

The contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves and their respective dominions the most perfect harmony, without hereafter permitting on either side, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or land, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever, and they shall carefully avoid for the future any thing which might prejudice the union happily established. There shall not be granted any succour or protection, either directly or indirectly, to those who shall attempt any thing injurious or prejudicial against either of the contracting parties.

2. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, the contracting parties shall take off all sequestrations imposed on the effects, rights and properties of individuals residing in the respective territories and countries that are united to them, and also of the public establishments situated therein; they bind themselves to pay all the debts they may have contracted for pecuniary advances made to them by the said individuals and public establishments, and to discharge or reimburse all the annuities settled to their advantage by each of the contracting parties.—The present article is declared to extend to the Cisalpine republic.

3. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, renounces for himself and his successors, in favour of the French republic, all his rights and titles to the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands.—The French republic shall enter on the perpetual possession of these countries, in full right and sovereignty, and on all the territorial possessions dependent thereon.

4. All debts mortgaged before the war, on the land of the countries expressed in the preceding articles, and which mortgages shall have been drawn up with the usual formalities, shall be discharged by the French republic.—The plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, shall transmit a statement of them as soon as possible to the plenipotentiary of the French republic, and previous to the exchange of the ratifications, to the end that at the time of this exchange, the plenipotentiaries of both powers may come to an agreement upon all the explanatory and additional articles of the present treaty, and sign them.

5. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, consents that the French republic shall possess in full sovereignty the ci-devant Venetian islands of the Levant, viz.—Corfou, Zante, Cephalonia, St. Maurice, Cerigo, and other islands dependent thereon, together with Butrinto, Lapa, Vauizza, and in general all the ci-devant Venetian establishments in Albany, which are situate lower down than the gulph of Ladrina.

6. The French republic consents that his majesty the emperor and king, shall possess in full sovereignty the countries hereafter mentioned, viz. Itria, Dalmatia, the ci-devant Venetian islands in the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cattaro, the city of Venice, the Venetian canals, and the countries that lie between the hereditary states of his majesty the emperor and king, the Adriatic sea, and the line to be drawn from the Tyrol along the torrent before Gardola, stretching across the lake Garda, as far as Lactis; from thence a military line shall be drawn to Sangiacomo, holding out an equal advantage to both parties, which line shall be traced out by engineer officers appointed on either side, previous to the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. The line of limitation shall then pass the Adige to Sangiacomo, running along the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Canal-blanc, comprising in it that part of Porto Legnano that lies on the right side of the Adige, together with a district of three thousand toises. The line shall be continued along the left bank of the Canal-blanc, the left bank of the Tartaro, the left bank of the canal called the Polifella, to where it empties itself into the Po, and along the left bank of the Great Po, as far as the sea.

7. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, renounces for ever, in his own name, and in that of his successors, &c. in favour of the Cisalpine republic, all the rights and titles arising from these rights which his said majesty might pretend to over these countries before the war, and which countries at present constitute a part of the Cisalpine republic, which republic shall possess them in full right and sovereignty, together with all their territorial dependencies.

8. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, acknowledges the Cisalpine republic as an independent power. This republic comprises the ci-devant Austrian Lombardy, the Borgamesque, the Brisian, the Cremesque, the city and fortress of Mantua, the Mantuan Peschiera, that part of the ci-devant Venetian states to the east and south of the Ligner, described in the 6th article, as the frontier of the states of his majesty the emperor, in Italy; the Modenesse, the principality of Massa, and of Carrara, and the Yaree legations of Bologna, Ferrara and Romagna.

9. In all countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged, in virtue of the present treaty, all sequestration imposed on the effects, rights, and property of individuals belonging to these countries, shall be taken off, which individuals shall have been thus affected on account of the war that has subsisted between his Imperial and royal majesty and the French republic, nor shall they on this account be molested in their persons or property. Such persons as may hereafter be desirous to withdraw from the said countries, shall be bound to make a declaration of such their intentions three months before the treaty of definitive peace. There shall be granted them the term of three months to enable them to sell their effects, either moveable or immovable, and dispose of them in the manner they may think most expedient.

10. The countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged, by virtue of the present treaty, shall leave the debts mortgaged on their territories, to be discharged by those under whose dominion they may fall.

11. The navigation of such rivers and canals as mark the boundaries between the possessions of his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and those of the French republic, shall be free, without its being permitted to either of the powers to establish any toll or custom on them, or keep thereon any armed vessel, by which, however, is not precluded any precaution which may be thought necessary for the protection and safety of the fortresses of Porto-Legnano.

12. All sales or alienations of property, all engagements entered into, either by the cities, or by the government, or by the civil or administrative authorities of the ci-devant Venetian territories, for the maintenance of the German and French armies, up to the date of the signature of the present treaty, shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid.

13. The territorial titles and archives of the different countries ceded or exchanged by the present treaty, shall, within two months from the date of the exchange of the ratification, be put into the hands of the powers which shall have acquired the property of them. The plans and maps of the fortresses, towns, and countries, which the contracting powers acquire by the present treaty, shall be faithfully given up to them. The military papers and registers taken in the present war from the etat-major of the respective armies, shall be restored in the same manner.

14. The two contracting parties, equally animated with the desire of removing every ground that might interrupt the good understanding happily established between them, mutually bind themselves, in the most solemn manner, to contribute, to the utmost of their power, to the maintenance of internal tranquillity in their respective states.

15. There shall immediately be concluded a treaty of commerce, founded upon an equitable basis, and such as shall secure to his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary, and the French republic, advantages equal to those which the most favoured nations enjoy in their respective states. Meanwhile all communications and commercial relations shall be restored to the situation in which they stood before the war.

16. No inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies, shall be persecuted or questioned, on account of his political opinions or his conduct, civil, military or commercial, during the war that has taken place between the two powers.

17. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, shall not, agreeably to the principles of neutrality, admit into any of his ports during the course of the present war, more than six armed ships of war belonging to any of the belligerent powers.

18. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, binds himself to cede to the duke of Modena, as an indemnification for the territory which that prince and his heirs possessed in Italy, the Brigaw; which he shall possess upon the same conditions as those in virtue of which they possessed the Modenesse.

19. The landed and personal property not alienated, belonging to their royal highnesses the archduke Charles and the archduchess Christiana, which are situated in the countries ceded to the French republic, shall be restored, under the deduction of the expences of sale, within three years.—The same shall be done relative to the landed and personal property of his royal highness the archduke Ferdinand, in the territory of the Cisalpine republic.

20. There shall be held at Rastadt a congress, solely composed of the plenipotentiaries of the Germanic empire and the French republic, for a pacification between these two powers. This congress shall be opened a month after the signing of the present treaty, or as soon as possible.

21. All the prisoners of war made on either side, and the hostages given or carried away during the present war, who have not yet been restored, shall be given back in 40 days, dating from the day of the signing of the present treaty.

22. The warlike contributions, deliveries, furnishings, and protestations of every kind, which have taken place in the respective states of the contracting powers, shall cease from the day on which the ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged.

23. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, shall mutually preserve to each other the same ceremonial with regard to rank and other etiquettes which was constantly observed before the war. His said majesty and the Cisalpine republic shall observe with regard to each other the same ceremonial of etiquette which was in use between his majesty and the republic of Venice.

24. The present treaty of peace is declared common to the Batavian republic.

25. The present treaty shall be ratified by his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and by the French republic, within 30 days from this day, or sooner if possible, and the instruments of ratification in due form shall be exchanged at Rastadt.

Done and signed at Campo-Formio, near Udine, the 17th October, 1797, (26 Vendemiaire, year 6 of the French republic, one and indivisible.)

(Signed) BUONAPARTE  
The Marquis de GALLO,  
LOUIS, Count COBENTZEL,  
The Count de MERVELDT,  
The Baron de DEGELMAN.  
The Executive Directory ratifies and signs the present treaty of peace with his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia; negotiated in the name of the French republic by citizen Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, invested with powers

by the Executive Directory, and charged with instructions to that effect.

Done in the National Palace of the Executive Directory, 5 Brumaire, October 26, first year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

NEW-YORK, January 3.

From the Daily Advertiser.

Important advices from France.

By the brig Rosetta, captain Tyler, arrived yesterday from Havre, which place she left the 8th of November, advices of that date are received from thence, and from Paris of the 3d of that month.

Captain Tyler left Havre lately, in consequence of apprehensions entertained there of an immediate embargo; and of the general unfavourable complexion of affairs in that country. He has stated further, that a rupture between France and this country was apprehended—and that the situation of our commissioners at Paris was unfavourable to their views.

In opposition to this, however, there are several letters received in this city by the above vessel, which do not hold out these alarming apprehensions.

One from a respectable house at Havre, dated on the day of captain Tyler's departure, closes with the following—“Although the American commissioners have not yet been admitted to the Directory, we are persuaded there will be no WAR between the two nations: it is more likely that the United States will in future be considered as a nation having no treaty with us.”

Our commissioners had been presented; but the utmost secrecy prevailed with respect to the object of their mission: It was reported they had sent home dispatches requesting additional instructions.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security,

A TWO story framed dwelling HOUSE and lot of ground, now occupied by Mr. JAMES REID, standing Mrs. Mann's, on Conduit-street, subject to a ground rent of ten pounds eight shillings and three pence per annum, the house now in good repair, and has three rooms on a floor, a kitchen, garret, and an excellent cellar; the lot is twenty-five feet front, and runs back ninety-two feet three inches. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises on application to Mr. Reid, and possession given on the 24th of March next.

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, January 5, 1798.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD HARRISON, late of West river, in Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, that they be settled.

MARY HARRISON, Administratrix.

January 5, 1798.

### Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, two mulatto fellows called CHARLES and PATRICK MAHONEY; they have been away about three weeks; they pretend that they are set free by the verdict of a jury in the last general court, but were ordered by the court to return home till a point of law should be settled relating to their case; this they refuse to do. As they are well known in and about Annapolis and the forest of Prince-George's, where I suspect they must be, I do hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing them, and will give any person EIGHT DOLLARS reward for securing either of them in gaol.

JOHN ASHTON.

January 8, 1798.

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON the first day of December some wicked person or persons set fire to my corn house and stables, in the dead of night, whereby they were totally consumed, with a quantity of wheat, flax, plank, and scantling, and a fine brood mare with foal, and a saddle horse perished in the flames. Whoever will discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of so abominable an act, in such manner as may bring him or them to condign punishment, shall receive the above reward, from

ROBERT LAIDLER.

Laidler's Ferry, December 23, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

TAKEN up on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, just above the Flag Ponds, a small BOAT, with boat top much decayed, the length 13 feet in length from stem to stern, 7 feet keel, 3 feet breadth, the ring bolt in stem and stern. The owner may hire her by proving property and paying charges to the subscriber, who lives on St. Leonard's Creek, in Calvert county.

ALEXANDER DAWKINS.

Calvert county, December 18, 1797.