

execution of this article, the high contracting parties engage to deliver to each other all securities, obligations and documents, which relate to the claims they have reciprocally relinquished.

Art. 19. The French government engages to cause to be liquidated and paid all such other sums as shall be found due in countries out of its territory, in virtue of contracts, or other formal engagements heretofore made, between individuals or private establishments, and the French authorities, as well for supplies, as in virtue of legal obligations.

Art. 20. The high contracting powers shall appoint, immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, commissioners to regulate and superintend the execution of all the provisions contained in the 18th and 19th articles. These commissioners shall attend to the examination of the claims mentioned in the preceding article, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the mode in which the French government shall propose to discharge them.—They shall also be charged with the delivery of the securities, obligations and documents relative to the claim, which the high contracting parties mutually relinquish, so that the ratification of the result of their labor shall complete this reciprocal renunciation.

Art. 21. Debts specially charged in their origin upon the countries which ceased to belong to France, or contracted for their interior administration, shall remain a charge upon these same countries. Consequently such of those debts as since the 22d day December, 1813, have been converted into inscription in the great book of the public debt of France, shall be accounted for to the French government.

The securities of all those, which have been prepared for inscription and have not yet been inscribed shall be delivered to the governments of the respective countries. The accounts of all these debts shall be prepared and determined by a joint commission.

Art. 22. The French government shall remain charged on its part with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the above mentioned countries, into the French funds, whether by way of security, deposit or consignation.\* So also French subjects, servants of the said countries, who have paid sums by way of security, deposit of consignation, into the treasuries respectively, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

Art. 23. The titularies of places held in pledge who have not the receipt of the revenues, shall be reimbursed with interest until full payment at Paris by one fifth every year, reckoning from the date of this treaty.

With respect to those, who are accountable this reimbursement shall commence at the farthest six months after the presentation of their accounts, the case of malversation only excepted. A copy of the last account shall be given to the government of their country to serve it for an index and a point of departure.

Art. 24. The judicial deposits and consignations made into the "caisse d'amortissement" in execution of the law 28 nivose year 13 (19 Jan. 1805) and which belong to inhabitants of countries which France ceases to possess, shall be placed within the term of one year, counting from the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, in the hands of the authorities of the said countries, excepting such of those deposits and consignations as interest French subjects, in which case they shall remain in the "caisse d'amortissement" not to be restored but upon the liberation resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

Art. 25. The funds deposited by the communes and public establishments in the "caisse de service"† and in the "caisse d'amortissement,"‡ or in any other fund of the government, shall be reimbursed to them by fifths from year to year, counting from the date of the present treaty, deducting the advances which shall have been made to them, and saving the regular oppositions made upon those funds, by the creditors of the said communes, and of the said public establishments.

Art. 26. Dating from the first January 1814, the French government ceases to be charged with the payment of any pension, civil, military or ecclesiastical, pay of retreat, or half pay, to any individual who is no longer a French subject.

Art. 27. The national domains purchased for a valuable consideration by French subjects, in the former departments of Belgium, of the left bank of the Rhine, and Alps out of the limits of ancient France, are and remain guaranteed to the purchasers.

Art. 28. The abolition of the "droits d'aubaine," of "detraction,"\*\* and others of the same nature in countries which have reciprocally stipulated such abolition with France, or which had been before united with it, is expressly maintained.

Art. 29. The French government engages to restore obligations and other securities which shall have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where the restitution cannot be effected, these obligations and securities are to remain null and void.

Art. 30. The sums which shall be due for all works of publicity not yet terminated since the 31st of December, 1812, upon the Rhine and in the departments detached from France by the present treaty, shall become a charge upon the future possessors of the territory, and shall be liquidated by the commission charged with liquidation of the debts of the country.

Art. 31. All archives, charts, plans and documents whatsoever, belonging to the countries ceded, or concerning their administration, shall be faithfully restored at the same time with the country, or, if that be impossible, within a term not exceeding six months from the restoration of the countries themselves.

This stipulation is applicable to the archives, charts and plans which may have been seized in the countries transiently occupied by the different armies.

Art. 32. In the space of two months, all the powers who have been engaged on one side or the other in the present war, shall send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, to regulate in a general congress, the arrangements which are to complete the dispositions of the present treaty.

Art. 33. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th May, year of grace, 1814.

(Signed)

The Prince of Beneventum.  
The Prince of Metternich.  
J. P. Count of Stadion.

[Additional Article.]

The high contracting parties willing to efface all traces of the unhappy events which have afflicted their people, have agreed to annul explicitly the effects of the treaties of 1805 and 1802, so far as they are not already annulled in fact by the present treaty.—Agreeably to this determination, his most christian majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects, or reputed French being or having been in the service of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, shall remain inefficual, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of those decrees.

This additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the treaty patent of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged in the same time. In faith whereof, &c. (date and execution the same as of the principal treaty above.)

The same day, in the same place, and at the same moment, the same definitive treaty of peace was concluded;

Between France and Russia.  
Between France and Great Britain.  
Between France and Prussia.

And signed, to wit:

That between France and Russia.  
For France, by M. C. M. Talleyrand Perigord, prince of Beneventum, (ut supra.)  
And for Russia, by M. M. Andrew, count of Rasoumoffsky, actual privy councillor of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, knight of the orders of Saint Andrew, of Saint Alexander Newski, &c. &c. &c.

That between France and Great Britain.

For France (ut supra.)  
For Great Britain, by the right honorable Robert Stewart, viscount Castlereagh, councillor of his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in his privy council, member of his parliament, &c. &c.;

Sir George Gordon, count of Aberdeen, viscount of Fortmaring, lord Haddo, one of the sixteen peers, &c. &c. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his imperial and royal apostolic majesty.

Sir Wm. Shaw Cathcart, viscount Cathcart, baron Cathcart & Greenock, councillor of his said majesty in his privy council, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

And the hon. Charles William Stewart, knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, &c. &c. and envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary near his majesty the king of Prussia.

That between France and Prussia.

For France (ut supra.)  
And for Prussia, by M. M. Charles Augustus baron of Hardenburg, chancellor of state of H. M. the king of Prussia, knight, &c. &c.  
And Charles William, baron of Humboldt, his said majesty's minister of state, &c. &c.

With the following additional article.

Additional article to the treaty with Russia.

The duchy of Warsaw being the administration of a provisional council established by Russia, since that country has been occupied by her arms, the two high contracting parties have agreed to name immediately a special commission composed on either side of an equal number of commissioners who shall be charged with the examination, liquidation, and all arrangements relative to their reciprocal pretensions.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect, &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution same as of the principal treaty.)

Additional articles to the treaty with Great Britain.

Art. 1. His most christian majesty, sharing without reserve all the sentiments of his B. M. in relation to a species of commerce repugnant both to the principles of natural justice, and the enlightened state of the times in which we live, engages to join, in the future congress, all his efforts with those of his B. M. to induce all the christian powers to pronounce the abolition of the Slave trade, so that the said trade may universally cease as it shall cease definitively and in all cases, on the part of France, in the space of five years, and that besides, during this delay, no slave-driver may import or sell them otherwise than in the colonies of state of which he is a subject.

Art. 2. The British and French government shall immediately appoint commissioners to liquidate their respective expenses for the support of prisoners of war, in order to arrange respecting the discharge of the balances which shall be found in favor of one or the other of the two powers.

Art. 3. The respective prisoners of war shall be held to discharge before their departure from the place of their detention, the private debts which they may have contracted, or at least to give sufficient security.

Art. 4. There shall be granted by both the powers, immediately after the ratification of this Treaty of Peace, a release of all sequestrations which may have been put since the year 1792, upon all funds, revenues, credits or other effects whatsoever, of the high contracting parties on their subjects.

The same commissioners mentioned in the second article, shall be charged with the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of his B. M. against the French government, for the value of property moveable or immovable unduly confiscated by the French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loss of these debts, or other property unduly retained under sequestration since the year 1792.

France engages to treat in this respect, the English subjects with the same justice as French subjects have experienced in England, and the English government desirous to concur on its part in the new testimony which the allied powers have wished to give to his most christian majesty of their desire to obliterate the consequences of the unhappy epoch, so unfortunately terminated by the present peace, engages on his part to renounce, as soon as complete justice shall have been done to his subjects, the whole balance which may be found in his favour, in relation to the support of prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the result of the labour of the commissioners above mentioned and the payment of the sums, as well as

the restitution of the effects which shall be adjudged to belong to the subjects of his B. M. shall complete the renunciation.

Art. 5. The two high contracting parties desirous of establishing the most amicable relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves and promise to agree and arrange, as soon as may be, concerning their commercial interests, with a view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of their respective states.

These additional articles shall have the same force and effect as if, &c. &c.—(as before.)

(Date and execution the same as of the principal treaty.)

Additional Article to the Treaty with Prussia.

Although the treaty of peace concluded at Brie the 5th April, 1795, that of Tilsit the 9th July, 1807, the convention of Paris of the 20th of Sept. 1808, as well as all the conventions and acts whatsoever concluded since the peace of Basle between Prussia and France, are already annulled in fact by the present treaty, the high contracting parties have nevertheless judged it proper to declare expressly that the said treaties cease to be obligatory as to all articles as well patent as secret, and that they renounce mutually all right, and release each other from all obligation, which might flow therefrom.

His most christian majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects, or reputed French, being or having been in the service of his Prussian majesty, shall remain without effect, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of such decrees.

The present additional article shall have, &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution the same as the principal treaty.)

\* A sum of money paid into a public office by judicial authority is called a "consignation"—Tr.  
† Fund of public service.  
‡ Sinking fund.

§ A sort of foreign attachment, similar in many respects to our trustee process.—Tr.

"Solde de retraite" "traitement de reforme"—These are military phrases, to which we have no English terms exactly correspondent. "Retraite" signifies as to officers of infantry, "employments in military posts" and as to officers of cavalry—"pensions"—"reforme" signifies a reduction of the troops to a less number by authority of the prince, or state which has a right to dismiss them. An officer is said "to have obtained his reforme," when the corps to which he belonged having been "reformed," his commission has been preserved to him with a certain allowance, less than that of officers in actual service.—Tr.

\*\* "droits d'aubaine" and "droits de detraction" are certain customs or casual rights payable to the government.

BOSTON, AUG. 2.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock, His Excellency M. Changuion, landed at India-st. from a barge of the Ajax. On leaving the ship he fired a salute; and on landing he was welcomed by the committee of the citizens of this metropolis, by the cheerings of the numerous spectators, a salute from the Washington artillery under Capt. Thaxter, and by the military companies with presented arms and appropriate music.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 6.

Latest from Sackett's Harbour.

A letter from Sackett's Harbour, dated the 30th ult. says, "Commodore Chauncey will go on board the fleet to-morrow; and in all probability will sail immediately."

Albany Register Office, Aug. 4.

OUR ONTARIO FLEET CERTAINLY SAILED.

The western mail of last evening furnished us with the following letters, one from Sackett's Harbour, and one from Utica, with the additional article relative to the late battle on the Niagara.

To the Editor.

"Sackett's Harbour, Aug. 1, 1814.

"Sir—I have at length the gratification to announce to you the departure of the fleet. Com. Chauncey having recovered a sufficient degree of health, to resume his duty, was conveyed on board, and with all the force under his command, took his leave of the Harbour early this morning. The spectacle, sir, was truly grand and beautiful—to see a fleet, consisting of ten sail, in all, on an inland Lake, some hun-

dred miles from the ocean, and majestically down a bay surrounded with the most picturesque scenery and proudly advancing to meet equal, if not superior, forces, something so novel, so interesting and extraordinary, as to gratify the most indifferent and stupid spectators. Suffice it to say—that the variety and elegance of the scene exceeded my powers of description, and would furnish an excellent subject for the poet or the painter. About 150 militia commanded by gen. Martin, have recently arrived at this post, to continue 30 days in service, if wanted so long. The officer now commanding the regular troops in this station is Col. Mitchell; Gen. Gaines and suite having started for the westward immediately after the arrival of the news of the recent hard fought action at Queenstown, in which maj. general Riall, with 20 of his officers & 200 troops were taken prisoners, and which you have probably received sometime since."

From a gentleman at Utica to the Post-Master in this city, dated Utica, 2d Aug. 1814.

"Dear Sir—By a letter received from the Harbour, per express mail I am informed that the fleet sailed yesterday morning, and were out of sight at 4 P. M. The British fleet were off the Harbour on Sunday (day before)."

BLOODY BATTLE IN CANADA.

Repository Office, Canandaigua, Saturday evening July 30.

The western mail just arrived, has brought a hand-bill printed at the Buffalo Gazette office, giving an account of the sanguinary battle fought on Monday evening last.—We copy this account almost entire, having received none that appears better authenticated.

The battle took place near the ground where the late action of Chippewa was fought, directly opposite to the lower end of the large island in Niagara river, just above the falls. It was, unquestionably, the most bloody conflict that has been on land during the present war, and for determined bravery and obstinate combat, it has perhaps, seldom if ever been excelled. This evident, not only from the number killed and wounded, but from its singular result—that neither army can well claim a victory. The enemy were indeed "repulsed," but at the next morning, when our force went on to the battle ground, to take care of the slain, they again appeared in order of battle. The contest, however, was not renewed, both parties doubtless feeling willing to relinquish a conflict in which each had suffered severely.

The number of British officers taken is 18, they have passed through this place for Greenbush. On Friday morning our army lay at Fort Erie, under General Ripley.—The British who have lately been reinforced, were said to be within a few miles.

BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.

Albany Argus, Extra, Aug. 2—night.

We are indebted to the politeness of N. Williams, Esq. of Utica, for the following interesting particulars of the never-to-be-forgotten BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.—It came down to Utica by express and reached Albany by this evening's mail."

From the Buffalo Gazette Extra. July 28.

BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER NEAR NIAGARA FALLS.

On the 25th inst. the army under the command of Major Gen. Brown, encamped above Chippewa, near the battle ground of the 5th. At 4 P. M. information was received that the enemy had thrown a body of troops across the Niagara, at the 5 mile meadows; but our commanding General was not diverted by this movement; the 1st brigade under Brig. Gen. Scott, moved past Chippewa, and halted at Bridgewater, a mile below Chippewa, in plain view of Niagara Falls. Gen. S. learnt that the enemy under Gen. Riall, was approaching him. Br. was immediately given the enemy, near Mrs. Wilson's, at half past 4 P. M.; their cannon were planted about 200 rods from this position, on an eminence. The enemy's numerical force was much superior to General Scott's; his line was far extended, and he showed a disposition to flank; in order to counteract these views of Gen. Riall, he was fought in detachments—he was charged in column; Gen. Scott being at the head of his troops in almost every charge.

Captain Towson, with his company of artillery, attached to Scott's

brigade, kept up his fire with great vigor and effect. The action was continued, and the ground maintained by Gen. Scott, for more than an hour, before the reserve under Gen. Ripley, and the volunteers under General Porter, were successfully brought into action.

The ground was obstinately contested until past 9 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy's artillery, receiving that the enemy's artillery was most destructive, decided to storm the battery. Colonel Miller, the hero of Magagua, was ordered on this enterprise; he approached the enemy's cannon with a quick step, and delivered his fire within a few paces of the enemy's line; who after receiving two or three rounds, and a vigorous charge, retired to the bottom of the hill, and abandoned his cannon. Only one piece was brought off the field for want of horses. The enemy now gave way and retreated; they were followed some distance. Our army was now employed in securing prisoners, and bringing off the wounded.

The cessation, however, was short, Lieut. Gen. Drummond, is supposed to have arrived at this interval with a reinforcement. The enemy renewed the action, while our troops were busily employed in clearing the ground of wounded; but the gallant Americans formed with alacrity, and after a close engagement of 20 minutes the enemy were repulsed. The army now effected the removal of nearly if not all of the wounded, and retired from the ground, it being nearly 12 o'clock at night; they returned to their encampment in good order. On the morning, the 26th, our forces under Generals Ripley and Porter, reconnoitered the enemy near the battle ground, returned, and burnt the Bridgewater mills, and all the enemy's barracks and the bridge at Chippewa, and passed the river to Fort Erie where they made a stand.

The enemy's force engaged must have been nearly 3000; ours short of that number. Maj. Gen. Riall was wounded, and taken in the rear of his army by Capt. Ketchum, together with one of his aids, the other being killed.

It would be impossible to put the action of the 25th on paper. Considering the number engaged, the history of modern wars will scarcely produce a parallel. The admiration of this nation will follow those who fought, those who fell—to their graves—their names will justly be added to that brilliant catalogue of worthies, the heroes of the revolution; and the battle of Bridgewater, will be remembered, by posterity, with the same sensations as those of Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

Maj. Gen. Brown, was severely wounded in the thigh, (besides a contusion on his body) in the hottest of the action, but continued to command until the enemy retreated. Brig. Gen. Scott, was also severely wounded by a grape in the shoulder besides a severe bruise occasioned by a shell or cannon shot, having lost 2 horses killed. Col. Brady 23d Inf. Majors Jessup 25, Levenworth 9th, McNeil 11th. Brig. Major Smith, Lieuts. Campbell, Smouck, artill. Lt. Worth, aid to Gen. Scott, Lt. Camp, 11th, together with many others, whose names we have not learnt, were wounded some, some badly.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, was rising 800, exclusive of 200 regulars and 20 officers, prisoners. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is from 6 to 700. Maj. M'Farland, 23d, Capt. Richie, art. Capt. Kinney and Goodrich, Lt. Bigelow, inf. and several other officers killed; Capt. Spencer, aid to Maj. Gen. Brown supposed to be mortally wounded; Maj. Stanton of N. Y. V. Adj. Pew, Pa. V. killed.—Major Camp of the Staff, lost two horses on the field, but escaped a wound. The 9th, 11th and 25th, suffered very severely.

The enemy's troops who made a dash at Lewistown, drove away the guard under Col. Swift, took a small quantity of baggage, and the effects of several artill. [illegible] of the volunteers, and recrossed the river, and some of them were in the [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 5.

We have now before us a letter from a wounded officer, dated and postmarked at "BUFFALO, July 29.

Our killed were interred in one grave, and a sermon preached over them by the Rev. David Jones, formerly Chaplain to General Wayne's army. The artillery which was taken from the enemy, was left behind in consequence of our horses being mostly killed.—Lieut. Gen. Drummond, as well as Maj. General Riall, had surrendered, but it being near 9 o'clock, and the enemy having possession of our watch word, the Lt. General escaped. Dem. Press.

**ADJOURNED.**

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county have adjourned the court until the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of appeals, &c.

By order *H. S. Hall*, Clk. C. T. A. C.

August 10th