From the Chriſtian Obſerver.

RETROSPECT

Of the principal events, improvements, and revolutions,

IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

To thoſe who want the time or inclination to labor through large volumes, we hope the following ſummary will prove an agreeable eſſay; as a compariſon between Great-Britain and other ſtates, we ſhall find that, in general, ſhe has been gaining, at the expence of all the reſt, throughout the whole of the period to which the ſummary is confined. In the firſt place,

Ruſſia, which began to emerge out of barbariſm at the commencement of the laſt century, and at that time unequal to Sweden, has, through her connection with Great-Britain riſen to the rank of a firſt rate power, whilſt

Sweden, by the encroachments of her neighbor, her alliances with France and other cauſes, has loſt all her former influence; and

Denmark, once a terror to its neighbors, has now become of leſs importance than the former in the political ſcale.

Poland is now entirely effaced from the liſt of nations, and divided amongſt thoſe whom it formerly conquered, and occaſionally defended.

Pruſſia, from a dukedom, has riſen to a kingdom, and to one of the firſt ranks amongſt the powers of Europe; though neither its riches, its ſize, nor its inland ſituation, naturally promoted its riſe; but the genius of one of the greateſt men that ever lived in any age, together with the diviſions of its neighbors, have effected this wonderful phenomenon: and there are men now in exiſtence, who are older than the kingdom of Pruſſia, to whoſe ſovereign ſome of the powers on the continent ſeem to look up for their future deſtiny.

The German Empire, out of whoſe ſide Pruſſia was taken, ſeems to be tumbling to pieces.

The Ottoman, alſo formidable at the commencement of the laſt century, is certainly nodding to its fall.

The Papal Power, declining through the whole of the laſt, and the preceding century, is now ſo very near annihilation, as only to exiſt upon ſufferance.

The Italian States, a formidable enemy to the Turks and the French at the commencement of the laſt century; and who have ſucceſsfully reſiſted the moſt powerful monarchs, have finally experienced the fatal truth of the ancient maxim "divide and conquer." Whilſt

Savoy, which neither participated in the crimes, nor in the enervation and dupulicity of ſouthern Italy, has ſhared the ſame fate, through the feebleneſs of a weak but virtuous prince; and it, like other ſtates, lies proſtrate at the feet of France.

The Swiſs Cantons, peopled with a hardy race of uncorrupted inhabitants, amongſt whom liberty ſpread its firſt rays in modern times, has in defiance of every means uſed to preſerve their independence and neutrality, fallen alſo proſtrate, a ſlave at the foot of the French government. France indeed may loſe its ſuperiority and ſway in thoſe countries as rapidly as ſhe has acquired it: but can the antient purity of manners and of principles be reſtored? Can parties be reconciled and injuries forgiven? No—peace, plenty, contentment, and undeſigning innocence muſt long remain diſtant from every country where the French Tree of Liberty has once been planted.—The changes effected on thoſe happy countries are not like the mere havoc made in ordinary wars, by the paſſage over or temporary reſidence of an armed force.—The former reſembles the poiſonous bite of the ſerpent, the latter the ſting of the ant or the bee; all indeed are accompanied with pain, but the one is deadly, the others in compariſon entirely innocent.

Spain. Though its decline, both in wealth and power, has been going on conſtantly for more than two centuries, yet it is during the laſt that it has fallen into a ſpecies of political palſy. Two centuries and a half are ſcarcely paſſed over ſince Spain was the wonder and the terror of the nations of the world; now none ſo mean to do it reverence. Spain has fallen by bad conduct and bad councils, as rapidly as Ruſſia and Pruſſia have riſen; and the maſters of the mines of Potoſi, and the ſources of the precious metals, ſunk in importance before thoſe who make iron, and can handle ſteel.

Portugal, leaning only upon England, is in its fate not much unlike its neighbor, Spain. Similar to its ſituation and natural productions, it was once great, and owed its greatneſs to ſimilar cauſes, poſſeſſions in the Indies—and like Spain, it has loſt of importance; for what are gold, ſpices, and all the aromatics of the Indies, unleſs the men who poſſeſs them have induſtry, courage and conduct? Without theſe, wealth is but a bird of paſſage, which only ſettles where they are to be found.

Holland, which was at its zenith, both in wealth, power, and liberty, in the beginning of the laſt century, has fallen to decay. Its commerce is ruined, its poſſeſſions abroad loſt, and its liberties invaded; it has only, at preſent, the name of a nation, and is in fact a ſubjugated province of France.

Flanders, and the country called Belgium, once ſo warlike, and ſince ſo commercial and free under Spain and Auſtria, formerly cultivated like a garden, but now wretched and miſerable; the taxes impoſed on the ſoil are too heavy to bear, and many fine eſtates are left barren, to avoid the cruel contributions impoſed by thoſe who inſult their proprietors with oppreſſion under the name of liberty.

France. At the beginning of the 18th century the French adored their monarch, even to meanneſs; before the end of it, they perſecuted and deteſted monarchy, even to ſavage cruelty and injuſtice, and to an acceſs, the horror of which was only diminiſhed by its being extravagantly ridiculous. At the beginning of the century, the French were pious to their God; and polite to their neighbors; but at the end of it, impiety and inſolence were their boaſt and their pride! What has been muſt aſtoniſh all; what is to be is beyond conjecture; but if one were to be hazarded on this occaſion, it would be, that the French nation would retract part of their conduct, and become leſs extravagantly wild; though the tree of French liberty leaves a bad ſeed in every field where it has been planted, that will long be remembered with grief and diſmay.

During that ſo famous a century,

Great-Britain has alſo undergone a great change. It already had too much power and importance to admit of a riſe like Ruſſia or Pruſſia, and it was going in a poſitively different direction from Spain and Portugal, ſo that it can be compared to no other nation during the laſt century. Bleſt with a free government, eſtabliſhed in the end of the 17th century, and under laws well adminiſtered, this nation has increaſed in wealth and importance. In its manufactures, in particular, as the wonder of the world; for never before was the labor of man ſo abbreviated and rendered ſo productive as it is in this country by the help of machines, and the contrivances which ingenuity has brought to its aid.

Our commerce has increaſed in proportion as our manufactures have been bro't to perfection, and our wealth in proportion to both, ſo that we are enabled to give a length of credit to ſtrangers that was hitherto unknown in the annals of commerce. This unexampled wealth enabled England to eſtabliſh, protect, and raiſe to importance that large portion of America, now the

United States, which a variety of cauſes, but chiefly the envy of other nations, incited to throw off its dependence on this country, when our enemies ſaid we were ruined, and waited for our fall: but to their ſurpriſe and diſappointment, the Britiſh iſlands have proſpered more than ever.

Great-Britain and Ireland.—As the beginning of the laſt century ſaw an union between England and Scotland, to the commencement of the preſent is marked with another, which we hope will not be leſs auſpicious. And if it be urged that England loſt an empire, in the laſt century, which ſhe nurtured, it is anſwered, that in loſing America, though England loſt ſo great a province, yet ſhe had planted a colony which will for theſe ſeveral centuries to come be an increaſing cuſtomer for her manufactures, and therefore will amply repay her for the trouble and expence that have been incurred in forming that great eſtabliſhment.

Proſperity ſo unexampled as that of England, has, indeed, been attended with heavy national expences from the envy it has excited; but though theſe expences are great, have not produced the bad effects that calculators have predicted, and the preſent burthens are conſiderably greater than they otherwiſe would be, on account of the great efforts now made to pay them off.

By exertions, proportioned to our wealth, power, and national bravery, we have, ſince the revolution broke out on the continent, reſiſted its effects. Our efforts by ſea have been crowned, by Divine Providence, with a brillancy of ſucceſs beyond all example. While we have almoſt annihilated the fleets of our enemies, we have greatly increaſed our own; while we have wreſted from them moſt of their foreign poſſeſſions, we have increaſed our own; and even our commerce has increaſed faſter than ever, while that of our enemies has been reduced to the loweſt pitch.

It is not improbable that the envy of freſh enemies is now preparing for us freſh triumphs, and for them defeat; but we neither invade nor provoke any one, and we muſt under the bleſſing of God, protect our rights, otherwiſe our ruin is inevitable.

Whilſt the laſt century has produced all theſe changes, we do not ſay (though knowledge has extended) that wiſdom and good ſenſe have increaſed; nor, though riches and wealth have multiplied, do we preſume to decide as to real happineſs; and we are ſorry to ſee a general diſpoſition to deſpiſe what is ancient, and to ſhew a contempt for the wiſdom of our anceſtors, which leads to wild and vain theories, and conducts men to thoſe experiments, which end in unhappineſs and confuſion.

BOSTON, Auguſt 13.

Auguſt 11. Arrived, ſchr. John and William, Hooper, 49 days from Figuiera. Sailed in company, ſchr. Hazard, Paty, of Plymouth. Schr. Mary, Young, of Providence, ſailed the day before. Spoke, July 29, long. 58, ſhip Diana, Noble, 6 days from Boſton, for Liverpool. Auguſt 9, 10 leagues E. half N. of Cape Ann, a ſchooner from St. Lucia for Wiſcaſſet.

Auguſt 12. Arrived, ſchooner Sarah, captain Swett, 46 days from Gibraltar. Sailed from Naples May 23, and left there, the ſhips Amiable, Rinker, from Philadelphia; and Prudent, Crowninſhield, of Salem, both for Sicily. At Gibraltar, June 26, brig Hunter, of New-York; ſhip Vigilant, Craft, juſt arrived from do. in 33 days, bound to Leghorn or Naples.

Same day, via quarantine, ſhip George and Harriot, Allen, 35 days from Demerara.

Auguſt 13. Arrived, ſchooner Hope, captain Foſter, 50 days from Glaſgow, Left the ſhip Waſhington, of New-York. At Port Glaſgow, the ſhip Waſhington, of New-Bedford. Spoke, July 2, lat. 47, 30, long. 20, ſhip Eagle, 20 days from New-York for Amſterdam. July 8, lat. 42, 15, long. 28, 40, ſchr. Cabinet, of Marblehead, 15 days from Amſterdam for New-York. In lat. 43, long. 63, ſchooner Waſhington, from Corunna for Wiſcaſſet.

By this arrival we have the following marine articles:—*Greenock, June* 17. arrived, Golden Grove, Peace, Virginia; Northern Friends, Montgomery, Boſton—cleared, Waſhington, Noyes, New-York; Britannia, Cowan, Newfoundland; John & Ann, Halifax; Governor Carlton, N. Brunſwick. *Port Glaſgow, June* 14---17, loading, Paulina, Borrowdale, Virginia; Minerva, Ladler, Charleſton. *Dumbarton*, cleared, Aimwell, Robertſon, Charleſton.

Same day, the brig Mary, capt. Hopkins, 53 days from Dublin. Left, ſhip Margaret, Boyd; and ſchr. Betſy, Sampſon, of Wiſcaſſet; and brig Mary, Brown, of Philadelphia. Spoke, in lat. 42, long. 68, ſchr. Mary & Eliza, Harris, 3 days from Boſton for Martinico.

Auguſt 14. Arrived, the ſch'r Waſhington, captain Lathrop, 67 days from Gottenberg. Spoke yeſterday, the brig Betſy, captain Dagget, from St. Ubes, for this port.

Same day, via quarantine, the ſchooner Patty, captain Brown, laſt from Bonaviſto. Left the brig Bellona, captain Delano, of New-Bedford, from Ireland, expected to begin to load the next day. Captain Delano was boarded off Teneriffe, by an Engliſh frigate, who preſſed 4 of his men. The frigate had a French frigate in tow. Captain B. ſpoke, in lat. 39, long. 67, 30, the brig William, captain Harding, 3 days from New-Haven, for the Weſt Indies, with ſtock on deck.

Signal at the fort for a brig, ſuppoſed to be the Betſy, Daggett, from St. Ubes.

Performing quarantine, ſhip Mary, Wells, Cape-Francois, 22 days; in this veſſel came ſeveral French officers, paſſengers; brig Little-Jane, Harris, Havanna, 22 days; a brig from Martinico, and a ſchooner from Guadaloupe.

On Monday, the 20th ultimo, the ſloop Sally, of Portland, was condemned in the court of vice-admiralty at St. Johns, N. B. for illegal trade.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 18.

Arrived yeſterday,

The faſt-ſailing ſhip Delaware, captain Beebe, in 42 days from Liverpool. Spoke July 4, in the mouth of the river, the ſhip Sally, from Penobſcot; and the ſhip Felicity, Smith, from Rotterdam, to ſail for Alexandria and Waſhington, in July. July 11, in lat. 51, long. 11, the ſchooner Julian, from Virginia, for Cork; ſame day, the ſhip Ruthy, of Caſtine, for Liverpool, 16th, the Engliſh ſhip Colin, 42 days from St. Vincents, for Liverpool. July 21, in lat. 49, 50, long. 31, the ſhip Iris, Skinner, 24 days from New-York, for London. 29th, in lat. 43, 55, long. 46, 30, the ſhip Sally, 56 days from Amſterdam, for Baltimore, with 150 paſſengers. Auguſt 9, in lat. 41, 42, long. 64, the ſhip Merchant, of Portland, 11 days from Norfolk, for Falmouth & a market; ſame time, the brig Libra, Perkins, of Caſtine, 5 days from Boſton, for Rotterdam. Paſſengers in the Delaware, Mrs. Wrigley, Miſs Nevin, Mr. J. Taylor, and Mr. B. Marſhall.

Left, at Liverpool, July 3, ſhip Commerce, Dyer, for Philadelphia; brig Clariſſa, Brewſton, for do; John, Pratt, Charleſton; Sally, Hart, of Portland, for Ruſſia; Hugh Johnſon, Weild, from Boſton, for Antwerp; Boyne, Stafford, for Charleſton; Maria, Chiſholm, do. Thomas, Wilſon, Churnſide, for New-Orleans; Ann, Bradd, for Alexandria; Ritſon, Wakefield, City-Point; brig Atlantic, Chew, New-York; General Green, Miller, Baltimore; Betſy, Foſſett, from Glaſgow for Boſton; Fair American, Calhoun, for Philadelphia; Sally, Webber, Charleſton; Hannah, Lambert, of Boſton for Charente; Hazen, Turner, of Boſton, for Savannah; Planter, Bouſch, of do. for Virginia; Caledonia, Henderſon, and Merchant, Lord, for New-York; Camilla, Hubbard, of Philadelphia, for do; Harriet, Halbrook, of Baltimore, for do; Jane, Duff, of Portland, for Boſton; Logan, Macey, of New-York, for Boſton; Diana, Bird, for do; Columbia, Foſdick, for Savannah; Columbine, Briſcoe, for Boſton; John and Alice, Whiteſides, of Philadelphia, for do. All the above were to ſail ſoon.

Same day, the ſchooner Jefferſon, Bettner, 5 days from Edenton. Spoke, Auguſt 13, off Cape-Hatteras, brig Georgia, Cloſe, 15 days from New-York for Charleſton. Same day, ſchooner Little Edward, Crowell, 24 days from New-York for Charleſton.

Ship Ann, Coit, 50 days from Hull. Auguſt 9, in lat. 41, 48, long. 65, 30, ſpoke ſhip Roſe, Errick, from Spain bound to Philadelphia. Left at Hull, ſhip Richmond, (captain dead) to ſail 15th July; ſhip Sally, Hutchiſon, of Baltimore, to ſail 10th; ſhip Atlas, Wilſon, 10th; ſhip Fame, Law, arrived 3 days; brig Eliza, of Duxbury, 15th of July; ſhip Lydia, Tredwell, to ſail for Dundee 27th June. Cabin paſſengers, Mr. George Nelſon, Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Cook.

Ship William Littlejohn, Robert Forreſt, maſter and owner, (mentioned yeſterday as being at quarantine) 47 days from Rutland, in Ireland, with 103 paſſengers in good health. In lat. 40, long. 63, ſpoke ſhip General Greene, of and for Baltimore, out 40 days; could not learn from whence. In long. 68, ſpoke ſchr. Three Brothers, Lawrence, out 3 days from N. York.

Cleared, ſhip Favorite, Mackie, Liverpool; brigs Juno, Martin, Madeira; Swan, Young, Liverpool; ſchooner Mercury, Beattey, St. Johns.

Lloyd's liſts, from the 10th to the 28th June:

Graveſend, June 10. Arrived, the Governor Strong, Choute, from Alexandria; Fair American, Flowers, N. York; Atalanta, Tucker, Baltimore. June 14. Arrived, the Jemima and Fanny, Glad, Havanna, via New-York; Iſabella, Green, Charleſton. June 21. Arrived, the Eſther, Hamilton, Savannah; Siſters, Picket, ditto. June 24. Arrived, the Active, M'Dougal, Philadelphia; Prudence, Arundel, ditto; Two Friends, Voſe, N. York; Union, Pearſon, Wilmington; Portſmouth, ——, Baltimore: Sailed, the Three Siſters, Anneſley, for Philadelphia. June 27. Arrived, the Farmer, George, New-Orleans; Goſport, Chamberlain, Virginia; New-York, Goſs, ditto; Henry, Trott, Alexandria.

Falmouth, June 5. Arrived, Perſeverance, ——, Philadelphia; Alexander, King, Virginia. June 11. Arrived, the Maria Jane, Salter, Charleſton. June 14. Arrived, the Brutus, Bunce, 29 days from Peterſburg, Virginia, and ſailed to the eaſtward. June 15. Arrived, the Auckland Packet, from New-York, in 18 days from Halifax. June 23. Arrived, the Catharine, Nicholſon, from the River Plata.

Hull, June 10. Arrived, the Lydia, Edwards, New-York; Drabwell, Charleſton. June 19. Arrived, the Fame, Law, New-York. June 25. Arrived, the John, Whippey, from Wilmington.

Deal, June 27. Arrived, the Cicero, Adams, from Amſterdam, bound to Boſton.

Cowes, June 22. Arrived, the Phœnix, Hancock, Baltimore.

Plymouth, June 14. Arrived, the Mary-Ann (French ſloop) from Virginia, taken by the Catharine and Mary privateer.

Clyde, June 6. Arrived, the Sarah, Bowden, Charleſton, June 10. June 21, arrived, the Jeſſie, Boag, from New-York.

Dublin, June 17. Arrived, Margaret, Boyd, from Wiſcaſſet; Milford, Sampſon, do.

Cork. Arrived, the Henry, Trotter, Alexandria; New-York, Goſs, New-York; Two Siſters, Whipple, Virginia; William, Nye, New-York; Joſeph, Jameſon, Portland.

Belfaſt. Arrived, Panther, Giles, New-York; Wilmington, Woodward, Virginia.

Hamburg, June 8. Arrived, Mary, Crother, New-York; Betſy, M'Dougall, do. Eagle, Johnſon, Savannah; Juno, De Jong, Charleſton; and ——, Hoop, do.

Bremen, June 13. Arrived, the Waſhington, Otto, from Charleſton.

Helvoet. Arrived, the George and Mary, Lawter, Virginia; Anna, Jurgens, Baltimore.

Leghorn, June 1. A French privateer has taken a large Engliſh veſſel, with a valuable cargo. An Engliſh veſſel of 600 tons is ſeized in our Roads.

The Lovina, of and from New-York, for Amſterdam, has been ſent into Plymouth.

The American brig Peggy, Peter, from Virginia to Havre, is ſent into the Downs by the Ranger ſloop of war.

The Goſport, Chamberlain, from Virginia, is detained in the Downs.

The Brothers, Hall, from New-York, ran foul of the Union privateer in going into Liverpool, and ſunk her.

Liverpool, July 2. Arrived, ſhip Ceres, Moore, from New-York; and Adams, Bullock, from Maſſachuſets.

The committee of health report 6 deaths and 18 new caſes of the fever for the 24 hours preceding five o'clock laſt evening. Three deaths in the city, and three at Bellevue.

Prices Current at Liverpool, July 1.

Aſhes, Pearl, 1ſt ſort,	48 a 52s.
Pot, do.	47 a 49s.
Bees-Wax,	240 a 245s.
Cotton, Upland,	1 a 1s. 3d.
Sea-Iſland, fine,	2s. 10d. a 3s.
good,	2s. 8 a 2s. 9d.
N. O. in bags & bales,	1s. 2 a 1s. 5d.

The particular ſituation of the continent of Europe and the uncertainty that exiſts reſpecting the future neutrality of thoſe places to which our manufactures were expected to be ſent during the war, have already been productive of very ſerious effects to the manufactures of Mancheſter and its neighborhood, in conſequence of which, the demand for cottons has of late been pretty generally ſuſpended, and as the future demand for the raw material will be regulated by that for the manufactured articles, it is impoſſible to ſpeak with much accuracy concerning it; we however think it extremely probable that the preſent ſituation of our affairs, and the conſequent ſcarcity of money will force upon the market large ſtocks, which will probably be ſold a little lower than the quotations, but that when theſe circumſtances ſhall have ceaſed to operate, the prices will be higher. Several ſmall parcels of New-Orleans, of the new crop, have been ſold as ſubſtitutes for common Weſt-India cottons, which at preſent are very ſcarce in this market.

Wheat,	8 a 8s. 6d. per 70 lb.
Superfine flour,	34 a 35s.
Fine do.	32s. 6d. a 33s.

During the laſt month not leſs than 24,803 barrels of flour were imported, which in the preſent well provided ſtate of the market have been the means of reducing the prices, and as the weather has been exceedingly favorable for bringing forward the growing crops of grain, the dealers make their purchaſes very ſparingly, under the expectation that the prices will be lower, and ſhould the enſuing harveſt be as productive as it is generally expected, we think it not improbable that this will be the caſe, altho' while the war continues, we do not expect that the prices in general will be materially lower than thoſe now current, and in the event of a bad harveſt they will certainly be much higher. The duty on grain and flour is reſumed this day, and amongſt the duties you will perceive thoſe to which wheat and flour are at preſent ſubject.

Pitch,	10 a 11s. cwt.
Roſin,	15 a 16
Tar,	21 a 22s. 6d.
Turpentine,	22 a 23

Rice, duty paid for home conſumption, 40 a 42s.

Do. not duty paid, in bond for exportation, 35 a 37s.

Staves, W. O. barrel,	10 a 17l.
hogſhead,	20 a 27l.
pipe,	28 a 35l.
R. O. hogſhead,	8 a 10l.
Tobacco, York and James river,	3 1-2 a 7 1-2
Rappahannock,	3 3-4 a 6
Potomak,	3 1-2 a 5 1-2
Georgia,	3 1-2 a 5 1-4
Stemmed,	5 a 8
Maryland, brown,	3 3-4 a 5
colory,	6 a 8
kitefoot,	8 a 10 1-4
Cocoa, Weſt-India,	76 a 90s.
Carracca,	95 a 105
Coffee, fine,	132 a 138
Bourbon,	110 a 116
Java,	112 a 114

The demand for coffee is at preſent nearly ſuſpended, and will probably continue ſo, until ſome channel is ſecured on the continent, to which it can with confidence be ſent. The late accounts ſtate that the Hanſeatic towns will be open for the reception of colonial produce as well as Britiſh manufactured goods, when they are imported in a neutral veſſel; and ſhould the ſucceeding accounts corroborate this ſtatement, a revival of the demand may be expected at prices at leaſt equal to the quotations.

Sugar, Muſcovado, brown,	34 a 39
middling,	40 a 43
good,	44 a 50
fine,	52 a 55
Havanna, brown,	42 a 47
white,	60 a 68

Premiums of Inſurance,

On American ſhips from this country to America, 2l. 12s. 6d. a 5l. per cent.

Do. from America to this country, 2l. 12s. 6d.

Do. on do. from America to this country, 6 a 8l.

July 2, 1803.

In conſequence of the occupation of the country adjacent to Hamburg, by the French, our government has declared the Elbe to be in a ſtate of blockade. Various opinions are formed of the object of this meaſure, but that moſt generally entertained is, that it is with a view to determine what part Ruſſia and Pruſſia mean to take in the preſent conteſt; and until this is aſcertained, very little buſineſs is expected to be done.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the Delaware from Liverpool additional European intelligence is brought. It does not appear that the French have yet taken poſſeſſion of the city of Hamburg, though they have infringed on its neighboring territory.

Accounts of the plague having appeared at Malta is contradicted.

Letters from admiral Cornwallis, off Uſhant, mention that the Breſt fleet was ſtill in port.

The American ſhip Commerce, Ray, from Rotterdam, for Philadelphia, with 220 Swiſs on board, has been captured by the Engliſh ſloop of war Ranger.

A letter from a merchant at Hamburg, ſays, "It is juſt now ſaid that Ruſſia has DECLARED AGAINST FRANCE; we wiſh for the confirmation of it.

The bill for raiſing an army of reſerve in England, after much diſcuſſion, was read a third time, and paſſed in the houſe of commons, the 30th of June.

Great-Britain appears to penetrate the paſſive policy of Pruſſia, and in blockading the Elbe has taken meaſures of the moſt vigorous and determined nature. It remains to be decided what part Pruſſia will take, and whether ſhe will not feel herſelf ſo much inconvenienced by the meaſures of Britain, as to require of the firſt conſul the curtailment of his extenſive continental projects—and the evacuation of his preſent advantageous poſition on the banks of the Elbe.

There is little doubt but the neutrality of Pruſſia is purchaſed, and that the equanimity with which that nation has viewed the late progreſs of the French troops, is the conſequence of private underſtanding.

England does not appear diſpoſed to acquieſce in theſe arragements.

The following is lord Hawkeſbury's letter to Baron Jacobi, the Pruſſian ambaſſador:

Copy of a letter from lord Hawkeſbury to Baron Jacobi.

The underſigned, his majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, has received his majeſty's command to acquaint baron Jacobi, that in conſequence of the violation of the territory of the free imperial city of Hamburg, by the forcible occupation of the parts of the banks of the Elbe, by French troops, of the control which thoſe thereby poſſeſs over any veſſels which may attempt to enter it from ſea, or depart from it; and of the purpoſes of offence againſt his majeſty's ſubjects to which they have applied, and are applying, the veſſels that they have found in the ports of the Elbe. His majeſty has found it expedient to eſtabliſh the moſt rigorous blockade at the entrance of that river: to maintain and enforce the ſame in the ſtricteſt manner according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes Baron Jacobi is therefore requeſted to apprize the Pruſſian conſuls and merchants