

my, to take possession of their country, and prescribe laws to their senate. But, alas! the days of chivalry are past, and with them the spirit of independence seems also to have passed away. Had the Swiss remained true to themselves, had they revenged the massacre of their countrymen, (by the predecessors of the First Consul, in August 1792) on the murderers of Louis XVI;—Had they joined the confederacy formed to resist that revolutionary spirit which threatened kingdoms, principalities, and republics, with one common destruction; they might still have lived and flourished, a truly free and independent people, instead of existing, as they do now, an herd of abject, miserable, slaves, bending their necks beneath the yoke of tyranny, and obedient to the nod of a foreign *Usurper*. They have exchanged *Swiss freedom and independence for French liberty and equality; a Reding, for a Buonaparte!!!*—Alas! alas! Their degradation is perfect—They have sunk, we fear, “like stars that fall, to rise no more.”

The *Dutch* have, it appears, resisted the claims of the Consul for a pecuniary loan, and have, farther, had the unparalleled effrontery, to refuse to receive a *French* commander in chief, and a *French* garrison at the Hague! Surely they cannot expect to escape exemplary punishment for such horrible ingratitude to their best benefactors;—and if they are allowed to make atonement for their misconduct by the sacrifice of their moveable property; they will have reason to laud the moderation of their mighty patron, to bless the forbearance of the parent republic to her refractory child, and to offer a premium for the best ode which *Chénier* can write, or the best essay which *Ficquel* can compose, in praise of the Chief Consul of the Great Nation, alias, “the Envoy from God,” the “Arbiter of the fate of Europe.”

The *Indemnities*, as they are ridiculously called, in Germany, are not yet quite settled, Buonaparte not having yet condescended finally to make known his will and pleasure, to the different competitors for the spoils of the plundered princes.—We noticed, in a former Summary, the jacobinical disposition of the Elector of Bavaria, which had led him to support all the plans of the French government, for the dismemberment of Germany, and in opposition to his lawful chief;—but we omitted to mention, that the names of all his chief ministers are to be found on the Abbe' Baruel's compendious list of German Illuminati, as some of the original founders of that abominable sect.

In *Saxony* French intrigues have succeeded as well as in Bavaria. Indeed to such an extent did they succeed in 1800, as to obtain a prohibition of the transit of British goods to other countries. And 'tis well if the new arrangements in the German empire, and the consequent aggrandizement of those powers, who are favourable to the French, and most hostile to us, be not productive of some farther prohibition in the western parts of Germany, still more prejudicial to our commerce. The Pope is said to have raised the duty on British goods from *ten to twenty* per cent. ad valorem; and 'tis easy to perceive that his influence or his authority, whenever exerted, will have a similar effect, in the other parts of Italy.

We have received, from a valuable correspondent, an extract from a memorial presented by Talleyrand to Buonaparte on the 4th of December, relative to the conduct which it is prudent for the French to observe to England, on the grand question of war or peace. Our limits forbid its insertion at present, but the object of it may be collected from the following sentence.—“Leave them (the Eng