

LONDON, Feb. 3.

At last, says the *Morning Post*, we are informed by the Paris Journals of the 1st, of the very important objects which have attracted Bonaparte to Lyons; they seem to have been no other than a vain-glorious desire of playing the principal part in another theatrical representation of the establishment of a new Constitution, new Legislators, and new Governors.—No man can doubt that the Cisalpine constitution has been squared entirely by the wishes of Bonaparte, or rather, that it was drawn up according to his dictates before it was brought from Milan. Then why bring the Cisalpines from their home, why did he go to Lyons to see a work performed which he knew would be as faithfully executed in his absence, unless it were for the ostentation of giving law to foreign nations, and bringing them tributary to his feet? Such creatures as the Cisalpine Deputies, who at this moment confess the necessity of having French troops in their country, would have obeyed his mandates at Milan, as well as at Lyons: and by staying at home would have saved their starving constituents large sums of money.

After elaborate speeches and fair professions, the Cisalpine Constitution is published in the *Moniteur*, or rather the Italian Constitution; for this new nation, instead of the Cisalpine, is now christened the Italian Republic. The change of name will not be viewed with indifference, as it casts a title over the whole peninsula of Italy, over the Kingdoms of Naples, Etruria, and even over the dominions of his Holiness the Pope. If the King of Naples were to assume the title of King of Italy, he would insinuate a claim to the rest of the Peninsula, and might fairly be suspected of a design to obtain possession of it. Were France to assume the title of "The Republic of Europe," would the other states acknowledge it?—Would they put themselves into a situation by which they would stand in the light of rebels when at war with France; and would not France, by such a presumptuous title, avow a wish to reduce all Europe under her dominion? The sovereignty of this Island never called himself King of Great-Britain till Scotland was united with England, under his sway. In the negotiation at Lisle, France objected to our sovereign's title and at the Union it was abolished;—but now Bonaparte puts in his claim to the sovereignty of Italy. It is one step more towards that great object of his wishes, the consolidation of all Italy as one Republic, and this object he will find opportunities of attaining. The present step, however, is of great moment, at a period when peace and moderation should guide all his views, if he acted up to his professions.

The Consulta have appointed him President of the Italian Republic, with an income equal to what he derives from France. This they have done, because, forsooth, their country does not contain one individual worthy of being invested with the office of chief magistrate! Glorious compliment to the sovereignty of the people, and to the rights of man!!! Is a whole nation, throughout the great and mighty Italian Republic, one man cannot be found fit to govern, and obtain respect in the eyes of foreign powers! What then become of all the speeches and writings in England and in France, shewing that the greatest ability arises from the obscurest classes, that talent and virtue prevail not in the middle ranks? What becomes of the example which Bonaparte gives in his own person of great genius, arising out of great obscurity? No man can be found in Italy fit to govern!—in plain English, "none so blind as those that won't see." Italy is a province of France, under whatever name it may go: and Bonaparte has no objection to a plurality of sovereignties.

The Roman Catholic worship is declared the established religion of the Italian Republic. This measure is essentially necessary to the consolidation of the new order of things. The new constitution appoints the primitive organs of the national sovereignty, the Colleges of the *Possidenti*, or proprietors, of landed estates; the *Dotti*, or learned and skilful men; and *Commercianti*, or commercial men. The three Colleges appoint the Members of the Consulta of State, the Legislative Body, the Tribunals, the Commissioners of Accounts; and the *Censure*, which takes

cognizance of denunciations, and appoints to office, from lists presented by the colleges. The executive power is in the hands of a President, vice-president, a consulta of state, legislative council and ministers. The powers of the president are very extensive. He has the initiative of all laws, of all negotiation, the appointment of Ministers, and of the vice-president. He remains in office ten years, and is indefinitely re-eligible. His salary is 500,000 livres—the vice-president's 100,000.

February 6.

The refusal of the Porte to ratify the Treaty concluded between Turkey and France on the 9th of last October, and the conclusion of a new Treaty between this country and the former power, by which it is confidently said, our trade is to enjoy superior advantages throughout the Turkish dominions, and even with relation to our East-India possessions, form, on the part of the Grand Seigneur, a just and grateful acknowledgment of the splendid and important achievements of the British Army in Egypt.

These new sources of traffic will, no doubt, stimulate our merchants and manufacturers to exertions highly useful to the general interest of the nation. The mercantile world must, no doubt, look with impatience to the arrival of the Articles of the Treaty, in order to regulate their speculations with respect to the Levant trade.

FEBRUARY 8.

It is with great pleasure we state from unquestionable authority, that the Danish Court's act of accession to the Convention signed at St. Petersburg, on the 17th of June last, between England and Russia, was dispatched for Moscow on the 25th of October; and that His Danish Majesty's Ratification was forwarded from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg on the 24th of December.

The Paris Journals to the 1st inst. which we received yesterday, confirm the intelligence we have already stated, of the arrival of the Spanish Minister Azzara, at the Congress of Amiens on the 29th ult. He was received with great honours and with much joy; and we can state, on private authority, that he has signed the Preliminary Treaty on the part of his Court. No obstacles to the Definitive Peace, therefore, can now occur on the part of Spain; the negotiation must rest entirely between France and England; and, from all we hear, we are further confirmed in the opinion we gave on Saturday, that the difficulties are at present on this side the water. Bonaparte has stipulated his conditions: it remains only for the English Government to accede to them. Two English Messengers, Messrs. Shaw and Dressings, sailed on Friday from Dover to Calais, the one bound for Paris, the other for Amiens, with important dispatches from our Government.

The First Consul returned to Paris, in good health, as we are told, at six o'clock in the evening of yesterday forenoon, and a salute of artillery immediately announced his arrival, a greater honour than is paid to our King! A number of public bodies waited on him next day, and their speeches of congratulation, with his speeches in return, are inserted in the *Moniteur*.

A boast is made that Bonaparte has given to the Italian Republic a constitution; but we all know that constitution will be mere waste paper, whenever it is opposed to his will. We have a curious article on this subject from the *Defenceurs*, which we regard as half official. It is copied by all the other papers except the *Moniteur*. This article alluded to the absurd reports that Bonaparte was preparing in Italy a retreat previous to his restoring royalty in France; says his acceptance of the presidentship of the Italian Republic, instead of encouraging the hopes of the royalists, should make them despair. It seems to give a justification of Bonaparte's seizure of this government, that it is indebted to him for existence. True; but by a parity of reasoning, he should make himself president of the republics of Batavia, Helvetia, Lucca, and Liguria, king of Etruria and Spain—nay, he should even be appointed Pope! It is a pity, since one man could not be found in Italy fit to be at the head of the Italian Republic, that France should be equally barren of abilities. Were neither Moreau, Carnot, Brune; were none of the Bonapartes, but the great Napoleone, fit to be president of the Italian Republic? Could not even Fouché or Talleyrand be entrusted with the office? It is a common, and

often a happy thing, that a country should receive a sovereign from abroad. If Italy could not produce one, does Bonaparte mean to tell France, that she does not contain an individual, except himself, worthy of being entrusted with the government of a secondary nation like the Italian Republic? What then is to become of France herself in the event of his death? Miserable country, which has produced but one man fit to be the chief governor! Or rather, happy country, blest with one man able to govern France, Holland, and Italy at once; nay, the only man, it will be said, no doubt, fit to govern Britain in addition to his other cares.

An extraordinary article appears in the *Moniteur* on the suspicions expressed in the British Parliament respecting the real object of the Brest expedition. Our alarmist Senators (and on this point we confess we are partly alarmists too) are compared to children, to the Tartars of Thibet, to Barbarians, because they doubt the honour of France.—With all our admiration of Bonaparte's great abilities, we must own that Mr. Pitt's speech, delivered two years ago, accusing him of the most artful chicanery, and the most atrocious perfidy, was not wholly without foundation.

FEBRUARY 9.

We stated many days since, that we had reason to believe that all the material articles of the Definitive Treaty that regard this country and France had been finally settled at Amiens. We understand that the points which have been latterly discussed, relate solely to a strong wish expressed by our Government, that Demarara and Surinam should be declared free ports for three years, to enable the British subjects who have settled there the more easily to dispose of their property, and to remit it direct to this country.

On Saturday the 1st battalion of the third regiment of Guards came on duty at St. James's, for the first time since its return from Egypt. Sir Sidney Smith, General Coote, and other distinguished officers, dined with Colonel Johnston upon the occasion.

Bread.—This day the Lord Mayor ordered the bread to be lowered a whole shilling, or 2d. in the peck loaf, to take place on Thursday next. The quarter loaf will then be sold for 11½d.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

Last evening arrived the British Packet Lord Charles Spencer, in 34 days from Falmouth. She brings London papers to the 20th of February, at which time the Definitive Treaty was not signed.

Capt. Pearce, who arrived yesterday afternoon in 14 days from Port Republic, informs that the day previous to his sailing, a large number of sick and wounded troops from the army of Le Clerc, returned to that place, amongst which were 3 French Generals. An engagement was said to have taken place, in which the blacks were victorious, having killed two Generals and wounded Le Clerc; but the latter was preparing to renew the attack, with the expectation of forcing Toussaint to surrender in a few days. A transport had arrived at Port Republic with wounded soldiers from St. Marks, at which place the blacks were said to have massacred a number of Americans, amongst whom was Capt. Reid, of the schooner Rover, of this port, whose vessel was burnt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"With much satisfaction, I am enabled to tell you of news of the most pleasing nature. Advices from St. Domingo of the 4th of March state, that the fortified camp of Toussaint had been carried, after a most desperate and sanguinary assault. It was defended by 36 pieces of cannon and naturally strong. It was considered as impregnable; but nothing could withstand the ardour and intrepidity of the heroes of Italy. Thrice they advanced against this well defended entrenchment; and thrice they were repulsed. Animated however, by their former hard-earned laurels, and headed by Gen. Le Clerc, victory dawned upon their efforts, and they planted their standards amidst the heaps of slaughtered negroes. This victory, though dearly bought, is of much importance, as the terrified ne-

groes have fled in every direction; nor will the influence of Toussaint have any effect in rallying them again, to the hazard of destruction. The war may be considered as really finished, though yet nominally in existence.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM on the River Nashwalk, nine miles above Fredericton—containing 450 acres of Land, 30 of which is cleared, with a Houle and Barn on the same.—If not sold at private sale by the 24th June next, it will be sold on that day on the premises at public Auction:—For particulars apply to the Subscribers.

MAYHEW RAND.

FRANCIS M'BEATH.

Fredericton, 25th March, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given immediately.)



THE FARM in Hampton, lately owned by Mr. JAMES FOWLER, deceased; has on it a well finished frame House, and is conveniently situated

for a Tavern or retail shop of goods—is on the Fredericton and Westmorland road—16 miles from the Market-House in Saint John, and 8 from Bickle's Ferry. For a more particular description and terms of sale, enquire of the Printer or of Mrs. RACHAEL FOWLER, at Hampton.—If not sold by the first of May, it will be let for one year. St. John, 24th March, 1802.

Province of New-Brunswick ff.

The Hon. Joshua Upham, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

NOTICE is hereby given, That upon the application of Charles M'Pheron of the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New-Brunswick, Brewer, to me duly made, according to the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Peter M'Pheron, late of the City and County aforesaid, (which same Peter M'Pheron is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Charles M'Pheron and other creditors, if any there be, of their just dues, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Peter M'Pheron doth return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the Publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Peter M'Pheron, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Peter M'Pheron.

Dated at the City of Saint John, the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

JOSHUA UPHAM.

J. M. BLISS, Attorney.

St. John, 24th March, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have legal demands against the Estate of JOHN BETTLE, late of King's County, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscribers, within Six months from the date hereof.—And all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN M'LEOD,

JOHN WATERBURY,

Administrators.

St. John, 3d Nov. 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ABRAHAM VANDERBEAK, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment—and all persons having demands against the said Estate, to exhibit the same to

HANNAH VANDERBEAK,

Administratrix,

JOHN MURRAY BLISS,

Administrator.

Fredericton, 2d July, 1800.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS, neatly printed and stitched in Marble covers may be had at this Office.