

crowds to offer their oblations to the soul priestess of that polluted temple of treason (the Tuilleries), still rancid with a sovereign's blood! We cannot here avoid mentioning a circumstance that lately happened on the continent: one of the first monarchs in Europe, desired a nobleman at his court to prepare to go as his Ambassador, or rather Plenipotentiary, to Buonaparté; the other replied, "for the first time that ever a ——— demurred to execute the order of his master, I am, upon this occasion, proud to disobey your Majesty's commands. As an officer, I cannot be the instrument to compromise the dignity of my sovereign's crown; and as a gentleman, I dare not dishonour a nobleman who wears my name and your Majesty's uniform."

The late king of Prussia said to an English gentleman of our acquaintance—"you (meaning the British nations) are now making a last effort to subsidize Europe to fight with France until you secure to yourselves, a monopoly of the trade of the world; should you succeed, you will then soon make us repay your subsidies with usury."—Whatever the people of England may be told to the contrary, we can, from a personal knowledge of facts, affirm, that this doctrine is believed in every cabinet and by every political economist on the continent of Europe. The present dependent state and certain subjugation of Portugal, the ruin and conquest of Holland, and degradation of Spain, with a thousand circumstances of a similar nature, are artfully laid to our charge; and all the little scurrilous predictions, of our decline, that issues from the numerous presses now in all countries devoted to the cause of our enemies, are read and heard with avidity and pleasure by the people of all ranks and professions.

"Let those fools read them," say our English Politicians, "what is that to us." Did we not know the end purposed, and see the effects daily produced, by the newspaper-statements and comparative views circulated by the secretaries, clerks, and emissaries of the consulate, we might perhaps join in the chorus with our *dotard* countrymen. But we see in those productions, the advertisements and *programme* of the most formidable combination that ever was planned against an empire. And, although we know that it will not be believed conviction compels us to affirm, that Buonaparté's pamphlets and pensions have more effect in confirming the several states of Europe in their enmity towards Great Britain, than all the subsidies the British treasury can ever pay, will have in conciliating their friendship. Subsidies are, no doubt, considerations to the agents and commissaries employed in paying and receiving them, and they may have a certain momentary value with the mistress of a prince, or a minister, but they never were, nor will they ever be, a national consideration to any state. The spoils of the British empire are, on the contrary, object of the most seducing nature; scattered as they are, they suit the interests and ambition of many speculators; and the Consul's liberality will, perhaps, increase, as he augments his means; We do not mean to infer, that Great Britain has any imminent danger to apprehend from the organized enmity of Europe; but as that enmity can in no wise, promote the interest of England, but, on the contrary, may prove more or less detrimental to them we think it might be as well to prevent its organization; especially as that could yet be done with much facility and to the great and permanent advantages of the British empire.

Dissertations will be periodically