BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

It has seldom happened within the recollection of man, that so many vessels from Europe, and in passages so remarkably short, have entered our ports, as we this day have the pleasure of announcing. But though the marine department of our paper is thus made uncommonly valuable, the political intelligence we have received is comparatively almost without interest. The public eye is watchful over the first acts of the new administration of England; and we are prepared to expect overtures for peace, or the exercise of the whole physical strength of the country in the prosecution of a war which now can have no object but to preserve to the British nation its liberties, its independence, or perhaps its political existence.

Our London papers are to the 14th ult. inclusive. The following are the most prominent articles of news:

LONDON, February 12.

Parliament have appropriated 40.000l. for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Pitt was a few years since offered 100.000l. by the merchants, to remove his embarrassments; but he declined accepting it.

There is a report in circulation, but we do not vouch for its truth, that the king of Prussia was invited by the late ministry to take possession of Hanover in case the other measures for expelling the French were not attended with success. Perhaps then his Prussian majesty may plead such a title as well as the permission of Bonaparte; and if he is to make cessions in other quarters in pursuance of the peace of Presburg, he may not be disposed to quit possession of the pledge deposited with him.

Letters from Holland, of the 7th inst. were yesterday received. They confirm our former statement of a proclamation having been issued by the Dutch government on the 1st instant, forbidding, under severe penalties, the subjects of Holland from holding any commercial or friendly intercourse whatever with the subjects of Great-Britain. A postcript to one of these letters, however, adds, "that much of the severity of the regulations which affected the commercial interests of that country, more especially as connected with England, has been remitted, and a further relaxation of those restraints is daily expected." The Dutch letters contain no other news of importance.

February 14.

Price of stocks this day at one o'clock. Consols for money, 60 7-8—for account 61—reduced 1 5-8.

We have been shewn a letter from an officer in the expedition under sir David Baird: it is dated from the coast of South-America—There was little doubt of their destination being the Cape of Good-Hope

Letters of recall have been sent off by king's messengers to nearly all our ambassadors at foreign courts.

Westminster Election—As soon as Mr. Fox was re-elected yesterday for Westminster, he got into the chair, prepared for him, which was crimson damask, richly guilt and covered with laurels. He was chaired round Covent-garden, amidst the loud acclamations of the populace When he quitted the chair, he went into Hudson's hotel, Covent-garden; the instant he got out of the chair, the populace tore the laurels off, and carried it in triumph

In the afternoon, the friends of Mr. Fox dined at the Crown and Anchor tavern. Mr Fox in the chair. Mr. Sheridan sat on his right hand, and lord R Spencer on his left The dinner was served up about six o'clock. After dinner, the first toast proposed by Mr. Fox, was—

"The king, with three times three."

The next toast was:

"The electors of the city of Westminster"

After which, Mr. Sheridan rose and said, he would not detain the company, by one word of preface from drinking a health which he was sure was dear to them: that was the health of Mr. Fox—(Rapturous applause).

"The prince of Wales"

was next given by Mr Fox, and received with enthusiastic applause.—Mr. Fox then gave,

"Earl St. Vincent, and success to his command."

"The Duke of Bedford, and success to the government of Ireland."

Mr. Fox, after observing that he had not intended to propose the healths of any member of that administration of which he had the honor to form a part, said, that he meant, notwithstanding, to make one exception, and that was

"The Lord high Chancellor of England, and the trial by jury."

Mr. Fox then observed, that as he not only laboured under some degree of indisposition, as must have been observed on the hustings that day, but also had some business to transact, he would beg leave to retir, after giving a toast which he had long been in the habit of proposing—

"The cause of liberty all over the world"

After Mr Fox had retired, Mr Alderman Combe was unanimously called to the chair He observed that, although his right honorable friend, and those who acted with him, could of themselves have formed a complete administration, yet, in the present critical circumstances of the country, they have judged it advisable to unite with men of talents and consequence in the state. He wished them a long and perfect unanimity; and concluded by drinking the health of

"Lord Grenville,"

which was received with the most cordial and unanimous applause.

"Mr. Byng, Sir Francis Burdett, and the independent freeholders of Middlesex," were next given by Mr. Alderman Combe.

Mr. Alderman Combe, on his health being drunk, addressed the company in a few words, in which he said, that he had always been attached to Mr. Fox, and to his principles; he had frequently declared it at public meetings, as well as maintained it in private life, and he had no difficulty in confessing that that attachment was, in his opinion, his chief recommendation to the notice of the public. He proposed the health of

"Sir William Milner, and the independent electors of the city of York."

The honorable baronet returned thanks to the company; and observed, that his sentiments had always been the same as those of Mr. Fox, his now right hon. friend he might call him, as, with the exception of a short interval, he had been always able so to call him; and now that his right hon was come into office, he hoped we should all recover those privileges of which we had, in some measure, been deprived of late years; for these reasons he could not help congratulating the country on the appointment of Mr Fox to the high office which he now fills, the duties of which he will, no doubt, discharge with honor to himself, and benefit to the world.—The toasts were—

"Mr. Whitbread, with three times three."

"Mr. Sheridan, with three times three."

A SONG FROM MR. DIGNUM—

"Whilst happy in my native land,
"I boast my Country's Charter."

Then followed the healths of—

"Lord Lauderdale" "The Friends of Freedom in Scotland," and "The Duke of Norfolk."

Mr. Dignum sung the popular Songs, of Burns:

"Scots, Wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

And several other appropriate songs, and the evening concluded with the utmost conviviality.

BERLIN, January 30.

The following proclamation has been issued here, respecting the occupation of the electorate of Hanover:

"WE, Frederick William, by the grace of God, king of Prussia, &c. &c. make known hereby, &c.

"After the events which have terminated in peace between Austria and France, all our endeavors have been directed to ward off from these districts the flames of war and its disastrous consequences, which momentarily threatened the North of Germany, and particularly the countries of the electorate of Brunswick. With this view, and as the only possible means to attain it, a convention has been made and concluded between us and the emperor of the French, in pursuance of which the states of his Britannic majesty in Germany will not be again occupied by French or other troops combined with them, and, till the conclusion of the general peace, be wholly occupied and governed by us.

"In pursuance of which, we have caused the Brunswick electoral countries to be occupied by the corps under the command of our general of cavalry, count von der Schulenburg Kehnert, to whom, in our name, and till the peace, we entrust the administration of said countries, in such manner, that, thro' him, and the commission of government which he may think proper to appoint, all the affairs relating to the government of the country, may be transacted, and the necessry orders thereto communicated to the interior magistracy and magistrates.

"We therefore charge, as well these, as the prelates, the nobles, the citizens, and all subjects and inhabitants of said country, without exception, to conform themselves duly to these dispositions made to their welfare, and also to the commands of our before-mentioned commissaries of administration, and the commission by them appointed, as well with regard to civil as military affairs; not only not throwing any impediment in the way of our troops which are to march in, but to assist and afford them all the information in their power, and in high or more general matters of the country, and also in propositions and petitions thereto relating, alone and only to address themselves to the before-mentioned commissaries of administration, as standing highest under our immediate orders.

"As now, by this measure, we have in view the repose and tranquility of the North of Germany, and on the Brunswick States, so we have resolved to pay, out of our treasury the necessaries for our troops, according to the peace establishment, and leaving the extraordinary expences of a state of war to be defrayed by the country; while we, on another hand, shall take care in general, that its revenues, during our administration, after deducting the expences of government, shall only be appropriated to its advantage.

"We further promise, that our troops shall observe the strictest discipline; that attention shall be given to all just complaints, and in general, that every quiet and peaceable inhabitant shall be maintained in his property and rights, and in case of need be vigorously protected. But that, on the contrary, those who may refuse to conform themselves to the dispositions concluded on and the measures which have been taken, or who may dare to counteract them in any wise, will have to reproach themselves with the rigid & disagreeable consequences which will unavoidably result to them.

Given under the signature of our own hand at Berlin, the 27th January, 1806.

(L. S.) FREDERIC WILLIAM.

Von Hardenberg.

The ship Richmond left Nantz on the 21st of February, at which time reports were in circulation that attempts had been made in Paris to assassinate the emperor Napoleon, and that several ladies of distinction had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the plot.

Arrived, the ship Remittance, Law, in 52 days from London The ship Rona and Betsy, of Virginia, sailed in co. for Cape-de-Verds. Left ship Enterprize, Packwood, from New-York, going up the river for quarantine; Otis, Crocker, for New-York the 24th Jan.; Alexander, Vose; and Orb, Coit, for do; brig Olympus, Smith, of Boston, for the Canaries in 10 days; ship Re-Union, for Boston the middle of February. The ship Ambition was not tried. The most of the captured American vessels were released. Spoke, March 12, in lat. 42, long. 60, the ship John and Alice, 42 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia Passengers, Miss F Bayley, Miss E. Bayley, Dr Joel Hart, Messrs. William Clark, Robert Phillips William Fleckner, Washington Irving, Philip Camm, Charles P Rogers, Peter I. Mumford, James Fitch, and John William Irwin.

The ship Otis, capt. Crocker, in 36 days from London, and 31 days from land's end. Sailed in co. ship London Packet, for Philadelphia—Left, the ship Alexander, Vose, for New-York, in 10 days; Enterprize, Packwood, for New-York, the last of February; Orb, Coit, for New-York, in March; Re-Union, Prior, for Boston, in 10 days; New-Galen, for Boston, the 25th February. February 9, near Gravesend, met the ship Science, Howard, from New-York for London Passengers, Mrs Davis and 4 children, Mrs. Sheppard and 4 children, Miss S. Hughes, captain S Flower, captain R. Read, Wm. Baker, and several in the steerage.

The ship Flora, Adams, in 50 days from Amsterdam, and 30 from Falmouth The ship Warren, Campbell, was totally lost on the South Hackes, crew saved; the ship Amity, Palmer, is totally lost to the southward of the Hackes, crew perished; the ship Roebuck, Kelly, is totally lost off the Vlie, crew saved; the ship St. Andrew, Lagere, is totally lost on the South Hackes; the ship Diana, French, was driven on shore at the Texel, and very much damaged, she got into New-Dieppe; the ship Little-Mary, Waters, lost both her anchors, was driven on shore at the Texel, and had not got off when the Flora sailed; the ship Logan, Bunker, lost an anchor and cable and was driven on shore, but got off without damage and sailed; the ships Maria, and Halcyon, Earle, cut from their anchors with the loss of their windlasses, put into Dover; the brig Hetty, captain Bunker, lost her anchors, cables and windlass; the brig Mary, M'Millen, cut from her anchor, but got safe into New-Dieppe; the ship Ticonic, Parsons, lost her anchors, cables and windlass; the *ship General Greene, got on shore at New-Dieppe, received but little damage* Left at New-Dieppe, ships Silenus, Draper, Cheesman, Ann, Milford, Delaware, and Four Sisters, all of New York; and several others, names unknown. Passenger, captain Campbell, late of the Warren.

The ship Minerva, Heron, in 33 days from Nantz; sailed in co the brig Ontario, Hitch, for New-Yord; and schr. Intrepid, Sprague, for Boston. Left brig Comet, Center, of N. York; Report, Chapman, from Charleston; ship Sally, Hastings, of Boston; brig Alert, Snow, last from Bayonne; ship William Penn, Watson, from Norfolk; Woodrop Sims, from Charleston; schr. Eleanor, Morse, of Marblehead; brig Juno, Edwards, of Norfolk; ship Halcyon, Manley, for Charleston; Edward Preble, Porter, for do.; Wanderer, Haswell, last from Bordeaux; ship Thomas Folger; and brig Caroline, Brown, both from New-York and Bordeaux,

The ship Orion, Johnson, in 3 days from Amsterdam. The ship Amiable Matilda, Thompson; and the Ann, Bush, both sailed the day before for New-York. The ship Delaware, Farrier, to sail the next day for New-York. The ship Four Sisters, Moores, sailed 3 weeks before for New-York; brig Hetty, Banker, 6 weeks before for do; ship ——, *Watt, do. for Baltimore.* Sailed in co. *ship Rising Sun, for Baltimore*; a brig for Bath: *ship Ranger, of Baltimore, for the Isle of May; General Green, for Baltimore.* Left ships Adamant, for N. York: Fair Lady, of Bath, for the Isle of May; Lydia, of do. for do.; Silenus, Treadwell, to sail for New-York the 1st of March: Pennsylvania, Howland, for New-York, in 3 weeks; Diana, French, repairing, for N. York, cargo not damaged: brig Mary, M'Millen, for N. York in 8 days; ship Cheeseman, Bell, to sail in a few days for N. York; *brig Little Mary, of Baltimore, repairing*: ship Young Elias, of Philadelphia; *Iris, Goss, of Baltimore*: ship Columbia, Dixon, and barque Packet, both for Philadelphia. Spoke nothing. [Thomas Grant, mate of the Orion, was lost overboard on the 15th instant.]

The ship Heart of Oak, Jackson, of Boston, in 72 days from Marseilles. Left ship Levant, of Newport, for Barcelona. The brig Albetross, of Boston, sailed in co. for Barcelona. Schr. Topsham Beauty, Millet, of Gloucester; ship Ocean, Hinchman, of Norfolk, at quarantine; ship Eliza, Hussey, of Nantucket, ditto; and schr. Lydia, of Newburyport, ditto. The brig Catharine, Ross, sailed 8 days before for Charleston. Feb. 23, in lat. 24, 21, long. 59. 30, spoke schr. John, Otis, of Wiscasset, 16 days from Norfolk for Barbados. March 18, 40 leagues S. S. E. of the Hook, spoke the brig Joseph, from New-York. Feb. 25, in lat. 25, 16, long. 66, was boarded by the British man of war Northumberland, admiral Cochrane, returning from the battle off St. Domingo, under jury main and mizenmasts, having lost 100 men, and many wounded.

The ship Richmond, Eldridge, in 30 days from Nantz. The brig Ontario, Hitch, sailed three days before for New-York. The ship Woodrop Sims, Davis, for Norfolk, and the brig Comet, Center, for New-York, sailed in co. Left ship William Penn, for Norfolk in 3 days; ship Halcyon, for Charleston, in 10 days; ship Edward Preble, Porter, for Cape de Verds, in 12 days; brig Acorn, Folger, in 3 days for Boston; brig William, Waters, of Boston, in 3 days for New-Orleans; brig Caroline, Brown, of Philadelphia, discharging; ship John, for Charleston, in 12 days; brig Juno, Edwards, for Norfolk, repairing; ship Franklin, of New-York, repairing; ship Sally, Hastings, for Boston, in 14 days; brig Report, of Lisbon, for Charleston, in 2 days; ship Wanderer, from Charleston, discharging; and the ship Polly, Sammis, from New-York, just arrived. March 8, in lat. 41, 0, long 46 spoke the brig Ontario, from Nantz, for New-York. 18th, spoke schr. Franklin, from the Vineyard, for the West-Indies. Passenger, Mr. John Alsop King, eldest son of Rufus King, Esq.

The ship Independence, Hunter, in 29 days from Bordeaux. Vessels left, &c. reported by the vessels from Bordeaux.

Ship Ann, Bush, in 30 days from Amsterdam, and 2 from Holyhead. Marine news reported above by the Orion, except the Fame, Reynolds, arrived from Savannah at Brielle on the 9th ult.

The brig Lovely Lass, Moore, in 19 days from Savannah. March 20, in lat. 37, long. 73, spoke *schr. Jefferson, Hunt, 50 days from Amsterdam, for Baltimore.*

Cleared, brigs Eliza and Mary, Riley, W. Indies; Panther, Morris, St. Thomas; schrs. Hannah Bartley, Mathews, West-Indies; Regulator, Mather, Curracoa.

The ship Edward, from Dublin, for New-York, with linens, &c. went ashore on Long Island on the 20th instant, and bilged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25

Arrived, ship John and Alice, Taylor, Liverpool, 55 days; brig Susannah, Teel, Havana, 29; schr. Sukey, Stout, Savannah, 24; *sloop Rebecca, Bigelow, Baltimore*, 20.

Cleared, sch's Eliza Tice, Tice, Havana; Federal, Rathbone, Surrinam.

Below, ships London Packet, M'Dougal, London; Annawon, Clark, Liverpool; brig S. Carolina, Serrill, 9 days from Charleston; a large Portuguese ship from Oporto, and several other vessels.

Extract of a letter from Washington City, dated 21st March, 1806.

"The famous patriot, Samuel Hammond, who, in 1793, accepted the commission of brigadier-general, under Mr. Genet, and prodeeded with his brother, who was appointed a colonel in the same honorable service, to enlist a number of recruits in the Southern states, for which he ought to have been hoisted, instead of promotion, from a cart to a gallows, is now to be raised from a private citizen to a high military command—or at least, has been nominated by the president, a lieutenant-colonel, in the 2d regiment of the U. S. infantry, over the heads of all the officers in our army of inferior rank. This act of marked contempt on the part of the executive, for the feelings, the honor and characters of the officers, if acceded to by the senate, must terminate in the disgrace or death of Mr. Hammond—or in the resignation of every deserving officer, thus degraded by the government of his country. The pretext for this singular appointment is, that Mr. Hammond, in 1804, was made one of Mr. Jefferson's civil military majors in Upper Louisiana, which office being expired, he is now upon the passport of his new-fangled anamalous commission, to be thrust into the line of the army, above a number of gentlemen that would do honor to any service in the world."

ALEXANDRIA, March 25.

Arrived, the schooner Harriott, captain Lucket, 12 days from Havana.

March 12, spoke off the Havana, brig Comet, of Baltimore, captain Diamond, from Laguira, bound to Philadelphia; 7 days before had been captured by a French privateer and recaptured by a British frigate, now cruizing off Havanna, and ordered for Jamaica. Spoke off the Florida, ship Washington of Charleston, for Newport.

Left at the Havana,

Ship New-Guide, captain Howland, of New-York, to sail in 15 days. *Schooner Sampson, captain Smith, of this port, to sail for Baltimore, in 6 days; schooner Merchant, captain Hamilton, of Baltimore, to sail the 25th; schooner Messenger, captain White, of Baltimore, to sail for Baltimore, in 5 days*; sailed in company with brig Ploughboy, captain Rich, of Charleston

Arrived, schooner Alert, captain Dye, from Barbados, last from Turk's-Island, 20 days.

Left at Turk's Island, brig Adams, of New-Hampshire, just drifted on shore in a dangerous situation; also ship Charlotte, captain Griffin, at anchor at the Grand Turk, loaded with salt, and bound to N. Orleans. March 12, in lat. 32, 44, long. 76, spoke ship Good-Intent, captain Dennis, of Newport, out 11 days from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *MARCH 26.*

From our latest London papers, we continue in this day Gazette the documents respecting the late disasterous campaign in Germany. From the Austrian statement, it will appear, how insurmountable will ever be the task of controuling the ambitious view of an able ruler of France, and how futile the fears of her ever being subjugated, if united, by all the concentrated powers of Europe together.

Extract of a dispatch from lord G. L. Gower to lord Mulgrave, dated St. Petersburg, 3d September, 1805. (No. 38.)

My lord, the last dispatches from the Russian ambassador at Vienna speak in strong terms of the warlike temper of that cabinet. Certain communications had been made from Paris, which indicated a yielding disposition on the part of Bonaparte; but to these indications count Cobentzel seems to attach no credit, and count Razumouskoi represents, that the present character of the Austrian ministry is a direct contrast to its former timidity and indecision, and that a firm conviction seems now to prevail at Vienna, that it is through war alone that any security can be obtained against the ambition and power of France. There is just ground for expecting, that his imperial and royal majesty, being persuaded that war is inevitable, may be induced not to wait the issue of the proposed negociations with the French government, but that he will commence hostilities at the time when the superiority of the allied forces promises the best prospect of success. Towards the beginning or October, the Austrian army upon the Venetian frontier will be complete to its full establishment, and will, without doubt, be greatly superior in numbers to the French forces in Italy; and the Russian armies will be sufficiently advanced into the hereditary states, to ensure their arrival upon the frontiers of Bavaria before the French troops from the coast and the interior of France can reach the German empire; I have, therefore, in several conversations lately with prince Czartoriski and compte Stadion, urged the expediency of losing no time in beginning war. The prince informs me, that he has already instructed compte Razumouskoi to press this consideration upon the attention of the court of Vienna, but that he will not fail to repeat the instructions to the Russian ambassador.

I have great satisfaction in observing the increased energy and vigor of this court. The emperor, foreseeing the possibility of Bonaparte effecting a large augmentation to the French army, in consequence of the menaced attack by the allied powers, has resolved to be prepared to meet such an effort by a corresponding exertion on his part, and he has ordered a levy of four men in every five hundred, which will produce above 150 000 men.

A corps of about 10.000 men, under the command of his imperial highness the grand duke Constantine, and composed chiefly of the garrison of Petersburg, began ther march towards the Prussian frontier on Thursday, the 22d. The troops destined for Pomerania are ready for embarkation, and will probably sail in about six or eight days: they amount to 20.000 men. No dispatches, however, have been received from M. Alopeus, who was charged to negociate with the king of Sweden the necessary arrangements for the landing of the Russians at Stralsund, and the augmentation of the Swedish garrison at that port.——I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

GRANVILLE LEVISON GOWER.

Plan of operations proposed by the court of Vienna.

France, upon the new organization of her army, has on foot,

112 regiments of the line	404,828 men
80 do. of light infantry	107,540
85 Cavalry	64,226
16 Artillery	21,430
	598 024

This number, with the addition of the different corps in Corsica and the islands, of 21 regiments of Dutch soldiers, 11 Swiss regiments, 18 of Auxiliary troops from Italy, and the Imperial guard, which consists of 15 000 men, makes a total of 651.964, the whole military force now on foot in France. These troops are, for the greater part, already on the war establishment. Any grand descent from England, upon the coast of France, with the probability of decided success, is scarcely to be expected. France may, therefore, venture to draw almost all her troops from her interior and from her coasts. Besides, a well arranged national guard, in perfect discipline, would enable her to spare her troops of the line, even from where they had been employed in preserving domestic order and security. It follows, that France might employ 500.000 men in Italy, Switzerland and Germany

In opposition to that force, the 250.000 Austrians and 115,000 Russians stipulated in the last treaty, compose a total force, which is, in comparison, so much the less to be depended upon, because very little effective assistance is to be expected from the Swedes and the English. The following are the necessary conclusions from the statement:

1st. Considering this estimate, and the advantage which France enjoys in its geographical situation, whether for defence or aggression, the maintenance of peace till a more favorable conjuncture shall arise, seems to be infinisely desirable.

2d. If, however, war should become inevitable, not only to ensure its success, but to avoid likewise evils more alarming than those of the present moment, it would become indispensably necessary that the allied courts should use their most vigorous efforts to oppose those of the enemy, and bring into efficiency means at least equal to theirs, if not superior.

The military arrangements, the financial, and the general policy of the allies, must concur in putting forth those energies, by which alone we can hope to give success to our efforts.

1st. Military arrangements. This co-operation in these three branches could be of very little effect, if the Austrian armies should not come into the field more than 300.000 strong. The first of the papers subjoined, shews what would be the deficiencies to be supplied in the imperial and royal army, in recruiting, in appointments, and in remounting the cavalry, besides other augmentations necessary to raise it from its present weak state, upon a peace establishment, to the number above-mentioned; and at the same time, to leave the number of troops requisite for service in the interior of the monarchy, and for the observance of the movements of Prussia.

The difficulties which strike, upon a first view, will appear still more considerable upon a due attention to the manner in which the Austrian troops are now distributed. The line formed to prevent the introduction of infectious disease has indeed, contributed to obviate, in part, that disadvantage as it leaves the Venetian dominions of the empire no longer in danger of a surprize from the French. But, if it were necessary to take measures to oppose a great force to that which the enemy might bring against us from the interior of his dominions, then would dispositions the most prompt and vigorous be requisite to the seasonable concentration of the Austrian troops, which are, in great part, at a distance from the frontiers in danger, to put them upon the footing for war, and to bring them to act upon the points which are the most exposed. This first measure would require to be carried into effect with the greater activity, because it could not be expected that the troops of his majesty the emperor of Russia should, from such a distance, arrive on the scene of action till after the Austrian troops should have sustained the first attacks of the enemy. His majesty will not be deterred by these great difficulties, if war should become unavoidable; he will, in that case, use his most strenuous endeavors to surmount every difficulty, and fulfil his engagements. But, to give effect to this steady resolution, it is necessary;

2dly. That there should be adequate financial resources, and that the difficulties which present themselves under that head should be removed; the imperial court of St. Petersburg has already been informed of the vast and necessary expenditure required to put the infantry, the cavalry, the carriages and artillery, the object of the commissary's department, the magazines and stores, in short, every thing belonging to the army, upon the full war establishment. The succor of fifteen millions of florins, which has been asked from England, for this primary service, is not more than one-half of what is actually wanted. The expence of each campaign of the last war was from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty millions. The subsequent rise of the prices of commodities would render the expence of the same objects, now, considerably greater. But, suppose it even not to exceed the former, yet the subsidy of thirty millions of florins, which is asked from England, added to the ordinary peace expenditure of the army, would leave still an enormous deficit, which the burthened finances of Austria could hardly make good. It follows, that, unless England grant the subsidy which has been demanded, it must be impossible for the court of Vienna, notwithstanding its determined inclination, even to make those preparations for war, which are not to be attempted without an assurance of being able to follow them up and maintain them.

These considerations being stated, it is next to be examined, what would be the detail of the operations of the armies in Italy, the Tyrol, Switzerland, and the frontiers of Germany, if they should make all their movements in perfect mutual concert It is the concert of operations which must meet the first plans and marches of the enemy. Its prompt or tardy success, its favorable or unfavorable result, will determine, in fact, the whole fortune of the war, and, of course, the fate of Europe.

Considering the geographical position of France; its German frontier; Switzerland, with its subjugation to it; and the Italian republic; and observing, on the other hand, the position of the Hereditary dominions of Austria; it is impossible not to discern, that it would be imprudent to make any attempt from Germany, against France, in Alsace, or on the Rhine. Such an attempt could be made, only, by passing the Rhine at Manheim, or by laying seige to Mentz

In the first of these enterprizes there would be the vast disadvantage of advancing, from the very first step, amidst the fortified places of the greatest strength; of being forced to carry on a war of sieges, with an enormous consumption of men and money, and without a prospect of any happier issue of the campaign, even at the best, than by the reduction of one of those strong places To undertake the siege of Mentz, at least 50,000 men would be necessary to blockade the place, and to cover the operations of the siege. The extent and strength of Mentz are such, that we should be detained before that place alone for half the campaign; and no operation subsequent to its surrender, could lead to any but very uncertain and insecure results; because the places upon the Meuse on the one side, and in Alsace on the other, would every where arrest the progress of our armies. Add to these another consideration of not less weight; that since neither of those operations could be carried into effect but by great armies, there would