

Genoa, and its territory, fully given up by the Allies to the Allied armies. Done on the bridge on 5th June, 1800.

(Signed)
Baron D'OTT, Lieut.
KEITH, Vice-Admiral.
MASSENA.

LONDON, June 16.

The military events which signalized the present campaign in Germany and Suabia are in themselves so important, and have succeeded each other with such rapidity, as to have drawn off our attention from all those other matters which related to the grand contest between France and the allies. We take a glance at our hostile preparations against the enemy, and the interior state of France under the consular government.

Three expeditions have long been preparing in our ports: the first, destined for the Mediterranean; the second, which has shewn itself on the 5th inst. in the bay of Quiberon; and the third remaining on the coasts, the object of which is still unknown to the public.

The first of these expeditions was originally intended to consist of 15,000 national troops, and those in our pay to have formed the right wing of the army of Melas, and to have landed in Provence, at the same time that this general should pass the Var. But the long and unexpected duration of the siege of Genoa, and the invasion of the northern part of Italy by the consular army of reserve, caused that expedition if not to be abandoned, at least to be deferred. We are the more led to think so, as the small corps of Conde, which left Bavaria in order to embark at Leghorn for that purpose, has received counter-orders, and remains provisionally stationed in the Frioul.

Dispatches were on Saturday received at the Admiralty, from Lord St. Vincent, dated on Tuesday last; they were brought to Plymouth by the *Beaulieu*, of 40 guns. Her Captain Fayerman, on the 3d, stood so close in with the French batteries, that their shot passed over him. He counted in the harbour forty six sail of the line, the greatest part of which were in apparent readiness for sea.

June 17.

Since the revolution created by the consular government, the freedom of the press in France has been so shackled, that the journalists cannot transmit, as heretofore, any details respecting the political state of that country. The debates in the legislative bodies, which gave us equal information respecting the different political events, and in which the factious declared themselves, and announced the symptoms of new revolutions, have shared the same fate as the journals. Wholly confined to legislative provisions, the members of the first constituted bodies, having nothing at all to do with the executive power, afford nothing interesting to foreign readers.—Our knowledge, therefore, of what passes in consular France is confined to the public acts of the government, some observations which fall from the journalists, private letters, and the accounts of persons coming from that country. It is true that we have one medium of information, which did not exist before the last revolution, through these commercial relations, which by that event have acquired a degree of extension and freedom to the great benefit of the commerce of this country.

The tribunate is only employed in the projects of laws, to us uninteresting, and in financial projects which only prove the impossibility of establishing a regular system in that important department during the continuance of the war. All our letters, as well as all persons who come from the interior, whether Frenchmen or foreigners, say that there reigns greater tranquillity and confidence in the government than was experienced before. The general opinion is in favour of the re-establishment of the hereditary monarchy in the person of the legitimate king, as the most prompt and efficacious means of terminating the revolution upon durable basis, and preventing a civil war at the conclusion of the foreign one in which they are now engaged. By that is not meant a monarchy invested with absolute power like the former, but one tempered by a representative government, which would prevent the return of the former abuses, and afford individuals of all parties a guarantee against the effects of those passions, which the

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themselves of
been induced to
of the dangers he
one hundred and
clafs lately erased fro
particularly remark th
han Guemerie, the mo
Princes of that name, w
commands in the Austrian
We also observe, amongst
Pansfemont, nonjuring Cui
Sulpice, and one of those r
the clergy of Paris, whose refu
the oath in 1791, caused so gr
fation; a refusal for which he w
ed in his church by a horde of
Jacobins, from whom he, wit
difficulty, escaped. There is
more recent and more remarka
Two disbanded officers of the r
of Caltrics were lately taken in
our packets to Lisbon, and carr
Cherbourg; they were extremely
received, and care taken to pr
them with every necessary thing
were in want of. It was prop
them, either that they should b
back to England, or permitted to
to their families, just as they mig
proper. One of them, the C
de L'Eglise, preferred remain
France, and he was immediatel
ed with passports to repair to
tions in Gascony. The other
returning to this country, and
Jersey.

The conduct observed towards prisoners of war is equally remarkable. The Russians taken in Holland, are treated with the greatest respect, and allowed every liberty that could be expected. The English prisoners taken in Holland experience quite a different treatment. The Russian prisoners taken in Germany are no better treated than the Austrian prisoners. We have seen a letter from the Minister of war, which considered as beneath the national dignity to admit the enrolment, which the news stated to have been made at Sens, of sixty Russian and Austrian prisoners, for the French army. The fact is, that some Poles were employed to seduce the Russian prisoners, and enrol them amongst the consular troops. The Russians threw the persons who were sent to enrol them out of the window. A violent *fracas* ensued, but the affair was quickly determined, and all that the recruiters got for their pains were broken legs and arms. In other places the recruiters were more fortunate; but the whole of their success was confined to the seduction of 60 or 80 men, mostly Poles and Finlanders, subjects of Paul I. with a very trifling number of native Russians.

June 18.

From the present position of affairs it should seem as if one or the other of the armies must be destroyed, and that the fate of Italy must rest at the discretion of the conqueror. Should fortune decide against the French, they can only save a remnant across Mount St. Gothard and St. Bernard; should it be adverse to the Austrians, it is to be presumed, that they will retreat towards Mantua and the Adige. We could extend our conjectures further, if we had more information respecting the corps which Gen. Moncey was, by the last accounts, conducting through Switzerland. On the 24th of May, he was at Altdorff, and his advanced posts at Mount St. Gothard. General Vukafovich, stationed on the upper point of the greater Lake, meant to dispute his passage. The transactions in that quarter must have great influence upon those in the Milanese. Twenty thousand men, more or less, are an object of importance to the Consular army.

Thus does every thing announce a crisis, and every thing is in the most critical state imaginable; but the more important the intelligence we have

back to
and he was welcomed
der a discharge of cannon from the
tillery Park and Shipping.

On the 24th of May, one of the powder magazines of the castle of Nantez blew up, with a dreadful explosion. On the 27th, 600 dead bodies had been taken from under the ruins of that part of the castle, and the houses that were demolished. Had the fire caught the great magazine, the whole of the city, which contains 80,000 inhabitants, must have been destroyed.

Lang and Turner,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED

In the Ship GOVERNOR CARLETON,
Capt. ROBERTSON, from GLASGOW,

A Compleat Assortment of

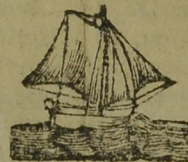
CARPETS & CARPETING, TIN
and STONE WARE, the latter
comprehending several elegant and com-
pleat Table Sets of Blue Edged and
Enamelled Ware.—Which with their
former assortment of GOODS, they are
selling on the most reasonable TERMS
by Wholesale and Retail.

St. John, 26th August, 1800. *

FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP

Dove, of Digby,



SHE is well found,
strong, and a remarka-
ble fast sailer, about 19
tons, and now at this Port.—Further
description is unnecessary as she is well
known being the Packet last year.

For further particulars enquire of
JOHN I. T. SMITH, Master of the
Packet. St. John, 28th August, 1800.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS, neat-
ly printed and stitched in Marble covers,
may be had at this OFFICE.

Sail
terials
dred and
July 1st,

ARTILL

BILLS of Exchange
Pay-Master of the
to the amount of £150
disposed of.—Apply to the
ing Officer of Artillery, at St.
11th August, 1800.

Stephen Humbert,

HAS RECEIVED,

Per ship Liberty, from Liver-
pool and Greenock,

A LARGE Assortment of fashiona-
ble CHINA in compleat sets, Ja-
panned and Tin Ware, Glafs do. Green
and Blue edged, and Cream colored
Queen's Ware, comprising a large vari-
ety of articles in common and fashiona-
ble use, among which are large deep
Cream colored Dishes and Bowls for
setting Milk, elegant Fruit-Baskets and
Stands, Custard Cups, Fancy Pitchers,
of all sizes, &c. &c. &c.—Which, with
his usual assortment of Dry Goods and
Groceries will be sold low for Cash or
Country Produce.

St. John, July 14, 1800. *

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having prevailed
with his Wife ANN to return to
him under an engagement on his part,
that she shall not have any cause of fear
or reason to complain in future, requests
the Public will hereafter give her the
same CREDIT on his Account as she
has been used to receive.

JOHN M'KINNON.

St. John, 22d August, 1800. *