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EXTRACT

From a series of interesting pieces in the Virginia Argus, under the signature of PACIFICATOR.

"Many Americans seem to fear that Napoleon, after accomplishing his designs in Europe, will attempt the subjugation of the U. S. *They give way to their fears and suspicions, and in the proportion as they are misled by the delusions or terrors of their own minds, they give a loose to invective and vilification.* Errors of this sort are extremely prevalent. They are encouraged by another description of persons who care as little for America as for Napoleon; who are altogether wedded to the interests of G. Britain, and if the subjugation of the U. S. by France, neither affected their personal interests nor the British policy! they would not feel a pang if both countries should sink into the greatest miseries.

To those well meaning but deluded Americans who are misled by the errors of their own imaginations, or the designing insinuations of others, it will be a matter of consolation to know, that objects of much more importance are presented to the mind of Napoleon.—Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa, embracing all those celebrated countries where arts, science and civilization once shed a lustre over the human character, affords to his exalted mind the objects of splendid and beneficial achievements.

These are objects not only grand but magnificent, but they are attainable. They are objects which will give additional splendor to the character of Napoleon. They will entitle him to the thanks and gratitude of the present race, and to the everlasting applause of future ages. Even if Napoleon should stop here, the revolution of Turkey alone might appear equal to the splendor of his character, and the illustrious course which he has already exhibited. But this will not be the case: Greece, Macedonia, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and other parts of the Mediterranean, deserve the fostering hands of a generous innovator. And there is no doubt that the aids which are suitable to the present state of these countries, will be afforded. A mind like that of Napoleon, even admitting that universal domination was the darling passion of his soul, would find more inviting objects in this extensive range than could be expected by the greatest successes upon the American continent.

Nor is this all. The commerce of India until lately, was conducted either by the Red sea, or overland through Persia and Syria to the Mediterranean, and thence to the different parts of Europe. The improvements in navigation, and the conquest of these countries by the Turks, not only opened a more easy channel, by means of the first, but totally obstructed & shut up the second. The British nation, by the superiority of their fleets, almost entirely engross the commerce of India, while the same policy on the part of Turkey, denies to Europe the benefit of the other.

When the French army invaded Egypt, it was generally believed that the chief design was to establish safe & permanent communications; by the means of which this commerce might be revived.

That project then failed. Important events have since happened, not only as respects Bonaparte, but in relation to all the nations of Europe. The naval power of G. Britain has increased—The marine of France is almost annihilated, and Napoleon has acquired a strength, which may, if he chose, bring not merely Egypt, but the whole Turkish empire at his feet.

If Napoleon was sincere in his design of establishing an overland communication with India, through Egypt, contrary to the will of the Ottoman government, will he neglect the present opportunity of forcing his way by means much more attainable, more secure and more permanent? This is a project which will interest the feelings and enthusiasm of millions of people, and if executed, will unite by commercial and political ties the most remote inhabitants of Europe and Asia.

In the execution of these grand and beneficent designs, Napoleon will not only find sufficient employment for the energies of his own mind, but for the superabundant resources of the French empire. They are designs which are suitable to his genius and high reputation, towards which he has already made considerable efforts, and which it is not likely he will either abandon or delay longer than may be necessary to mature the plans necessary for execution. Under these circumstances, America has nothing to fear. The East affords a hundred inducements for a single one which can offer an invitation in the West.

Although these things are offered as an argument to appease the anger, and repel the fears of those misguided Americans, to whom there has been already some allusion, the writer of this thinks proper to say, that there are many other arguments which fully satisfy his mind, that Napoleon has no other designs towards the U. S. than those which may be dictated by a just and honorable policy. No man ever had so fair an opportunity to procure the blessings of his cotemporaries and the plaudits of future ages. Already he has done enough to perpetuate his political and military fame to the latest ages of posterity; already he is universally admitted to be the savior of France, and the Pacificator of the continent of Europe; and nothing is necessary to compleat the greatness of his character, but to add to it that he is the *Benefactor of Mankind.*

Much indeed has he done to entitle him to this distinguished appellation. Every thing which has been fully developed, shews that he aspires to that exalted character. Soon after he was appointed first consul, his declaration to the French nation, and to all the world gave an indication of his future intentions. In this address, among other things which were suitable to his station and character, the following deserves particular notice.

'Already have the armies assumed the imposing attitude which is the constant presage of victory, and if some powers are desirous of trying the fortune of war, the first consul who has already promised peace, is about to conquer it at the head of those warriors whom he has conducted more than once to victory. But in the midst of battle he will still invoke the object of his wishes; and in the mean time solemnly engages to contend alone, for the repose of France and the happiness of the world.'

Altho' Napoleon has been perpetually disturbed by military coalitions, by perfidious cabinets, and by plots of assassination, it is well established that he has uniformly regulated his own conduct by these promises. The repose of France he has obtained in the arms of victory; and there wants nothing to make his public character complete, but to show that his future objects are calculated to promote the repose and happiness of the world."

To the Editor of the London Monthly Magazine.

Sir,

I have looked over Mr. Parkinson's late "Tour in America," and have found in it same harsh expressions and false conclusions drawn from the premises he has laid down. It is the produce of a mind attached to local habits, and discontented with every thing which does not correspond with a particular mode of life and of farming.

The work seems intended to prove, that nature has been extremely unkind to the United States; that the ungrateful soil will never reward the toil of the laborer, and that America seems designed only for convicts. This is his expression, page 469, which perhaps does not merit to be here repeated; but that America holds out a more cheering prospect, is fully proved by the following facts. The U. States double their population in twenty five years; and I believe that no other nation, not even the Israelites, ever doubled their numbers in so short a period; consequently, as men multiply in proportion to the facility of living, the lands must return abundance in proportion to the labor bestowed upon them; otherwise there could not be that facility of living.

Another proof is, that the six millions of people who inhabit the U. States of America import on average from five to six millions sterling per annum of British merchandize, for which they pay, otherwise they would not be trusted; and they export to the amount of about thirteen millions sterling a year; no other country of the same age ever had so great a commerce; nor is there any country at this time, except England, which, in proportion to her population, has so great and productive an industry. Whence then arises the wealth which nourishes such a commerce, if not from the lands?—for America cannot be called a manufacturing country.

From the year 1784 to 1799, a term of 15 years, the Americans improved 15 millions of acres of land. The waste lands inclosed in England during the last fifty years amounts only to 2,800,000 acres. This shews that America is in a rapid state of improvement, and even more so than England.

But if new farms recently cleared of their timber do not produce all which we find on the old and long cultivated estates of England, it is no proof that the country is bad or the people miserable. The American farmer has abundance to eat, to drink, to warm and cloath him; he is owner of the soil on which he lives; no rent to be raised at the expiration of his lease; no landlord to influence him at an election; no tax gatherer at his door; he is confident of security in equal laws, an has a high sense of that noble independence which acknowledges no superiors but genius and merit; and those are real comforts to a man of feeling. If good turnpike roads, and a particular fine breed of cattle or sheep, are rarely to be found in America, it arises from the population being spread over a great extent of country, and that want of division of labor which enables one man to apply to one thing, and thereby render it as perfect as possible. But the fault is not in the land or climate; and such improvements will be made when the country shall be more filled with people.

Let us look back on England two hundred years: Not a hedge, not a turnpike-road, waggon or carriage to travel in; none of the fine breed of sheep and cattle now so much and justly admired; no irrigation, nor the productive system of succession of crops; at that time turnips, cabbages, and carrots, were great articles of commerce from Brabant to London. In 1697 the whole exports from England were only three millions and a half a year; the imports near the same sum. But time, with industry, has made England what she is, to the great honor of the inhabitants; and time, with industry, will give to the U. States of America, all that is refined in science and gratifying to rational man.

But one great object of Mr. Parkinson's book is, to prevent English farmers rendering themselves and families unhappy by going to America. With him I am clearly of opinion that they should not go till they have *well* weighed every circumstance, and consulted the feelings of those they propose to carry with them: for although I know that abundance reigns in America, yet persons always risque their happiness by removing from their native place, and into a country where the manners and customs are such as they have not been used to. Every pursuit is a kind of trade, which if we cannot follow it in the way to which we have been accustomed, feels irksome. I doubt whether an experienced Devonshire farmer would for some years feel happy in Northumberland; nor would the Northumberland man feel comfortable on a farm in Devonshire. A Frenchman, accustomed to the culture of the vine, would make a bad farmer in England; and the English farmer would become a bankrupt among the vines of France. Local habits, which in a great measure constitutes our happiness and which makes a country appear pleasant or disagreeable, extend to the smallest minutiae, to our eating, drinking, travelling, company, &c. &c.

During the last peace the Abbe Gregoire came over from France to England, where he made a tour throughout the country, and, from his amiable character and excellent qualities, was received in the best societies in a very hospitable manner. On his return to Paris I asked him how he liked England? He replied, "The English are a generous, hospitable, good people; and the country would be charming had it pleased God to give them some sunshine, and French cooks. The country (he said) was always enveloped in clouds; and he was almost starved on abominable legs of mutton, roast beef, beef-stakes, cabbage, and potatoes, none of which were half cooked, and with sauce seldom eatable: the porter was bitter, and the port wine so strong that he could not drink it, and as to water he did not like that beverage." In fact, the good abbe preferred France; and, being of a humane disposition, seemed to feel sorry for the many inconveniencies under which, as he supposed, the people of England labored.

Hence, if we look into ourselves, and examine the habits we have acquired, we shall find, that by going to reside in a foreign country, the circumstances change, and the unhappiness or ill success which we experience arises more from ourselves than the defects of the country which we adopt.

I am, Sir, &c.

ROBERT FULTON.

July 2, 1805.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, *Sept. 5.*

On the arrival of M. D'Oubril at St. Petersburgh, a grand council was held. The emperor attended in person, and upon its breaking up it was officially notified to all the foreign ministers, that the treaty would not be ratified, and M. Kroshhouske, a knight of Malta, was sent to Paris to announce his imperial majesty's determination. He arrived there on the 30th ult. and on the 1st instant Basilico was dispatched by lord Lauderdale. What effect it will have upon the negociation pending between this country and France, we cannot pretend to determine: but we think it highly probable that it will make Bonaparte more anxious to conclude a peace with G. Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

We have received a letter from our correspondent at St. Petersburgh, of one day later than the dispatches transmitted to government. It states that news had just reached that capital of a complete victory gained by the Russian army over the Persians, in which the latter were almost all killed or taken prisoners. It appears that the Russian officers had for some days previous to the battle, been exciting their troops to take a dreadful revenge for the murder of Prince Zizianoff, and their efforts were crowned with success. This victory was considered of so much importance, that when the post came away, preparations were making to illuminate the Russian capital.

Though the interchange of couriers between London and Paris is renewed with great activity, the state of the negociation is still involved in all the secrecy that has attended it from its origin. It is, however, understood, that on the receipt of the intelligence of the Emperor Alexander having refused to ratify the treaty concluded by M. D' Oubril, instructions were sent off to Lord Lauderdale to hold a higher tone in insisting on the ultimatum, said to have been already given in by his Lordship on the part of our court.

By the vessel which brought over Mr. Basilico, we received a letter from a friend in Paris, which has given us the following important information: It was understood in the ministerial circles of that capital, that the following were the basis of the negociation which had been proposed by the British government: England has stipulated the *uti possidetis,* viz. that Great Britain, as well as France, shall retain what each may possess up to the moment of signing the preliminaries, and that his Britannic majesty's German possessions shall be restored to him. Before Lord Lauderdale received any direct communication from Talleyrand, an express was sent to the King of Prussia, to require his resignation of Hanover, which he peremptorily refused; in consequence of which the French minister opposed the proposition of his Lordship. The courier from London, which reached Lord Lauderdale on the night of the 10th, therefore brought him directions to insist on this point by way of *ultimatum*; and, in the event of refusal, immediately to depart without listening to any other overtures. We are assured, that his Lordship was actually ready to set out the whole day of the 11th, and several times demanded passports; these were, however, delayed, and it was not till the evening that hopes of a renewal of the negociation were in some degree revived.—Talleyrand does not appear in the discussions, but their progress is daily laid before him.—The agents on the part of France are, Champagny, minister of the interior, and formerly ambassador at Vienna, and general Clark.

It is supposed that the determination of resistance to the demands of Bonaparte, will afford the basis of a new and powerful combination to repress the violence of that outrageous man. The refusal of the Emperor of Russia to ratify D'Oubril's treaty, and the presence of 150,000 Russians in Poland, are regarded as a proof of the promptitude of that Emperor to take an active part in the quarrel; and a very close intercourse between the cabinets of Berlin and Petersburgh, and that of Vienna, gives room to expect that Austria, which has entirely had sufficient provocation, will accede to the union. Without being so sanguine as to look with confidence to this new coalition, we are sure that the understanding and concert which appear to exist between our government and that of Russia, must be regarded as most auspicious, either with a view to peace or war.

Yesterday we received a letter from Hamburgh, of one day later date than the contents of the last Hamburgh mail. It has furnished us with the subsequent interesting variety of facts.

Notwithstanding the important preparations of the Prussian government, it is confidently asserted at Hamburgh, that both the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have acknowledged the Rhenish convention, the Kings of Naples and Holland, and all the changes that Bonaparte has made, or is about to make, in the Germanic Empire.

The Prussian troops under general Blucher have taken a concentrated position, which extends from Liene to Teckienburgh.

The explanations demanded by the Emperor Alexander, relative to the treaty signed by D'Oubril, have been sent to Paris by a Knight of Malta, who lately passed through Berlin with the utmost expedition.

There appears to be no foundation for the report that the French have agreed to cede Istria and Venetian Dalmatia to the Emperor Francis.

The Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg lately sent captain Dicton, one of his adjutants, to Berlin, with farther demands of territorial cessions in Hanover and Westphalia; and general Beaumont, his first adjutant, to Munster, where he dined, on the 19th, with general Blucher. Prussia is unwilling to cede the provinces of Essen and Warden, as well as the Abbey of Elten, in Westphalia, to this Prince: and, by consent of both, a provisory government of the subjects of both powers has been appointed there until war or negociation shall decide the fate of these countries.

The Prussians are building a bridge-redoubt near Hoya, on the Weser.

The warlike operations of Austria, though conducted with such astonishing reserve, have been vigorous beyond example. There is not a single regiment but what is at present filled beyond its complement, and a considerable Austrian force has lately been encamped below Passau.

An idea of the extraordinary activity of the Prussian government may be formed from the circumstance of from twenty to thirty Estafettes being dispatched daily to different parts of the kingdom, as well as to foreign courts.

Immediately on the accommodation between Sweden and Prussia, 2000 additional workmen were employed upon the fortifications of Stralsund, who are to continue their operations till that place is rendered impregnable.

Baron Jacobi, immediately on his arrival at Berlin, was ordered to hold himself in readiness to repair to Vienna as ambassador extraordinary from the court of Prussia.

A courier from St. Petersburgh arrived a few days since at Vienna, with a letter from Alexander to Francis II. who immediately had a conference with the ministers of state, at which Count Colloredo, the new President of the council of war, assisted.

Bonaparte is said to have already made some incroachments on the Etrurian dominions, in favor of the prince of Lucca.

The environs of Frankfort, Wirtzburgh, Schweinfurth, and all parts of Swabia, are overwhelmed with French troops and artillery.

Great movements prevail among the troops in the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, where the Landgrave is returned to the capital from Carlsbad.

In Hanover all the young men able to bear arms are forcibly enlisted to serve in the Prussian army.

The latest letters received from Vienna state, that no official account has yet been received of the evacuation of Cattaro. By the emperor's orders, two new fortresses will be raised, viz. one at Ens, and another at Bruck, on the Muhr. The plans are by general Dedovich, and for the execution of which fifteen millions of florins have been assigned.—The marches of troops and warlike preparations have for the present ceased in Austria. Vienna will remain the residence of the emperor, who will not change this place for Ofen, as has lately been reported; but it is certain that a diet will be held in Hungary.

The Wesel Gazette, like the Moniteur, speculates much on the improbability of a war on the continent, and the perfectly good understanding now subsisting between France and Russia; but the movements of the French troops in every part of Germany, particularly from Holland to Weseland Westphalia, on the Saxon and Austrian frontiers, increase every day. Naval preparations also are again ordered in the Texel, and several camps of French and Batavian troops will, it is said, be speedily formed at Zeist, in Gronengen and East Friesland. A very heavy train of artillery has arrived at Wesel, with vast quantities of ammunition and provisions, sufficient for the maintenance of a large army.

The Servians under general Milinko lately defeated a corps of 6000 Turks and Cresslians near Borasch, in which action 4000 of the latter remained dead on the field. The Porte has granted to Russian ships the free navigation of the Black Sea, and has sent a firmation to the states of Barbary to respect the Russian flag. The Persians intend to take Bassora; for which purpose Babi Khan was in full march against it.

Private advices of a late date, received at Hamburgh, assert that the gallant Prince of Hesse Philipsthal, whom the French announced to have died, had nearly recovered of his wounds.

Letters from Portsmouth state, without assigning any cause, that the embarkation of the 2d, 23d, 40th, and other regiments, has been suspended. The 1st, 6th, and 40th, expect orders to proceed for Plymouth, where the transports are more numerous.

It is understood, that the expeditions now in port will yet proceed. At Plymouth, officers are actively employed in engaging transports for that purpose. The troops will probably be re-embarked in the course of the next week.

The debarkation of the troops at Plymouth, we understand, was chiefly directed with a view to the preservation of the health of the men, who would otherwise have been on board for some weeks before sailing.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary of Sept. 5.

Downing-street, Sept. 4.

A dispatch has been this day received by the Rt. hon. Wm. Windham, one of His Majesties principal secretaries of state, from maj. gen. sir John Stuart, commanding His Majesty's troops acting in Calabria, of which the following is a copy:

Camp on the plain of Maida, July 6, 1806.

SIR,

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I have the honor of reporting to you, for the information of his majesty, the particulars of an action, as