

newal of the war. In that case not only the restitutions agreed to be made are superseded, but the Treaty itself becomes null.

The usurpations of that power on the Continent, exclusive of all the other numerous subjects of complaint, ought certainly to be considered as a justifiable ground of war: All the nations of Europe, are bound, for their own preservation, to prevent the encroachments of one power upon another, and rival nations are peculiarly interested in guarding against any aggrandizement either of the territory or of the influence of its rival. With out this were strictly attended to, a powerful and ambitious Government might devour the weaker powers, one after another, till at last it would be irresistible to the very powers with which it was formerly upon an equality. It is this that has been called the balance of power; and though the former balance of power, was utterly destroyed by the late war, yet any alterations in the relative state of power, as it stood at the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Amiens, is a ground of war than which none can be more justifiable; it is self-preservation.

In the conversation which took place on the 14th March, between Bonaparté and Lord Whitworth, one would imagine that the first Consul has the nicest feelings possible of the sanctity of Treaties, and that the retention of Malta and Egypt on the part of Great Britain, is a manifest violation of the Treaty of Amiens: on the latter head it ought to be remembered, that the only two powers which could guarantee the independance of Malta have not accepted the guarantee. Egypt was to be delivered up to the Porte, and we have heard of no remon-

strance on the part of that power; the fact is, the continuance of the British Troops in Egypt has been hitherto necessary to enable Government to fulfill the Treaty with respect to that power. So that, putting the precautions necessary to counteract the changes effected by the Consular Government in the relative situation of the two Countries since the conclusion of the Treaty, entirely out of the question, nothing has been hitherto done relative to those places, contrary to the Treaty of Amiens. With respect to the regard of Bonaparte and his Associates to good Faith and Treaties, we hope the following historical retrospect of their conduct on that head, extracted from an American Paper, will not be considered as libellous. We have as much respect as may be, for the Great Consul and his Revolutionary Predecessors and Associates; but it cannot be expected that that respect should be greater than the respect we owe to truth.

"When the French entered Holland, they issued a proclamation to this effect: "*We consider you as friends and allies—we restore you to freedom—we seek to inspire you with confidence!*" &c. &c. and in less than two years they fleeced the Dutch of fifty-five millions of dollars; of a whole province: of their strongest barrier towns, and of a seaport. They placed the country under military commissioners, and confiscated to their own use, the whole of the Belgian Clergy's property, to the amount of 250 millions of dollars. So that the freedom they gave that country, according to promise, was to free them of

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