ishwa. The Nawab's detachments had fortunately formed a junction with the Peishwa's cavalry. The Nawab at the same time commenced the siege of Kerowly, and effected a large breach in one of the bastions of the fort, which his troops were on the point of investing.—A deputation has been sent to Nagpour, to induce the Berar, or Eastern Mahrattas, to join Scindea's standard; but the result of the message was not known.

The French Minister at War, in a letter of the 26th, directs the general of the first military division, to treat as deserters, all those belonging to the requisition of the 10th year not having yet joined, who shall not appear on the 19th of May and produce their leave of absence.

BRUSSELS, April 29.

For some time we have observed in the newspapers of the capital and the departments, very incorrect articles relative to the First Consul's coming to the Belgic departments of the republic, and the time of his stay here. I shall not attempt to examine and refute in detail, all the errors, contradictions, and improbabilities, which have been propagated. At Antwerp the merchants are preparing to give a magnificent entertainment to the First Consul, in the Exchange Hall.—At Ghent, the most suitable dispositions have likewise been made to receive him. In all the towns through which he is expected to pass, guards of honour, with rich uniforms, are ready to wait upon his person. But the city of Brussels will on this occasion distinguish itself above every other place in those departments. The Mayor has requested the inhabitants to new paint and decorate the outsides of their houses, and the request has been generally complied with. Our principal streets and public squares now present an appearance highly gay and agreeable.

The robe of Brussels lace, intended for Madame Bonaparte, does the greatest honour to M. de Reuss, by whom it is prepared. It is remarkable for its richness, and for its fineness and delicacy of texture. It will be quite finished in the course of next week. The entertainment which is to be given by the general council in the name of the department, in a magnificent hall, adjoining to Vauxhall, in the Park; that which the Mayoralty intends to give at the town-house, where great preparations are now made; and that which the merchants are to give, at the grand Concert-hall, will be in the highest degree, elegant and sumptuous. The merchants have now a new subscription on foot among them for the entertainment they mean to give. The precise period at which the hero is to arrive here, we are still unable to fix.

THE DUTCH MAIL.

A letter from the Hague, of the 29th ult. by the Dutch Mail arrived yesterday, says—"five thousand French troops have marched in Nimeguen, and 1,200 lie encamped out of that city. It is thought this force is destined for Hanover, in case of a rupture. The 27th, Mr. Liston, the English Ambassador, communicated to our government the agreeable intelligence which he had received by a courier from England, that the Cape of Good Hope, with all its forts, was delivered on the 21st Feb. to the Batavian governor; and that the place is now occupied by Dutch troops."

The Dutch are still in the utmost anxiety on the subject of peace or war. *The Leyden Gazette*, after mentioning the evacuation of the Cape, says—"It is much to be wished that this event may contribute to an adjustment of the existing differences between France and England, lately increased by the delay in the cession of the Cape. Holland has the greater reason to wish that this may be the case, as the very prospect of war has already been so very injurious and expensive, particularly by the return of so many foreign troops to her territory. The latter are now augmented by the arrival at Nimeguen of 6,000 additional French troops. Their march, it is said, may be connected with the views of the French government upon Hannover, in case of war." It certainly would prove the utter extinction of all independence in the Empire, and all the dignity of its chief, if foreign troops were to be suffered to enter it for reasons wholly foreign from German politics. In other times that point would have occasioned much sensation, but we fear the decree of the cabinet of St. Cloud would meet with no opposition.

A letter from Rotterdam, April 29th, to a respectable house in London, contains the following important facts:—

"To day brought us an account of very unpleasant occurrences having taken place for this country. It appears the French commandant at Breda exacted 2,000l. from the magistracy as a contribution. On its being refused, he took the liberty of placing soldiers in the houses of the inhabitants, who were then glad to come forward, and each pay a certain quota to be liberated from this plague and expence. Outrages of a more serious nature have taken place at Helvoet, where a corps of French troops appeared, and the commander intimating that his intention was to take charge of the fortress, the Dutch commandant refused his admission, on which he exhibited a positive instruction to do so from Bonaparte; so that they have now taken possession of that place, no little, I assure you, to the displeasure of this country in general. We begin to be so seriously alarmed at war, that vessels have been sent out to meet our East and West-Indiamen, to warn them to make for the first friendly harbour they can."

COMMERCE OF THE BLACK SEA.

The following interesting speculations respecting the advantages which are likely to arise to France from the free navigation of the Black Sea, appear to be the result of deep investigation, and are well intitled to the attention of the commercial branches of the community. These observations are the production of M. Malekowsky, an expatriated Pole, who stands very high in the confidence of Bonaparte, and whose speculations have been published with the sanction of the French government.

The various and abundant products of Poland were, for a long time, exported by the Baltic only. In the latter years of its political existence, the Poles tired of the enormous duties laid on by the Prussian government, began to think that the course of the Black Sea would, in every respect, prove more advantageous to their interests.

The old government of France, aware of the fertility of the southern provinces of Poland, and the importance of their products to the French navy and commerce, was preparing to encourage the Poles in this new enterprise; but this was only a momentary project, and not adopted until the cabinet of Versailles was in its decline.

These provinces constitute almost one half of the extent of Poland. They are watered by three great rivers; the Dnieper or Boristhenes, which empties itself into the Black Sea above Cherson; the Bog, which enters it at Ockzacow; and the Dniester, which has its mouth at Ackerman. These three rivers traverse a much greater extent of country than the Nieman or the Vistula, the only grand channels of Polish commerce by the Baltic Sea; and the countries through which they flow may justly be called the land of promise, with respect to the means of supplying the chief necessities of man. As a proof of the abundance of provisions in this country, it is sufficient to state that the Ukraine alone subsisted several Russian armies during the whole of the last war with the Turks.

It produces ship timber in great abundance, and of very great age, as may be seen in the reports of the master at Toulon, who was sent purposely to examine the masts of this country. The masts brought by the way of Riga and the Baltic, were from ten to twenty months in the conveyance, while those brought by way of Cherson, arrived in three months at Toulon. The experiment having been made by the old French government; and Mr. Anthoine has evinced by arithmetical calculations, that Cherson is far preferable to Riga for the conveyance of Polish masts.

Hemp, for sail cloth and cordage, horse hair, common wool, bleached and green linen, packing cloth, raw and tanned hides, may here be obtained in great quantities.

It also abounds in salt-petre, tar, tallow, hemp, and linseed oils, honey, butter, hogs-lard, hops, rosin and aqua-vitæ.

The different kinds of wax are sold at so low a rate in the Ukraine, that the Austrian merchants carry them by land to Gallacia, whence they are conveyed also by land carriage across Moldavia and Austria, as far as Trieste; at which port, notwithstanding the enormous expence of conveyance, they always fetch a considerable profit.

The Ukraine produces very excellent tobacco. A trial was made of it in France in 1757, and it was allowed to be nearly equal to that of Virginia. The framers of the tax upon this article were even on the point of contracting with a banker in Warsaw for a supply, when a war broke out, and put an end to the speculation.

Pot and pearl ashes, which have long come from Poland, through the ports of Dantzick, Koningsburgh, and Elbing, are also productions of the Ukraine; and it is easy to calculate the difference of price which must result from their conveyance by the Black Sea and Baltic.

These countries, so rich in articles of the first necessity, are almost entirely destitute of manufactures. The trade of France would, therefore, obtain by the Black Sea a market equally advantageous to the two countries, for its woollens, silks, trinkets, wines, fine oils, liquors, sugar, coffee, spices, drugs, dye stuffs, &c. The experiments actually made, before the revolution, evinced of what importance this trade might become to France, and particularly to the departments bordering on the Mediterranean.

The French shipping might, besides, carry to this tract all the various commodities of the Levant. This trade is carried on at present by Jews and Armenians only, by way of Moldavia; a channel which is tedious, expensive, and with respect to these unfortunate people, subject to a thousand extortions.

The aggregate of the exports by the Black Sea would become much more considerable for France, than that of the English and Dutch by the Baltic; and the imports through this channel would also be much greater than through Dantzic, Koningsburgh, and Riga, because the Dnieper, the Bog, and the Dniester, being once made navigable through their whole extent, penetrate much farther into the interior of the country than the Niemen or Vistula.—The canal of Muchans, which already joins the Vistula at Pezipee, and that of Oginski, which might be continued so as to unite the Boristhenes to the Niemen, would of course enable the whole of ancient Poland to share in the commerce of the Black Sea, and join to the already immense advantages of this trade those also of the Baltic.

Russia, which has allotted a part of this country to herself in the general partition, begins to encourage the trade of the Black Sea, which truly presents such magnificent prospects, and has even recently constructed a new port, named Odessa, or Odigibia.

This commerce may become for France a new and valuable mine of wealth, the opening of which, due to the genius and activity of the government, may be reckoned among its glorious labors. This commerce may furnish a solid basis for an intimate union of the interests of France and Russia. In this quarter the French will not, as in the Baltic, and every other part of the world, have to encounter that rival nation which attempts to engross every branch of commerce, and which, at present, from its capital, the quality of its manufactures, and its policy, (founded entirely, in the last result, upon its commerce) form those obstacles, which it is frequently very difficult to surmount. France, besides, from its connections, its credit, the proximity of its ports in the Mediterranean, and its power upon that sea, is the nation best calculated for conducting this commerce.

From the ALBANY REGISTER.

I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious, said Paul to the people of Athens when he saw an altar among them, inscribed to an unknown Deity. May not the same address be made to numbers who are found among the followers of the leaders of federal politics. It is a truth, which is every day made undeniably evident, that a very great many of the people who have classed themselves with federalists, do not know what are the principles of that party, and wherein they differ from those of the Republicans.

It is the duty of every freeman to deliberate coolly, and as far as possible, to lay aside the prejudices which he may have unwarily suffered to creep into his mind, while he is determining on the men he is to support for a seat in the councils of his country: since beyond all doubt there are thousands who remain with the federal party merely because they at first sided with it, when federalism was essentially different from what it now is, not having, perhaps, ever considered the total change it has undergone, since it was first distinguished by a name; it may not, therefore be an unprofitable business to enquire what it actually is at this day.

In performing this task, it is not so much necessary to attend to the professions uttered by the ten thousand tongues which are continually busy in discussing the affairs of the nation, as to ascertain what are the views which have been clearly manifested by those who are notoriously the leaders in politics.

In forming our opinions from this source, we are compelled to believe that the object of federalism is to give to our nation an ideal aggrandizement, the consequence of which would be, oppression of the people, by laws rigid in the extreme, and executed with severity—enormous exactions of money—a depravation of morals, and the destruction of liberty. In order to prove those things let us recur to transactions yet fresh in our memories."

It is but seldom that the secrets of statesmen are exposed to public view; such an occurrence, brought about by the jealousies and jarring tempers of two highly conspicuous personages, is within the remembrance of every one. It was in the famous era of X, Y & Z, when federalism was in the zenith of its glory—when sedition laws were triumphant, and when the name of God was less sacred than the name of a President: when a systematic plan was instituted for the extermination of every printing-press but those devoted to federalism, and the extermination was nearly effected; when swarms of cockaded boys, like the frogs of Egypt, infested our cities, and croaked their loyalism from every hole and corner of the country; when the blackguard Porcupine, and his multitude of humble imitators, poured out their abuse in unmeasurable torrents, and rang their changes on all the reproachful epithets of the vulgar, in one continual peal, from one end of the continent to the other, and when even the pulpits resounded with pious anathemas against political heretics: I say it was at this memorable time that the arch federalists, President Adams and General Hamilton, fell out and betrayed the views of each other. The first accused the last of belonging to a British faction, and he again accused the first of being a passionate fool. In the conflict between the two, the veil of the federal sanctuary was rent in twain, and the awful mysteries of the cabinet disclosed!

Atra patuit janua ditis.
Hell's black portals open stood.

These were both seen mounted on gigantic hobbies, and running foul of each other; the one bestrode a *mighty army* and the other a matchless fleet.* They both alike panted for war as the means of raising America's fame and *their own* to that pinnacle of elevation from which they might look down on "all the kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof." The one ran from state to state, crying out, *to war, to war, my boys! to war!* The other at the same time waved his standard over the continent and made a thousand drums beat the signal of alarm. In the midst of these mighty doings, the President stopped short. Whether the stroke of conscience arrested him, and the good genius of America pourtrayed on his imagination, the blood of millions which he was about to bring on his soul, or whether he was fearful of the importance he was about to give to a rival chief, by opening for him a career of military achievements, is not certainly known. But this we do know, that that benignant Providence who seems to have made the destinies of America his peculiar care, so ordered that the President who had but a few days solemnly declared, that he would, never make further overtures for peace, now suddenly changed his mind and in opposition to the most strenuous efforts of his counsellors to the contrary, carried his determination into effect. The dismal prospect of being speedily immersed in all the horrors of a war, unexampled in its kind, and the consequences of which were buried from the most eagle-eyed statesmen in impenetrable glooms, instantly vanished, as if that voice which speaks the tumultuous ocean into stillness, had audibly uttered his *Veto* on the meditated scheme.

Here let us stand still awhile and consider. Was war necessary at that time? War like manslaughter, is only justifiable when it cannot be avoided, but at the evident hazard of our existence; but war could then be avoided in an honourable manner, as the event has proved, by merely making an honest effort to obtain peace. War therefore was not justifiable or necessary. Unnecessary wars render nations guilty of downright murder, of a kind the most aggravated that can possibly be conceived, for which they will most assuredly, sooner or later be visited by avenging Heaven. But further consider what have been the immediate consequences had not war been so unexpectedly, so providentially and in such a wonderful manner prevented. It is not in the power of figures to sum up all the evils that would have flowed from it. This, however, is certain, it would have depraved our morals and loaded us with an enormous debt. It would, in all probability, have entangled us with foreign alliances that would necessarily draw us into frequent subsequent wars; and it would have entailed on us the burthensome establishments of a standing army and a large navy. Now this is precisely the situation of affairs which is the grand aim of the federal leaders, and clears up the mystery why, under the smallest pretexts, they are ever the advocates of war. Those who are unacquainted with all the wheels of diplomatic machineries, may think it impossible that such a situation should be desirable to any human being.—But let it be considered that statesmen have a regard only to consequences, if they are desirable in their eyes, although the misery of millions be involved in the means that lead to them, all subordinate matters are of no consideration. To detail all the expectations which such a consideration of things would realize, is not my object at present, suffice it to say that without something similar to it, Bonaparte would not now be the greatest man upon earth, nor the French name strike a panic through the four quarters of the globe; there would have been no pretences for ennobling and pensioning a host of heroes, that have spread abroad the glory of England; there would have been no scope for those proud vauntings which are so delicious to the corrupt nature of man; and there can be no hopes of equal displays of grandeur in America.

It is a truth as firmly fixed as the everlasting hills, that it is the object, not of the great body of federalists, but of those who are at the head of their movements, and with whose views they blindly cooperate, to bring the national affairs of this country to a complexion more nearly resembling that of the British government. It is the belief of such politicians that the hands of our administrations require to be strengthened—that a Navy and Army—extensive and complex systems of impost, excise and internal taxation—Funded Debts copiously and widely diffused—and an ample Judiciary, both itinerant and stationary, over the continent, would create such numbers of dependents, that they together with their connexions and all within the sphere of their influence, co-operating with the ministers of government, would give such a tone to its measures as to disregard and bid defiance to popular clamors. The expence of such arrangements is a matter of no moment; it is necessarily incident to what is called *good government.* Such, I must believe to be the principles of modern federalism, or I must disbelieve the evidence of my senses.

But such is still the temper of Americans, that the scheme will not be permitted to be openly carried into execution. On the effects which war may produce, then, are the last hopes of federalism founded. Who does not remember the violent efforts that were made but a few months ago to embroil us with Spain and France in the affair of New-Orleans. Gracious Heaven! to what was it that the federalists were urging us with such clamors? Without the shadow of an occasion, to seize a mad bull by the horns who had but a little while before made the world to flee from before him. Had federalism obtained its wishes in this case our fields might soon be drenched with blood in contests with a hundred thousand of the veterans of Bonaparte; our cities sacked, the business of half the nation annihilated, and multitudes reduced to want, beggary and wretchedness—but no matter, provided in the end the affairs of the nation were left in the condition so much wished for by federal statesmen. No price can be paid too dear for it in their estimation.

Fellow citizens! reflect on these things. We are at this time beyond all contradiction, the happiest people on the face of the earth: no poor man, no beggar is to be seen among us. To want bread, has never been heard of throughout the vast extent of our highly favored country; while you cannot find a spot in Europe, where to set your foot, without being shocked with spectacles of misery. What is the reason? Is the earth less fruitful there, and nature more unkind to her offspring? No; but all these evils flow from the nature of their governments. Would you be like them? Do you covet the condition of Ireland, or even that of Britain, the boastful mistress of the ocean? Is it a desirable thing, to see your streets and your highways, like her's, crowded with beggars and robbers? Then go, be federalists, and give your support to federal measures.

The present administration professes to study economy, to avoid all unnecessary establishments and a profuse waste of the resources of the nation. It refuses to copy after the corrupt courts of Europe, and for these things it is abused. But of what kind are these abuses? Is it proved that the measures of government are wrong? No, they are chiefly composed of such personal slanders as would disgrace the tea-table of gossips. O federalism to what desperate expedients art thou reduced! Low indeed art thou fallen, and miserable is thy cause, when thy last resort, thy *ultima ratio,* is PRIVATE SCANDAL!

Tell us, ye who execrate republicanism, tell us what has the present republican President or any of his ministers done to give you dissatisfaction? Which of their transactions oppress the people or have a tendency to do so? Of what are you affraid? Are you really such children, or is it only pretence that you are frightened at the bugbears which your federal conjurors have raised? If ye are men, attend to facts and not phantoms—Insult us no longer with your ridiculous cries, that your religion & your churches are to be subverted, government destroyed, and the reign of chaos restored to the earth; act rationally and abjure federalism.

A WHIG OF '76.

* In consequence of this rupture, General Hamilton published a pamphlet, entitled, "A letter concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams," &c. in which he censures his administration with great severity; and among other things intimates that he is too much under the government of his passions, and has other weaknesses which render him unfit to be President. A friend of Mr. Adams published another pamphlet in reply to Hamilton's retorting the charges of weakness, &c. One of his paragraphs runs thus, "Permit me to state further, sir, that in the spring of '98, you addressed the people of the United States on the necessity of raising a considerable army; and endeavouring to convince them of the danger of innovation—a danger altogether chimerical, and almost morally impossible. You was the principal instrument of exciting an unfounded alarm and producing measures that put the country to unnecessary expences. And it was not the moderate number of twelve regiments only that you intended to have raised. In a writing which you put into the hands of your friends, you proposed a much larger establishment, and far beyond the revenues of the country. Report says 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, but the particular number I cannot specify.

In another place he says, "Mr. Adams has the credit of being the father of the navy."

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