and by 2000 drums on the other! At the extremity was the quarter-master-general of the army, and the quarter-master generals of the camps—the two camps with their batteries, the entrance of the port and part of the roads, were open to the Emperor on his right, and the port of Vemereaux and the coast of Great Britain on his left—before him were seen advancing sixty battalions in twenty* columns, whose heads occupied half the circumference of the circle—the extremities of the columns gradually rose towards the surrounding heights, which were covered with twenty squadrons of horse in order of battle, and served as a covering and ornament to the immense crowd of people, and to the tents set apart for ladies.

At twelve the Emperor† rose—the drums beat to arms, while shouts of enthusiasm and joy rang through the army and people—the drums beat the charge, and in an instant the whole army was in motion, seizing their arms and closing their ranks!—This striking movement makes one glow with military ardor—The great chancellor of the Legion of Honor pronounced a discourse, and after a roll of drums, his Majesty administered the oath, the legionaries all cried "we swear" and at once, by a spontaneous movement, the whole army repeated the oath of fidelity, and the cry of "long live the Emperor," ran through the ranks, whilst the soldiers raised their colors and brandished their arms in sign of joy! The great officers, the commanders and the officers of the legion then approached the throne, were presented by the minister of war, and received each the decoration of the Eagle from the hands of his majesty—officers held these decorations in the shields and helmits of Duglesclin and Bayard‡. The aspect of this brilliant and brave army, the camps, the ports, the shores echoing with the noise of the waves and the cannon, the white cliffs of Albion—the rays of the sun escaping from the clouds to enliven the august display—the enemy's vessels driven by the late tempest, and hiding themselves in the midst of the horizon—all these objects added to the inspiring presence of the Emperor, gave to our thoughts and minds, an indefinable pleasure, a loftiness of sentiment difficult to conceive of, and impossible to express."

Here follows a relation of the entry of the squadron of boats from Havre, which arrived at the time of the fete.

By the same papers we learn of the arrival of the famous Major HORNEMAN, at London, from the interior of Africa—who has made great discoveries, and has been received with great eclat.

* *A French battalion is about 1200 men, with the horse, the army must have been near 90 000 in number.*

† *In the original "made his appearance," but as the writer had seated him before, I took the freedom of departing from the French in this instance.* Translator.

‡ *Names famous in the history of France.*

## COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR.

*Liverpool, August 10.*

The Corn Bill, which is lately passed into a law, enacts, that so much of the former act as regulates the prices at which Grain and Flour might be imported or exported, shall be repealed.

By the present law it is enacted, that from and after the 15th of November next, the importation of grain and flour shall be regulated by the aggregate average price of the markets during the preceding quarter, in *the whole of the twelve maritime districts* in England and Wales.

The act also contains regulations for allowing the exportation of grain and flour, where the value is below certain specified average prices, and for encouraging the exportation, by the grant of bounties, when the average prices become still lower.

It appears evidently, that it is the object of these regulations to increase the growth of grain in this kingdom, and in the British colonies, in order that the supplies produced by British subjects may be more adequate to their consumption than they have been for some years past.

For effecting this object, it is expected, that the regulations prescribed by the present act, will secure to the farmer a higher price than he would otherwise obtain; and if this consequence takes place, it must be obvious, that the prices of foreign grain in our markets will be proportionably advanced.

For many years past, the consumption of this country has constantly required the importation of large supplies of foreign grain, and there seems no present prospect that the necessity for a continuance of these supplies will be precluded for some time to come. By some judicious persons, it is doubted, whether the importations requisite for our future consumption will be materially lessened by the regulations of the present act; but on this point there is so much diversity of opinion, that the question must be left for the decision of time.

During the discussion of the bill, and since it has passed into a law, the prices of grain and flour have advanced generally throughout this kingdom. It appeared that this advance was, in the first instance, occasioned, in part at least, by the expected operation of the new regulations: and a further considerable increase of prices has taken place, in consequence of the prevalent apprehension that the present crop will prove defective. The weather thus far, and during the most material part of the harvest, has been, and continues exceedingly unfavorable; and the prospect will become serious, if a change does not take place soon.

According to the present act, the importation duties are to be regulated by the average prices of the *twelve maritime districts*, in England and Wales, and in consequence hereof, all the ports throughout the kingdom will in future be open for the importation of foreign grain and flour, on the same terms, and at the same time. In this respect the present regulations differ considerably from those of the former act, by which the importation duties in each maritime county, were regulated by the average prices of the *particular* district to which such county belonged. This greatly increases the difficulty of anticipating at which of the several duties the future importations of corn may be admitted in any particular port. It seems however to be generally expected, that the prices of next winter will admit the importation of Foreign grain and flour at the first low duty, and that there will be a demand for considerable supplies.

We have only further to add, that the present demand for grain and flour is very brisk. There is a duty of 10 per cent. on the imports in American vessels. The importation of Indian Corn Meal and Rye Meal, are wholly prohibited.

## LONDON, September 12.

We, yesterday, received a letter from our correspondent at Vienna, of the 22d ult. which relates some of Bonaparte's intrigues at that court, previous to the late revolutionary step of the Austrian Cabinet. "Before," says the letter, "Senatus Consultus, making Bonaparte an Emperor of the French, was published at Paris, our Court, as well as those of St. Petersburg and Berlin, had been founded as to what manner they would regard such an act, and couriers were immediately sent by it to Russia and Prussia, to obtain the opinions of these cabinets." We were soon informed by our Ambassador at Berlin, Count Metternich, "that whatever changes were determined on in France, would be approved of in Prussia, being regarded as mere formalities, as long as Bonaparte continued at the head of the French government."

"Before the Court of St. Petersburgh had time to answer our question on this subject, a courier brought to it an account of Bonaparte's invasion of Germany, and murder of the Duke d'Enghien. The coolness before subsisting between Russia and France was now increased, and a proposal was made by Alexander I. to Francis II. of uniting with Russia, England, Turkey, and Sweden, and attempting to set a limit to Bonaparte's crimes and encroachments. This proposal of Russia was seconded by the English and Swedish Ambassadors there: as both Russia and Prussia were arming, our Court ordered three large encampments, being desirous to be prepared to repulse all attacks made upon its independence. During this interval, the French Ambassador, Champigny, received courier upon courier, mostly confidential officers of Bonaparte's guard, some carrying offers of aggrandizement, others threats of invasion, but all intriguing with our Ministers, as well as with our Courtiers, distributing presents to some and great promises to all.

"The proposal of an hereditary Austrian Emperor came from Talleyrand; but our Cabinet desired, at the same time, an hereditary Empire over Germany, which the Cabinet of St. Cloud strongly opposed. The Emperor and his family, to get rid of all those troublesome intriguers, and important intrigues, left his capital for Baden, and every thing seemed to indicate an alliance with Russia, and the formation of a new league against France, when Bonaparte's favorite aid-de camp, General Lauriston, arrived here with a kind of ultimatum, which required an immediate answer, and in threatening language declared, "that 300,000 Frenchmen should, before three months, be at our gates, and the King of Prussia be immediately elected a King of the Romans, if our Cabinet hesitated any longer to salute the Corsican an Emperor of the French: offering on the other hand, an augmentation of territory, with Belgrade, and other forts upon the Turkish frontiers, if we either joined in an alliance with France and Prussia, or only continued neuter."

"Many great and unexpected obstacles had besides been met with in our negociations with Russia and England. Our court was, therefore, on the eve of a war with France, without any alliance with other states, and had no other choice left, but to take the determination it has done; a determination equally dictated by policy and prudence. By it time is at least gained; and if during the next winter, a general pacification cannot be brought about through the mediation of our Court, as desired by France, we will, at least, be better prepared than we are now to act as circumstances may require!

"I cannot conclude without mentioning a common report here of Prussia and France having offered to guarantee to our Court the proposed acquisitions on the Turkish frontiers, if, in its turn, would guarantee with France, to Prussia, the acquisition of Hanover and Swedish Pomerania, and, with Prussia, to France, the incorporation of the Batavian Republic. This I can state as certain, that Bonaparte still meditates great changes upon the Continent."

## LONDON, September 14.

The attention of the cabinet of Petersburgh appears to be most actively directed to the naval and military department. The intelligence brought by the mails leads us to expect, by the next Hamburgh mail, something of decisive importance. But there is no foundation for the rumours in circulation last night of government having received intelligence of the Russians having landed on the northern part of Holstein, and of the French having occupied the southern.

### September 15.

In the Dutch papers it is stated, and the fact is probably correct, that the new title of Emperor of Austria, has already been recognized by the court of Berlin. According to the same papers the Imperial mania is not confined to Bonaparte and France. The King of Spain is also to assume the title of Emperor!!—The Emperor of the French, it is also surmised, means to assume the title of King of London.

An article from Frankfort states, that the French troops in Italy are rapidly defiling towards the sea coast. The ostensible cause of these movements are, to strengthen and protect the coast against probable hostile operations; but who the enemy is, from whom sudden incursions is to be apprehended, the foreign intelligence supplies us with no means of discovering.

### September 16.

Yesterday government received information which induced a belief that the invasion would be attempted within a fortnight, and yesterday we received letters from three of our blockading squadrons, dated on Thursday, which state that the enemy's preparations were complete, and that the continuance of the flotillas in port was owing to the want of water, in consequence of the neap tides. At Ostend there remain seven preams, ship rigged, each mounting from 8 to 24 guns, 24 pounders: 100 schooners, each mounting from 2 to 24 guns; 18 and 24 pounders; and 150 sail of brigs, cutters, and galliots, similarly armed. Notwithstanding this we feel it our duty to state that persons in communication with government, and possessing its confidence, treat the threat of invasion as a chimera.

Dispatches from Admiral Cornwallis, off Brest, mention a considerable degree of authority to prevail on board the enemy's squadron, whose light vessels are always on the look out to give intimation of any temporary absence of the British cruisers. The French force is, to all appearance, perfectly ready for sea.

A letter from Russia, of the 10th ult. mentions that a new treaty of alliance between England and Russia, was on the tapis, and that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin were invited to become parties to it. No intelligence is received on the subject of the pending war between Russia and France.

The Toulon fleet is stated to have made another attempt to put to sea, but was prevented by the appearance of the British squadron.

The firing off Boulogne was renewed on Friday, but to what purpose is not known. Several of the enemy's gun boats (some accounts say 100, others 20 or 30) were on Thursday outside the harbour.

The Emperor of Russia's ultimatum, it is said, demanded indemnity to the King of Sardinia, the evacuation of the Neapolitan territories, and the deliverance of Hanover. Bonaparte sent his answer to it from Boulogne.

Bonaparte, we are told, is now building 36 ships of the line and 44 frigates; and has formed contracts for 2 more of the former class, and ten of the latter.

Stocks—3 per cent consuls 57 1 4. Omnium 6 3 4 and 7.

The peace establishment of Russia comprises 700,000 men, and 50,000 military servants—she possesses 10 millions of taxable male peasants, employed in agriculture, and may encrease her force to any extent.

The Swedish army consists of 14000 regular infantry, 2000 cavalry, 25,000 militia infantry, and 2000 national cavalry. There are 7,500 sailors in the king's service, and 15,000 more enrolled for the navy; in addition to which 20,000 seamen could be drawn from the fisheries on the coasts of Sweden and Finland.

The Danish army in Denmark and Holstein, amounts to about 24,000 regular troops, and 12,000 militia; and in Norway to about 30,000 regulars and militia. There are 6000 seamen in royal service, and 20,000 more may be at any time assembled from the fisheries. The merchant service employs 10,000 more in about 300,000 tons of shipping.

Russia has in the Baltic 30 ships of from 60 to 120 guns, and upwards of 700 gallies, gun boats, and other small armed vessels.

Sweden has a navy of 20 ships, carrying from 40 to 74 guns, and nearly 300 gallies.

Denmark has 27 sail of the line, and about 50 floating batteries, gallies, &c.

The military establishment of France some months since, composed 568,000 men.

The most intelligent professional men differ so much in opinion respecting the probability of invasion, that it is only by dispassionately combining the matter related by each, that any thing like judgment can be formed. Some of our first naval authorities on the coast, so late as last Thursday, expressed their decided belief, that if Bonaparte ever was serious in his threats (which they conceived were merely intended to involve us in heavy expence, and by exciting apprehension for internal safety, to prevent our detaching for foreign conquest) his last visit to Boulogne had occasioned him to relinquish it, by demonstrating that from the length of time his flotilla would require to get out of port, the greater part of it would risk almost certain destruction from the elements, or from our fire, before a junction could be formed with them by the rest. We, on the other hand, yesterday received letters from three of our blockading squadrons, dated on Thursday, which state that the enemy's preparations appeared to correspond with the accounts, that they were complete; our correspondents adding that they attributed the continuance of the flotillas in port to the want of water, in consequence of the niep tides. Little alteration had taken place at Flushing, or at Boulogne, except by the arrival of one praam and 50 other vessels from Ostend; at which latter place there remained seven praams, ship rigged, each mounting from 8 to 24 guns, 24 pounders; 100 schooners, each mounting from 2 to 24 guns, 18 and 24 pounders; and 150 sail of brigs, cutters, and galliots, similarly armed. Admiral Verbeul had gone with the last, as with the preceding squadron, to Boulogne, from whence he returned by land to Ostend.

In corroboration of this statement, it is positively alledged, that government yesterday received information which induced a belief, that the invasion would be attempted within a fortnight.

We feel it our duty to state in the most decided manner, that persons in communication with, and possessing the confidence of government, treat the threat of invasion as a chimera. We profess our solicitude that the attempt may speedily be made, as the means to demonstrate our security, and to permanently establish our quiet: and our only apprehension on this subject is, that the Corsican will say we have purchased the support of the Northern powers, and he must punish them preparatory to our destruction.

## PARIS, August 10.

The Portuguese negociator and ambassador, the Marquis de Lima, is daily expected; and immediately after his arrival, the commercial treaty, which Field Marshal Lasnes has been negociating, will be finally concluded and signed. It is said, that in one of the articles, we obtain permission to import, duty free, the production of our silk and cloth manufactories, not only to the Portuguese ports in Europe, but to those in Brazils, and in the other Portuguese colonies. It is added, that this commercial treaty will immediately be followed by an offensive and defensive alliance between the Emperor of the French, the King of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal.

## ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

*Milan, July 30.*

Four decrees of our Vice-President, have lately been published here; the first of which orders the formation of a battalion of veterans; the second appropriates a fund to be applied to the expenses of sending to Rome and maintaining there twelve young men to perfect themselves in the fine arts; the third prorogues the Special Criminal Tribunals until the new session of the Legislative Body; and the fourth authorises the minister of finances to grant a free entry to raw and manufactured tobacco, whether for the consumption of the inhabitants of the republic, or to be transported further.

The following is an exact statement of the population of the twelve departments which compose our republic:

Agona, 346,213 individuals; Lario, 371,594; Olonne, 346,234; Seriv, 294,142; Lamella, 335,925; Outre Po, 361,079; Mincio, 290.489; Crostolo, 179,795; Passaro, 200,170, Bas-Po, 227,500: Reno, 421,812; Rubicon, 269,575.—Total 3,352,555 individuals.

The celebrated *Kotzebue* passed some time at Paris last spring, and has furnished an interesting journal of the events, characters, &c. that passed under his observation, as will appear from the following extract: [*Morning Chronicle*.]

The Grand Parade is for the present one of the principal curiosities at Paris—I have seen it twice. I found myself, with several other persons, in a great hall, almost in the middle of the Thuilleries, through which Bonaparte was to pass. The servants, with great politeness, shewed us our places; but we were only obliged to our uniform that we were permitted to keep them. One of our party, in an undress frock, was told by an adjutant (in a polite manner too) that he could not remain where he was, but ordered another very commodous place to be shewn him.

All the saloons were *en haye* occupied by the Consular Guard, ten or twelve in each, with two or three steps between them, in the same manner as in the staircase, where two men were placed upon each step.—Of the infantry, four or five different regiments had already marched into the great court yard of the Thuilleries. The regimentals are not very pleasing to the eye, because they are very plain, and the long coats neither handsome nor convenient; but the terrible great bear-skin caps give a warlike, fierce appearance. The national colours are not the only ones that decorate the colours or standards of the Consular Guards; they have in the middle golden suns, and are mostly green. The feathers of the officers of the consular guard are red and green. One unnecessary decoration with each regiment is the drum-major; clothed at the expence of the officers in an extravagant manner, and in which the corps emulate each other which shall be the most extravagant. The tallest and best looking men are chosen for these places. Their dress is, if I am not mistaken, of velvet, but so covered with gold lace, that you can hardly see their colour. Another vanity among the French military are whiskers, of which they are very careful, and which grow to an amazing thickness and length.—Among the *Sappeurs* are many men who let grow their beards, in a manner that they fall down upon the breast. The cavalry were upon the outside of the iron railings round the place of the Carousel. They consisted of chasseurs and the guard on horseback, with a beautiful regiment of Cuirassiers. The small corps of Mamelukes was remarkable for its Oriental dress.

The colours were now carried from the apartments of the First Consul. Immediately he came himself, surrounded with generals and aid-du-camps, all dressed in an elegant manner. Bonaparte himself wore a very plain dress, without any embroidery or other glitter, and a hat without lace, borders, or feathers. He marched very quick, and had only in his hand a small horsewhip. At the gate he mounted a bay horse, and, attended by a brilliant suite, rode slowly through the ranks. After having, in this manner, inspected the infantry, he rode out and inspected the cavalry in the same manner. There were, besides the troops collected, a crowd of people, of whom several presented petitions. As far as I could observe, every one was permitted to approach him; and what I had heard concerning the great measures of precaution for his safety, was at least not confirmed this time; because when I saw him ride round among the people, his life was in the hands of every desperate assassin. When he returned into the court-yard, he was several times detained by ladies, who approached him near, spoke with him, and presented petitions. As far as I could see, he gave those to his aid-du-camps. But one female among them, if my eyes did not deceive me, even took hold of the bridle of his horse, and her petition he opened directly, read, and gave a short answer.—During this time his faithful Mamluke was not, as has often been reported, near him, but only in his suite, behind all his generals.

Bonaparte next returned, and stopped at the entrance of the Thuilleries, some few steps from where I stood. Here the Turkish minister, in the name of the Sultan, presented two horses, said to be beautiful. But of which little was visible to our eyes, because they were covered with long cloths, embroidered with gold and pearls.

They certainly had much vivacity, because, when two Turks mounted them to ride round the place, one was thrown off; but, as he seemed to be accustomed to it, he fell on his feet, and with one jump was again in the saddle. Bonaparte, who, during this cavalcade, took several pinches of snuff from his plain tortoise shell snuff box, did not condescend to honor this present with any particular notice, only sometimes he turned his eyes to them. On the contrary, he was totally occupied with his troops, whom, regiment after regiment,