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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GRIEFSWALD, Aug. 7.

The following is the speech with which his majesty this day opened the Diet at this place:

"It is with the most agreeable feelings that I see you assembled before my throne, to confirm with you the bond of that sacred union, founded upon the necessities of my German estates, and which promise peace and content to your's and to my posterity. Your welfare was the only object I had in view, when I formed the resolution of giving you the same constitution with the rest of my kingdom, and, by that means, to unite you closer with the remainder of my faithful subjects.

"I now declare to you, that your welfare is the only object I have in view, and therefore I shall make no farther mention of those events which have preceded a change so necessary in the constitution, as this might awaken a recollection of those scenes, which at this time, should be carefully consigned to oblivion.

"I think it necessary also to declare upon this solemn occasion, that this change of the constitution will by no means separate my faithful subjects from their connection with the holy Roman empire. No, far be it from me, at this juncture, to exhibit any such example!

"You are to confirm the union which connects you and myself so closely together, after the manner of your forefathers.

"Good Sirs, Knights, and Gentlemen, let the examples of the virtue, honor, love, fidelity, and courage of your predecessors, at all times, continue to operate upon your fellow citizens, together with your estimable veneration for your king and country. You will thus most worthily acquit yourselves of your duties as Kights and Gentlemen.

"You, good men of the venerable priesthood, your important calling obliges you to practise every virtue, which is inseparable from loyal subjects and citizens. I have only to express the wish, that your pure zeal, and the indefatigable exertions in your avocation to diffuse the benevolent light of true Christianity, may dissipate false principles of every kind, which are sometimes the offspring of ignorance and profaneness.

"Good and laudable citizens—You possess riches and power; apply them to the public good. May integrity, useful institutions, frugal economy, and moderate profits, be the fruit of those advantages which belong to your rank in life.

"You, good men of the order of peasantry—Let the fear of God, industry, activity, and your ancient good faith, be at all times the most certain pledges for that distinguished esteem which belongs to your rank, by whose labors all the rest are supported. Equal your Swedish fellow-citizens in that unalterable fidelity and devotion which they have ever shewn for their sovereigns.

"This is all that I require of you; and if you answer my expectations, you will fulfil these duties in the best manner which you owe to me and your country, as well as the oath which I now tender you to take, consistently with the laws of Sweden.

"Of this oath, however, it becomes me to give you the example; and I now pledge my royal assurance before the king of kings—and which oath shall at this time be administered to me in your mother tongue.

"To reign happily over a people who have distinguished themselves so worthily in the fear of God, their fidelity to their king, and unity among themselves, I have only to wish you the grace and blessing of the Almighty; & I assure you and every one of you of my royal favor and consideration."

HAGUE, Aug. 10.

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, &c. We have determined, and determine by these:

"1. The daily paper called the Amsterdam Evening Journal, shall be suppressed. The conductor shall not obtain permission to be employed again in any periodical work, having falsely pretended to be the writer of a paper under our authority; and having spoken, in his publication of July 24, in a light and unjustifiable manner of governments with whom we are at peace.

"2. Since no subject is permitted to speak in the name of his sovereign, and as it is unlawful for any private person to censure the acts of different governments, otherwise than in speech, and this entirely within his own domestic circle, every conductor of any printed work, who shall act in opposition to this law, shall be punished as an open disturber of the public tranquility, and a transgressor of his duties to his sovereign.

"C. J. VAN BRAKEL."

"Given at Mentz, Aug. 6, 1806."

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The conduct of the Emperor Alexander in refusing to ratify the treaty with France is highly extolled by the ministerialists. We are quite as rejoiced as they can be at the event; but there are some curious circumstances to which we wish to call the public attention. Immediately after the parliament was prorogued, we made some observations upon the speech from the throne, which preserved the most cautious silence with respect to the continent, and said nothing about our allies. The ministerialists immediately wondered at our audacity in calling the attention of the nation to the state of the continent, and they told us that "if Russia had concluded a separate peace, it probably was owing to the disgust excited by the events of the last campaign." Again, when we suspected that Russia had made peace in disgust at our negociating for a separate peace, they asked "how did any man know that the determination of Russia did not determine our government to negociate?" They talked too of the "effects resulting from those revolutions of system in the conduct of governments (the change in the Russian ministry we suppose) which we ought sincerely to deprecate: can we forget that our former alliance with Russia when dissolved, was followed by the Northern confederacy? Is such a thing now impossible? They told us that "the encroachments of Bonaparte at the very moment we were proposing peace on moderate terms, arrested the signature of the treaty with England" —they asked "What could have induced the Emperor of send D'Oubril to Paris to treat at all? The question they confessed themselves unable to answer, but they thought it possible "that the whole might have been concerted to save Austria."

We have thus the ministerialists giving it as their opinion that Russia negociated in disgust at the events of the last campaign; insinuating that the change in the Russian ministry, and the separate peace might lead to a Northern confederacy against us, declaring that the encroachment of Bonaparte were the probable cause of peace not having been signed between this country and France, and wondering and asking what could have induced Russia to send D'Oubril to Paris at all?—It was impossible for them to state the reason.

But now since the refusal of Russia to ratify the treaty, the ministerialists boast of the Emperor Alexander as our faithful ally—they tell us that it was "obviously an arrangement between Great Britain and Russia, (recollect that they had said they knew not why D'Oubril was sent to Paris) that each should treat separately upon a mutually understood basis"—that the difficulty which had retarded the signing of the peace of England, was "in all probability (no longer Bonaparte's encroachments whilst we were negociating,) but D'Oubril's treaty which went beyond the arrangement." And all this affords, they say, a striking proof of our ministers firmness and sagacity!!!—*Courier.*

LONDON, Sept. 12.

A work, highly interesting to the public, is now in the press, and will appear shortly, entitled "*Negociations with America,*" containing a collection of important facts on the navigation and colonial system of Great Britain, which will include the two reports of the board of trade in 1784 and 1791, on the intercourse between America, and the British West Indies, &c. The proceedings of the Society of ship owners of Great Britain, and several other valuable papers on the present state of the navigation of the country, & the greater depression of the British shipping, &c.—Also in the press, and will be published at the same time, uniformly with the above, the debates in parliament since 1783, on the navigation and colonial system of Great Britain, on the temporary and permanent bills relating to the trade of America with the British Dominions and in particlar the debates on the West India and American intercourse bills of last session, which will be given more in detail than in any other publication——with an appendix, containing all the official papers on the subject, the memorials from the British colonies in America, &c. and an Introduction.

These volumes are brought forward at this most critial juncture, in order, that the public attention may be directed to the imperious necessity of maintaining in future, inviolably, the colonial system of Great Britain, and which has become of infinitely higher importance to the nation, from the mischievous and ruinous consequences which have resulted from the impolitic concessions already made to neutrals of all denominations, but especially to those of the United States of America.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

This day at noon count Michael Woronzow set off from Harley street for Harwick, whence he proceeds to St. Petersburgh.

Mr. Kay, the messenger, arrived yesterday from Constantinople. His dispatches, which are certainly of importance, were opened this day.

Our consul for Egypt arrived last night, at the Foreign office. He thence proceeded to Mr. Fox's, and, not finding access there, he is said to have gone to the house of Mr. Fox's private secretary, to communicate to him the cause of his journey.

This morning, about half past 11 o'clock, arrived from London, Messrs. Basilico and Smith, messengers, who waited on admiral Holloway, and then embarked on board the Speculator lugger, which immediately proceeded for the coast of France.

Extract of a letter from lieut. colonel M'Leod to major general sir John Stuart, dated Amphion frigate, off Cotrone, 27th July, 1806.

By the letter I had the honor of addressing to you on the 24th inst. accompanying the duplicates of my letters of the preceding evening, you will be aware that it was my intention to move in conjunction with capt. Hoste's squadron, to this place on the following day, under an impression that a feint on the enemy's rear, and this his sole remaining depot, would induce him to divide his force, and of course make it so much the more easy for the chiefs of the *Masse* to succeed in their projected attacks on his position at Catanzaro. The fleet got under weigh accordingly at 8 o'clock, P.M. and the following morning (although a considerable distance from the shore) I had the satisfaction to observe the French army in full retreat towards Cotrone. As their route or road appeared to run nearly parallel to, and within gun shot of the beach, and to be bounded on the opposite side by a chain of mountains, no better opportunity could be offered apparently for an effectual co operation with the Masse. With this view capt. Hoste made a prompt disposition of his frigate and small craft, while the transports were directed to make sail towards a small point considerably in front of the enemy's column, and to make a demonstration of landing there. This appearance occasioned, in the first instance, a halt of the enemy's column: and in the next a change of its direction towards the mountains. Capt. Hoste was enabled, however, to open a brisk cannonade on his centre and rear, which appeared to be immediately affected by it; and in an hour's time occasioned those parts of his column to break and disperse in the mountains. The enemy's loss in this affair amounted to about 50 or 60 wounded, who were brought in waggons to Cotrone this morning. After the dispersion of the enemy in the mountains, the fleet made sail towards this place, his supposed destination, where the frigate and transports came to an anchor, after exchanging a few shot with the citadel, at 8 o'clock in the evening. In the morning we discovered that the enemy's army had not yet arrived, but under an anxious expectation for their appearance, a disposition was made with the transports and men of war to give him every possible annoyance; and accordingly, having permitted him quietly to take his position within gun shot, the frigate's broadside was brought to bear upon him, and in the space of half an hour completely dislodged and obliged him to take up a new position, without the range of her guns, in the mountains.

Amphion frigate, off Cotrone, 6 P. M. July 28.

SIR,

Several appearances in the French encampment concurring with other information I had received on the evening of the 27th, that the enemy meditated another move, I thought it proper to detain a communication I had prepared for you on that day, until I could convey more decided intelligence on this important subject. I have now the utmost satisfaction in acquainting you, that the greatest part of the French army retreated in a northerly direction from Cotrone, just before daylight on the morning of the 28th ult. I immediately, on obtaining this information, dispatched expresses to the different chiefs of the Masse, requiring them to concert arrangements for a close pursuit, and pointed out the many advantages they most consequently have over a flying and dispirited enemy in their mountains. I have however not yet been able through any source, to discover satisfactorily by which of the routes to the northward he has retired. Some state it to be in the direction of Tarentum, to join a small force in that province; others as positively assert that he is endeavoring to pass by the mountains to Consenza, and by that route to Cassano. Such is the imperfect intelligence I have on this point, that I have not yet been able to determine so important a question. The enemy's route from this city has been marked by circumstances of the most cruel devastation. The village of Strongoli, with several others within our view, which he conceived hostile to his cause, have been ransacked and burnt to the ground. Our information of yesterday stated that 1000 men had been left to garrison the town and city of Cotrone. But several deserters who joined this morning, having mentioned that the greatest part of this force had marched to join their army in the course of the night, capt. Hoste agreed with myself in the propriety of summoning the town and citadel to surrender to the force under our orders, conceiving that the immediate possession of what we understood to be the enemy's sole depot and his *dernier resort* in Lower Calabria in point of position, together with the removal of his stores, &c. might contribute to prevent his attempt to reenter the province. I have now the pleasure to inclose copies of the summons and of the terms of capitulation finally agreed upon between us—I trust our judgment in this proceeding will be confirmed by your approbation. I shall find it however necessary to disembark a considerable part of my battalion this day to cover the evacuation of the town and citadel, and to superintend the completion of the other articles of the capitulation. After which I shall immediately reimbark, and propose to make the best of my way to Messina, on the 2d or 3d of August, unless previously I may receive such information as may alter my opinion, that the French have completely evacuated Lower Calabria for the present. I am sorry to say ha a good deal of sickness has prevailed in the 78th since it sailed, in consequence of their previous fatigues, and that it has lost 8 men. The disease is however not spreading; and having appointed an hospital ship, I trust its progress will be completely checked. This unpleasant circumstance will hasten my return to Messina, unless I receive contrary instructions.

The number of prisoners and deserters now with this fleet amount to about 500, of which number one half and upwards are sick and wounded. The enemy being, *I* believe, now completely driven from the Lower, if not both Calabrias. *I* cannot resist this opportunity of offering my congratulations on so brilliant a result to the expedition undertaken by the army under your immediate command, which cannot fail to be recorded in the British annals as an atchievement of the first order.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

P. M'LEOD.

Major General Sir John Stuart, &c.

Paris Journals to the 5th instant inclusive, have been received. The extracts which we have given from the Moniteur will be read with interest. Notice has at length been taken in that journal of the refusal of Alexander to ratify M. D'Oubril's treaty; and the French government, in the comments which they have given, betray no small chagrin at the event, mingled with an affected hauteur, which ill conceals the disappointment. They ascribe the circumstance to the "consequences of the change of ministry, in the Russian government, and the extraordinary ascendency which the English party had the address to obtain over the new cabinet."

This amounts to a direct acknowledgement, that the influence of the British government on the affairs of the continent is not reduced to that state of insignificance which the Moniteur had been for some time proclaiming with so much confidence, and that the Emperor Alexander is not disposed to give to Napoleon that deference which has been so loudly boasted in that journal. While the French government cannot hide the mortification which it has received, it affects to speak as if Bonoparte was willing to agree to a reconciliation with Russia, but entertained no apprehension of her power or opposition.

It is said that "the emperor was always determined not to suffer Russia imperiously to interfere in interests placed beyond the shere of her power, and in discussions foreign from her local situation." It is observed too, that "by the political and military consequences of the battle of Austerlitz, Russia was placed in complete impossibility of disturbing the repose of the continent. This was all that was important to France." Nevertheless, however, some apprehension of the opposition of Russia shews itself. A boasting insinuation is thrown out of what the conquerors of Ulm and Austerlitz can do if they are again called into action. The article continues—"At the same time nothing can yet give reason to presume (encore faire presumer) the renewal of the continental war. The destiny of states is the secret of Providence. Their happiness and their glory depend upon the wisdom of their rulers. In every event the Emperor as well as the people of France, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his Imperial Majesty will be found, wherever it is necessary to consolidate tranquility and a lasting and glorious peace." From the tone of this article, it is pretty obvious that the *rapprochement* with Russia which the French government desired, was very different from the principles which the emperor Alexander had adopted, and to which he is determined to adhere.

The Argus also presents a long article upon the non-ratification of D'Oubril's treaty. The sum of the reasoning in that paper, as well as in the Moniteur, amounts to a compliment to our present minister, far from being intended by our adversaries. They will not allow that the treaty was rejected because embracing principles not warranted by the powers entrusted to D'Oubril, but maintain that its rejection was occasioned by the "extraordinary ascendancy which the English party have obtained over the Russian cabinet."

They publish a copy of the full powers of M. D'Oubril to conclude a treaty itself, to enable the world to judge whether it really was concluded "upon principles calculated to consolidate the peace which may be established between Russia and France, as well as to lay the foundation of it between the other belligerent powers of Europe." If the treaty contained principles of a different nature from these; if in the French meaning of the terms D'Oubril consented to withdraw that "interference of Russia with interests placed beyond the sphere of his power, and discussions foreign from her local situation," which Bonaparte was determined not to permit, was it to be expected Alexander would consider himself bound to ratify it? France would now shut out Russia altogether from any concern in the affairs of Europe; yet surely it cannot be forgotten that Russia was associated with France in the settlement of the German indemnities. The principles of Russia, unquestionably, are to set limits to Bonaparte's encroachments, it possible, certainly not to recognize them. Unless, therefore, Bonaparte is disposed to accede something to the just and liberal views of Russia, there can be no reconciliation between the two powers. It is possible that he may give way, because it now seems more and more probable that the principles of the Emperor Alexander are those on which our ministers have negociated, and which the French government cannot resist without taking upon itself the responsibility for the continuance of the war.

We were the first to inform the public and have more than once stated the fact, that D'Oubril was imposed upon by falsehood, and under an erroneous impression, he did sign what the French have called a treaty. We can state farther that as soon as it was signed, Talleyrand carried it to the Austrian and Prussian ministers, and shewed them his own and D'Oubril's signature, but not the contents of the paper. This was the second act of the same piece. The object was to impress both of the powers with the opinion that the other states of Europe had nothing to expect from Russia or England, and were now left at the mercy of Napoleon. This feint succeeded with Austria—the crown of Germany was renounced in the moment of panic, and the influence of Napoleon was acknowledged. Prussia hesitated —but in the mean time, as another fruit of this lying craft, the confederation of the Rhine was not only formed, but consolidated by the accession of powers which could never otherwise have been induced to join it.

All this has taken place since the negociations for peace were commenced, and yet we find people affecting to wonder at the delays which have taken place in its completion.

Are not the grounds entirely changed? Is the interest, the influence, and preponderance of a power, which counts all means lawful to gain its ends, alone to be consulted on such an occasion? Did not these new arrangements, acquired by France, require the introduction of other arrangements into the treaties, which but for these would not have been necessary? Was it to be expected that our government would be stormed into a hasty treaty by the machinations of a statesman, who employed falsehood and fraud as two of his most powerful engines?

The attempt was made more than once, but failed. We know that before Mr Shaw, who brought dispatches from Lord Lauderdale which were received on Sunday left Paris his, Lordship had sent for passports to quit France, and that, in consequence Talleyrand begged to have another interview. His Lordship and suit were packing up for their removal; but when the last messenger, Parsons, who arrived yesterday, left Paris, the negociations had been again resumed. This furnishes some proof that the French Cabinet has lowered somewhat in the demands, and hold out a stronger ground than before existed for entertaining a hope that the present Negociations may yet terminate in Peace.—*Star.*

HAMBURGH MAIL.

The mail due on Sunday arrived this day, but at so late an hour, that we can only give the following extracts. It will be seen that Austria must yet submit to farther degradations;

FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA, Aug. 25.

According to report, the French wishing effectually to prevent Austria from taking a part in a new war, if by chance it should break out, have demanded to occupy the whole circle of Austria, till the re-establishment of peace with En-