FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

The following character of Governor HUTCHINSON, *is taken from the interesting history of the American war, by Mrs.* WARREN, *which is now publishing by Mr. E. Larkin; and is given as a specimen of the style of the work.*

IT is ever painful to a candid mind to exhibit the deformed features of its own species; yet truth requires a just portrait of the public delinquent, though he may possess such a share of private virtue as would lead us to esteem the man in his domestic character, while we detest his political, and execrate his public transactions.

The barriers of the British constitution broken over, and the ministry encouraged by their sovereign, to pursue the iniquitous system against the colonies to the most alarming extremities, they probably judged it a prudent expedient, in order to curb the refractory spirit of the Massachusetts, perhaps bolder in sentiment and earlier in opposition than some of the other colonies, to appoint a man to preside over them who had renounced the *quondam* ideas of public virtue, and sacrificed all principle of that nature on the altar of ambition.

Soon after the recal of Mr. Bernard, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. a native of Boston, was appointed to the government of Massachusetts. All who yet remember his pernicious administration, and the fatal consequences that ensued, agree, that few ages have produced a more fit instrument for the purposes of a corrupt court. He was dark, intriguing, insinuating, haughty and ambitious, while the extreme of avarice marked each feature of his character. His abilities were little elevated above the line of mediocrity; yet by dint of industry, exact temperance, and indefatigable labor, he became master of the accomplishments necessary to acquire popular fame.—Though bred a merchant, he had looked into the origin and the principles of the British constitution, and made himself acquainted with the several forms of government established in the colonies; he had acquired some knowledge of the *common law* of England, diligently studied the intricacies of *Machiavillian* policy, and never failed to recommend the Italian master as a model to his adherents.

Raised and distinguished by every honor the people could bestow, he supported for several years the reputation of integrity, and generally decided with equity in his judicial capacity;* and by the appearance of a tenacious regard to the religious institutions of his country, he courted the public *eclat* with the most profound dissimulation, while he engaged the affection of the lower classes by an amiable civility and condescension, without departing from a certain gravity of deportment mistaken by the vulgar for *sanctity*.

The inhabitants of the Massachusetts were the lineal descendants of the *puritans*, who had struggled in England for liberty as early as the reign of Edward the Sixth, and though obscured in the subsequent bloody persecutions, even Mr. Hume has acknowledged that to them England is indebted for the liberty she enjoys.† Attached to the religious forms of their ancestors, equally disgusted with the hierarchy of the church of England, and prejudiced by the severities their fathers had experienced before their emigration, they had, both by education and principle, been always led to consider the religious as well as the political characters of those they deputed to the highest trust. Thus a profession of their own religious mode of worship, and sometimes a tincture of superstition, was with many a higher recommendation than brilliant talents. This accounts in some measure for the unlimited confidence long placed in the specious accomplishments of Mr. Hutchinson, whose character was not thoroughly investigated until some time after governor Bernard left the province.

But it was known at St. James's, that in proportion as Mr. Hutchinson gained the confidence of administration, he lost the esteem of the best of his countrymen; for this reason, his advancement to the chair of government was for a time postponed or concealed, lest the people should consider themselves insulted by such an appointment, and become too suddenly irritated. Appearances had for several years been strong against him, though it was not then fully known that he had seized the opportunity to undermine the happiness of the people, while he had their fullest confidence, and to barter the liberties of his country by the most shameless duplicity. This was soon after displayed beyond all contradiction, by the recovery of sundry letters to administration under his signature.

Mr. Hutchinson was one of the first in America who felt the full weight of popular resentment. His furniture was destroyed, and his house levelled to the ground, in the tumults occasioned by the news of the stamp act. Ample compensation was indeed afterwards made him for the loss of property, but the strong prejudices against his political character were never eradicated.

All pretences to moderation on the part of the British government now laid aside, the full appointment of Mr. Hutchinson to the government of the Massachusetts was publicly announced at the close of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine. On his promotion the new governor uniformly observed a more high-handed and haughty tone than his predecessor. He immediately, by an explicit declaration, avowed his independence on the people, and informed the legislative that his majesty had made ample provision for his support without their aid or suffrages. The vigilant guardians of the rights of the people directly called upon him to relinquish the unconstitutional stipend, and to accept the free grants of the general assembly for his subsistence, as usually practised. He replied that an acceptance of this offer would be a breach of his instructions from the king. This was his constant apology for every arbitrary step.

Secure of the favor of his sovereign, and now regardless of the popularity he had formerly courted with such avidity, he decidedly rejected the idea of responsibility to, or dependence on, the people.—With equal inflexibility he disregarded all arguments used for the removal of the troops from the capital, and permission to the council and house of representatives to return to the usual seat of government.—He silently heard their solicitations for this purpose, and as if with a design to pour contempt on their supplications and complaints, he within a few days after withdrew a garrison, in the pay of the province, from a strong fortress in the harbor of Boston; placed two regiments of the king's troops in their stead, and delivered the keys of the castle to colonel Dalrymple, who then commanded the king's troops through the province.

These steps, which seemed to bid defiance to complaint, created new fears in the minds of the people. It required the utmost vigilance to quiet the murmurs, and prevent the fatal consequences apprehended from the ebullitions of popular resentment. But cool, deliberate & persevering, the two houses continued to resolve, remonstrate, and protest, against the infractions on their charter, and every dangerous innovation on their rights and privileges. Indeed the intrepid and spirited conduct of those who stood forth undaunted at this early crisis of hazard, will dignify their names so long as the public records shall remain to witness their patriotic firmness.

* *Judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, and chief justice of the Supreme court.*

† *Humes History of England.*

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, SEPT. 28.

The French government, has now published all the documents, relative to the negociations with the Austrian cabinet, and which have terminated so unfortunately. It corresponds with the loyalty of his majesty the emperor Napoleon, to publish the complaints of his enemies, with the answers which he has caused to be made to those complaint; this procedure could only be displeasing to these who are interested in concealing the first causes of a war which is about to desolate Europe, such was his frank and noble conduct when the treaty of Amiens was violated. The English government has been desirous of burying in eternal oblivion, the motives which induced this violation of the faith of treaties, and disregard of the cause of humanity. Whatever may be the result of this war, the crime of kindling it, will be inscribed in indelible characters in the pages of history.

It is fortunate that doubts, now no longer exist, as to the first causes which have produced this new coalition. He who can advance arguments (which deserve no answer) in support of measures, feels no difficulty in exposing his motives; but the French people, will see in those arguments designs, calculated to sully their glory, and to destroy their national security and independence.

Those documents prove to demonstration, the great point which we are about to discuss.

The unfounded complaints of Austria and Russia, originate from a much more important source than the changes which have been produced in Italy. From the commencement of the present war, those powers appear to have taken an interest in the war, not for the purpose of mediating, but of associating themselves with England. Nothing but the excessive moderation of the Emperor Napoleon, could have submitted to such open provocation.

A glance at the map of Europe will be sufficient to satisfy any one, that the situation of the European powers, relative to each other, has experienced considerable changes, since the peace of Luneville, more particularly since the violation of the treaty of Amiens. During a war which France was forced into, for the common good of Europe, Austria and Russia, have (availing themselves of the occasion) continued to augment and extend their influence, while France in this respect has carried her spirit of moderation to excess. The French people might have cause to complain of the confidence reposed in Austria and Russia, by the emperor Napoleon, if they were not justified in relying on his courage to avenge this scandalous abuse of his generous moderation.

At the time when the treaty of Amiens was broken, the emperor of Russia, was very far from assuming the influence, which he now exercises with such insupportable arrogance, over the deliberations of the Divan. He did not insist upon the necessity of the Port's admitting a Russian garrison into the Ottoman provinces, nor of dictating its diplomatic notes, and of giving it allies or enemies at pleasure. He did not then order his fleets and armies to pass under the ramparts of the Seraglio. The protection granted to the Seven Islands, which was designated simply as an honorable guarantee of their independence has been an instrument of acquiring absolute dominion. The isles have become a depot for arms, soldiers, and ammunition. From this military position his Russian majesty can carry war, at the first signal, into the heart of the south of Europe, into Egypt, or the Morea. The Mediterranean has become subjected to his absolute rule. The assumption on the part of Russia, long since effected, is certainly of much more importance, in relation to the other powers of Europe, than can possibly be, a few formal changes in Italy, or the voluntary annexation of a small province,* which in fact, adds nothing to the continental strength of France.

In respect to Austria, the emperor Napoleon, has no less cause to complain of the violation of many of the articles of the treaty of Luneville, and of successive usurpations on the rights of the German princes, and more particularly on those of the elector of Bavaria. These wrongs are sufficiently developed and substantiated in the official documents, and render any further illustration unnecessary.

The most striking of the circumstances, which present themselves and subserve the cause & justification of France, is the evidence which they furnish of the hostility of Austria and Russia, by great and continued preparations for war, before one complaint was made to, or against France. These warlike preparations have been continued, notwithstanding that the emperor Napoleon in answer to the complaints of Russia and Austria, *has stated that he is ready to separate the crowns of France and Italy*, the moment the troops should be withdrawn from the frontiers, and assurances are given of pacific intentions. In fine, were any thing wanting to substantiate the evidence of these facts, it could be observed that these hostile determinations of the coalesced powers, were openly avowed in the British Parliament long before the existence of the wrongs alledged, for which they are the pretexts. Above all, it must be remarked that the emperor Napoleon, in prosecuting the naval war, the great expence which he has incurred in formation of a new marine, the immense armament which he had destined for the glorious expedition against England, leaving his frontiers on the side of Italy and Germany, without soldiers, arms, or magazines, prove his aversion to war, and that relying on the honor of Russia and Austria, he was intent only upon the prosecution of an enterprise, in the success of which the whole continent was deeply interested.

SEPT. 30.

The English papers just arrived in Paris are barren of information; they contain nothing positive upon the opening of Parliament; that great council of the nation will assemble, however, when new subsidies are to be voted for the coalition, which cannot fail of being soon in need of them. As this war is made only for the benefit of the English government, they must dispose themselves to defray it largely. In the first war of the revolution, they gave subsidies only as their contingent in the common cause; at this time the pecuniary succours are unlimited; all the expences are at their charge. The two emperors of Germany and Russia are themselves only the vassals of the monarch of India. Thus every thing induces us to believe that his Britannic majesty will soon call his faithful *Commons* together. The pay of the Russian army must perhaps be supplied before they reach their destination; and in the interval the emperor Napoleon may furnish a proper text to the orators of the opposition who wish to hold forth upon the advantages and utility of this new coalition.

For this long time past nothing has been talked of but the immense preparations of Russia and Austria. The newspapers are daily filled with details of the march of the troops, they carefully describe their composition, their progress, the places they stop at to-day, those they will arrive at next week, &c. In France less is said of the movements of the French armies; indeed they arrive before people have time to speak of them. It is a thing worthy of remark & which already gives a perception of the fate of the coalition and the issue of the contest, that the two powers who meditated the war with so much precaution should be in some measure prevented and taken unawares by the one who wished for peace. It is now upwards of fifteen months since the emperor Alexander put his troops upon the footing of war, and began to transport an army into the Mediterranean.—For this year past the emperor of Germany has been making secret dispositions, getting arms manufactured, and raising men; he has been storing up immense quantities of corn and other provisions at the risk of creating a scarcity among his subjects, and of occasioning popular commotions even in his very capital. It was discovered some months since, that he made numbers of soldiers file off in the dead of night, under the guise of travellors, by cross roads, to assemble upon the frontiers. And yet after so much care, precaution, and preparation, it is probable the French army got together in haste, without either magazines or military stores upon the spot, will meet with no Austrian army on the borders of the Rhine, capable of withstanding it; and the Russian army will perhaps only arrive to witness the disasters of those whom blindness call their allies, but whom good politicians will call their enemies. It is another glorious spectacle, to behold energy all of a sudden impressed upon the French people, to see the re-organisation of the national guards, the rise of stocks at the very moment when the departure of court, the generals and so many distinguished personages must have carried away a considerable quantity of specie from the capitals. This eminently proves that France has lost nothing of her national vigour. She will know how to parry the blows that her enemies were ready to strike at her, and she cooly waits the expeditions, headed by such commanders as the dukes of *York* and *Cambridge*; whom Homer would so justly have styled *light-footed*.

* *Genoa.*

PARIS, SEPT. 20.

His excellency the minister for foreign affairs has left Paris to repair to Strasburg for the purpose of being near the emperor.

The tribunate held a public sitting to-day. Mr. Freville on the conclusion of a report of the committee, to whom a communication had been referred of the government, relative to the invasion of Bavaria by the Austrian armies, proposed to decree that an address should be presented to his Majesty the Emperor and King to avow the devotion of the nation to its chief, of its gratitude towards him for all the personal sacrifices he has made for the maintenance of peace, &c This proposition was unanimously adopted. Mr. Jaubert on this occasion made a speech, from which we make the following extracts: The speaker after having demonstrated that general Bonaparte, in the midst of his greatest victories, had surpassed in moderation the most illustrious conquerors; that called afterwards to the imperial throne, he had never ceased to manifest the same sentiments, he then took a view of the conduct of Austria with her recent provocations He discovered the cause of them, first in the perfidy of the cabinet of London, which to secure to itself the exclusive dominion of the seas, has succeeded in forming a new coalition, secondly, in the hereditary hatred of Austria against France in the fear in which she herself holds Russia, in the absurd idea of annexing the fragments of a throne, which she thinks ready to fall, and in the never ceasing wish of reuniting Bavaria to her states. But said he, our confidence cannot be misplaced. Does history cite a military force equal to that which is to-day both our defence and our boast—I speak only of the number of our troops—It is immense What a work is that of our army! What soldiers! What captains! They will have only to recognize the countries in which they were victorious—The soul becomes elevated, the heart affected when we view that great man tearing himself from the repose which he has earned by his victories and numerous benefactions, to fly to the defence of the empire, animating by his presence those brave thousands whom a single look of his renders capable of any prodigy. In the interior, every one will do his duty Who is ignorant, that this is the reason why the country is still active—Go gentlemen, the result cannot be doubtful peace will be restored to the world, the liberty of navigating the seas will be complete. Europe will repose on an immovable basis Russia will remain near the pole, and Austria who violates the peace, to become an accomplice in the piracies of the cabinet of London, may find her fate in the strong expressions of the Golden Bell—"Omne regnum in se ipsum divisum desolabitur num principes ejus facti sunt socii furum."

VERONA, SEPT. 3.

His Excellency Marshal Massena, commander in chief of the army of Italy, has established his head quarters at Valeggio. He reviews the different corps which successively arrive. On the 10th, the following proclamation was put upon the order of the army.

"Soldiers of the army of Italy, his majesty the Emperor and King has appointed me your commander in chief. It is grateful to me to see again my ancient companions in arms, and to find in them the sentiments which I knew them to possess, attachment to discipline, and devotion to their duty: I shall always speak to them the language of these sentiments, and it is a pleasure to me to think that they will know how to alter it, if the political circumstances oblige his majesty the Emperor and King to give the signal of battle, in spite of the desire he has constantly manifested to maintain peace; Soldiers! you will remember that you are upon a field of battle, illustrated by his victories, and that at every step we shall find traces of his magnanimity and of his genius.

"I replace at your head a general distinguished by his services, he is called to another destination, whither no doubt your wishes will accompany him: upon whatever theatre his majesty may place us, soldiers let us justify his choice, and let us ever have but one thought; our country and our Emperor.

"The marshal of the empire, commander in chief,

(Signed) MASSENA."

The two banks of the Adige are now occupied by considerable forces. The fortifications of Mantua, lately inspected by the Marshal, have been found in such a state as to be looked upon as impregnable.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 23.

The French troops of the army of Hanover arrived yesterday in the vicinity of this place. The gen. in chief marshal Bernadotte, has his head quarters about a league and a half from this place. Yesterday afternoon the Senate assembled to deliberate upon a demand of the French gen. for a certain number of rations. The third division of the French Batavian army has arrived at Coblentz.

SEPT. 24.

The first division of the French Batavian army, which has at arrived at Mayence, is to pass the Rhine to-morrow the 25th, and will arrive at Frankfort, and it is presumed will form a junction with the army of Hanover, corps of which are daily arriving in our vicinity, after which it is probable, they will take the route for Aschaffenbourg and Wurtsburg. The gen. Kellerman arrived here yesterday, from the head quarters of the general in chief marshal Bernadotte, who is expected here to-morrow. The Austrian army which had advanced into Bavaria, has formed a junction with the Austrian corps assembled near Bregentz.

We wait with extreme impatience and anxiety, the result of the mission of M. de Meerfeldt to Berlin, and that of the compte de Haugwitz to Vienna. These are perhaps the last efforts of Prussia to prevent hostilities.

SEPT. 25.

The first division of the French Batavian army which yesterday crossed the Rhine, halted last night at Welbacher Sunglingen; this morning it continued its march for Frankfort. The second division will arrive this evening at Frankfort.

The troops of the army of Hanover are to pass the Mein on the side of Hanau, for which purpose a bridge has been constructed at that place. The junction of the two armies will take place near Seligenstadt, between Frankfort and Aschaffenbourg. The ardor which is displayed by the troops, is beyond all expression.

SEPT. 26.

According to letters from Munich, the Archduke Ferdinand arrived at that city on the 19th at night. The Austrian minister to Bavaria, Baron Schauenstem, has repaired to Wurtzburgh, to present various demands on the Elector. The Austrian commander at Munich, has sequestered the treasury of the Elector, allowing him only sufficient for the support of his civil list, and personal expences.

P. S. This moment a letter of the 21st, from Munich, announces the arrival of the Emperor of Austria and Germany, at that place. His majesty departs to-morrow for Landsberg.

LEMBERG, SEPT. 14.

To the different generals, which we have announced as having commands in the two Russian armies, under M. D'Apraxin, are added, the count de Buxhouden, governor of Rigen, and the generals of infantry Michelson, and Gulcints, and the count de Tolstoy, the military governor of St. Petersburgh.

The Prussian frontiers are inaccessible to the Russian army, according to the declaration of his Prussian majesty, to maintain a strict neutrality, and also by the large armies which cover the Prussian frontiers. The Russian generals have been compelled to avoid the Prussian dominions in Poland; four columns of the Russian army have in consequence, defiled at Brody, towards the eastern frontier Gallicia, and press forward to Moravia; a part will pass near Pultow, the others approach Cracovia, and our walls.

STRASBOURG, SEPT. 23.

Yesterday the supero regiment of grenadiers belonging to the army arrived here. It is quartered on the citizens of the town. It will will be reviewed to day by prince Murat and the other generals who are here. It is said that gen. Lannes will command this corps. The first column of the imperial guards is expected to day. Our vicinity is filled by an immense quantity of troops, infantry as well as cavalry.

SEPT. 25.

Early this morning, several divisions of our grand army, passed the Rhine on the bridge of boats, between our city and Khel; The elector has granted permission for them to pass through the estates of Baden. The division of grenadiers commanded by Gen. Oudinot, is one of the corps which have passed.

SEPT. 26.

Most of the generals who were assembled here, have already quitted, and put themselves at the head of their respective corps. We are assured that the prince Murat passed the Rhine with his staff yesterday afternoon, as did also the marshal Soult. It is said, that another of our armies has passed the river at Manheim.

Of the destination of our armies nothing is known with certainty, as the greatest secrecy prevails as to their operations. Some persons who have come from the right bank of the Rhine, state that the part of the army which crossed at Khel are pressing for Radstadt: one column was directing its march towards Oberkirch, to proceed from thence towards Knibis, and that another was to take possession of the valley of Kintzich (of Quenche.) It is also said that a passage of the Rhine had been effected at Neuf Brisack.

The Austrians, it is said, have advanced considerably within these few days past, and that their patroles have entered Stutguard by one side, and by the other the country of Knibis, in short that one of their corps is posted betwees Rothwell and Villingue.

BASLE, SEPT. 25.

The corps of Austrian troops in the environs of Bregentz, under the command of gen. Wolfskall, departed on the 17th of this month, and proceeded towards Upper Swabia. This intelligence is certain, and proves that the Austrian army has not had the temerity to enter the territory of the Helvetic republic, from whence it could retreat with so much difficulty, and moreover assures us, that the flames of war are not to extend to us.

STUTGUARD, SEPT. 19.

M. Massias, charge d'Affaires of the emperor of France, near the elector of Baden, has returned to Carlsruhe, he arrived there on the 17th in the evening, when he immediately had an audience with the elector, who is preparing to depart for Strasbourg.

It is reported within these few days that a body of Austrian troops from the Tyrol, had entered the country of the Grissons, and had occupied the capital