

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1801.

LONDON, October 14.

It is said that one of the secret articles of the treaty with France is, that the island of Tobago is to be ceded as a discharge for the payments due for the French prisoners here. We doubt this news very much. If there be such an article, we see no reason why it should not instantly be made known. It is important for the trading world that it should be announced. In the sweeping clause of cession, Tobago is given up. Our merchants are making up their minds for the occasion, hard as it is; and if it is now known to ministers that it is to be retained, why conceal it?

An official communication from the court of Berlin to our government, announcing the speedy evacuation of the electorate of Hanover by the Prussian troops, it is said, was received at the foreign office last Sunday.

Orders, specifying the number and the names of the ships to be immediately paid off, were on Monday dispatched from the admiralty to the different port admirals.—The number amounts to sixty-three, and the greater part are ships of the line.

Orders are sent to disband all the sea fencibles immediately.

Government is busily employed in reducing the army and navy to the peace establishment, and in abolishing the expences of, or suppressing those offices and branches of, the public service connected with the war. Several ships have been already paid off; the recruiting parties for the sea and land service have been called in, and the regular regiments will be immediately reduced to six hundred men each. The force of each regiment of cavalry is not to exceed two hundred men.

October 10.

Yesterday evening Paris papers reached us to the 7th instant, but at too late an hour for us to communicate, in any satisfactory way, the preliminaries of peace, and the ratification of them by the French government, as announced in the *Moniteur* of the 6th instant.

This morning we received, by express, journals of the 7th; and we have the pleasure of stating, that in the flag of truce, by which they were brought over, citizen Lauriston, aid-de-camp to Buonaparte, came passenger, with the ratification of the preliminaries. He landed at Dover at nine o'clock last night, and soon after proceeded to town, where he arrived this morning. The ratification was communicated to lord Hawkesbury, and was announced in the following

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, October 10.

The ratifications of the preliminary articles of peace between his majesty and the French republic, signed on the 1st instant, were this day exchanged by the right honourable lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and by M. Otto.

The park and tower guns were fired upon this happy occasion, and the general exultation was unbounded.

October 11.

About three o'clock, the following letter from lord Hawkesbury was posted up at the mansion-house, bank, Lloyd's, and stock exchange.

To the right honourable the lord mayor.

Downing-street, October 10, 1801.

"My Lord,

"I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that general Lauriston arrived in town this morning, with the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, signed on the 1st instant. The ratification of the two governments has this afternoon been exchanged between M. Otto and myself.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY."

The silence of our government on the terms of this treaty, although of the less consequence from the communication of the Paris journals, forms a strong and not very favourable contrast to the attention paid by the French executive to the anxious and legitimate solicitude of the people. We are therefore compelled to resort to the *Moniteur* for the details of this important paper, observing, what we bear to be the fact, that in the original instrument Great-Britain has precedence to France in the preamble and signature.

## PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

Preliminaries of peace between the French republic, and his Britannic majesty, signed at London, 9th Vendemiaire, 10th year of the French republic, (8th October, 1801.)

[From the *Moniteur*.]

The first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, being animated with an equal desire of putting a stop to the calamities of a destructive war, and to re-establish harmony and good understanding between the two nations, have appointed for that purpose, viz.

the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, citizen Louis William Otto, commissary for the exchange of French prisoners, in England; and his Britannic majesty, Robert Banks Jenkinson, Esq; (commonly called lord Hawkesbury) one of the members of his Britannic majesty's privy council, and principal secretary of state for foreign affairs—who after duly exchanging their full powers in proper form, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles:

Article I. As soon as the preliminaries shall have been signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between the French republic and his Britannic majesty by sea and land in every part of the world, and that all hostilities may immediately cease between the two powers, and between them and their allies respectively, orders shall be transmitted accordingly to the sea and land forces with the utmost dispatch; each of the contracting parties engaging to give the necessary passports and facilities to accelerate the arrival of the said orders, and to ensure their execution. It is further agreed upon, that all conquests which may be made on the part of one or the other of the contracting parties, from either of them or their allies, after the ratification of the present preliminaries, shall be regarded as void, and shall be faithfully included in the restrictions which are to take place after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

II. His Britannic majesty shall restore to the French republic and to her allies, namely, to his Catholic majesty, and the Batavian republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the island of *Trinidad*, and the Dutch possessions in the island of *Ceylon*, of which islands and possessions his Britannic majesty reserves to himself the complete and entire sovereignty.

III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting parties, who shall therein enjoy the same advantages.

IV. The island of Malta with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the English troops, and restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem. To secure the absolute independence of that island upon the one or the other of the contracting parties, it shall be placed under the guaranty and protection of a third power, to be determined by the definitive treaty.

V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, the territory and possessions of which shall be maintained entire as they were before the present war.

VI. The territories and possessions of her Faithful Majesty shall also be maintained entire.

VII. The French troops shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman state. The English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and islands which they occupy in the Mediterranean or Adriatic seas.

VIII. The republic of the Seven United Islands shall be recognized by the French republic.

IX. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the present preliminary articles, shall be carried into execution, in Europe, within one month; on the continent and seas of Africa and America in three months; and on the continent and seas of Asia in six months, after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

X. The respective prisoners shall immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the definitive treaty be restored in a body and without ransom, on the reciprocal payment of the private debts which they may have contracted.

Differences having arisen respecting the payment of the subsistence of the prisoners of war, the contracting powers reserve the right of deciding this question, by the definitive treaty, according to the law of nations and the principles sanctioned by common usage.

XI. In order to prevent all subjects of complaint and litigation which might arise on account of prizes made at sea after the signing of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the Channel, and in the seas of the north, after the space of twelve days, the date from the exchange of the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each part; that the term shall be one month from the Channel and the seas of the north, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; of two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and finally, of five months in all the other parts of the world, without any exception or any other distinction more particular with respect to time and place.

XII. All the sequestrations laid on the one part or the other on the funds, revenues, and debts, of

whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or to its citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signing of the definitive treaty.

The decision of all claims between the individuals of both nations respecting all debts, property, effects, or rights whatsoever, which in conformity to the acknowledged usages and rights of nations, should be forthcoming at the epocha of peace, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in these cases prompt and complete justice shall be done, where such claims shall be respectively made. It is agreed that the present article shall, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, be applied by the contracting powers to the respective allies and individuals of their nations, under the condition of just reciprocity.

XIII. With respect to the fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, and in the gulf of St. Lawrence, the two powers are agreed to replace them on the same footing upon which they were before the present war, reserving to themselves the right of making, by the definitive treaty, such arrangements as may appear just and reciprocally useful, in order to place the fisheries of both nations in the most proper state for the maintenance of peace.

XIV. In all cases of restitution agreed to by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be restored in the state in which they are at the moment of the signing of the present treaty, and all the fortifications constructed since the occupation of them shall remain entire.

It is further agreed, that in all the cases of concessions stipulated in the present treaty, a term of three years, to date from the ratification of the treaty of definitive peace, shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever description or rank they may be, to dispose of their property acquired or possessed, whether previous to, or during the present war; during which term of three years they shall be at full liberty to exercise freely their religion, and to enjoy their property.

The same privileges are granted in the restored countries to all those who shall have made establishments in them of whatever kind they may be, during the time that these countries were in possession of Great-Britain.

With respect to the other inhabitants of the restored countries, it is agreed that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in their persons or in their properties, on any pretence whatever, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two powers, or for any other reason, unless for debts contracted with respect to individuals, or for acts subsequent to the definitive treaty.

XV. The present preliminary articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at London, in the space of fifteen days at farthest; and immediately after the ratification, plenipotentiaries shall be appointed on both sides, who shall repair to Amiens, in order to proceed to the arrangement of the definitive treaty in concert with the allies of the contracting powers.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the first consul of the French republic and his Britannic majesty, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have thereto affixed our seals.

Done at London on the 9th Vendemiaire, tenth year of the French republic—the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one.

(Signed)

OTTO,  
HAWKESBURY.

We understand that the marquis Cornwallis will proceed, in a few days, to Amiens, to meet the French plenipotentiary, and proceed with all possible dispatch to the final arrangement of peace. The first consul's brother, Joseph Buonaparte, who signed the treaty of Luneville, will probably be appointed plenipotentiary on the part of the French republic. It is believed, in the ministerial circles, that the definitive treaty will occupy but a few weeks. The greatest difficulties will certainly arise from the variety of considerations to which the discussion of a fair and satisfactory treaty of commerce must give birth.

The rejoicings and illuminations will be universal throughout the metropolis this evening.

The French funds, which had fallen on the 5th, to 52½, rose the following day upwards of two per cent. The Tiers Consolides left off on the 6th at 54f. 50c.

When citizen Lauriston, Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, arrived this morning in St. James's-street, the horses of his carriage were taken out, and he was drawn to his hotel by the populace, with loud acclamations.

The Courier French frigate has been captured in the Mediterranean by La Pomone, captain Gower.