms; the free choice of the nation called me; and this is the right on which I lean. Remember our condition at my arrival, and see what we are now."—There are, says his Royal Highness, ill-disposed men in all countries; but in Sweden their number is so small, that no extraordinary measures are necessary to repress them.

"The interior peace of the country is undisturbed; from without there is nothing to fear. We do not meddle with the concerns of other countries, and are certain that they will not meddle with ours. Your rights are, therefore, secured within and without; and every thing announces, that we shall not, for a long time, be obliged to defend them: but should the honour of the nation require it, I will go at the head of a faithful, tried, and disciplined army, supported by the will of the King and the people, and accompanied by the omens of victory, to meet the enemy, and shed all my blood in the defence of the country. I cannot express myself as I could wish in the Swedish language, but my son speaks it for me; he is educated among you, on him your hopes must repose; but I speak the language of honour and freedom; and every Swede who truly loves his country, understands me."

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 30.

SPAIN.—The French papers contain intelligence from Spain of the detection of a formidable conspiracy to seize upon Barcelona. General Lacey, and seventeen other officers, have been arrested in consequence. Proclamations signed by this General, are stated to have been found on an emissary, who had endeavoured to gain over the officer on duty at the Palace of the Captain General; the object of which Proclamations was to excite the people to insurrection. The fate of the General and his friends cannot, therefore, be uncertain; but though they have miscarried, it was such an enterprise as such a character as Lacey would not, probably, have engaged in, had he not known of the existence of considerable dissatisfaction with the measures of the Court among the people. This ought to warn Ferdinand, and those men whom, ignorant or regardless of the true interests of the country, and intent only on turning the miserable imbecility of the monarch to their own personal aggrandisement, he has suffered to direct the counsels of his monarchy. By their mismanagement, he already sees his American Provinces in a state of insurrection against his authority; and the frequent plots and insurrections which have occurred in Spain since his restoration, are sufficient to warn him, that, notwithstanding the soft words and fair promises of his flatterers, he may be a second time a King without a country. We have frequently observed, that, as to Spain, the question of revolution is of comparatively little moment. There is, at least, nothing to lose by it in that country. No honour, no virtue, no public spirit, no military fame, no just influence, would there be put to hazard. Probably little would be gained, and nothing could be lost. Were the peasant to become a grandee, and the grandee a peasant, each would change but a few unimportant circumstances;

each would, probably, still dose away life in idleness. We do not know, indeed, that a mere revolution would, in Spain, tend in the least to energise the national character; so deeply is it sunk into the withering embraces of a paralyzing superstition. The Priests would, probably, be uppermost in the contest between the parties, and, however it might terminate, would succeed in stilling the waves into the stagnancy of a lake, by stretching over them the leaden wand of their ecclesiastical influence. Were a revolution the result of principles circulated among the people, this inference would not be just. But there is no evidence, that the people of any class think differently to what they have done for a century past.—If the government be overthrown, that is, more likely to be effected by a *coup de main* of dissatisfied officers and soldiers, wrought up and directed by a few men of libel and enterprising character, assisted by the mob, who are, in every place, soon stimulated into commotion, in hope of some temporary advantage; but that mob, after its first explosion, would sink again under the dominion of popular prejudices, and leave the monarchy shifted from one branch of the Royal Family to another, but the principles of government the same. We do not, therefore, wish for a revolution in Spain, much as we detest its government; but we do wish to see the spread of principles; and, perhaps, these partial disturbances, by operating on the fears of government, may be favorable to their dissemination. Spain alone, of all the countries in Europe, seems to have remained impervious to the diffusion of those great principles of good government which have been making progress every where else. It is true, that many bad principles have circulated with them, and Europe has been scourged under their severity for twenty-five years; but, whilst the bad have been impugned and branded with scorn by the developments of experience, the good still remains. These, indeed, have been brought more frequently to public view, and more fully examined, and more zealously enforced, by the very nature of the contests in which Europe has been engaged with republican ambition, on the one hand, and military usurpation, on the other. But Spain has felt the evils without discovering the remedy.—Representative government, and restricted popular liberty, are now the universally acknowledged bases on which national safety and improvement rest. Had Spain known these, she would not have been so near becoming a Province of France. Had Europe in general known them practically, the strength of her governments would not have been found only in the field, and a victory over their regular troops been the loss of their crowns, or the excision of the best parts of their territory. Europe, in general, has learned; but Spain has not learned these lessons. She is weak, therefore, to foreign invasion, but may be strong in intestine convulsions. A sudden revolution would speedily run round the circle to the point of starting; but if these occasional interruptions to the slumbering tranquillity of the Court and the higher orders, shall promote the revival of Cortes, and other institutions favourable to popular liberty, however imperfect; there is a latent energy in the Spanish character which may thus gradually be revolved, and sustained at every elevation by the buttresses of principle, and may result in a permanent improvement of the frame of government, and the unshaken establishment of public interests.

STUART PAPERS.

CURIOUS MANUSCRIPTS.—The life of James the Second, king of England, collected from memoirs written by his own hand, together with his advice to his son, and his will, has been published, by command of the Prince Regent, from the original Stuart Manuscripts, which had been carefully preserved at Rome in the family of the Pretender, and have been discovered since the death of the Cardinal d'York, the last of the Stuarts, and are now deposited at Carleton House. This work is in two large volumes quarto, and comprises the history of Great-Britain and France from the latter part of the reign of Charles I. to the close of king William's reign. The author is the Rev. J. S. Clarke.

Besides the manuscripts of the Stuart family, from which this history is compiled, a further and more recent discovery has been made at Rome. Letters from that city as late as January last, published in the French

and English newspapers, mention that a great number of packages of manuscripts, sufficient to cover the sides of a small chamber, arranged with great care, beginning with James II. and ending at the death of the Pretender, has just come to light. By some means not known, they came into the possession of Tassoni, Auditor of the Pope, and were confidentially entrusted to a priest of the name of Lussi. At length a knowledge of their existence came to a Scotch gentleman named Watson, who had resided at Rome during a part of the war. After some negotiation, through the agency of Lussi, Watson purchased the papers for the sum of two hundred crowns, and removed them to his own lodgings. The affair soon became known, and was the subject of much conversation; and Tassoni, respecting the value of the papers, represented it to the Secretary of State, and by his orders Lussi was arrested, the papers were seized and sealed, and remain in possession of government.

A gentleman who had a short view of the papers before they were seized, though many of them were not unpacked, says that they are undoubtedly authentic and valuable. Those which he saw embraced both public and private matters, from correspondence with foreign powers and plots for invasion, to the private amours of the Pretender, and the details of the domestic arrangements of the Count of Albany. Some of the letters are in the hand writing of James, and the Pretender. Many families in Scotland and Ireland are implicated; and some that had never been suspected, are deeply compromised, particularly the Windham family, which gave much important information. There is a long letter of Atterbury, arranging a plan of invasion; and one from the Duke of Leeds to Admiral Baker, then in command of the channel fleet, offering him a peerage and £400,000, in case of his defection. There are letters of the Duke of Norfolk, which are very cautious.

There are also letters from the Queen, which are letters of introduction for exiled and fugitive Irish families to her Italian friends. The most curious are the letters of Mrs. Walkingshaw to Prince Charles; those of her daughter to the same; those of James to him; and the remonstrance of his friends in Scotland. It is to be hoped that these papers will be recovered by the British nation, so that they may shed that light, which they ought to afford, upon some of the most important events of English History.

EUROPEAN FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

DRESS OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

White satin petticoat, bordered with a rich work in silver lama of growds and vine leaves. Body of silver tissue, with short sleeves of crape, ornamented with pearls.—Falling tuck of crape, three rows to correspond with the sleeves. Mantua train of satin of a fine Tyrian purple, pink, or ethereal blue, embroidered round the border in the same manner as the petticoat. The hair elevated on the summit of the head, and encircled with a bandeau of diamonds. A full plume of white ostrich and marabout feathers intermingled. Court lappets of fine Mechlin lace, edged with small pearls; diamond necklace and ear-rings.

ENGLISH WALKING DRESS.

Round dress of fine cambric, under a pelisse of emerald green striped sarsnet, ornamented and faced with flutings of green and white satin, elegantly finished by British silk trimming; and waist girt by a rich silk cordon of the same manufacture, with full tassels. Spring bonnet of green curled silk, the crown and ornaments of white satin and emerald green to correspond with the pelisse. Green satin half boots and Limerick gloves. Berlin ridicule of green and white satin.

PARISIAN BALL DRESS.

A frock of white tulle over a white satin slip; the upper part of the body is formed of a piece of tulle set in full, the lower part plain, and ornamented by three rolls of white satin, which form a cestus. The sleeve, very short and full, is ornamented also by rolls, which are placed by across the arm, and finished in the middle by a bow of ribbon. Two bows of ribbon are placed, one on the middle, the other at the end of the shoulderstrap, in front. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with three rolls of white satin, above which are placed bows of ribbon at regular distances, and they are surmounted by a tripple row of rolls. An

apron of tulle, trimmed with pointed blond. The hair is dressed very light and low on the temples in front, and the hind hair braided and brought round the crown of the head. It is ornamented only with a band and bow of white satin; white satin slippers; white kid gloves, finished by bows of ribbon on the top.

WALKING DRESS.

Muslin high Dress, made a walking length; the skirt trimmed with a deep double flounce of muslin, pointed round the edge, and worked in a light running pattern; the heading corresponds. Over this dress is a spencer of blush coloured figured sarsnet, made very short in the waist; the body is plain at the top, but has a little fulness at the bottom of the waist. A small standing collar supports a double frill of lace round the throat. Plain long sleeves, finished at the waist by frogs. Bonnet a la Flore, composed of satin, to correspond with the spencer; the crown oval, rather low, plain at the top, and full in the middle; the front, which is very deep, is edged with an intermixture of blond and white silk cord; it is finished by pink strings, and a bunch of exotics in front; white kid gloves; blush colour kid slippers.

NEW-YORK, MAY, 26.

We are indebted to a mercantile friend, for a file of Curracoa papers to the 4th of May. From the Courant of April 26th, we extract the following official document:—

SOUTH AMERICA.

Capture of Barcelona.—We have received a Caraccas Gazette of the 16th instant, and have extracted from it the following official account of the capture of Barcelona by the Royalists on the 8th.

Extract from the Caraccas Gazette of the 16th of April, 1817.
CARACCAS.

Attack and reduction of Barcelona by the division under Don Juan de Aldama, Colonel of the Dragoons.

Report of the Commander.

Wishing to accomplish what I had the honour of communicating to your Excellency from Piruta in my despatch bearing date 2d of April inst. I ordered the army on the 3d to commence its march, on the 4th, and in the morning, I arrived at the mouth of Baicara, where I was joined by the expedition from Cumana. At 7 o'clock of the 5th I formed my columns to take possession of Barcelona, after which the army entered the town with that martial and warlike appearance the true patrimony of valour and victory.

I already had ordered Colonel Don Manuel Bausa, commander of the column of infantry, marching at the head of the army, to remove every obstacle in his way, until getting possession of the most immediate house to the fortification, and to shut the entrance of the streets with parapets, in order to encompass the enemy in his entrenchment, and at the arrival of the artillery, to occupy the battering redoubt, whereof the construction had been entrusted by me, to the activity and valour of Don Eugenio Arana, Capt. of the regiment of Babastro, and to Don Juan Calvet, brevet, Lieutenant of that of Grenada.

The light infantry performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, and destroyed some wretches who presented themselves in the streets. I had placed a reserve on the great square, and the rest of the army took up a proper station in front of the building, fortified by the enemy.

Having thus the whole of the city at my disposal, and the enemy being narrowly shut up in his fortifications, I resolved to take possession of the rest as soon as possible, and therefore ordered the artillery at the mouth of the river to be brought up, in which manœuvre I was assisted by the courage of Don Jose Maria Chalon, a Captain in the Navy and Commander of the Royal Squadron.—On the 7th at day-break I already had two pieces mounted, opposite to the last part of the fortified house, and at noon of the same day, I placed another piece to the right of the house, wherewith, and the two pieces already placed at a distance of a thousand paces from the enemy and commanded by Don Francisco Maya, Lieutenant of the artillery, such destructive fire was made, that at two o'clock part of the frontispiece had given way. This battery was defended by twelve artilleryists, whereof ten were wounded. I immediately commanded a strong