

LONDON, March 28.

It is stated, that on the signing of the definitive treaty, Cambaceres and Le Brun retire from the consulate; the first to be grand chancellor, and the other superintendant-general of finances; that Buonaparte will declare himself president for life; his brother Joseph perpetual president of the council of state, with the power of governing in case of the absence, illness or demise of Napoleon; the third brother, Lucien, to be perpetual president of the legislative body; and Louis, of the tribunate. Jerome and Bacciochi, are not mentioned in the list. Le Clerc and Murat, are to be military governors of St. Domingo and of Italy. The republic, it is added, is to be divided into twenty-five departments, each to be governed by a prefect, a general, and a bishop. The Roman Catholic religion is to be the only one paid by the state, and to have 6,000 cures, or vicars, with a suitable number of inferior clergy.

The duke of Kent, it is said, is to be the new governor of Gibraltar.

Mr. Pitt, who is said to have for some months been on indifferent terms with lord Grenville, passed last week with his lordship at Dropmore.

The jewels of the late queen of France are said to have been lent by the first consul for sale to London.

The jewels of the queen of Portugal are proposed to be pawned for about half a million of money, at an interest of 8 per cent. to answer the demands of the chief consul of France upon the court of Lisbon.

It is again reported in the German papers, that the hereditary prince of Orange is to be appointed chief consul of the Batavian republic.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, March 26.

"The sale of wheat and flour is become dull, in consequence of the buyers declining to give the present prices—the London markets having within these few days declined in price."

A letter from Rotterdam, dated March 15, after noticing the suspense in which the public have been kept with respect to the treaty, and observing that the expectation of its favourable conclusion seems rather to preponderate; contains the following (we think) extremely curious article: "Our magistrates have not yet liberated the Orange rioters who were committed to prison here a few months since; and the writer, who called for the prince of Orange at the head of affairs is to be sent to the mad-house as a lunatic; this being judged a more prudent method than that of flogging him on a scaffold in the sight of his very numerous friends."

We have a report here that the English require considerable sums of the Porte before they will consent entirely to evacuate Egypt; but this is not probable; it is perhaps more so that they will keep possession of several of the ports of that country, till certain disputes are adjusted.

BOSTON, May 12.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the Mount Vernon, arrived last night, we have a London paper of the 30th March. It states, that by the definitive treaty Malta is to be restored to its knights.—The treaty between France and Spain is to be declared null and void: Spain and Holland guarantee Ceylon and Trinidad to Great-Britain: And the ratifications are to be exchanged in three weeks.

The English stocks were rising—Three per cent. consuls were at 70.

WINDHAM, April 1.

HORRID MURDER!

"Died, at Canterbury, on Wednesday of last week, widaw Jerusha Brewster, aged 62.—She was poisoned with arsenic—living about eight hours after the fatal poison was taken, in the most extreme and racking pain; but the sympathy of feeling excited by her tortures, are mostly lost in the horror and disgust which seizes the mind when it is forced to admit that it was done by design. Mrs. Brewster lived in the house with her son-in-law James Morfe, quite unhappily; she had been absent from the family more than a fortnight; she left a bowl of flour in her cupboard, and the morning after her return home she made some pan-cakes of the flour; while she was preparing her breakfast, two of her grandchildren came into her room, to each of whom she gave a cake. Soon after her daughter, Mrs. Morfe, who always treated her mother well, came in with her child of nine months old; she eat two giving the child a piece, and went out. Mrs. Brewster then began her breakfast, and had nearly done when the children and the mother were taken with puking, the two children first then the mother and infant. The daughter, Mrs. Morfe, sent to her mother not to eat any more of the cakes; she came into her daughter's room, and in about five minutes was taken with a most violent and racking vomiting. The physician was called and by proper antidotes arrested the fatal progress of the poison in Mrs. Morfe and her children, but had no efficacy upon the old lady. A jury of inquest sat upon her body, and gave a verdict of "poison, and by design." The body was opened and a considerable quantity of arsenic taken out. The cakes that remained were examined, and pieces of the poison were found in them. In the inquiry after the murderer, circumstances fixed the public mind upon the son-in-law, Morfe.—He has been examined by the civil authority of the town, but no positive evidence appeared then, and he was set at liberty.

"Mrs. Brewster's funeral was attended by a vast concourse of people, on Friday. The rev. Mr. Lee being absent, of whose church she was a member, the rev. Mr. Waterman, of Windham, preached on

the occasion from 2 Cor. 5: 10. For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ."

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Chester-town, (Maryland) April 28, 1802.

"An instance of voluntary abstinence has lately taken place, perhaps unparalleled. An insane person, named Horatio Seney, of Church-Hill, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, a few days ago completed a fast of forty-four days! being determined (as he frequently declared) to out-fast our Blessed Saviour.

"During this whole period, he suffered nothing to pass his lips but pure water.—No persuasion whatever could prevail on him to mix milk with it. Meat, bread, &c. were repeatedly put in his way, that he might take it by stealth—it remained untouched.

"On the morning of the 45th day he broke his fast by eating one perch and two mouth-fulls of honey—observing, that as his last meal was fish, his first should be the same.—After this, in going to the door he fell down—was taken up and put to bed; the next day he took half a cup of coffee, and a small biscuit, which was the last food he partook of. A short time after this, perhaps one hour, he expired.

"During this wonderful fast, he rode about as usual, exhibiting a most horrid spectacle—his bones nearly through his skin, his lips shrunk so as to discover his teeth and gums complete. He was perfectly harmless, never having injured any one: he was therefore suffered to go at large. He was also remarkable for a retentive memory."

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

From the AURORA.

Many erroneous statements and assertions have lately been made respecting the steps of the French charge des affaires in relation to an aid from our government; those assertions and statements have assumed, in the Aurora of the 4th instant, a shape, which as it implicated, foreign as well as domestic official characters, it becomes indispensable to notice. The following statement, made from authority, will, in relation to facts, as well as to persons, correct the impressions heretofore published on that topic.

It is true that the French charge des affaires had the intention to apply to our government for assistance, though he did not make the application, but many confidential conversations took place on that subject. That disposition in the French charge des affaires, was produced by the information officially received by him, that a large part of the St. Domingo fleet would put into our ports, and the utter inability of the French minister to provide for it by his bills on France.

It being understood that the executive was incompetent to afford relief under any shape, without the interference of congress, Mr. Pichon, as appeared proper, waited on several members of both houses, to know their sentiments on the subject. Gentlemen of different opinions in politics evinced a disposition favourable to the applications under the conviction of propriety and necessity; while others, also of opposite sides, appeared averse to it. But it is not true that any member of the senate or of the house ever waited on him on the subject, or pushed, or persuaded, or pledged themselves or others.

The intended application was subsequently withheld, by the information received in the mean-while, that the fleet would not come, which superceded the plea of necessity, under which alone such a step on the part of a foreign agent, without special authority, would have been warrantable.

May 15.

Yesterday morning the French frigate La Necessite, from this port to Brest, left New-Castle, with the wind at N. W. and probably went to sea last night.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY SIGNED.

By the ship Brothers, arrived at New-York, on Thursday last, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have the following:—

LONDON, March 29.

Downing-street, March 29.

My Lord,

I have the pleasure to inform you that Mr. Moore, assistant secretary to the marquis Cornwallis, is just arrived with the definitive treaty, which was signed at Amiens, on the 27th instant, by his majesty's plenipotentiary, and the plenipotentiaries of France, Spain and the Batavian republic.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

Humble Servant,

HAWKESBURY.

To the Right Honourable

The Lord-Mayor.

From col. Gascoigne, to the mayor of Liverpool.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 29.

Immediately upon receiving information that the definitive treaty was signed, I made application to lord Hawkesbury's office, for information respecting the time that would be allowed for importation of the produce of the captured Islands in the West-Indies, about to be ceded to the Belligerent powers. After some hesitation received for answer, that no part of the definitive treaty, could be with propriety made public officially, until the same had been ratified, which would require a fortnight's time.

(Signed)

ISAAC GASCOIGNE, M. P.

For Liverpool

The American consul at Liverpool, writes his correspondent here, under date the 31st March as follows: "This day we received authentic information of the definitive treaty having been signed the 27th inst. at Amiens."

The Batavian fleet, consisting of three ships of the line and a brig, viz. the Brutus, Neptunus, and Jaati De Witt, and brig Ajax, under the command of vice-admiral P. Hartink, arrived in Hampton road the 10th instant, from Cape-Francois. It is said a part of the Squadron will come to this port to refit.

From our Correspondent.

New-York, May 13, 11 o'clock.

We have likewise received the following from one of the first commercial houses in Liverpool, enclosing the news:

"We beg leave to refer you to the above gazette account, and have only to add, that our markets continue extremely heavy, and are at a loss to say how it may affect the prices of produce generally. We shall, however, take the earliest opportunity of advising you of any change which may take place."

SALE, May 10.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the polite attention of major Farley, of Ipswich, we received a file of French papers till the 23d of March. In our next; we shall produce translations of all the European occurrences, which we deem any consequence to our readers. The following is from a Nantes paper of March 22.

"We hear from Paris, on the 19th instant, that PEACE, has been signed with England. A courier was dispatched with the assent of the first consul. It is added, that the Scheldt is to remain shut, Malta to be in the power of the English, and Martinique will remain in their possession till the payment of the sums advanced for our prisoners. That Holland is to pay for the shutting of the Scheldt."

R A L E I G H, May 3.

On Tuesday last arrived in this city, on his way to Charleston, his excellency Aaron Burr, Esq; vice-president of the United States. In the evening, the Federal republican gentlemen, saluted him with six guns, emblematical of the six states which supported Mr. Burr, when the election of president of the United States, was finally decided in the house of representatives.

B A L T I M O R E, May 6.

The rev. Francis Asbury and Richard Whatcoat, two of the bishops of the methodist episcopal church, arrived in Philadelphia on Friday evening from the western and southern parts of the United States, for the purpose of attending the annual conference of the ministers of that denomination, which was held on Saturday. They bring with them the most pleasing accounts of the progress of religion in the places they have been travelling.

From late London papers.

LITERATURE.

Among the interesting publications which are now in the press, perhaps the first rank is due to that of Hornemann, that celebrated traveller. In this important work we are not to look for the bare recital of journeys amidst deserts hitherto untrodden by civilized man; this intelligent adventurer lays more exalted claims to the gratitude of the enlightened part of mankind. As well as their countries, the manners and morals, bold and philosophical researches into the causes of those grand features of society, enter into his plan and from these are drawn deductions of real use to mankind in the highest state of refinement.

The author was at Alexandria when that city was seized by the French. He was of course made a prisoner; but having represented to Buonaparte that he was travelling by the direction of a private society in England, at the head of which was Sir Joseph Banks, he was released. The general, however, did not stop here; for he offered Mr. Hornemann to send any papers he wished to communicate by the way of France under his own seal, which would protect them even against being opened. Mr. Hornemann gladly accepted the offer, and the papers were in this manner sent through the medium of the directory, safe in the hands of Sir Joseph Banks.

Kotzebue's narrative of his late exile into Siberia, by order of the emperor Paul, is the most interesting and affecting performance that has ever issued from the press. In point of entertainment it equals the famous romance of Robinson Crusoe, or any other existing work of imagination, while it more powerfully interests the feelings and arrests the attention by possessing the sterling powers of truth, and by containing a prodigious variety of new and genuine information.

May 12.

An Insurance Company has been established at Lexington, Kentucky, for the purpose of insuring all vessels navigating the western waters. Their capital is 20,000 dollars. A great number of boats have already been insured at three and a half per cent. premium, and the scheme is now in full operation.

The following recipe for the cure of that dreadful disease, a cancer, is given in a periodical paper:—Take one part of read lead, fine powder, and two parts of hog's lard; mix them well together, and with the salve thus prepared, spread on lint, dress the cancerous sore twice a day.

GEORGIA LANDS.

We were last evening favoured with a copy of an agreement entered into between commissioners of the U. S. and of Georgia, respecting a cession of certain