Many years will elapse for us without victories, without triumph, without those signal negociations which form the destinies of states; but other successes ought to mark the existence of nations; and above all the existence of the republic. Every where industry has been awakened, every where commerce and the arts uniting to efface the miseries of war. Labours of all kind invite and occupy the attention of the government.

The government will fulfil this new task with success, so long as it shall be invested with the opinion of the French people.

The years that are coming will, it is true, be less celebrated; but, the happiness of France will increase from the chances of glory she has disdained.

The First Consul,

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Secretary of State, H. B MARET.

Roederer.—Citizens Legislators, we conceive that we may dispense with developing the motives of the treaty of Amiens.

The motives of that treaty are united in these two words—*The Glory and Happiness of France*; who would undertake to give motives for the act which accomplishes the wish of all hearts?—What expressions would not be too feeble, being covered by the acclamations of the world?

It is not of a cold exposition of principles that we are here speaking. It is of the expression of the sentiments which the circumstances require; and if you would require any thing from the orators of government, no doubt, citizens legislators, it is that they should free themselves from that law of government itself which forbids them its praise; I would almost say the gratitude which is due it. And why should we be forbidden to pronounce its eulogy? Why should we be interdicted a right common to all the French? Never could men, honoured with the confidence of a government, be less suspected of a wish to praise themselves in rendering a just homage to the head of the state. Always preceded by him in the paths of the common weal, we have no other merit than that of following him. It is from him we receive every day the example of application and devotion, and in the grand sentiments which have shone in his administration, there is not one that has not emanated from his mind and his genius. Citizens legislators, you will have remarked with interest, that the negociator of the treaty of Amiens is the same person to whom Europe is indebted for the treaty of Luneville, which has given us the continental peace, and the concordat which has cemented it, and the treaty of Paris which has extended it beyond the seas to America. The choice of that negociator facilitated the general pacification, as it manifested the intentions of the head of the state, and interested in the success of the negociations even his family affections. The homage which the foreign negociators now pay in their respective courts to the happy combination of talent and morality, of firmness and mildness, of candour and address, which characterise him, the gratitude which he has obtained of the French people, of which the tribunate has carried the expression to government at the æra of the treaty of Luneville; in a word, his consideration, which unites itself with the glory of the name he bears, are so many hostages given to the repose of the world, and to the prosperity of the country." The legislative body gave an acknowledgment to the orators of the communication made to it, decreed that the papers should be printed, and communicated without delay to the tribunate by a message.

The orator descended from the tribunate.

The President (Lobjoy.)—"You have heard him. The great nations have sworn the pact of amity which unites them. For the repose of the world there is no longer occasion for the ocean or the Pyrennees to separate them, and it is from the region of glory, where their governments are erected, that the peace is going to diffuse its blessings to the very extremes of the earth. Its happy influences have already produced their effect in the sanctuary in which you are assembled.—You are convened there under the shade of the olive, which crowns this day all the trophies of victory; and the republic, after twelve years of unfortunate experience, had a good right to require that its first united powers of mind should diffuse in the calmness of wisdom, the laws which should reconcile themselves with liberty, and bring back to their native soil the happiness so long a stranger to the French. You have fulfilled this task. It was not by abstract principles, of which the country knows the danger, it was not by chimerical ideas of perfection that you could satisfy its just impatience. The empty theories have only served to disappoint the desire of good men. Besides our political body is not an ideal world, newly arisen from the depths of metaphysics. It is an enormous colossus, the weight of which is felt over the globe, and which demands a regime as positive as its power. You have raised it from a long fallen state, by recovering from its ancient religion the philosophy which our forefathers had used to ennoble the mind, to soften the heart, and to correct the character of man. You have accompanied this blessing with a system of public instruction, by which our young sons will receive in gratitude and good morals, the equivalent of the palms which their elder brothers have reaped in the field of victory. It is to the peace, it is to the hero who has conquered it, that we owe the progress that we have made towards our social regeneration. In arms this young warrior has carried us to the immortal age of Alexander. History, in comparing them, will say which of the two rendered his career illustrious by virtues unknown to the other? For peace they are the years of Solon which he commences, and already has our legislation received the impression of his genius. But, to speak of great men, a happy expression is necessary, which I do not possess; and I leave to more favored orators the task of celebrating, in language worthy of the subject, the joy of the French people, and the glory of their government.

Felix Faulcon.—"After so many days of disasters and agitation, we at length see the days of happiness shining out.—We have the true peace, the peace founded solidly upon the wants as upon the interests of all. What homage to render to our brave warriors! Peace is the finest of their triumphs. With what blessings ought we not also to cover that hero, who, notwithstanding so many different obstacles, has succeeded in giving to the country all possible kinds of pacification! Ah! what a splendid place will that short interval which separates us from the immortal date of the 18th Brumaire, occupy one day in the page of history. The man proud and true, the same who, in the most difficult times, always remained faithful to austere candour, need not now fear to pour out the expression of his gratitude.

He is not a flatterer who only manifests the testimony of a sentiment which becomes national. Thus, then, the long fatigues of war are completely laid at rest, we are going to live in future in friendship with the illustrious neighbours who preceded us in the career of liberty. Thus, then, there will no more remain between us any other motives of rivalship than those which exist in the laudable emulation to increase the circle of useful knowledge, and attain the perfection of good. These honorable islanders will see that these same French, who found no conquerors in the field, will also shew themselves worthy of contending with them in these new lists of brilliant discoveries, of pacific conquest, and of true glory. Such will be one of the greatest advantages of the peace. The peace! how sweet it is now to pronounce that word. What a smiling prospect of consolation, of individual enjoyments it presents! How well compensated do the friends of the country find themselves for the private calamities which may have afflicted them during our political storms. O Frenchmen! why have I not at this moment a loud voice to be heard by you all from the height of this tribune! I would say, renounce forever the hateful passions which place so many obstacles to the return of order. Since it is not in our power to recall the days that are past, let us only think of ameliorating the present, and above all of consolidating the future.—Let us learn to enjoy the splendid present which we have made to the world, let us learn to give peace!

Reynaud (de L'Orne) pronounced a speech, in which he expressed the same sentiments and wishes.

The legislative body ordered the printing.

PARIS, May 12.

The law upon public instruction, not permitting any establishment to preserve the name of lyceum, or institute; the institute of jurisprudence, and political economy, has taken the title of academy of legislation. The lyceum of arts, has taken the title of athenæum of arts, and the lyceum of Paris, that of the athenæum of foreigners. The Moniteur contains a decree directing that as soon as the flag of the republic shall be displayed in the islands of Martinique, St. Lucia and Tobago, the fort and town called Royal, shall take the name of Port de France, the Fort of Bourbon shall take the name of Fort Dessaix, the Fort and town of St. Lucia, called Castrees, shall take the name of Carenage and the port town called Port Louis, in Tobago, shall take the name of Scarborough.

A decree has been passed by the consuls, stating, that the publication of marriages shall take place only on Sundays, conformably to the third articles, second section of the law of the 20th September, 1792, upon the civil state of citizens.

EXTRACTS

From Parliamentary Debates, received by the ship America, arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Windham, during the discussion on the Definitive Treaty in the British House of Commons on the 13th May, observed, that "The cession of Louisiana next called for his notice, but it was of such magnitude that it almost deterred him from saying any thing about it. We had nearly given France possession of a fourth part of the globe! We had established them in a possession which but for this they could not have had. He did not mean to say that they were not in some measure established there at a former period, that they had not possessions there before, but certainly nothing in comparison with what they possess there now. He did not mean to say that the French placed in that continent, with an indefinite wilderness behind them, could suddenly become powerful there—but what have we done? We had given them possession of the two greatest rivers in America, the Mississippi and the Amazon, the one giving them command of North America, the other of South America: we had given them possession of both, and had made them a present of a brace of continents. In what situation must this country be placed in consequence of such a cession, which, he feared, would prove the severest blow we had ever sustained? There were several other points which might be necessary to advert to, the principal of which was the non-revival of former treaties. This was a compleat subversion of former practice, and of what must be considered as the public law of nations, and it was incumbent on those who had done it, to show that it could be done with safety. They were to show that such an omission could be made without injury; they were to show that it did not effect our interests at the Bay of Honduras, and above all that it did not shake the foundation of our power in India.—With respect to India, he was glad there was some preliminary discussion upon that subject; his honorable friend (Mr. Dundas) had shewn, by the change of opinion, the uncertainty which existed as to the fact itself. The means which France possessed to carry their vast plans into execution, were almost indefinite: they stood possessed of a large portion of the two continents of America, whilst to the power they possessed there we had little means of resistance. Added to this, their power in America gave them an immense influence over the American States; we were perfectly aware of the growing power of the United States, and if they were to be placed in the hands of France, surely, there was more reason than ever to be jealous. He really believed, however, strange as it may appear, that a great part of the approbation to this fatal treaty was founded upon the fanciful opinion, that France would be so far occupied with the conquests she has made, as to give no interruption to our commerce and manufacture; how such an opinion could be entertained, he was at a loss to know. It seemed as if we had kept our terms, but lost our tone.—France had shewn a determined disposition to attain universal empire, in pursuance of which she would destroy this country, that being necessarily a part of her plan.—France displayed her sentiments upon the subject; she had marked out her plan and taken her positions, and this so evidently, that her object could not be mistaken. We had a war of arms, now we are to have a war of embarras; the attacks of France, which were lately made against our territories were now levelled at the commerce of the British Empire.—This being the situation of France, it remained to be inquired what was the situation of Great-Britain, and what we could do and what she ought to do. In considering this point, they must take into their view what had been the exertions of this country, what were the feelings which had been aroused by those exertions and what was the judgment formed as to our future exertions.—Our commerce might not suffer immediately or not for some years to come; but though predictions had been ridiculed, yet those which had been made during the American war had been fulfilled. Had we now possessed America, France would probably not have had the means of continuing the late contest. He believed that it was an idea with some at the present moment, that the country would last their lives, and that it would continue for a long time to supply food to the animalculi upon its surface; but let them beware, our dangers might come on in a short time. Let them look at Spain; she made peace, and became the vassal of France; we could hardly date the loss of her independence, and calamity might reach this country even in our own time."

Lord Hawkesbury in reply, said—"Another subject insisted upon was the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France. This event could not indeed be viewed with indifference, but it was to be considered how it could justify our refusing to continue the negociation for peace. It had originally been a French colony, and the Mississippi was then the boundary between it and Great Britain. It had been ceded in a private convention to Spain between the preliminaries and definitive treaty in 1765. This shewed, that such transactions, though not to be approved, were not now first heard of. Louisiana had even been mentioned in the preliminaries to that treaty, which it had not been in the present. It was then to be considered, if Louisiana, thus voluntarily ceded, and thus originally situated, was an object which called for a continuation of the war. If we consider its value, it is at present worth nothing. But it may be said, what may not the industry of the French effect? When it was formerly in the possession of the French, they were able to make nothing of it, while they rendered their other West-Indian possessions of infinite value. As a naval station, the best informed represent it to be of no consequence. With regard to the political effect, predicted from its cession, laying open America to the influence of France, it must be observed, that it has little to been the policy of America to maintain an even balance of power in that quarter of the globe, between Great-Britain and France. America must, by the cession of Louisiana, consider this balance as destroyed; and of consequence become more jealous of France, and more attached to Great-Britain than ever. Some imagine that this new possession of the French might endanger the safety of America; but when we recollect her efforts in 1776, when alone, and unsupported, we could not surely feel much for her safety in her present state of power and resources. All these circumstances considered, the house might judge if it was expedient to continue the war on account of the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France.

TRANSLATED FOR THE AMERICAN.

Liberty. *Equality.*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

PROCLAMATION.

Head Quarters, at the Cape,
22d Prairial, (June 10) 10th year.

The general in chief of the colony of St. Domingo, to its inhabitants.

Citizens,

Toussaint was a conspirator; this you will be judge of by the enclosed letter directed to citizen Fontaine. I thought it my duty not to endanger the tranquility of the colony. I caused him to be arrested and embarked, and I send him to France, where he is to account for his conduct to the French government. In another letter directed to citizen Fontaine, he discharges heavy invectives against general Christophe, and he complains that general Dessalines has abandoned him.

He forbids Sylla to lay down his arms, and the cultivators to work on any plantation, but those intended for provisions.

He sent one of his accomplishes to general Dessalines, to induce him not to submit with good faith.

He depended much on *Mossinet*, in *St. Mark*;—He is arrested.

I have inflicted punishment upon that miscreant; and I order all the generals of division of the army to compell all the cultivators who are still in arms, in the mountains, to retire to their duty.

The cultivators are not the most guilty—it is those that mislead them—in consequence of which every commandant of the national guard, every officer, overseer or planter, who shall be found in an armed meeting, shall immediately be shot.

As to the inhabitants of *Ennery*, I order that they shall be immediately disarmed, for having been so tardy in submission.

General Brunet shall cause this order to be executed.

The chief of the general staff shall cause the present order, together with general Toussaint's letter, to be printed, published and posted; and he will, with all speed possible, send it to the whole army throughout the colony.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

Copy of Ex-General TOUSSAINT'S *Letter*
To Citizen FONTAINE.

You give me no news. Endeavour to stay at the Cape as long as you can.

It is said that general Leclerc is in a state of bad health at Fortuga—this you must be very particular about informing me of.

You must see—, for arms from America (*Nouville.**) As to the flour, for we are in want of some of the last kind, it ought not to be sent without passing through Savna, that we may know the depot where it might be placed with safety.

If you see the general in chief tell him positively, that the cultivators will not obey me. They want to make them work at Hericourt; but the overseer ought not do it.

I ask you if we can bribe some of the attendants of the general in chief, that we might free D—— † he would be very useful to us, through his credit both in America and *some where else*.

Inform Gengembre that he must not leave the Borgne, where it is necessary that the cultivators should not work.

Write to me at the plantation Najar.

(Signed)
TOUSSAINT LOVERTURE.

True copy from the original.

The general of division, chief of the general staff of the army.

DUGUA.

* It is understood by "Nouville," the United States.

† Supposed to mean Develcourt, one of Toussaint's aid-de-camp.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, July 12, 1802.

In the *Washington Federalist* of Friday, some recent remarks in the National Intelligencer on the usurpation of Bonaparte are noticed.

It is said that as the National Intelligencer is the official paper, it is supposed generally to express the opinion and to coincide with the sentiments of the government; and it is asked if Bonaparte and the other officers of the French government will be disposed to continue a friendly intercourse with a nation, whose government and citizens unite in holding them up to the abhorrence and execration of mankind?

The inference is that the National Intelligencer ought not to express any opinions to the disadvantage of Bonaparte or the French government.

To this it might be answered, that the remark is a most unfortunate one, considering the quarter from which it comes. But a short time has elapsed, since all the federal prints, and preeminently the official print, reprobated not in terms of general severity, but in the coarsest language of abuse, whatever was Gallican. Even the First Consul, when enlisted under the republican banner, was overwhelmed with unceasing abuse. From this it would seem that just in the proportion in which the republic was an object of contempt, in the same proportion should the monarchy be an object of sacred regard.

This might be the reply to the remarks of the Federalist. But it is deemed proper on this occasion to exhibit a more conclusive and satisfactory exposition of the principles on which the National Intelligencer is edited; and it will be seen that they are such as ought to preside over the management of every free press.

A free press possesses the right of investigating with temperance every measure of the government of the country in which it is fixed, and of every other government in the world. The first member of this declaration will not be denied in theory, however it may have been in aberration in practise. It will not be denied, since the good of the nation ought to be the object of all governments, that it is the right, and in certain cases becomes the duty of the citizen to expose those governmental proceedings which destroy instead of promoting the general benefit. In this way, by enlightening public opinion, a change of men produces a change of measures.

On this precise ground rests the right of the press to expose the measures of a foreign government. On those measures our interests may materially depend; and they may greatly depend on a correct knowledge of them. This cannot be had, without enquiry into the motives of the government, and an examination of the tendency of its measures. It is proper, therefore, that this enquiry should be made. Besides, when we consider how important the influence of public opinion is in preserving a respect for virtue even in those minds whose inordinate passions perpetually tend to lead them astray from its observance, we shall be more deeply impressed with the value of that freedom of remark which hesitates not to call tyranny by its true name, and which, undazzled by false glory, dares to exhibit the usurpations of power in all their deformities. Thus we may hope that the dread of universal reproach will repress the rage of ambition, or if it should rage, that it will soon be put down by a union of wills against it.

It will follow, from this statement, that the sentiments, expressed in the National Intelligencer, may or may not be those of the executive government of the United States. Whether they are, or are not, is on this and all similar occasions, perfectly immaterial. Their appearance in the National Intelligencer, in the disconnected form in which they have been exhibited, is evidence neither one way or the other. It is only evidence that the Editor, or some writer, holds them, and recommends them to popular acceptance.

The assertions and remarks, in the Federalist, that follow, scarcely merit notice, as they are bold *assertions* and remarks for which no authority is given, and which every man of the least information knows are false. "The President, is said to have been so imprudent as to abuse the first Consul, and to arraign the conduct of the French government, in his conversation with the charge des affaires." No man who knows the character of the President can credit so gross a calumny. His invariable politeness, and tender regard to the feelings of others, are sufficient disproofs; and we do not hesitate to pronounce it totally false.

As to the right of the French people to establish for themselves whatever system of government they chose, it cannot, and is not questioned, any more than the right of any American citizen, be he the editor of a Paper, or not, to animadvert on it.