

from Greenock to the 21st of the same month.

Though the expectation of immediate War has gone by, the State of Public affairs throughout Europe, appears to impress a gloom on the minds of all those who are friends to Peace, and who pretend to look forward to the effect which that State of things is likely to produce with respect to the British Empire. If on the one hand, say they, France is suffered to go on in adding to her Dominions one Country after another, till her influence and her power become paramount on the continent; if she be suffered, under these circumstances, to establish her garrisons in the midst of our Colonies, to revive her trade and reestablish her Navy, her power will become dangerous if not irresistible, and the continuance of Peace may be considered as the stupid torpor of him who sees certain destruction preparing for him, without making one effort to remove or to avoid it: on the other hand if we are to oppose ourselves to the evil before it be ready to burst on us, they see the nation entering into a bloody and expensive war which it has made so many sacrifices to terminate, and which even in success they consider as a great evil.

Under these impressions, in this state of doubt and anxiety, they see the efforts of France still steadily and incessantly aimed at our ruin. On one hand she provides for additional power; on the other she disposes the power which she possesses for action: to Piedmont, to Switzerland, to Parma Placentia and Guastella, she threatens to add Holland and Tuscany. She entices our workmen from our manufactures; by her regulations she shuts out their productions and our shipping wherever her influence is commanding. She equips her fleets

& the fleets of her tributaries to form establishments intended for the ruin of our trade and settlements in America: she proposes to send large bodies of Troops to India; and intrigues to drive us out of the Mediterranean.

From a Government long and fully established they could still hope for some interval to the madness and restless disposition of the moment; they could flatter themselves that it would give way to the true interests of France; to peaceable industry and good neighbourhood; but in a government like the present, which has no claim to the Supreme Power but force, or superior address, they see no room to hope for such an event; on the contrary, they find themselves justified in believing that, that government will sacrifice all these, in order to turn the attention of the people from itself, while it establishes its power.

It is supposed to be in consequence of this situation of things that, on the 15th January, the 3 per Cents had fallen to 71 per Cent.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

*Remarkable Pamphlet.*—There has just issued from the press of T. & J. Swords a pamphlet, entitled, "An address on the past, present, and eventual relations of the United States to France," in the name "of the President and Congress," and signed Anticipation. Where and by whom it was written, is uncertain. There is a report, that it was "sent by a democratic member of Congress, of the first respectability among the last, from the city of Washington, for publication here," and that it is intended "to ascertain which way the democratic gale blows."

The writer, after mentioning the former connection with an affection of the United States of France, points out the present ambitious and