

the Archduke in the subsequent Campaign; it was the possession of that Country, that enabled France afterwards to succour Italy, by throwing an army into the heart of Germany. Without the possession of Switzerland, the Campaign of 1799 would have brought the allies on one side, into the South of France, and on the other, they would in all probability have conquered Alsace and regained the Netherlands; and latterly without the possession of Switzerland, Bonaparte would never have gained a battle of Marengo.

But to determine whether he will persist in his intention at the expence of a war with England, would require a greater knowledge than we possess of the internal state of France. Whatever may be the result, we have this consolation, in common with all the King's subjects: we have nothing to fear, from a just and necessary war. When it comes, every Briton will be ready to meet it; and while he risks his life for the honour of his King, and the preservation of his Country, he will be animated by a conviction that he is fighting for his own personal liberty, and the Liberties of the World.

ACCOUNT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland, in North America, has ever been esteemed one of the most valuable possessions of the British empire, whether considered as a nursery for seamen, or as a great source of national wealth, arising from the exchange of fish for the various productions and luxuries that spring up in the Mediterranean, &c. It is situated on the northern coast of America, and its external features bear a near resemblance to that of Ireland, nor indeed does it vary much from it in size. But the comparison will no

farther hold good, the one being prolific to an extreme, and the other barren beyond credibility.

In the year 1494, this island was discovered by the famous John Cabot; it is divided from the coast of Labrador by the Straits of Bellefisle, on the north; and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the west. The most southerly part of the island is Cape Rare, in lat. 46. 45. N. The most northerly in lat. 51. 30. N. and Cape Raye its westernmost point in 47. 35.

It abounds with a vast number of harbours, some of which are very capacious, extending a great distance into the country, and interpersed with villages. The internal parts have never been perfectly explored, from the inhumanity and wanton cruelty which have been exercised towards the natives. Various methods have been adopted by different Governors to suppress this severity. Proclamations have been issued to prohibit, and threats held out to deter, but neither have yet produced much effect. If, therefore, decisive measures be not taken to put a stop to the inhumanity with which the natives are treated, there is reason to apprehend that they will be completely extinct.

At present a very little part of this island is cultivated, nor does the soil answer the expectations of those who have been at the trouble and expence of preparing it for the reception of seeds. Wheat never can succeed, as the season is too short; and oats very seldom come to perfection. In May the winter breaks up, and till the latter parts of September the air is temperate, and every thing sown during this short period of spring is very quick in vegetation. Grass is raised, and hay made, in no great quantities, and very indifferent in quality. The soil is so thin that every year it requires a supply of manure to produce what in other countries would be