

the future. Spain, it is indignation; and, though easy to see that those notions of which would mental Europe remain—principles extended root in North America, of that people also in Britain, and destruction of resources of France of Europe was in as she pleased, with-ly raised against her. to arms, and delightful force was pro-ests annexed thereto, it her own government, e Rhenish Confederation and durst not venture owing her naval means force, indeed, she had solely been acquired by the fortune of war and power. Paris was a-ple made rich by the immense population r the banners of their ing however atrocious nder in view. Her y an usurper who had proper elements were is the scourge of na-world. To oppose her s; to arraign her con-struction upon the

ts from 1806 to 1812, of the ed upon to join the active ar-2.

head of those who attempted it. The tocsin that was sounded at the Thuilleries alarmed the world, and the secret spring which was set in motion at St. Cloud, convulsed Europe with agony. With more boldness than other tyrants, he firmly believed that his power was invincible; and his subjects, that his wisdom was infallible. "The destiny of Napoleon is to reign and conquer—victory belongs to him, war to his age. Where still are the boundaries of possibilities? let England answer it. Let her meditate upon the past, and contemplate the future. France and Napoleon shall never change."\* Proudly seated in Paris, and casting his eyes round the wide circle which obeyed him, he publicly proclaimed, It is my wisdom which has planned, and my arm alone which has organized and established all this. "Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of my kingdom, by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty?"† But not so saith He by whom kings reign. "It is I who have done it, and therefore have I brought it to pass, that thou shouldest be to lay waste defenced cities into ruinous heaps."‡ But "hitherto shalt thou come and no farther."§ "Hew down the tree and cut off his branches, shake off his leaves, and scatter his fruit: let the beasts get away from under it, and the fowls from his branches."||

France, intoxicated with success, considered Europe as her property, and her inhabitants as her slaves. Europe obeyed, but she obeyed with fear and reluctance. "Curses not loud, but deep," issued from her heart, and she eagerly watched the opportunity when she could with safety break her chains, and hurl them against the head of her oppressors. That opportunity was soon to be afforded her, and we shall see with what alacrity she seized it. The power of Great Britain yet remained unbroken, and her resources undiminished. She had preserved Portugal—she comforted Spain, and was ready to lend her powerful aid wherever it was demanded. Russia was sensible of this, and without violating the treaties she had concluded with her formidable adversary, she was resolved to assert her just rights, and no longer to submit to demands which those treaties did not warrant.

\* Address of Senate.

† Isaiah, c. xxvii. 26.

‡ Daniel, c. iv. 14.

† Daniel, c. iv. 30.

§ Job, c. xxxviii. 11.