

stands, upholden by force alone, he knows the uncertainty of the title, and the only means by which he can effect his purpose is by diverting the attention of the French to exterior objects. In peace or war he will find circumstances favorable to his views. In the peace, which he offers to Europe, he flatters the national vanity of the French with gigantic projects of aggrandizement, the humiliation of their rivals, the increase of their consequence and ultimate supremacy; and he hopes, that when the sense of the injustice of his title, will be weakened by time, and when he will have shewn to the nation that he has done more for the glory of France than any of its monarchs they will quietly acquiesce in his being seated on the throne of their Kings. In war, now that the flush of popularity which peace gave him must have worn away he will have little to lose by its renewal on that side; and when engaged in a foreign contest, the martial spirit, the love of glory, and attachment to the country which honorably distinguish the national character, will not permit them to separate their interests from that of the Usurper; and at the return of peace, the events of the war will probably have obliterated the memory of events now recent, and long possession will give some appearance of right.

But on a consideration of the relative situation of Great Britain and France for the renewal of the war, and as it is necessary for the preservation of the latter, there can be no hesitation in accepting war rather than the peace offered: at the same time that it is likely to be attended with more danger to the usurper and less to the British Empire than the

Peace, it may by one single defeat, destroy the charm of Consular power and establish the legal heir in possession of the Crown. But it ought to be well understood that the re-establishing the Royal Family can only be effected by the free will and uncompulsive act of the People of France. The experience of the last war ought to be continually before our eyes; and that will tell us, that they will never suffer foreign nations openly to dictate to them a form of Government, or who shall be their Governors.

WE are happy, on perusing the newspaper reports of the proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, to find Mr. *Erykine* in Westminster Hall after his return from France, and that he found something in Paris pleasing to an English eye: on a trial relative to an English ship which was seized in the Plata under a suspicion of carrying on an illegal trade with Spanish America, after expatiating with his usual eloquence on the deep root and flourishing state of the commerce and manufactures of this country, which, in spite of war, and all the power which our enemies may exert to prohibit them, still find a vent in every corner of the earth. He said, he felt himself proud when lately in Paris, he saw in every shop English broad cloth, English cottrons, and Aberdeen stockings. Our commerce has its root in the propensities of mankind, and more particularly in the fancies of the female world; "for ever since the days of our mother Eve, it has been found, that sex always longed most for those things which were interdicted and prohibited."