

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 30.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

St. CLOUD, Sept. 30.

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French Republic, and President of the Italian Republic, to the Eighteen Cantons of the Helvetic.

"Inhabitants of Helvetia,
"You have presented for these two years past an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively seized on power; they have signalized their fleeting reigns by a system of partiality, which shewed their weakness and instability.—In the course of the year 10, your Government desired to have the few French troops in Helvetia withdrawn. The French Government willingly seized this occasion to honor your Independence; but quickly afterwards your different parties recommenced the troubles with new fury: The blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of the Swiss.

"You have disputed together three years without understanding each other; you will go on killing one another three years longer, without coming to a better understanding. Besides, your history proves that your intestine wars could not be terminated without the efficacious intervention of France.—It is true that I had resolved not to meddle with your affairs. I had constantly seen your different Governments requesting of me advice which they never followed, and sometimes abusing my name, according to their interests and passions. But I neither can nor ought to remain insensible of the misery to which you are a prey. I revoke my resolution. I will be the mediator of your differences; and my mediation shall be efficacious, as becomes the great people in whose name I speak.

"Five days after the notification of the present Proclamation the Senate shall meet at Berne. Every magistracy formed at Berne since the capitulation shall be dissolved, and cease to meet or exercise any authority. The Prefects shall be at their Posts. All authorities that have been formed shall cease to meet.—The collecting of arms shall cease. The 11th and 12th Helvetic demi-brigades shall form the garrison of Berne. The troops raised for above six months past shall be the only troops remaining in corps.

"In fine, all the licenced individuals of the belligerent armies, and who are now armed, shall deposit their arms at the Municipality of the Commune of their birth. The Senate shall send three Deputies to Paris, each Canton may send an equal number. All the Citizens, who for these three years past have been Landammans, Senators, and have successively occupied places in the Central Authority, may repair to Paris to make known the methods of restoring union and tranquillity and of conciliating all parties. On my part, I have a right to expect that no city, commune, or corps, will do any thing contrary to the dispositions I have made made known to you.

"Inhabitants of Helvetia, awake to hope! Your country is on the border of a precipice. It shall be immediately drawn from it: all men of property will second this generous project. But if, which I cannot think, there were among you a number of Individuals who had too little virtue to sacrifice their passions and prejudices to the love of their country. People of Helvetia, you have degenerated from your ancestors!!! There is no man in his senses who does not see that the mediation I take upon myself is for Helvetia, a blessing of that Providence, who, amid so many convulsions and shocks, has always favored the existence and independence of your nation; and that this mediation is the only way which remains by which you can save the one or the other. For it is time, indeed, that you should consider that if the patriotism and union of your ancestors founded your Republic, the evil spirit of your factions, should it continue, will infallibly destroy it; and it will be painful to reflect, that at an epoch when many new Republics are arising, Fate has marked the end of one of the most ancient.

(Signed) "BONAPARTE.
"MARET, Sec. St."

LONDON.

September 20.

That the circulation of English Newspapers is prohibited in France is now certain. One of the most respectable News-paper vendors in London has received orders to stop 60 English papers sent daily to France—more, we believe, than a moiety of the whole circulation of our papers in the Great Nation. The following was the mode of proceeding on the part of Fouché's Blood-hounds.

"At ten o'clock in the morning of the 18th ult. the Officers of the Police rushed into the coffee-houses and reading-rooms of the Palais Royal, whence they abruptly carried off (without deigning to exhibit their orders to that effect) all the English Dailys, Weeklys and Monthlys, which they could lay their hands on; they then marched in order of procession to the grand stair-case of the Tribunal, where they publicly burnt them, while a strong detachment of invalids formed a circle for that important purpose!—The next day they returned to the charge, but contented themselves with tearing the papers they found; some individuals, who had refused delivering up the papers they were reading at the time, experienced very unenviable treatment, for they were taken into custody, and marked down as being the friends of English News-paper-writers—a high crime and misdemeanour!"

The Archduke Charles has determined to withdraw himself entirely from public affairs, in consequence of the precarious state of his health.

September 26.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The Foreign News, since our last, of which the following is a brief sketch, has principally turned on the business of the

GERMAN INDEMNITIES.

The remonstrances of the Emperor, as we forelaw, have been attended with hardly any effect. The Diet of Ratisbon has agreed to the plan proposed by France and Russia, with a reservation, which probably will never be acted upon, to make such modifications in it hereafter as may be judged proper. The several smaller States in the French interest, have at the immediate instigation of France, begun to occupy the shares allotted to them; they quote, as a precedent for this precipitate proceeding, the unexpected occupation of Passau by the Emperor's troops.

FRANCE.

The recent change in the administration of the Police of Paris is the incident, with regard to the affairs of France, which chiefly occupies the subject of conversation. If the abrogation of the office of Minister of Police, which has been so assiduously filled of late by Citizen Fouché, was not attributed to private intrigue, the magnanimity of the First Consul would deserve applause, and when coupled with his lenity to the Emigrants, might rescue him from that littleness into which his fears of free discussion have lately made him dwindle. But the general opinion appears to be, that Fouché had attained that intimacy with his master's secrets, which renders the Minister of an absolute Prince, at once presumptuous and dangerous. Fouché, like every one high in favour and confidence, had acquired many enemies, who envied his greatness, and laboured to procure his fall. It is not probable, however, that a man of the First Consul's penetration, would have been much influenced by these misrepresentations, unless he had more powerful secret motives for displacing this Minister. The dexterity of which Fouché had given so many striking proofs, his intimate acquaintance with every thing in Paris, and his complete command over the Police, were such qualities as could not fail to make him greatly caressed by the Consul, as long as his assistance could not be dispensed with; but these very qualifications were a sure pledge, that a man who had just acquired absolute power by his own dexterity, would not prolong the influence of such agent, beyond the term which his own immediate security required. An animosity betwixt Fouché and Roderer, is said in a private letter, to have been seized upon by the Consul, as a pretext for removing both from their official situations. The manner in which the Consul has softened their fall, as well as that of all others who have come into disgrace with him, gives the most admirable proof of his dexterity. By removing these rivals from being his Ministers to be Members of the Senate, he appears rather to elevate than depress them; and while their influence is completely done away, he saves their disgrace in the eyes of the people, and thus prevents their resentment from being exasperated.

PIEDMONT.

Every one must have foreseen, from the moment this country was occupied by French troops, that it was destined, sooner or later, to form an integral part of the French Republic. The fact is at last realized, and the Chief Consul has effected another part of his gigantic plan of aggrandisement. It is to be divided into Six Departments; the number of Deputies whom they are to send to the Legislative Body amounts to seventeen. The City of Turin is declared one of the Cities of the Republic. The trifling interests of the King of Sardinia, cut off as he is from all hope of being re-established in his dominions, are totally forgotten—not an indemnity provided him; while France, without a single remonstrance, adds a most important and valuable province to the territories she formerly enjoyed, extended as they were beyond even the dreams of ambition. Italy is at present sunk in the most degrading vassalage to France, and for ages the importance of Piedmont, as the key of Italy, has been amply manifested in the various contests betwixt the Sovereigns of France and the Representatives of the House of Austria. The late war demonstrated beyond all doubt the value that is attached to the possession of it; and in every new contest, France will now begin with advantages, which must make the result far from being doubtful in that quarter of the Continent.

SWITZERLAND.

The troubles of this once happy Country are again renewed with all the fury of a civil war. The cities of the lesser Cantons have been bombarded by the troops of the Helvetic Republic, and in some places even red hot balls have been employed against the besieged. Nothing, however, has been affected, and both parties have agreed to an armistice; the inhabitants of the lesser Cantons with a view to concentrate their forces, and their enemies in expectation of a French force arriving to their assistance. The insurrection is much more powerful, and more widely extended, than was at first imagined; the insurgents are headed by Generals of ability and experience; and there is every appearance of a desperate struggle and much bloodshed, before the contest is decided.

TURKEY.

Dispatches received from Lord Paget at Vienna, state, that Passwan Oglou was entirely reconciled with the Porte; that the Grand Seigneur had not only pardoned him, but given him the entire property of a considerable tract of land. The late Hospodar of Wallachia, has also been re-admitted into favour, so that complete tranquillity will soon be restored in all the provinces of Turkey in Europe.

Accounts from Constantinople say, that the English Army has now entirely evacuated Egypt. The Turks affirm, that the English

have sold a great part of their ammunition, at a low price, to the Beys, who still hold out resolutely in Upper Egypt, and are strengthened by frequent defections from the Turkish troops opposed to them, particularly the Asiatics.

EGYPT.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to the British forces in Egypt, dated ALEXANDRIA, July 9.

"WE are still in a state of uncertainty as to the time of our departure from this country; and it is considered rather an extraordinary circumstance that no orders have yet arrived for its evacuation. I assure you, that if we do not either speedily quit this place, or receive a reinforcement of troops, some very serious consequences may be apprehended. The Turks are actually afraid that we intend to remain in the country.—Their jealousies have already broke out into acts of insolence towards the English; and for some days reports have been in circulation that if the English did not evacuate the country within a given time, hostilities would be commenced against them. Of the insulting behaviour of the Turks to some of our officers, a representation was lately made to the Turkish Commandant, but without effect; he paid no attention to it. In consequence of this, Lord Cavan, has attached field-pieces to each regiment; and ordered the 10th regiment to encamp in the square of Alexandria. The Turkish Commandant has had a conference to-day with the Commander in Chief, in order to know the reason for this proceeding; and I am told his Lordship has declared, that he would make the Turks respect the English as long as they remained in Egypt.

"A great part of Egypt is at this moment in a state of distraction, a prey to pestilence and civil war. The ravages which the plague has been making over the country, has for some time prevented all communication between Alexandria and the interior; but we know that several engagements have taken place between the Turks and Mamelukes in Upper Egypt, in which the latter have always been victorious. A vessel which has just arrived, brings an account that General Stuart is coming hither with 10,000 men, to settle the disputes between the Mamelukes and Turks.

"It has been mentioned, that Gen. Baird had marched with his army to Ghiza, on his way to Suez. I was at Ghiza at the time he stopped there. His men being in great distress for water, the General sent out several parties to dig wells in the desert; and although some were sunk 250 feet deep, no water could be procured. General Baird embarked on board a sloop of war on the 5th of June. In this vessel he intended to go as far as Goseir; and then get on board some of the Indian vessels, which are the safest in the passage of the Red Sea. All his army were embarked at the time, except the 7th regiment of Seapoys, amongst whom a case of plague occurred; in consequence of which the whole regiment remains behind until the disease ceases.

"In the beautiful town of Damanhour, which had been considered perfectly free from all danger of infection, eight men belonging to a detachment of the 26th Light Dragoons, who were quartered there at the time, were on the 27th of May seized with the plague. The detachment was immediately ordered to march towards Alexandria; and the sick were left under the care of Mr. Arthur Bell, a young surgeon, who had been doing duty there at the time. Out of the eight men who had been ill of the plague, and who had been given up as lost, six were recovered, and are now perfectly well.—While the detachment was marching to Alexandria, six more of the men were attacked with the plague, and four of them died. The sick who remained behind were in a camp at some distance from Damanhour; there were no other English in the interior. In this situation, Mr. Bell was informed by the Sheik, or commander of the town, that the Bedouin Arabs, who live by plunder, were committing depredations about the neighbouring villages, ever since the troops marched away; and that if he did not remove his men into the town, they would be in danger of being plundered and destroyed. Mr. B. knowing that the plague was at that moment raging in Damanhour, where twenty used to die in a day, remained where he was; but obtained from the Sheik, a guard of twelve armed men, who patrolled about the camp every night until the soldiers were in a condition to be sent away to a peninsula between Aboukir and Alexandria, where the detachment was then performing quarantine.

"The plague has almost depopulated Rosetta, and the town of Rhamanie on the banks of the Nile, and the communication between this and the interior of the country being cut off; provisions are brought from the villages, and received at a place called Cavan's Cut, on the Canal of Foué; where there is an officer's guard stationed to see this done, as well as to prevent the Arabs on either side from coming in contact with each other. The progress of the plague has been most fortunately put a stop to at Alexandria, by the exertions of the Board of Health established here; over which Colonel Beresford, of the 88th regiment, presides. Such has been his vigilance and attention to the public welfare, by cutting off all communication with diseased persons; making those who had been so perform the necessary quarantine, &c. that the distemper has scarcely shewn itself at Alexandria, and at present there are but two convalescents in the Lazaretto."

OCT. 3.

The public attention during the week has been wholly directed to two objects, namely, the German Indemnities, and the unhappy and distracted state of Switzerland. Of this apparently devoted country various have been the accounts received since our last, the arrival however of the French papers last night, to the 30th ult. have given a very different turn

to affairs, completely contradictory of that issue so generally expected. The opponents of the new Constitution, consisting indiscriminately of Aristocratic and Democratic interests, have succeeded in an attack on Berne, the seat of the Central Government. After a desperate engagement under the walls of that city, the troops of the Government were defeated, and the Magistracy was compelled to sign a Convention for evacuating the town, and retiring to Lausanne.

The insurgents have proved triumphant in every direction. In these bold efforts to subvert the new Constitution, the public sentiment acts with wonderful unanimity and resolution; and France will probably see the necessity of giving way to the national will, which so strongly expresses itself for the re-establishment of a Federal Republic.

The Helvetic Government has arrived at Lausanne, and their troops were collecting at Morat Payerne, and the environs. It was followed to that place by the French Minister.

The army under Baron D'Erlach, which has effected this revolution, is chiefly composed of the Swiss emigrants who had been in the English service, of deserters from the Helvetic troops, and of the officers and soldiers who, previous to the French revolution, had served in France and Holland. The peasants, with whom they are incorporated, are extremely numerous, and the funds destined to support them are supposed to be very considerable, principally composed of voluntary contributions. The whole of Erlach's army is calculated at no less than 30,000 men.

A report prevailed at Berne that 12,000 French troops were on the point of entering Switzerland. We hope this information may prove erroneous, and that France will no longer attempt to destroy the independence of the only nation on the continent which had the virtue to resist oppression.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The following extract of a letter has been handed to us for insertion; and from the important discovery which it contains, we doubt not, will be found, upon perusal, to interest all seafaring men, and those of a philosophical turn of mind.

Glasgow, Aug. 2, 1802.

"An affair of so much importance to mankind as the following, it were criminal in me to conceal; I therefore request you to make it as public as possible among your seafaring and philosophical friends.

"Our mutual friend, before his departure last fall for Philadelphia, constructed a machine, apparently simple, but which is infinitely more valuable to navigation than the compass. It was brought together with his log-book, by a fellow passenger homewards, who unluckily had paid no attention to the use of the apparatus, which was the more unfortunate, as our friend died within three leagues of land.

"It is a magnetic ball, floating in a basin of quicksilver. The ball is painted all over to keep the quicksilver from penetrating the pores, which might embarrass the evolutions; which coating I dare not destroy, to examine the materials of the ball; but from its weight it must be metallic; yet it floats high in the fluid. Since he took it from this place, I perceive he has marked it with lines of longitude and latitude, like a geographical sphere. This I presume he has done on the voyage outward, the journal of which is likely left in America. But this which I possess begins with the exact point of latitude and longitude of Philadelphia, and records the zenith of every day, as accurately as if he had been on Terra Firma. In bed, he told the captain his distance from the coast of Ireland to a minute by looking at his machine.

"The properties of Magnetism are not yet sufficiently known, and they have, heretofore, been applied to use only in the form of the needle. But it appears to possess, besides its well known polarity, a propensity to retain its native relative position on the earth; that is to say, it turns upon an axis, like the earth, one point always pointing at the pole-star.—Beyond the line, this point upon the ball is below the horizon; and on the shores of America, the longitudinal line, which now is its meridian, was far down the side: So that if he had failed round the earth, his little ball would have made a complete revolution upon its axis."

A private letter from Paris mentions the following anecdote, which shews the splendor and profusion of the Court of the Thuileries:—

"A grand dinner was given a few days since by the Chief Consul, to which 100 persons were invited. Nothing could exceed the perfect arrangement of the entertainment, nor its magnificence; and the conversation was extremely gay and unreserved. Behind the chair of each guest was a servant, dressed in a most sumptuous livery.

"After the bottle had passed very freely, about nine o'clock an invitation came from Madame Bonaparte, expressing her wish to be favoured with the company of the gentlemen in her apartments. The invitation was generally accepted, and on being introduced, they found there most of the ladies of their own families. There was a little music, but no cards. At twelve the supper was announced, and the company sat down, to the number of 150 persons, and, to mark the contrast from the dinner party, behind each chair was a servant out of livery.

"A young fellow was lately arraigned at the Assizes of Maryborough, in Ireland, on a charge of having married three wives, in the short space of ten months. The prisoner on hearing the Judge express his surprize at the enormity of the offence, exclaimed—"My Lord, I am now sorry for what I have done, but I was then on the recruiting service."