to you that this not the way to keep the conqueror from the shores of England. That this is a waste of our means—"That it has no other effect than that of augmenting at once our debts and our taxes, and of hastening the day when the cries of the widow and the orphan shall proclaim whether or not "a national debt be a national blessing."

In what way, I should like to ask of your majesty's servants, their subsidies to the enemies of France upon the continent are to keep Napoleon from our shores? Is it by giving him employment on the continent? That of course must keep him from our shores for a while; but the possibility at least is, that by all the means we can contrive, by all the arts we can excite, and by all the treasure we can squander, he cannot, for any long time be thus employed; and consequently, when he can no longer be so employed, we, upon the very principles on which this aid is given to his enemies, must be in imminent danger. Therefore, by our present line of politics, by our present system of defence, by our present explicit avowal, if Napoleon succeed in subduing all his enemies upon the continent, "we have very little hopes of being able to resist him."

This, sire, though neither very consoling nor very honorable to the country, is the conclusion to be drawn from the declarations as well as the acts of your majesty's servants who appear to have given up all hope of England being able, if left to herself, to provide even for her safety, leaving honor totally out of the question.—And this opinion is, indeed, very reasonable, upon the supposition, "that the present is the only system of naval warfare that can be adopted." Upon the supposition that we have it not in our power to prevent Napoleon from carrying on an uninterrupted exchange of products, the most valuable of all commerce, between all the countries from Naples to Marseilles, and from Bayonne to Hamburg, that we were unable to prevent him from connecting all these countries, and consolidating them under his sway, by ties of convenience and of interest as well as by the power of his arms and of his civil and political establishment, that we are unable with all our endless list of ships, to counteract the operations of signal posts, defended each by a couple of invalids, that in spite of all we are able to do France will supply them with seamen, naval stores, and all the means of speedily creating a navy: upon this supposition, it is indeed perfectly reasonable to conclude, that when Napoleon has put down all his enemies upon the continent, when he has removed the possibility of there meeting with further hostility excited by our gold, we ourselves shall be unable to resist his power for any length of time. Upon such a supposition, this conclusion is material? But, as I think, I shall be able to shew in my next letter, such a supposition is not founded in truth, and that we have the ability to do with respect to the commerce of France, with respect to that fruitful source of power to her and of danger to us; that we have the ability to do all those things which are necessary to our safety, permanent as well as present, and with a comparatively small portion of expence.

When we look at the navy of England; and at the quarter of million of people whom in various ways it employs; at the 16 or 17 millions of money (a fifth part, I believe, of the rental of the whole kingdom) that it annually costs; when one looks at this wonderful power, this mass of means, this focus of the fertility of our soil, and of the industry, ingenuity, valor and patriotism of the nation; when one contemplates all this, and reads the history of the war for several years past, one cannot help being struck with the disparity between the means and the effects. For what purpose are all this preparation and all the sacrifices which it occasions? What does this immense navy accomplish? If, for many years past, all its prizes and all the mischief it has done the enemy were estimated, they would not amount to enough to pay the expence of finding the navy in water. The navy is our defence, it may be said; but that cannot be said, without acknowledging, that we are deficient either in strength or the courage or the will to defend our country by land. As the means of mere defence either the army or the navy must be considered as superfluous, or else we acknowledge ourselves to be inferior to our enemy in point of valor, or of disposition to defend our country. To consider the navy as the means of mere defence; is, in fact, to acknowledge, at once, that Napoleon has it in his power to put us to an expence of 17 millions a year, without any other expence on his part than that of paper and ink, composing a paragraph in one of his Moniteurs. The navy should be made the means of annoyance, the means of distress thro' the empire of the enemy. The taking or destroying ships at sea, the capture of colonies will avail us nothing, while the ever fertile source of naval power exists unhurt in the dominions of France.

In war, as well as in every thing else, those difficulties and danger, of which we can foresee no end, are powerful in subduing the mind; in producing weariness, disgust, relaxation, effects, and finally, a disposition to give up the contest; and I beseech your Majesty to consider what prospect there is, or can be, of an end to our difficulties and dangers, while Napoleon possesses, undisturbed, the means of building and manning ships of war, though England, at the same time, maintains a navy at the expence of 17 millions a year; what prospect can there be of peace and safety to England, while France, insensible of the calamities and almost of the existence of war, is able to impose upon your Majesty's subjects burthens, such as were never before thought of, and which, with the duration of war, must necessarily increase. To me, therefore, it appears evident, that unless our mode of warfare be changed, unless our immense means be made use of to annoy and distress the enemy, and particularly to cut off his naval resources, we shall fail in this contest, which is not only for honor but for independence.

The facts which I have stated, relative to the commerce carried on in the dominions of Napoleon, are stated upon such authority, that I have no scruple in vouching for their truth. So minute, indeed, is my information, that I could have named times and places and other particulars, in confirmation of every fact relative to this commerce, that I have stated in general terms. That such a commerce, so extensive, so beneficial to the parties concerned in it, forming so complete a chain of connection between the several countries whose means Napoleon must wish to unite and bring under his control, so fertile in all the means of restoring or creating a vast naval power; that such a commerce existed I know that the people of England could not have supposed possible, and I verily believe, that your Majesty's servants were, in this respect, little better informed than the nation at large; for to believe otherwise, would be to suppose them guilty of a heinous offence against their master as well as against his people. To believe that they knew of the existence of a commerce carried on in the dominions of Napoleon, and employing, perhaps, 200,000 mariners; to believe that they knew of the existence of such a commerce while they were congratulating us upon the annihilation of the maritime power of France, would be to accuse them of hypocrisy unparalleled in the history of human depravity. Of this knowledge, therefore, I acquit them, and shall be well satisfied, if they now, though late, adopt measures to remove from us that danger, which, if their present system be adhered to, can, as far as I can perceive, never terminate but in the subjugation of our country, and of course in the subversion of your Majesty's throne.

In my next, I shall endeavor to shew that the commerce of France may be destroyed, and of course that her vast means of creating a naval force may be cut off. The real causes of the inefficiency of our navy in this respect, will be found to lie much deeper than is generally imagined, and where I am sure your Majesty does not suspect; because, supported as your Majesty would be, by the unanimous voice of the people, you possess the power of removing forever the most mischievous of these causes. The war upon the continent may prove very embarrassing to Napoleon, it may produce his overthrow; but it may produce exactly contrary effects; it may not only relieve him from all those embarrassments which he has hitherto experienced, but may end in the complete overthrow of every thing that calls itself our friend. This accomplished as far as relates to the East, how quickly will the wings of revenge, united with those of ambition, bear him to the South! And, if he once obtains possession of the whole of the coasts of Portugal and Spain, what, if we persevere in our present mode of warfare, is to prevent him from sitting quietly down, and seeing us exhaust ourselves, wear ourself out, torment ourselves with continual alarm, while his dominions have only to support a flotilla at Boulogne and an army of England, at an expence, perhaps not greater than that which we are put to for the maintenance of our local militia? Where, then, should we look for an end of our danger? There never more, while that state of things lasted, could be peace united with safety for England.

If this paper should (which I greatly doubt) reach the ear of your Majesty, I hope, that by this concluding paragraph, I shall prevail upon you to distrust those who flatter you with the prospect of seeing the people of France revolt against their Emperor, to do which there has not appeared in any shape the smallest inclination. I beseech your Majesty to consider, that all those persons in France and her dominions, who are now from 20 to 40 years of age—that is to say, all that part of the population which, in time of disturbance, decide the fate of government, have been reared up in principles which must make them hazard their lives a thousand times over, rather than see their country return to the ancient order of things; and that supposing principle and prejudice to have no weight, still self-interest, that all powerful stimulus, will never suffer a nation consisting, in great part, of those who are styled usurpers of the soil, to permit any thing which shall expose them to the chance, however small, of being ousted from their usurpations. I trust, therefore, that your Majesty will be induced to place no reliance upon any such events; and of course, that you will be the more disposed to adopt such measures as shall tend to bring into fair operation the naval power of the country, and thereby to keep alive the hopes of your people. Hitherto there has always been some ground for hope, or the people have at least imagined such ground. But if Austria should fall—and if, which would be the almost certain consequence, the Southern Peninsula should follow, where then, if the means of suddenly forming a navy be still suffered to exist in France, will be our ground of hope? The gloom of despair will pervade, and must pervade the political horizon:—to submission alone we look for any alleviation of our burthens, and though the thought will at first be accompanied with horror, to that submission we shall, in time, fashion our minds.

Such, sir, is my view of this subject. For the truth of my facts, I vouch with as much confidence as if they had come under my own eyes; and my reasoning is, as I believe, correct. I have sometimes been wrong in my opinions, but I have much oftener been right; and in this instance, the greatest favor I would presume to ask from your Majesty would be, that your War Ministers by sea and land, should be called upon to prove the erroneousness either of my premises or my conclusions. The sending out of 40,000 men, the *selecting of proper persons to command them*, the planning of operations for such an army; this is of great consequence in itself, but it is nothing at all when compared to the object which I have submitted to the consideration of your Majesty; to the evil which I have pointed out, and to the remedy which I shall hereafter have the honor to submit—I am, &c. &c.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Botley, 12th July, 1809.

THERMO LAMP.

The possibility of employing the gas from pit coal as a substitute for candles, was first exhibited at Paris, about eight years since, and is now introduced with perfect success at Manchester, in England, in the cotton mills of Messrs. Philips and Lee.

The introduction of this species of light into the establishment of Messrs. Philips and Lee has been gradual; beginning in 1806 with two rooms of the mill, the counting houses, and Mr. Lee's dwelling house. After which, it was extended through the whole factory, as expeditiously as the apparatus could be prepared.

At first some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the unconsumed or imperfectly purified gas, which may in a great measure be attributed to the introduction of successive improvements in the construction of the apparatus, as the work proceeded. But since its completion, and since the persons to whose care it is confided, have become familiar with its management, this inconvenience has been obviated, not only in the mill, but also in Mr. Lee's house, which is most brilliantly illuminated with it, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial light.

The peculiar softness and clearness of this light, with its almost unvarying intensity, have brought it into great favor with the work people. And its being free from the inconvenience and danger, resulting from the sparks and frequent snuffing of candles, it is a circumstance of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard of fire, to which cotton mills are known to be much exposed. The expence of this light is only one third that of candles.

Demo. Press.

AGRICULTURE.

Among the most distinguished patrons of American agriculture may be ranked Gen. Washington; R. R. Livingston, late Ambassador to France; D. Humphreys, late Ambassador to Portugal and Spain, and G. W. P. Custis, a near relative of the late Gen. Washington—all men of fortune, whose example cannot fail to have a happy influence on their countrymen. It seems to be the darling object of the three survivors of *their old departed friend*, to introduce an improved breed of sheep. On their laudable endeavors may heaven and their country smile. Mr. Livingston has lately published a book on the nature and management of sheep, which bids fair to do more real service to the community, than any political book in his or any other man's power to have written. Gen. Heath is a practical farmer, and when we see the most honorable men in our land devoting their time and talents to this noble pursuit, can it fail to be held among the most elevated employments of man?—*Boston Pat.*

TRINIDAD.

By his Excellency Brigadier General Thomas Hislop, Governor and Commander in Chief of the said island, and its dependencies, and vice-admiral of the same.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of his majesty's order in council of the 12th day of April last past, and by and with the advice and consent of his majesty's council of this island—I do hereby proclaim and declare, that there shall be paid from the first day of July now next ensuing the date hereof, to the colonial treasurer of this island, or to the person executing such office, upon all cured, dry or salted cod, ling, or bass fish, brought for importation into this colony, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his majesty, and being the growth & produce of such coutry to which such ship or vessel importing the same shall belong, a duty or impost of one shilling sterling per quintal, and upon the following pickled fish also brought for importation to this island, in such ships or vessels as aforesaid and of the growth and produce of such country to which such vessels shall belong, these further proportionate duties, to wit,

On shad or alewives per barrel of 32 gals.	0	9d.
On herrings per ditto	1	3
On mackerel per do.	1	6
On salmon per do.	2	0

And I do hereby further proclaim (in conformity to his majesty's said order in council,) that from and after the first day of July, there shall be also paid to the said colonial treasurer, or the person officiating in such capacity in this island, upon all such ships or vessels as shall bring in for importation the said articles of cured, dry or salted cod, ling or bass fish; and cured or pickled fish, a tonnage of five shillings sterling per ton, according to the admeasurement by register of such ships or vessels.

And I do hereby also further proclaim and declare (in conformity to his majesty's said order in council), and from and after the first day of November next ensuing hereof, no ship or vessel belonging to the subject of any state in amity with his majesty, will be permitted to import into this colony any staves, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, live stock, live provisions, or any kind of provisions whatsoever, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of such country, without being subject & liable to pay a tonnage duty of not less than 5s. sterl per ton, on every ship or vessel bringing in and importing the same, according to the admeasurement by register of such ship or vessel. And all persons concerned, are to govern themselves.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at government house, port of Spain, this tenth day of June, 1809, and in the forty-ninth year of his majesty's reign.

By command of his Excellency,

T. WALKER, Sec.

GOD BLESS THE KING.

Boston, Oct. 18.

Centinel Office, Wednesday Noon.

The packet has just arrived from Liverpool—bringing London papers to the 6th Sept.

In a paper of the 5th it is reported, that France and Austria had concluded a peace. That Austria surrenders a great part of her territory. That Francis is to lose his title of Emperor and take that of king of Hungary and Bohemia; and that Napoleon adds to his other titles that of Archduke of Austria. So far the report; and we think it a mere bubble. Paris Moniteurs to the 22d of August make no mention of a treaty being concluded, and that the negociations of it were not to be opened in Hungary until the 15th of August. And a London paper of the 6th is silent on the subject.

The expedition to the Scheldt was returning. A great number of the troops had arrived in England, principally cavalry, the horses of which had not been landed. Lord Chatham states as the cause of the abandonment of the ulterior objects, the impracticability of an attempt upon Antwerp from the great number of troops assembled to defend it; and from the sickness the effect of the climate, which began to be felt in his army. A force (15,000) is to be left in the island of Walcheren sufficient to secure that important possession. The papers are loud in condemning the Earl of Chatham for his dilatoriness and want of energy. It is stated that the army is to be employed on a fresh expedition; and that the orders were transmitted on the 4th from the admiralty to Zealand, on the subject. The troops are to be provisioned for one month. Some accounts speak of great inundations in the country bordering on the Scheldt.

The accounts from Spain, by this arrival, are not so late as those we have received direct from Cadiz and Lisbon. But we have received the official letters of General Wellesley, of his retreat from Talavera, the reports of which we have before communicated. All the British wounded, excepting 2000, were left to the French. This letter is dated at Deleitosa, the 8th Aug.

Centinel.

We have seen several letters from Lisbon to the last of August. One of them announces the very satisfactory information, that in consequence of representations on the subject to the Regency, the exorbitant duty of 30 per cent on imports had been revoked, and the former regulation of 3 per cent. re established.

EXTRACTS.

"*Lisbon, July 29.*—The demand for flour, wheat, rice, &c. is very considerable, for supply of the provinces through which the armies pass, as the home harvest has been very unproductive."

"*Lisbon, Aug. 23.*—Great hopes are entertained of succeeding in keeping the French force in Spain, from from repossessing this country. The accounts received these few days are of a very flattering nature; and it is sincerely wished the next intelligence from Germany may be equally satisfactory."

Bost. Cent.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated

"*Boston, Oct. 18—noon.*

"This morning arrived here the ship Packet, Field, from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 18th of Sept.

"The British expedition has abandoned its design upon Antwerp and the French fleet in the Scheldt.—The reasons given for this abandonment are, the great force which the French and Dutch had collected in opposition, the inundation and sickness of the troops, of whom 5000 are said to be on the sick list. Many of the troops had returned to England, including all the cavalry, none of which had been landed at all in Zealand.—A garrison was left at Flushing, and there were rumors of an attempt to be made on Helvoetsluys and Williamstadt, and of another destination to a part of the expedition. The failure of the project on the Scheldt excited much discontent in England; some blaming the Ministry, others the Commander in Chief, and a court martial was talked of with all the freedom of remark and invective which distinguishes the English press.

"It is reported that the preliminaries of peace between France and Austria are agreed on; and that plenipotiaries were to meet at Oltenburg, in Moravia, on the 15th of August, to settle the definitive articles. Champagny and a Russian envoy had already gone thither.

Sir Arthur Wellesley's official dispatches to the 8th of August had been published. He reflects, but delicately, on Cuesta. The French accounts of occurences in Spain down to August 8th or 10th give very florid reports of their successes to that time, which must be very much exaggerated.—The French on the 7th August took the fort of Montjere, appertaining to the city of Gerona. It was not surrendered by the brave Spaniards until the effects of the siege had rendered the place untenable. The garrison retreated in safety to the city. The French say Gerona must surrender in a few days.

"Neutrals are said to be now freely admitted into the ports of Denmark and Sweden. Danish privateers are to cruise in the North Sea. The entry of American vessels into Russian ports is still embarrassed; but their departure with cargoes is facilitated.

"There are rumors under the head of Turin, August 3, that all American vessels at Naples, Cevita-Vecchia, and Leghorn, are sequestrated; but the news by the Kite, at Baltimore, invalidates this. It is added that no more Americans, even direct from home, with colonial produce, will be admitted into Leghorn.

"Nothing new about American affairs."