It is with increasing aftonishment that we daily fee the long articles which fill the English journal and the freeches of the Members of

liament, on th naval fquadron difficult to concern low, while we are at peace, an expedition fert out to St. Domingo, to re-establish peace there, should give any unea. finels to Jamaica. These discourses are more fuitable to the jealounes of the Tartars of Thibit, than the fen timents of civilized Europeans. For the honour of the civilization of our age, fet us not make ourselves more barbarous and more foolish than we in fact are. Thele puerile discussions, which only tend to discover the bad faith of those who provoke them, are very opposite to the or ders given at Breft on the figning of the preliminaries : The Prefect, or demining aftractions how to at with regard to the fquadron of ad miral Cornwallis, which had been forced into Breft by firels of weather, was answered, not only to allow it to enter the harbour, but also to take no extraordinary precautions; for that it was the greatest infultice that could be offered to civilized Europeans, to suspect them of being even capable of a conduct. which honour and the rights of nations had left without an example.

M. de Melzi, who is appointed vice-president of the Italian Republic, is the fame who furrendered the keys of Milan to the First Conful, when he entered that town at the head of the French army.

HOLLAND.

The new regulation respecting the transportation of goods, which the Government presented to the Legislature, will be fanctioned to-mor row. It declares that all commer cial articles and merchandize may pals through the Dutch Territory except all British merchandize, in the full meaning and extent of that term, as they were specified in the publication of the Directory of the 23d of Oct. 1798, renewed by the Proclamation of Dec. 3, 1801.

## ENGLAND.

A last we are informed by the Pa

ris journals of the ift of the very

LONDON, FEB. 8.

important objects which have attract ed Buonapatte to Lyons; they feem to have been no other than a vainglorious defire 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 Cifalpine conflicuion has been squared entirely by wishes of Buonaparte, or rather it it was drawn up according to dictates before it was brought to ilan. Then why bring the Cifalsines from their home, why did he go to Lyons to fee a work performed which he knew would be as faithfully executed in his ablence, unless it were for the oftentation of giving law to foreign nations, and bringing them tributary to his feet? Such creatures as the Cifalpine Deputies, who at this moment confels 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 faved their flary: ing constituents large fums of mo-

The Confulta has appointed Buonaparte Prefident of the Italian | the College of Dotti, agreeable to the 27th republic, with an income equal to what he derives from France. This they have done because, for for their country, they fay, does no contain one individual worthy being invested with the office of chief magistrate!

CONSTITUTION

## ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

TITLE I .... Of the Italian Republic. Article I. The Catholic Religion, Apol. tolic, and Roman, is the Religion of the

2. The lovereignty relides in the whole e Territory of the Republic is divi-

> Rights of Citizenfija. of a Cifalpine father. erritory of the Re. he of a Claisen as

> > regard naturalizaacquired property a commercial or s, and who have my be naturalized reat talents or ex-or friences, even

9. Alfo replaces the formation of a Civic Register. Those citizens only, whose names are inferted in this lift, shall be eligible to office under the State.

. namely, are the pritive organs of the national fovereighty.

The next three Articles regulate the forms of their meetings. They are to meet once in two years, at les he invitation of the ir number, to apulta, of the le-

d the Commillaries of finance. Their attings are to continue a fortnight. They are to delillerate, but not difcufs, and that by fecret ballot, and a third of the mem-

bers must be present to make a house, leges, the government is to prefent to each of them a lift of the places vacant, and the infructions necessary for the nomination to them, and the colleges may receive the claims I pendera e. of the candidates.

1'5, 16, 17. They are to approve or reject denunciations, give their decision on the dierations in the conflitution that may be proposed to them. No person under thirty years of age is eligible to any of the colleges, and the election is tor-life.

18. A member of any of the colleges forreits it, tit, by fraudulent bankruptcy ; 2d, by absence without good cause during three following sessions; 3d, by accepting an employment under a foreign power without confent of the government; 4th, by remaining without the State for fix months after being recalled, or for any of those causes which induce forfeiture of citizenship.

19. Every college on adjournment, that fend to the next cenforial affembly the minutes of its fitting.

TITLE IV .- Of the Posidenti.

20. The college of the Possidenti is compofed of 300 citizens, chofen from fuch lands ed proprietors as possess a revenue of 6000 livres at least. The place of its meeting, for

21. Every department may fend a member to the college, in the proportion of one to the very thirty thousand inhabitants.

1, 22, If there be not a fufficient number o inhabitants in a department, poffeffed of all the qualifications required by the 20th article, the number that be completed from a quadruple lift of the most considerable proprictors in the fame department.

23. At every fellion the college is to complete its numbers according to the lifts of anded property which it is authorifed to require of the government.

24. It is to elect nine members from its own body, who are to constitute the censorial

25 It is to make out a triple lift, according to the relative majority of votes, for the election of the public functionaries, indicated in the eleventh article, and prefent it to the

TITLE VI. Of the College of the Detti.

26. The College of the Dotti is composed of 200 citizens, chofen from among persons who are celebrated for their knowledge in the fciences, or the liberal or mechanical arts, or from among those who are diffinguifhed for their acquaintance with ecclefialtical learning, or their refearches in morality, legislation, political or administrative information. It shall reside for the first ten years]

27 At every meeting the fession transmits to the centurate a triple lift of those citizens duly qualified, according to which it is to fill up the vacancies in office.

28. It is to leiect from its body fix members, who are to constitute part of the cen-

29 It is to form a double lift, according to the majority of fuffrages, for the election of public functionaries mentioned in the 11th article, and prefent it to the Cenfurate.

TITLE VI .-- Of the College of the Commercianti. to. The College of the Commercianti 18 compoled of 200 citizens, cholen from among the most confiderable merchants and manufacturers. It is to refide at Brefcia for the first ten yerrs. It is to complete itself every fession, according to the information it has a right to demand of the government.

The articles 28 and 29 are common to al the Colleges.

TITLE VII .-- Of the Cenfurate.

33. The, Cenfurate is a committee of 21 members, nominated by the Colleges in the form and proportion expressed in the 24th & 28th articles. It fhall refide for the first jen years at Cremona 34. It shall affemble always on the fifth

day after the fittings of the three Colleges. 35. The fitting that continue for only ten

days, and feventeen members are negeffary to conflitute a meeting. 36. It is to nominate to all vacant offices

from the lift transmitted by the three colleges, and by the greatest number of votes.

37 It is to declare the election of the func-

38. It is to nominate to the vacancies in

36 It is to terminate its nominations within the time fixed for its meetings. Datis to exercise its functions according

the drittes 100, 111, and 114 41. The Confurate is to renew itfelf at e.

very meeting, ordinary or extraordinary, of the three EicCoral Colleges.
48. The acts of the Cenfurate are be preented to the Colleges at their first meeting. TITLE VIII .... Of the Government.

The government is entrufted to a Pr fident, a Vice Prefident, a Confulta of State, th Ministers, and to a Legislative Body, in conformity of their respective privileges.

44 The Prefident is to exercife his funcs tions for ten years, and to be indefinitely reeligible, The President has the originating of

all the laws, conformably to article the 97th 46. He has also the originating of all the diplomatic negociations.

47. He is exclusively invested with the executive power, which he is to exercise by the medium of the Ministers.

48. He appoints the Ministers, the civil and diplomatic Agents, the Chiefs of the army and the Generals. The law provides for the nomination of officers of inferior rank.

49. He names the Vice-Prefident, who, in three years, propole any alteration in the his absence, takes his place in the consulta constitution it deems necessary. of flate, and represents him in all the cape. cities which he may chule to confide to him. Once appointed, he cannot be dilmiffed during the prefidency of him by whom he was

who have rendered co. In every case where the office of Prewho have rendered co. In every case where the office of Prewho have rendered co. In every case where the office of Prewho have rendered co. In every case where the office of Prewernment, and instituted by the body Sea.
The Gures are chosen by the bishops; the itprivileges of the President, until the election control of the discretization. elected. privileges of the Prefident, until the election

33. The falary of the Prefident is fixed at [ 500,000 livres of Milan, and that of the Vice-Prefident at 100,000.

TITLE XI, Of the Confulta of State. 54. The Confults of State confifts of eight citizens of forty years of age at leaft, elected for life by the colleges, and distinguished for eminent fervices done to the Republic.

55. The Prefident prefides in the Confulta of State, and one of its members is to be appointed for foreign affairs

56 The Confulta of State is specially charged with the confideration of diplomatic treaties, and every object which relates to the foreign affairs of the Republic

57. The instructions relative to negociations are discussed in the Condulta, and treaties mall be definitive only when fanctioned by the absolute majority of its members. [The 58th, 59th, both, bift and 62d fec-

tions are not of much importance. 63. The Prefident exclusively poilefses, the initiative in all affairs propoled in the Confulta, and in all discussions his vote is to pre-

64. In case of the cestation, relignation, or death of the Prefident, the Confulta o State elects his succeffor by an absolute maje rity of votes within the fpace of forty-eight hours: and it cannot feparate until the accomplishment of that object,

65. The falary of the members of the Confulta of State is fixed at 30,000 livres. TITLE X .-- Of the Ministers.

Under this head are comprehended a grand national judge or minister of justice, a mini fter for the administration of the public treafury, and fecretary to the national judge, who House of Commons. is occasionally to be his fubilitute. 74 No act of the government can be voted

unless figned by minister. TITLE XI .-- Of the Legislative Council.

75. The legislative council cannot be compoled of lefs than ten citizens of the age of thirty years at leaft, appointed by the Prefis dent, but who may be dismiffed by him at the end of three years.

76, 77, 78, 79. The members of the legiflative council have deliberate voices on the projects proposed by the Prefident, which cannot be paffed but by an absolute majority of votes. They are specially charged with the drawing up of projects of law, and explaining the motives for fanctioning them. The falary of each councillor is fixed at 20,000 livres.

TITLE XII ... Of the Legislative Body.

Sr. The legislative body is composed o leventy-five members, of thirty years of age at least, chofen by each department according to its population. One half of them are to those which the most favored nabe taken from the college. \$2. It is to be renewed by thirds eve

two years. The going out of the first and fecond third is to be determined by lot. 83 The covernment convokes the legisla-

tive body, and prorogues its fittings. They cannot, however, be thorter than two mouths 84. In order to entitle it to deliberate

more than one half of the members much be present, not including the orators. The regulations which follow, merely re-

late to the forms of appointing the orators, and promulgating or denouncing laws as unconstitutional. The falary of the members of the legisla

tive body is fixed at 6000 livres of Milan, and that of the orators at 9000.

TITLE XIIh ... Of the Tribunals. This head embraces the appointment of

the different tribunals, civil and military, which are formed after the model of the French Republic. The judges are all appointed for life, and

cannot be deprived of their fituations, but in confequence of improper conduct. TITLE XIV .-- Of the responsibility of the Public

rog. The functionaries of the members of the colleges and of the cenfurate, of the Prefident and Vice-Prefident of the government, of the members of the confulta of flate, of the legislative council, of the legislative body. of the chamber of orators, and of the tribu nals of revision and caffation, are not fubjedt to any refponfibility.

107. The ministers are responsible :--for the acts of the government figned by them -2, for neglect in executing the laws and the rules of public administration-3, for that a strong body of Tartars had particular orders given by their contrary to the conflicution, and to the regulations by

which it is supported-4, for peculation. The other fections of this head relate to the powers, of the tribunal of caffation, for trying the ministers accused, and to the share taken by the colleges and the censurate in that transaction.

TITLE XV .-- Ceneral Dispositions.

116. The constitution acknowledges no other civil diffinction than that which is de rived from the exercise of public functions. 117, 118, 119. Every inhabitant of the Cifaipine territory is free with respect to the particular exercise of his religion. There. ptiblic recognizes no privileges for, or im diments to industry and commerce, both exfernally and internally, but those founded in

120. There is, throughout the republic, an uniformity of weights, meafures, coin, of civil and criminal laws, and the elementary

lystem of instruction. 121. A national infliture is charged with collecting difcoveries, and bringing to perfection the friences and the arts.

122. A national exchequer is to regulate and afcertain the accounts of the revenues and expences of the republic -1: is to confift of five members, appointed by the colleges. One of whom is to refign in every two years, but is to be re-eligible.

The troops who receive pay to obe the orders of the administration. - The na tional guards are fubject only to the laws. 124. The public force, by its very nargre,

must obey. No armed body can deliberate. 125 All the debts and the credits of the ancient provinces nowake Cifalpine, are recognized by the republic.

r 26. Every purchafer of national property, at a legal fale, cannot be diffurbed in the peffession of it; but any lawful claimant is to be indemnified by the treaturer of the state

137. The law affigns, on the weepenal preperty not fold, a futhiciest revenue to all bith. ops, chapters, feminaries, curates, and for Church repairs. This reveate cannot be otherwise applied.

128. The Confulta may, at the end of After the conditation was read, Marinide-

veloped the fpirit and the advantages of it. and read the first organic law of the constitution relative to the clergy.

mits of the diocefe are no

nous, he interdicts him from his furctionr! The clergy are relieved from all military fer

After this law was read, the Archbishop of Ragenna expressed the affent of all the Cifalpine clergy, and invited all the ministers of worthip to inculeate obedience to the cons

Stitution. ful confirmed the The First preffed by the Archbishop. The lifts of all the members of the colleges government, &c. were then read .

The members of the governme n are, BUONAPARTE, Prefident. MFLZI, Vice-Prefident. GUICCIARCI, Sec. of State. SPANOCCHI, Grand Judge.

Members who compose the Consulta of State: Marcferldi, Serbelloni, Caprara Paradifi, Fernardi, Contani, Dnofi, Moe-

Members of the Legislative Council:-Aldini, Bargnani, Villa, Birago, Gustavilani, Biumi, Joseph, Testi, Charles, Holani, Ex Senator, Fetici, Daniel, Lambertenghi, Louis, Gallile, Ex-Venetian, Di Bernardi, of L' Agogne, Giovio, Louis, Cicognara, Leopold, Veneri, of Reggio.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Sir John Milford, being appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Abbot is expected to take the fituation of Speaker of the

Preparations are making in Paris a Mare of as great Fame as any in England. for the expulsion of those member from the Councils who most vigo rously opposed the Civil Code. The whole of each body is to be re-elect. ed, and those will not of course be re-chosen who have given offence to the Grand Conful.

It will be recollected, that foon after the preliminaries were figned at Paris between Great-Britain and France, the Turkish minister, who formerly refided of the Ottoman Porte, in which he engaged, among other things, " that the French Republic should enjoy through out the States of the Sultan, the rights of commerce and navigation which the formerly enjoyed, as well as tions may hereafter enjoy." It was understood at the time the Turkish Plenipotentiary at Paris, figned this treaty without authority from his court, and it was anticipated that the terms of it would never be ratified. Those conjectures are confirmed by letters from Constantinople. dated the 24th of December, which state, that the Porte has refused to ratify the traty figned at Paris on the oth of Odober last : and that M. Sebastiani, who carried the treaty figned at Paris to Confiantinople, was fent back to Paris with the projet of a new treaty.

Instead of placing the French on the facting of the most favoured nation, we find that the Porte, grateful for the fervices it has received. has concluded a convention with this country, in which it grants us very valuable privileges for three years, with regard to the Levant and Est India trade. It remains to be feen now far the French will be dupoled to accept of a peace with the Forte on these terms. But it can no more annul our treaty with the Porte, than we can prevent General Buonaparte's being declared lovereign of the Italian States.

Recent ccounts from Canton flate. made an incursion into China, near Sofhew, and had proceeded along the borders of the defart almost as far as the mountains of Hoho-Nor: they were well appointed and difciplined, and excited general terr f. the more especially as this invasior feems to have been connected with internal commotions. The Tartars have in confequence made a retro gade movement, with a view, it is frated, to concentrate their force. and to wait for reinforcements ... See veral districts were at the same moment in arms, but the Euperor's troops, by a prompt movement. brought the infurgents to action before they could be joined by the | Stone 6 Pounds, and five Years olds 8 flore Tarrars, and routed them with immenfe flaughter.

As Mr. Dreffing, the mellenger, was on his last journey to Lord Cornwallis, he was alarmed during the night, not far from Bologne. by the cries of the post-boy, who called out to him to "fire!"-His horses stopped suddenly, he fired a piltol out of each window, think ing he had been attacked by highwaymen; but on enquiry he found that the bow's outery was occasioned by two wolves, one of which attempted o bite his legs, but was prevented by the jack-boots worn by French postillions; they then each leized one of the hories by the note and had (as appeared on examination their lips off.

A lerieant of the Guards now ly ing in the upper barracks at Cha tham, some tim fince received a far. thing in change for some articles he bought at one of the thops in the barracks, which, upon examination. proved to be one of the three only which were corned in Queen Ann's reign. He was offered 501, for it imnediately, which he refuled, and carsied it to London, where he got 400 and a discharge from his regimen

WARRENTON RACES

WILL commence the Erit Tuef. day in May next. First Day, a Purie Two Hundred and Fifty Deilars will be run for, three Nile Hear, Weight for Age, Entrance twenty & Dollars.

Second Day, a surfe One Hundred and Fifty Dollar will be in two Mile Heats. The winning Herfe the first Day will not

be permitted to fart the fecond. Third Days a sweepstakes by three Year old Coles and Filies, carrying 86lbs. two Mile Heats. Entrance lifty Dollars, half Forfert. This Susfcription will be open till the Evening of the first Day's Race.

Money for the two first Days Races will be joje ched at the Gates. M. LUKE JOHNSON March 13.



Thorough-bred Imported Horse CHARIOT,

BRED by John Clifton, Efq. who kex and rue him until October, 1796, when he was purchafed by Sir William Gerard Baro. et. H. was got by the celebrated Horse Highflyer ; his Dam Potofi, by Old Eclipfe,

Chariot is a fine bay, ftands nearly fixteen Hands high; and for tone, Sinew, Symme, try, and Action, is scarcely to be equalled His Running entitles him to be ranked amongit the first Horfes in this Country. His Excellence has been diftinguished in four Mile Heats, and in no instance where the Contest was great, but he proved succeseful, having generally run four Heats to decide the

Chariot now exhibits the greatest Health and Vigoer, will stand the enfuing Seafor at the Subscriber's Store on Nutbush, Granville County, State of North-Carolina, nine Miles from Hafkins' Herry, fix Miles from Wills amfborough, and fixteen from Warrenton; and will be let to Mares at ten Boilars the Leap, paid at the Stable Door; twenty Dok lars the Scafon, payable the first Day of October next; and torty Dollars to infure a a Foal; and in every Inftance Half a Dollar paid to the Groom at the Stable Door. The Seafon may be diffcharged by the Payment of fixteen Dollars, if paid within the Seaion, mence the 10th Day of March, and will ent the 10th Day of August. In Cafes of Infurance, the Money will bert turned, if the Mare does not prove with Foal; provided the Property is in no Inflance

Chariot is a fure Foal-getter, as appears from Certificates fent with him. The Gentleman who imported him, purchased him in England himfelt; and had an Opportunityof feeing his Colts, they being large, gay, eitgant and fprightly, was his Inducement to

purchafe him. Good, exter five and well inclosed Paffurare gratis; and every Care and Attention paid to prevent accidents or Escapes, but will not be liable for any that may happen. Notes of Hand will be expected with every Mare pet to him, either by the Seafon or Infurance, Chariot being the fole Property of the Sabscribers, they have it in their Power to piedge themselves for pointed Attention being paid to foch Mares as may be fent to him.

JAMIS & HENRY LYNE.

Thole Gentlemen who wish to have
their Mares sed with Grain, may be surnified at the Neighbourhood Prices. Seremi's Board gratis.

PEDIGREE. Chariot was got by Highfiyer, Son of He rod, Son of Tartar, Son of Partner, out of Meliora, by Fex; his Dam Potos, by Eclipte, Grandam by Blank, Son of Godolphia Arabian, Great Great Grandem by Colos phin Arabian, Great Great Granism by Snips son of Childers, Sire of Snap, of of the Witherington Mare, by Partner, Sifter to Squirrel's Dam, by Bloody Butteres, Greyhound, Makeleis, Brimmer, Pares White Tutk Dodfworth, Layton's Barb WM. GERARD, Bant. For which Reference way be had to the

General Stud Book, now in our Possession.

PERFORMANCES. Richmond Weeting, September, 1792 hariot won at three I cats, a Plate for three Year old Colts eight Stone, Fillies ferch-Stone twelve Pounds, two Mile Heats, beating Mr. Peverall's bay, Filly Butterfly, Mr. R. W. Pearce's Cheffine Filly, by King Fergus, Mr Hudfon's bay Filly, by King Fergus, and Mr. Redley's Chefnut Filly

Nantwich Meeting, 11th July, 1793, he won at two Heats, a Plate for four Years old 8 Stone, 7 Pounds, two Mile Heats, beating Me Wardle's Bacchus, and Mr. White's

Newton Meeting, July 16, 1798, he wol at two Heats, a Plate for four Years olds, ! 8 Pounds, feur Mile Heats, beating Mr. Jew. ilon's Tartar, 4 Years old, and Mr. Verey's

Minor, 3 Years old. Preston Meeting, July 24, 1793, he woods at four Heats, a Plate, for three Years old 7 Stone 2 Pounds, and four Years olds 7 Stone 3 lbs. Filies allowed 2 Pounds, four Mile Hears, beating Mr. Crompton's bay Filt Drowly, Lord Derby's bay Colt Kidney, by Pot8os, out of Paulina, Lord A. Hamilton's brown Filly by Rockingham, Sir H. Wills amfon's bay Filly Tree-creeper, and M Thomas Hutchinfon's brown Colt Confis

Nantwich Meeting, July, 1794, he won at four Heats, a Plate, for three Years old carrying a Feather, five Year olds 8 Store Pounds, and aged 9 Stone 2 Pounds, four Mile Heats, bearing Mr. Barry's bay Horle Lurgamot, aged, Lord Donnegal's Chefoul Home Weafel, and Mr. Crompton's Chef-

ut Filly Circaffian. Chatterick Meeting, April, 1795, he won at three Heats, a Plate, for four Years old carrying 8 Stone 7 Pounds, and five Year olds & Stone 12 Pounds, four Mile Heats, beating Mr. Armitrongis bay Filly Mulion, Mr Fowler's Chefaut Mare Champer, Mr. Field's grey Harfe Northumbetiand, Mr. Greyfon's Archen, and ir Charles Turper's

Confederacy. Cheker Meeting, May, 1795, he won, ur Heats, a Plate, for five Year olds four Heats, a Plate, I Stone 4 Founds, fix Year olds 9 Stone aged 9 Stone 4 ibs. four Mile Hears hear Mr. Robertion's Tickle Tobys Lord Derby's Kidney. Dumiries Meeting & selebers