

of peace! was signed,) ministry have discovered, something they did not see before, nobody knows what—and they won't tell.—It is said, by some of their friends, that they surmise, that the occupying of Louisiana will be attended with direful consequences:—that all South-America will fall into the hands of France:—that her power in the West-Indies may be dangerous to Jamaica, and our other islands;—that France will have a great navy; that she will exclude us from commercial intercourse with all the world.—That she will cause to be ceded to her all the colonies of her allies, by a *consular mediation*.—That she will acquire possession of all Italy;—that by a similar *consular mediation*, Naples and Sicily, will be put under her protection, and the Republic of the Seven Islands be freed from all civil discord, and, to preserve their liberty and independence, will be garrisoned by French troops;—that Candia and some of the Greek islands are to enjoy the blessings of a French government, and become a part of the great republic one and indivisible;—that the Beys of Egypt will be pardoned for their disaffection to the prophet of God, the true believer, the faithful Mussulman, and zealous son and protector of the holy Catholic religion.—That Sebastiani's report indicates this and more too.—That his imperial Consular Majesty, has in view to concert measures with his brother his Imperial Czarian Majesty to drive the Ottomans out of Europe, and to divide their country; though they have had some difference on the question of who shall have the Morea.—That Malta is of importance to this country, and that no guarantee, nor all the *heroic exertions* of the knights can save it from France:—that the islands of Elba is a most dangerous post:—that France will have great advantages by being

sole mistress of the Mediterranean, and that her fleets united with those of her sister *independent* republics, and tributary monarchies, may become an object of alarm.—That intrigues are carried on in Ireland, and the disaffected are encouraged by Napper Tandy and others, and that he is also suffered to be encouraged.—That armaments are preparing to invade either that country, or Great Britain itself, or both; and a long chapter of *et ceteras* besides.

[Gobbett's Register.]

Réflexions sur l'intérêt de Buonaparté quant à la Paix ou la Guerre.

Le Gouvernement François est, ainsi que l'Empire Romain, un despotisme militaire, né de l'anarchie républicaine. Quoiqu'il y ait en France une charte constitutionnelle, il n'y a point de constitution. La personne du premier Consul est tout en France. Quand il s'agit de rechercher l'intérêt de la France, dans ses rapports avec les autres Etats, il faut se demander quel est l'intérêt du premier Consul? La question présente n'est donc point, si la France a besoin de la paix, et si le peuple François repousse l'idée d'une nouvelle guerre? La véritable question est celle-ci: Le Consul est-il intéressé au maintien de la paix; la guerre lui offre-t-elle plus de chance pour l'affermissement de son autorité, et pour l'exécution de ses projets de grandeur personnelle?

Quand on raisonne sur le gouvernement François comme on raisonne- roit sur un gouvernement ancien, régulier, dont les formes seroient fixes, on ne balance point à prononcer que, malgré ses conquêtes, il doit plus qu'aucun autre état, sentir le besoin de la paix, et faire même des sacrifices pour la conserver. Mais où trouver la stabilité du Gouvernement François? où seroit-il possible d'apercevoir les formes qui confondent