FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 26.

We have received the Moniteurs to the 19th inst. inclusive. The intelligence which they contain is of the highest importance. Bonaparte has been driven out of his kingdom of Italy. We were preparing for some great changes in the constitution of the Republic; but we scarcely could have conceived, that in addition to the imperial diadem of France, Napoleon would have exchanged his crown for the weight of the regal crown of Italy.

Bonaparte has been credited into a principality, and the princely Elba has been pushed into the sovereignty of Italy, as a fief to France. The plausible motive for the erection of this new power at the end of Italy, is to favour the French position in the Island of Elba, and to remove it when necessary. This is not one of the conclusions to which Bonaparte has resorted for relieving the Mediterranean of the Corsair in Elba, without which he owns his determination not to make peace.

Our full account, which fame foreign advices considerably contract, has been proved to be correct, and Bonaparte has set off the title of King of Italy for that of Emperor of France. The Italian Confederacy, which had the Dragon for its Standard, and Napoleon headed by the Vice Perfidus Medio, proceeded to greater heights in the Revolution on the 18th. Bonaparte received them seated on his throne, and surrounded by the *Princes* of his Empire, and the great officers of state.

M. Melzi then addressed him in a short speech, which he pronounced a condemnation of the conflagration which had been given to the Italian Republic—a conflagration which he considered as the mere creation and creature of circumstances, and which to be permanent, ought to be made a Monarchy. He then read in Italian the resolutions passed by the Consulta, in which they declare that the Government of the Italian republic an hereditary monarchy, on the same principles as those which confirm the government of the French empire, they declare Napoleon Bonaparte king of Italy, and the heir-apparent to the direct and legitimate male descendants, natural or adoptive—They declare that the crown of Italy cannot be united to the crown of France *in his person*, and that no future emperor shall be at the same time the king of Italy. At the same time which they give him the *sign* of relinquishing the Crown and carning his footing during his life time, they express their opinion that he cannot make use of it without compromising the fidelity, dignity and independence of the state, for long as the French armies shall occupy the Kingdoms of Naples, the Roman States Corfu, and the British Malta, and for long as the principals of Italy shall be menaced with being made every moment the field of battle of the greatest powers in Europe.

Bonaparte accepting the proffered crown with great willingness reminded the Cabinets of the benefits he has conferred on them, and acknowledging that the separation of the crowns of Italy and France might at present be not the best existence of the former, contented to keep the crown, till the moment should arrive in which he should be able to place it on a younger *Sir*, who shall continue my work, and be ready to lavish his life to the happiness of the people, over whom Providence, the Constitution, and my will, has thus called him to reign.

Reposing from this mockery at the Tuileries to his Senate, Bonaparte was three hours with M. Talleyrand, who, in much the same style as the duke of Buckingham bragged Richard Third, congratulated him on fons and parents that should induce his Imperial majesty to accept the Italian crown.

The Italian people is immediately to repair to Milan to be crowned, and to give a definite constitution to his new kingdom.

March 29.

We have received Paris Journals to the 25th and Dutch Journals to the 27th.

The latter announce the confirmation, by the Legislative Body, of the popular decree of the Directory, relative to new constitution, and the mode of electing M. Schimmelpennick, in consequence of the *unique choice* from the Tribunate. That grand parliament is ordered to be shorten between the 9th and 19th of next month.

London, April 1—5.

Gen. Sir James Craig, Sir John Stuart, and Gen. Vyvyan, yesterday took leave of his majesty, and will set off this day to assume their command in the different expeditions. Gen. Tilson is also to serve in the grand brigadier gen. Slade has been removed from the cabinet to the northern district, to supply his place. It we may judge from the forward state of the preparations, the armament is upon the eve of sailing. Furthermore it is the principal part of rendezvous.

Orders were issued last night from the admiralty to hasten the sailing of the above expedition as much as possible.

We have received Paris Journals to the 28th. The Paris Gazette mentions the death of Admiral Bruix, and the approaching confirming of the infant Napoleon Louis, by the hands of the holy Pontiff. The foreign Post-E. is to sail, will be allowed to crofs the Alps, after this ceremony.

The Moniteur contains a letter from Lord Harrowby, to G. L. Gower, (which Bonaparte has come by as his copy of the 6th Nov. 1806, in which that minister is made to excuse himself, in rather a forgetful manner, upon the subjugation of the continental politics. He proposes the demand of two thousand men to Sicily, and twenty five thousand men to have been made enormous by the King of Sweden, in order to the relief of the Emperor Alexander. He thinks the court of Vienna requires a powerful stimulus, and doubts whether Hesse will give any den-mistrations of activity. He hoofing allo mentions a reflexity of the cabinet of Berlin according to the views of that power.

Government received information yesterday at 12 that his majesty the king of Prussia has first instructions to his minister at Paris, to protest an immediate declaration to the French government against the blockade of Lubeck, lets to demand that the French troops should be ordered to quit to that city, that he instantly withdrawn.

The whole of the troops destined for the Baltic expedition, under the command of Sir James Craig, were embarked on Saturday, and the expedition has probably by this time proceeded on its voyage. Among the corps employed in this expedition are the 52d, 71st, 72d, 81st, 818, regiments of foot, and the 20th light dragoons. The 18 royal veteran battalion is also embarked, but it is said is to be landed at Gibraltar, in order to reinforce that garrison.

The transport orders for the Roll Indies will also fall in the course of a few days. The officers belonging to that regiment, defined this from received orders on Saturday to join forthwith their respective regiments; and the moft prompt exertions will be made to repair the lofles we have recently fuffained in the Indian regiments. The Marquis Wellesley has not for some time paft been on good terms with the court of Directors, who we understand have not received a fingle dispatch from his lordship for the last fix months.

The Russian fleet, 14 guns, has arrived at Plymouth, with dispatches from admiral Greig, from which it appears that the French fleet, consisting of twenty two fail of the line are in Canaveri bay, and that admiral Gantheaume has received orders for a reinforcement. The Hibernia, of 120 guns, was to fail on the evening of Saturday to join admiral Greig.

Saturday letters were received in town from the squadron off Ferrol, by the Ariadne frigate, arrived at Spithead. The French and Spanish ships there are reported to be in readiness for fea. The Spanish fleet is stated with the 80 ships of the battery, and to much damaged as to be obliged to return to refit.

The Immortalite, which failed on Thursday with dispatches and sealed orders, has already captured and sent in a Spanish privateer, called the Maria, of 20 guns and 200 men. It is reported that the Immortalite is ordered to cruise off the Azores, as being the moft advantageous station, which intercepts the honorable recompence for the active and gallant services of the crew.

LONDON, April 8.

Bonaparte has been chosen king of Italy. The decrees of government are now lifted in the name of Napoleon, by a vote, but have been the moft ambitious, emperor of the French and king of Italy.

Intelligence is hourly expected refpecting the Brest fleet, as by the latest accounts there was a probability of a battle being fought at least being fought on between it and our channel fleet.

The accounts received do not agree in every particular, as our readers will see by comparing the fubjoined letters. They both bring down the intelligence to the 28th ult. that the 6 ft fqua ron vefels had been drawn off, while the other fleet, which the accounts left in the Brest, the Worldie Cattle, of 98 guns, the ship was then actually engaged with the enemy.

We cannot reconcile their accounts but by fuppofing, that the letter left the Brest a short time before the 28th (as they say) than the former. We ought to add, that our Plymouth letter is from a gentleman, who has the beft means of being well informed, and whose communications we have generally found to be correct and authentic.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of our frigates, dated the 30th ult. off Ushant.

"I date by the paper have by this time given an account of the Brest fleet attempting to come out; the manner I will tell you. On Sunday morning last, a cutter was observed under the land, apparently bound to Brest, which, after being attacked by two of our ships, took refuge under the battery of S. Matthew. Tuesday, at day-break three fail were seen coming out of the harbour to profit them in, when we lam diste-by-fafed, and with an fmall fqueding, viz. three frigates and two brigs, made them all take shelter under the battery, of which we informed the admiral by a cutter, who fent us two line of battle ships, the Collifie and Bellerophon, who we gave our ship weigh, and fhot right in, with intent to cut them out, when the whole Brest fleet, viz. twenty two of the line, five frigates, and a brig, immediately get under weigh, and fhood out. A grenade fight you may hardly imagine. The cutter was again dispatched to our fleet, and at half past four eighteen fail joined us, and every one expected, and indeed longed to begin, when the admiral made a signal to wear. The enemy were within about nearly within gun fhot of us. They have all returned into port."

Plymouth, April 3.

"This day letters have been received from the Channel fleet, crufing off Brest, by which it appears that the Saturday lafl, the French fleet, confifting of 21 fail of the line, five of which were three decker, besides feveral very heavy frigates, were lying at anchor in Brest Road near 18 miles, and that great hopes were entertained that an action would be brought on between the two fleets, as the enemy feemed at that time very near them; and when the account came away, the Windfor Caftle, of 98 guns, commanded by Lord Gardner, was the ship of the fleet, was firing, and the French fhip was firing at her. The wind was at that time ftrong weftefly. So that if the French were, as ufual, difpofed to be very cautious, we fhall endeavor to fteale again into Brest, as the wind favored forth a purpofe. We are informed, that the Brest fleet confifts of three French, two Hibernia, of 120 guns, and the Alpes, of 80 guns, failed from hence on Monday lafl, and no doubt, have reinforced the British cruiffers."

Rotterdam, March 26.

While our paper of this day was at the Hague, we received the following from the state dirdmy; the one relative to the payment of a fourth, fifth, and sixth regiment of the extraordinary impoft; the other containing a plan of a confliction for the Batavian people. As the publication of the latter, it was ordered:—

1. "That as fpeedily as poffible, after the publication of the fundamental the commoners fhall lay copies of this publication at a fufficient number of public places, within their respective communes, for infpection.

II. "That on Tuefday the 9th of April next, the Primary Affembly fhall be opened in each commune of the Batavian republic, and an opportunity fhall be given to all the male Dutch citizens, of the age of 20, and by article 25 of the Metho fpecified with the fhall be fent from voting, to give their votes on the propofed plan of the conftitution, the commoners fhall be ordered Mr. Schimmelpennick, to the poll at firft penfionary, and his qualification for introducing the conftitution.

III. "That the registers of votes be clofed on the 16th of April next, and then refer fhall be fent to the state directory as fpeedily as poffible, and before the 25th of the fame month, by the fchoolmaters of the communes, together with a lift of the probable number of citizens in their communes, who have a right to vote; in order to publish the refult immediately to the Batavian people, who all those who have a right to vote, but have neglected to give their votes, will be confidered as having approved of the plan of the conftitution."

GOTTENBURG, March 14.

Letters received from Lubeck, to-day, confirm the accounts brought by lafl ship, Mr. Greyg was in the enemy's hands, at 9 o'clock refused to his profoual liberty, having previously given fecurity to swear the blue of the fofl upon which he had been arrefted. The governor declared that the affair had been without his knowledge, and that he confidered it as a violent and improper procedure on the part of the Jutenfier Gaffel, and ship that declared that he had figned the order, as he does many papers prefented to him by a fufficient government, and not having examined or known its contents; and afterwards declared to Mr. Greyg, that he would have the author of it punished. Notwithfanding all thofe declarations, however, the fofl remained upon Mr. Greyg's ship, and yet until this moment of writing; crufing therefore by a total fufpenfion of public hofilitiy, and impofing an abfolute embargo upon many vefficle whofe papers are depofited in the cuftomes. If w Ling this well continuing, it is impoffible to fay. The governor is fearful of acknowledging his having received, and fill attending a public refident; and the others are officers of fhaing it upon his excellency, although all of them have occafionally communicated with Mr. Greyg in his official capacity. The governor lafl having declared to him and Mr. M. that he would thinly by being the affair to fome decision; Mr. G. having previoufly afferted his excellency that he would otherwife be obliged to abandon the affairs and papers of the United States, and depofitch a perfon with information thereof to our government.

A public dinner is this day to be given to Mr. Gray by the Americans, as a teftimony of their refpect for his character, and their fenfe of his public fervices.

A few days more will give a new and very different afpect to our affairs in this quarter.

May 3.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Gray, as above ftated, attended by fixty Americans more and fixty Dutch gentlemen; an account of which will be fent you. The embargo on the public papers fill continues, and many Dutch and Ruffian vefels, which have been fuccessive, and of confide ble protection of property to fl refpect the cuftomes, which is the prefent at an end. What the final refult will be, G.d only knows.

City Lots for Sale.

THE undermentioned lots of ground are offered for sale, either feparately or by parcels, and between either one or two or more—they are all free from mortgage or incumbrance, and unencumbered by dower or contest, as the title are derived by immediate conveyances from the chancellor of Maryland and the commissioner of Washington, to Mefffrs Henry Hunter, Thomas Wilkins, Peter Hoffman, Jacob Hoffman, and Jacob Jaeker, trustees of the Georgetown fund.

Square No. 1 Lots No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40