titure of the Executive powers exhibited by the republic of New York.

The predominance of the principal character is effectually secured; and among the four councillors, attached to the President, there is a regular and established gradation. It is not submitted to the jealousy, and heart-burning, of personal feelings. It is adjusted by the solemn and deliberate voice of the nation; a voice which must at all times be respected, and from which there cannot, and ought not to be, an appeal.

In their elections these geographical pretentions, which are gradually becoming extinct in our country, yield, as they ought to do, to those which are personal. Each takes a rank proportioned exactly to his standing in the national estimation. Daily is he reminded by his station and his compensation, of the degree of confidence which has elevated him to his distinguished rank in society; and of the means necessary to the obtaining of that approbation which can alone advance it.

This confidence is not unnatural or artificial; the effect, less of choice than of necessity. There is no sortition in it. It is not the creature of a die; or the result of a sudden, and irreparable precipitancy of action. Even the degree of contingency, which attends the selection of more than one administrator of a great political trust, at one time, is effectually precluded.

On such a body there is indelibly impressed a character of fraternity. Those who are charged with the administration of the public concerns find their personal interests, and honor, identified with the national prosperity. The great character whom the suffrages of the Republic have consecrated its chief, and in whom is concentrated its dignity, is relieved from a portion of his burthens; without a diminution of his official responsibility. If discord and dissension, at any time, arise, the nation will be enabled to lay its hand on its authors, and its causes; and, while it obviates the latter, to punish the other with that merited pretermission and neglect, which is at once the mildest, and the most efficacious of the penalties, worthy the energetic, but not sanguinary arm, of republican resentment. That unanimity, which always reflects the highest honor on the constituted authorities of a republic may indeed be expected eminently to prevail. The inducements to it are too imperious and operative to admit of malignant animosity. Much do mankind require the example of that harmony and affection, which ought to subsist among brothers; and which can alone render an administration amiable in the eyes of the nation.

A consideration, not the least in its importance, is the last which will be enumerated. It is the superior steadiness of administration.

It has already been seen that the political views of a single administrator of executive power are confined to his own mind. They may never come to be perfectly understood by others. He may indeed artfully change them, without the public being sensible of the change.

The state even of his health becomes a matter of public consequence. Is he visited by the feverish hand of sickness? The interests of the nation languish with him. Is he called to discharge the last duty man owes to himself and to society; to pay the long-deferred debt of compassionate nature? Sudden changes of public men, and public measures, are perhaps the result. Gradually, as he bends beneath the infirmities attached to increasing age, his family connections may acquire an improper ascendancy over his mind; or his confidential servants may assume the unlicensed direction of the public affairs.

It is understood to have grown into a practice, under the American administrations, to assemble the respective heads of departments, in consultation, on particular important and leading measures. When thus assembled, popular parlance has appropriated to them the epithet of the cabinet. But is it a constitutional council for the President? He is authorised to require the opinion of any one of them, in writing, on a matter, falling within his proper department. To embody them, and to render them a council, is not contemplated by the Constitution. Is it expedient that it should be? They are exclusively the selection of the President. Their qualifications for their high appointments are regulated, rather by a particular, and perhaps professional skill; than by the possession of general talent, or general confidence. The temptation to display singular abilities, or to increase relative consequence, may prompt their advice. At all times, too, they are dependent on the President for their continuance in office. Under these circumstances, disagreeable advice, however candid, or however necessary; may prove the ruin of him who gives it. It is too severe a trial of humanity; nor does counsel, given in this situation, possess a title as strong, as might be desired, to the public respect.

From this cabinet, practice has excluded the Vice-President. There is therefore no situation in our government more trying to a man of real worth, and sensibility. He may be called upon to mature measures, with the origin, and progress, of which he is unacquainted; measures, to which he may be opposed, and which his intelligence might have corrected, in their incipient stages. Too sudden, and too great a contingency, attaches to his conduct. He must either become an instrment in the hands of others; or, if he should precipitately reverse the course of government, and change the whole aspect of affairs, he may violate the public feelings, and jeopardize the national tranquility.

When, either from incidental vacancy, from spontaneous retirement, or from a change in the national predilections; the choice of a successor, in the administration of executive power, becomes necessary, it is highly important that he should be one, possessed not only of ample but of recent information. This can only be acquired in public employments. In public employments alone can it be manifested. Talent must not only exist; but must have a theatre for its display. It must have an honorable theatre too; where it is put in exaction, rather than officiously interposed. Commanding talents, obtrusively displayed, shock the delicate taste of an intelligent and orderly people. It is obvious that these public employments cannot be acquired, or maintained, but by a certain degree of subserviency.

In our executive departments two have been considered as requiring talent and genius. Of these, practice has given the precedence to the department of state. Twice has it determined the succession. Should it grow into a habit, and there is, perhaps, no reason that it should not; since the public mind must necessarily have a channel for its approbation, and the situation of the Vice-President calls for no particular display of talent; the President becomes virtually invested with the choice of his successor.

(To be continued.)

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Further extracts from London and Liverpool papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the ship Russell.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Flora (American ship) arrived at Dover yesterday from the Dutch coast, having been warned by one of our cruisers, not to enter into any of the ports of Holland. This precaution, while it indicates the destination of our force, is very necessary, as the sailing of the expedition has been delayed longer than was expected, and consequently the chance of its being ascertained by the enemy has become greater.

It is reported that Sir Robert Wilson has joined the British army marching against Spain: we hence infer that the command of the Portuguese legion, which he had raised and trained, will be restored to him. It now makes a part of the effective force of the 30,000 men under Sir Arthur Wellesly.

Letters of a late date, which have been received from Petersburg, via Hambro,' mention that the emperor Alexander, with the grand duke Constantine, count Romanzof, and a numerous suite, accompanied by the duke of Friuli (Marshal Duroc), were preparing to leave that city for the army in Gallicia, and that events of great importance to the world might be expected soon to take place. It is also said there were no grounds to hope that Alexander would change his present system of politics; that Caulincourt was too active and intriguing; and that he was continually surrounded by the French party. The idea of possessing European Turkey, and placing his brother Constantine upon the throne of Constantinople, tended not a little towards retaining in him a disposition favorable to Napoleon.

July 27.

We confess that the intelligence which arrived yesterday came upon us unexpectedly. We were not prepared for it. The accounts from the Austrian states, from persons invested with official situations, were in a style so different from that of despondency—the disposition and valor of the troops were so eminent—the loyalty of the Austrian people had been so pronounced—the anxiety to rise against the French had been so openly manifested wherever an opportunity was afforded; that we acknowledge we had been induced to believe, that under the present circumstances, peace was improbable. We have been deceived, and while we lament that we have been, we feel no disposition to apologise for having entertained that belief. To those who were of a contrary opinion, who may claim praise for having been consistent in their gloomy predictions; who are prepared, the moment any nation, goaded by oppressive treatment from Bonaparte, takes up arms against him, to prophesy her defeat and ruin; to those who leave without reluctance all the merit they may be entitled to—we have no wish to share it.

As far as we were able to judge, even from the French accounts of the battle of Wagram, we did not imagine that it was such a defeat as to render immediate submission indispensible; it did not appear to be such a total route as that which the Austrians and Russians met with at Austerlitz; the Austrian troops had fought so well and did not seem to be dispirited. Yet as the fatal consequences of submission were so obvious, it may be supposed that the Archduke would not have solicited an armistice had he had any hope of being able to make head against the enemy. He had little expectation of being joined by the Archduke John, and the Russians were advancing on one side, whilst Bonaparte was pushing him on the other side. This has been urged in defence of an armistice, to the contemplation of which we proceed with more reluctance than ever we did to the contemplation of any other document that ever was submitted to us.

Some events are of so striking a nature, their character is written in such broad and large letters, that all comment upon them is almost impertinent. When death snatched a Pitt from us, the whole depth and extent of the calamity which the nation had sustained, were visible to every man. When Austria signed the armistice of Znaym, we all see that she has put the seal to her greatness and her power, that she has set her hand to the decree that completes her humiliation. The demarkation line separating Austria from Bohemia, takes in part of Moravia, and descending the Marsh to its confluence with the Taya sweeps down by St. Jahan to Presburgh and the mouth of the Raab, ascends the Raab to the frontiers of Styria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume. Brunn in Moravia, and Gratz in Styria, are to be given up to the French, besides the fort of Sackenbourg. Of all the articles the 4th is the most bitter; forts may be ceded, strong places may be given up, but the loyalty, the love for the House of Austria that stirred up the Tyrolians, should have been a guarantee to them, that any disaster would be preferred to the giving them up to the vengeance of their oppressors. It is in fact striking a vital blow at that spirit by which alone the continent could hope to rescue itself from the grasp of France.

But for this article, the armistice would not have been so humiliating as the armistice that followed the battle of Austerlitz. By that armistice the greater part of Moravia was included in the line of demarkation, part of Bohemia, and all Carinthia. The Austrians were not to make any levy in Hungary, nor to recruit in Bohemia. These conditions are not insisted upon in this armistice, and there is a difference in the preambles of the two. That agreed upon after the battle of Austerlitz stated, that "his majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Germany, being desirous of coming to definitive negociations, in order to put an end to a war which has devastated both their dominions, have previously agreed upon an armistice, to exist till the conclusion of a definitive peace, or the rupture of the negociation."

Yet it were too much we fear, to suppose that the armistice of Znaym will not be followed by the same consequences as the armistice of Austerlitz. Indeed the bulletin says, that the armistice was demanded because the emperor of Austria wished to treat for peace—Peace! What sort of peace? But we have not the heart to pursue the subject.

German papers and letters arrived this morning to the 12th July. They increase, if that be possible, our grief at the armistice; because they furnish no proofs of the disposition of the people of Germany to rise against the French.

The city of Rotterdam was on Friday and Saturday last a scene of dreadful confusion and violence in consequence of disputes between the military and the newly raised conscripts, who refused to comply with the orders for marching. Several lives were lost on both days, and tranquility was with difficulty re-established.

Liverpool, August 2. Government, it is said, have accounts from Flushing to Saturday last; the garrison of the place did not exceed one thousand men, consisting of Spaniards, Dutch, Irish, and a few French.

SPAIN. Dispatches have been received from Sir A. Wellesley. They are dated from Castel Blanco, the 1st ult. and mention that at that period Cuesta and Venegas were pursuing Sebastiani and Victor, who were retreating upon the Tagus. The main body of Cuesta's army was to cross the Tagus about the beginning of July. The advanced guard crossed it on the 29th ult. The British army began its march for Spain on the 29th ult. Its route was to Piacencia by Zagra Major, which its first division would reach about the 1st inst. Sebastiani had been joined by 5000 men under Joseph Bonaparte at Mora; but they were likewise retreating for the purpose of uniting with the force under Victor, &c. Part of Cuesta's army which had crossed the Tagus at Almanzar, was to recross it on account of the French being at Ralavera. It was supposed that Cuesta would cross it at another place, and that Venegas would take a position near Villiarta, which would at once threaten the enemy's rear, Toledo and Madrid.

Advices have been also received from Mr. Duff, at Cadiz. These are dated the 6th ult. and state that the whole of the French troops in Spain had formed a junction near Madrid, and that Joseph Bonaparte was at their head. About 4000 French had been surrounded at Val de Pena, by a large body of the Spaniards, and with the exception of one man, the whole had been massacred.

Gen. Blake has published an official account of his defeat near Saragossa. A defeat however it could not be called, as his army in the most cowardly manner deserted him upon the first fire from the enemy. He has published an eloquent and energetic appeal to the Spanish armies.

Saint Gall, June 26. The insurgents of the Tyrol and Voralberg have been prohibited entering the territory of Switzerland, on pain of death.

Paris, July 14. Letters from Genoa and Marseilles mention that the Regency of Algiers, at the instigation of the English, demanded of M. Dubois Tainville, Consul General of France, payment of an annual tribute; and, upon his refusal, ordered him to be arrested. A provisional embargo has been in consequence laid on all Algerine ships and property in the ports of France.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—Three English frigates have taken possession of Catherine Harbor in Kola, near the icy Ocean, and of all the stores belonging to the Company of the White Sea. The government has put an embargo upon all vessels in Archangle, that they may not fall into the hands of the English, who seem to have devoted their attention principally to the corn vessels from Archangel. This is the first attack of the English upon the Russian territory.

Baron Stedingk, who was for many years Swedish ambassador at this court is expected here from Stockholm in a short time, in the same character. Peace with Sweden seems to be near.

July 5.—According to intelligence received here yesterday, an English squadron has appeared between Hochland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet. A naval engagement is expected. The foreign merchantmen in Cronstadt have received notice that they may sail when they please, but at their own risk.

Vienna, July 6.—On the 4th the Austrian general Van Weissenwriff arrived at the head quarters of the emperor Napoleon, and in the name of the Archduke Charles proposed to treat for an armistice and preliminaries of peace. The emperor having signified his refusal, general Weissewol stated, that the army of the Archduke Charles was still 200,000 strong; but he received for answer, that the fate of that army would be decided in two days.

Stockholm, July 15.—Major Arswedson has returned from his mission to the French emperor, & has brought passports for a negociator to proceed to Paris. Baron Von Effen is to be the Ambassador.

Gottenburgh, July 21.—The two men who were tried for the murder of the mate of an American vessel, were found guilty, and are to be beheaded for the offence; the day of their execution is not yet fixed, as it cannot take place without the sanction of his Swedish majesty.

THE TWENTY SIXTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

"*Wolkersdorf, July* 9.—The enemy's retreat is a defeat. We have collected a part of his baggage. His wounded have fallen into our hands; we have already counted more than twelve thousand; all the villages are filled with them. In five or six hospitals alone we have found more than 6000.

"The Duke de Rivoli, pursuing the enemy by Stokraw, is already arrived at Hollabrunn.

"The Duke de Ragusa had at first followed on the road to Brunn, which he quitted at Wolkersdorf, in order to take that of Znaim. At nine o'clock this morning he met at Laa, a rear-guard which he routed—he took 900 of them prisoners. He will be to-morrow at Znaim.

"The Duke of Auerstadt is arrived to day at Nicolsburgh.

"The emperor of Austria, Prince Anthony, with a suit of about 200 chariots, coaches, and other carriages, slept on the 6th at Ereusbrunn, the 7th at Hollabrunn, the 8th at Znaim, whence they set out at nine in the morning. According to the relation of the country people who conducted them, their dejection was extrême.

"One of the Princes de Rohan was found wounded on the field of battle, lieut. field-marshal Wussakowiez is among the prisoners.

"The artillery of the guard covered itself with glory. Major Aboville, who commanded was wounded.—The emperor has made him general of brigade. The chief of a squadron of artillery, Greucer, has lost an arm.—These intrepid artillerymen displayed all the power of this terrible weapon.

"The horse chasseurs of the guard charged, and drove back on the day of the battle of Wagram, three squares of infantry. They took four pieces of cannon. The light horse Poles of the guard charged a regiment of pike men. They took the prince of Ancraberg prisoner, and captured two pieces of cannon.

"The Saxon Hussars d'Albert charged the Cuirassiers d'Albert, and took their colors. It was a very singular thing to see two regiments belonging to the same colonel fighting one against the other.

"It appears that the enemy is abandoning Moravia and Hungary, and is retiring into Bohemia.

"The roads are covered with the men belonging to the Landwehr and the levy en masse, who are returning to their houses.

"The losses which desertion is adding to those the enemy has sustained in killed, wounded and prisoners, are concurring to annihilate his army.

"The numerous letters which have been intercepted are a striking character of the discontent of the hostile army, and the disorder which reigns in it.

"Now that the Austrian monarchy is without hope, it would evince being ill acquainted with the character of those who govern it, not to expect that they will humiliate themselves as they did after the battle of Austerlitz. At that epoch, they were as now, without hope; and they exhausted all their protestations and oaths.

"During the day of the 6th, the enemy sent a few hundred men to the right bank of the Danube to make observation. They re-embarked, after having lost a few men killed or taken prisoners.

"The heat was excessive on these days. The heat was almost constantly at 26 degrees.

"There are great quantities of wine. In one village 3,000,000 pints were found. It has happily no bad quality.

"Twelve of the most considerable villages in the beautiful plain of Vienna, such as are seen in the neighborhood of a great capitol, have been burnt during the battle. The just hatred of the nation is loud against the guilty men who have drawn upon it all these calamities.

"The general of brigade, Laroche, entered Nuremburgh on the 28th of June, with a corps of cavalry, and proceeded towards Bayreuth. He met the enemy at Besenthem, charged him with the first provisional regiment of dragoons, and cut in pieces all who opposed him, and took 2 pieces of cannon."

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

"On the 10th the Duke of Rivoli beat the enemy's rear guard before Hollabrunn.

"At noon on the same day, the duke of Ragusa, who had arrived on the heights of Zniam, saw the enemy's baggage and artillery, filing off towards Bohemia. General Bellegrade wrote to him that Prince John of Lichtenstein would repair to the Emperor with a mission from his master, for the purpose of treating for peace; and in consequence desired a suspension of arms. The Duke of Ragusa replied, that it was not in his power to accede to such a proposition; but that he would acquaint the Emperor with it. Meanwhile he attacked the enemy, took from him an excellent position, made some prisoners and took two colors.

"On the morning of the same day, the duke of Auerstadt had passed the Taya opposite Nicolsbourg, and gen. Grouchy had beaten Prince Rosenberg's rear guard, & taken 250 men of Prince Charles' Regiment.

"At noon, on the 11th instant, the Emperor arrived opposite Zniam.—The battle had begun. The duke of Ragusa had attacked the town; and the duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and had occupied the tobacco manufactory. In the different engagements this day, we have taken three thousand men, two colors, and three