

of artillery, accompanied by several Neapolitan and Roman officers, driven from their country, has reached Milan, from which city they write, that Forli and Ravenna have been again occupied by the Republicans.

The Bamberg Gazette has only published 31 articles of the preliminaries of peace, which have been circulated among the Anglo Catholic party in Germany, in order to dispose the public mind to the renewal of hostilities. The Gazette of Hanau has published the remaining articles. The substance of them is, that the Emperor, in quality of head of the empire, consents to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France; and that if the peace of the Empire be not soon concluded, he will withdraw his contingent from the imperial army, and establish another for the purpose of forming a cordon. The Emperor also engages not to support the Pope or the King of Naples, should they continue to be at war with the French Republic. The Hanau Gazette states these as the preliminaries proposed by France, and to which the Emperor has consented.

On Saturday morning Cable Robert, the commander of a trading vessel under Prussian colours, laying in the river Thames, was arrested under the alien act by virtue of a warrant from Mr. Ford, before whom he was examined the same day, when it appeared by the testimony of a Mr. Wood, that in October last he was captured in an English vessel off Flamborough head, by La Republicaine, a French privateer of 32 guns, of which the prisoner, Robert, was second Captain; that during the time (14 days) he, Mr. Wood, was on board La Republicaine, she captured 14 other British vessels, among which was his Majesty's cutter the Swan, to which La Republicaine first struck, without firing a gun; but while the Swan was hoisting out her boat, La Republicaine poured a broadside into the Swan, which killed the Captain and many others, and wounded so many of her crew that, taking advantage of the confusion they had thus disgracefully created, they continued the action, and in the end boarded and took the Swan.

The prisoner denied ever having been on board La Republicaine, although Mr. Wood related several circumstances that took place while he was on board her, and particularly his dining with Robert every day. He was committed for further examination.

A variety of conjectures have for some days past prevailed, respecting the Russian army assembling on the banks of the Vistula, and which every day, receives considerable reinforcements. The most predominant opinions on this subject are the following:—"There are very strong grounds to believe that an army of 100,000 Russians is destined to procure for the Empire a solid, and by no means a disadvantageous peace. With this view the army will, it is supposed, with the consent of Prussia, take a position on the banks of the Danube during the negotiations." Other speculators assert, that the *status quo ante bellum* will be the ground work of negotiation. "It is, however, supposed, for the purpose of preventing Austria from being the neighbour of France, that the French Government will consent to the exchange of Belgium for Bavaria, and that the Elector of Bavaria will be invested with the Government of Belgium." It is necessary to remark that this miracle is also to be effected by the interference of the Russians.

BONAPARTE.

In a former paper we reviewed several of the causes and effects which might lead ultimately to the conclusion of a general Peace. We shall now proceed to consider how far it may be the interest of France, as well as of the first Consul, to cultivate that desirable event. It is evident that the vast exertions which that nation has made during the course of the war has weakened its strength, broken the power of its navy, annihilated its commerce, and impoverished its people. The armies have doubtless performed wonders; but those very feats of arms, by which their violent conquests have been achieved, necessarily tend to increase their expences, exhaust their revenues, and to diminish population. It should be remembered that France has encountered for several years a fierce destructive civil war, as well as powerful foreign enemies, and civil wars, are, of all others, those which most lay waste and exhaust a country.

In addition to these circumstances, we must reflect on the ravages which faction and fanaticism have caused, the resentments they have excited, the moral virtues they have demolished, the vices they have let loose.

As war has a direct tendency to ferment instead of banishing these evils, and as amidst the noise of arms, and the dissolution of social order, some men of good sense and moderation are to be found there, who most sincerely wish for peace, the only security against the return of similar misfortunes; as the savage spirit of Jacobinism, though not extinguished, lies dormant, and may in consequence expire in the midst of its restless inactivity, there is great reason to believe that peace would realize these expectations, at least, it holds out sufficient temptations, to encourage and to flatter the wishes of the people.—But we would not be understood, by what has been alleged above, to pass any encomium on the present despotic Government, by which Jacobinism, and its inevitable concomitants, proscription, rapacity and murder, are, in some degree subdued. That Government sprang from fraud, perjury, and usurpation; and it is still upheld by the strong arm of military coercion. There is an essential distinction between the acquisition of power and the employment of it, and on this distinction we are to rest our judgments. Without commenting, therefore, on the mode in which the first Consul seized that authority, which, though less offensive than that of Louis XIV. in all the plenitude of despotism, is nevertheless equally energetic, we think it proper to observe, that many acts of moderation, clemency, and even of political wisdom, have distinguished his violent usurpation. Whether these acts have resulted from a consciousness of past crimes, a sincere spirit of repentance, and an honest desire to heal the bleeding wounds of France, or from an effected magnanimity, by which Buonaparte hopes to delude foreign Governments, to cajole his own subjects, and to consolidate his power, is a question that must be resolved according to the estimate which every one forms of the character of that artful man. We who have followed him throughout the whole of his sanguinary career, both in Italy and in Egypt, and have discovered in both of those countries indelible marks of simulation and dissimulation, of a refined ferocity, of a dark, disguised, and unrelenting policy, cannot be suddenly brought to retract our opinion, without further evidence to direct our judgments. The most bloody tyrants whose names blacken the pages of history, have been known to distinguish the first moments of their usurpation by splendid acts of munificence and liberality.—There are a few instances on record of continued virtue, but it is a melancholy reflection, that the generality have relapsed into their former violent natures, and have shocked humanity with the detail of their enormities. If there has been one Cæsar, there have been too, a thousand Syllas.

From this truth, we cannot avoid commending, in the highest terms, the wise and cautious deliberation of our Government, in answer to the first proposals of the Consul. A man of Corsica, the other day unknown to the world, but by the eccentricities of fortune, too fatally illustrated in Europe, Africa, or Asia, basely deserts from an army, which had raised him above the crowd, returns unauthorised to France, and overthrows in one day the Government and liberties of his country which he had sworn to support. A few days after, with an ostentatious confidence, which has no parallel in history, he addresses personally the Sovereigns, with whom his country is at war, and artfully concealing the original causes of the quarrel, insolently offers peace to those on whom his country first waged war.

Confidence, is perhaps, as necessary to a statesman as to a general. It has done, and it may yet do, prodigies for Buonaparte. But there is a confidence which leads to insult and sometimes to provocation: and if it be unaccompanied by prudence, it degenerates into insulting boasting. Consider in this light, the very proposals of the first Consul were not only rash, ill-timed, and ill-judged, but they had a tendency, at that time, to counteract the object which he professed to cherish. The whole farce seemed more calculated to soften down the violence of usurpation at home, than to cultivate friendship abroad. France could at that period be compared only

to the passive dunghill, for which a batch of cocks were contending. After mutually fighting and killing each other, a cunning little game cock beat them all off, mounts to the top, struts, capers, and crows out to all the world that he is in possession of the dunghill. The natural question is, "How long will you remain there? What security have we that some other game cock may not peck you down at the next round? Show us that you have power to keep the ground, skill and prudence to make good use of it, and then we shall have some 'reason to listen to you.'" We believe that if Abbe Sieyes could be brought seriously to speak his mind, he would reason as we do, and he might have added to the first Consul, like Trincula in the Tempest, "You shall be King, and I'll be Viceroy over you."

SAINT JOHN, September 7.

Last Saturday arrived the Schooner Greyhound, Capt. Stewart, from Philadelphia—and on Monday the Brig Industry, Capt. Belding, in 13 days from New-York.

New-York Papers to the 21st October, inclusive, were received at this Office by the Industry. They contain various European Intelligence of considerable interest, which will be found in this day's Gazette.

The following atrocity has been recently perpetrated at Brussels:—A hair dresser having quarrelled with a woman to whom he was attached, shot her through the head with a pistol, and finding that she still gave some signs of life, he killed her with the butt end of a musket. When the guards entered the place, he threw himself on the dead body, and, before he could be seized, blew out his brains with the musket.

LONDON PAPER.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 5th, 1800.

BILLS of Exchange to the amount of £250 Sterl. on the Agents of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office to the best bidder.—Enquire of the Ordnance Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs those indebted to Mr. James Hayt, that he has positive instructions to put all his debts in suit—He therefore solicits a settlement of the same to avoid this disagreeable alternative.

Andrew Crookshank.

NOV. 3D. 1800.

Donaldson & Hendricks,

HAVE RECEIVED,
Per Brig SUSANNAH, Capt. WATT,
From LIVERPOOL,
AN ADDITION TO
THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT OF
MUSLINS,

Which together with their well chosen STOCK of GOODS on hand, they will sell upon reasonable Terms.
St. John, October 21, 1800.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS TIMOTHY PERRY of Kingston, in the County of King's, Ship Wright, has by a Deed of Assignment to me made, bearing date the 9th July last—conveyed all his Right, Title, Interest and Property in and to all and every part of the SHIP or VESSEL raised in his Yard, and all the Timber therein of every description, and the Timber Cut and laying in the Woods, as likewise all Boards and Plank contracted for, by him, and laying at the Mills, and in the possession of Mr. Sylvanus Hoyt and Sons, and all others.

This is therefore to forewarn all persons from purchasing the same or any part thereof, from the said Timothy Perry, or any other person or persons excepting myself, as they will do it at their Peril.

ALEXANDER REID.

St. John, 9th Sept. 1800.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of John Smith Hasfield, of Carleton, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof—and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN WOODWARD,
Administrator.

St. John, 29th August, 1800.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS
HAVING any Demands on the Estate of ABRAHAM VANEMBURGH, of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present them properly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof.—And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN WOODWARD,
Administrator.

JACOB S. MOTT,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Printing Office in Prince-William Street, the following Collection of BOOKS—Viz.

JONES'S English System of Book-keeping, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. with plates, Newton's Prophecies, 2 vols. Gilford's History of France, from the earliest times till the death of Louis XVI. 4 vols. with plates, Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols. Hamilton's Midwifery, Nisi Prius, Adventures of Gil Blas, History of Tom Jones, 3 vols. Adventurer, 4 vols. Lounger, 3 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Italian, 2 vols. Camilla, 3 vols. Society in Solitude, Embassy to China, Caroline of Lichfield, Mystic Cottage, Rural Walks, Haunted Cavern, Nature and Art, Flavel's Husband, New Manual, Evelina, 2 vols. Moore's Journal, 2 vols. Fool of Quality, 3 vols. Picture of Italy, Algerine Spy, Mirror, 2 vols. Pleasure and Health, Valuable Secrets, Coustos's Sufferings, Mourner, Count Roderic's Castle, Mentor, or the young Lady's Friend, Hervey's Meditations, with plates, Lady's Magazine, with plates, Wieland, a Tale, Roderic Random, 2 vols. Trader's Assistant, Charlotte's Letters, Pomey's Letters, Night Thoughts, Golden Treasury, Christian Theology, Sacred Extracts, do. Poems, Literary Miscellany, Anthony Ledger, 3 vols. Triumphs of Temper, Farmer's Letters, M'Ewen's Essays, Franklin's Works, Odiore's Poems, Brown's Oracle, White's Sermons, Filke's ditto, M'Clures' ditto, Watts' Miscellaneous Thoughts, Gospel of Nature, Watts on the Passions, Grey Cap, Robinson Crusoe, Bennitt's Strictures on Female Education, Boyle's Voyages, Hawkin's do. D'Arcy, a novel, Philosophical Dictionary, Rise and Progress, Spiritual Letters, Catechism of Health, Citizen of the World, Socrates out of his Senses, Smith's Geography, Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant, Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide, Art of Fariery, with plates, History of Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Children's Monitor, Noble Slaves, Pope's Essay on Man, Divine Songs, Farmer's Daughter, Universal Dream Dictionary, History of Fair Rosamond and Jane Shore, An account of the Pelaw Islands, Seven Sermons, Academy of Compliments, Seven Wise Masters and Mistresses of Rome, An Essay on the Church, Hieroglyphical Bible, A Journey to Jerusalem, Youth's Assistant, Christian Hymns and Spiritual Songs, A token for Children, Pamela, or virtue rewarded, Death of Cain, Death of Abel, Economy of Human Life, Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons, Child's own Battledore, Church Catechism, Life of Joseph, Devout Exercise of the Heart, Treaties upon the Covenant of Grace, Baron Trenck, History of North America, do. of South America, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books and Dilworth's Assistant—with an assortment of Prints.

STATIONARY.

Thick Quarto Post, gilt and plain, Folio Thick Post, Blank Books of various kinds and sizes, Medium, Demy and Fools Cap Memorandum Books, Half's Metallic Memorandum Books, clasped, black and red, Receipt Books clasped of various sizes, Merchant's Letter Files, Blank Cards, Slates, Lead Pencils, Holland Quills and Pens, Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax and Sand, Penknives and Razors, &c. &c.

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