

...of that distinguished revolutionary patriot.

On which the house, immediately adjourned, without transacting any further business.

LONDON, January 18.

Hints are thrown out of a congress for a general peace to be assembled through the mediation of Prussia. In the 37th bulletin of the French army, general St. Cyr is stated to be on his march to punish the Queen of Naples. It is probably Bonaparte's intention to add a considerable portion of his Sicilian majesty's dominions to his favorite kingdom of Italy, and we are much afraid, it will be impossible to prevent him from carrying this plan into effect.

The Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, have taken possession of all the property of the Teutonic and Maltese orders in their territories.

The Vienna Gazette of the 25th ult. in the course of several articles, states, that the French army upon leaving Austria, will march in order to be employed in the expedition against England.

The Electorate of Hanover, it is suggested will be given to the Duke of Brunswick, with some accession of territory.

Previous to the conclusion of the treaty between Austria and France, the Archduke Charles was at the head of 90,000 men at Eidenberg, four posts from Vienna; and his presence evidently produced a favorable effect upon the negotiations which were then pending between the Emperors Francis and Napoleon. Massena's army was very weak, General St. Cyr having been detached with a considerable division against Naples.

The London Courier of the 26th and 27th of December, is filled with the trial of Admiral Sir Robert Calder, for his conduct on the 23d and 24th of July last, after the action with the combined squadrons of France and Spain, and while in sight of the enemy, or not having done his utmost to take or destroy every ship of the enemy which it was his duty to engage. The following is the sentence of the court:

"The court are of opinion, that such conduct on the part of the said Admiral Sir Robert Calder was not the result of fear or cowardice, but of error in judgment, for which he deserves to be severely reprimanded, and he is hereby severely reprimanded accordingly."

Upon the sentence being pronounced, Sir Robert Calder seemed to be deeply affected, and retired without speaking a word. He was accompanied by a great number of friends, and on descending from the deck of the Prince of Wales into his barge, scarcely lifted up his head, which was apparently bowed down by the weight of the sentence pronounced upon him.

On Thursday last the remains of the ever to be lamented Lord Viscount Nelson, were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, with all the solemn splendour which a mourning and grateful nation could bestow. The procession moved from the Admiralty at 11 o'clock, and reached the church at three. It was attended by about 8000 regular troops, and at least 20,000 volunteers; as likewise by the Prince of Wales, with four or five of his royal brothers, and a vast number of nobility and gentry. The ceremony of interment was grand beyond conception. The pall was supported by Admirals, attended by Naval Captains, and a party of the seamen and marines of the Victory, of 100 guns. Never was a more sublime scene beheld by an admiring people, nor did ever public regret appear more general. We are sorry our limits preclude our entering into a more detailed account of this honorable proof of a nation's gratitude to the greatest of men.

NEW KINGDOMS.

As Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, have lately been erected into Kingdoms, the following account of their extent, population, and revenues, may not be unacceptable:

The Electorate of Bavaria contained—  
Square miles 16,176  
Population 1,931,000  
Revenues 1,666,000  
Forces 12,000

Now this is converted into a kingdom, according to the accounts most recently received, it will have its revenues and population doubled; and all that at the expense of the House of Austria.

Wirtemberg contained—  
Square miles 3,200  
Population 600,000  
Revenues 245,000  
Forces 6,000

This Electorate most probably will be more than trebled, else it will be unable to support the royal dignity intended to be conferred upon it.

The revenues, territories, and population of Baden, another of the favored Princes, are still inferior to those of the Duke of Wirtemberg, and were as under—

Extent in square miles 872  
Population 200,000  
Revenues 140,000  
Forces 1,500

After the Treaty of Lunéville, Austria contained—  
Extent in square miles 179,904  
Population 16,139,000  
Revenues 10,507,000  
Forces 64,500

The united revenues of the three favored powers amounted to 1,241,000, or between one fifth and one sixth of the revenues of the Imperial family, their territories, united, to 10,208 square miles, which is only one eighth of those of the Emperor; their forces, to 19,500 men, which is not equal to much more than one twentieth.

PARIS, December 31.

Tribunal—Extraordinary sitting of December 30.  
M. Carrion Nisas presented the following project:

The French people concentrate, in a national temple, the monuments and the trophies of the day of Austerlitz; and of the campaign terminated by that victory. When a general peace shall take place, the sword, worn by Napoleon I. in that battle shall be deposited with religious, civil and military pomp in this temple, to be henceforward taken from thence with the same pomp by the emperor of the French, every time he places himself at the head of his troops, and to be replaced with the same ceremonies after victory and peace.

In this temple shall be inscribed in bas-relief, and in bronze, the bulletins of the grand army, the names of all the generals and superior officers who commanded in it; of all the divisions which composed it; of those brave men who perished during the campaign; of all those who were wounded; of all those who received marks of honor; and the names of the members of the great bodies of the state at the epoch when this vote shall be adopted. These tables shall be spread over the whole surface of the empire, and placed in the principal church of the chief place of each department.

In every year, the 28th of August, the anniversary of the birth of Napoleon the great, and the saviour of France and of Europe, shall be throughout the empire a day of grand, religious, civil and military solemnity.

At this solemnity, in every department, there shall be read publicly the names of all conscripts who shall be under their colors, the recital of their heroic actions, and the testimony to their relations of the satisfaction of their country. There shall be also read the names of those who shall not have rejoined their colors, they shall be declared dead to honor, and the affliction of their country shall be testified to their relations.

Every three years this solemnity shall assume the name of the grand European fete. Solemn games shall be celebrated in honor of Napoleon 1st, the Saviour of Europe, at which grand prizes shall be distributed in all the arts, to all descriptions of talent in all the sciences, and to every virtue which honors civilized Europe. The emperor of the French shall preside over this fete, from whose hand the men shall receive their prizes; the women from the hand of the empress. All the foreign ambassadors shall be invited to this ceremony—all the people of the continent of Europe shall be admitted at this assemblage.

The first annual solemnity, and the first grand triennial fete, shall take place on the 20th of August next. The tribunate leave it to the government to determine upon the manner of executing the articles of the vote above expressed.

M. Durveyor proposed a triumphal column, on the model of the pillar of Trajan, to be surrounded by edifices corresponding with its dignity.

M. Freville proposed a national and religious fete, to be solemnized every year on the birth day of the emperor.

All these propositions were referred to a committee, consisting of M. M. Faure, Girardin, Gallois, Cureau, and Albinson. The members of the committee withdrew.

Letter from his Majesty the Emperor, to the Senate.

SENATORS.—Peace has been concluded at Presburgh, and ratified at Vienna, between me and the Emperor of Austria.—It was my wish at a solemn sitting, to inform you myself of the conditions, but having, some time since, agreed with the king of Bavaria, on the marriage of my son, Prince Eugene, with the Princess Augusta, his daughter, and being at Munich at the moment the celebration of the marriage is about to take place, I cannot resist the pleasure of remaining with the young couple, who are models of their sex. I am besides desirous of giving to the brave Bavarian nation, who have rendered me so many services, and have shewn me so much friendship, and whose ancestors were constantly united in policy and in disposition with France, this proof of my consideration and my particular esteem.—The marriage is to take place on the 15th of January. My arrival in the midst of my people will thus be retarded for some days. These days will appear long to my heart; but after having been unceasingly occupied in the duties of a soldier, I experience a tender relaxation in occupying myself with the business and the duties of a father of a family. Not wishing, however, to delay longer the publication of the Treaty of Peace, I have ordered, in pursuance of our Constitutional Statutes, that it should be communicated to you without delay, in order that it may be published as a law of the Empire.

Done at Munich, the 6th Jan. 1806.

NAPOLEON.

The Sec'y of State, H. B. MAUREL.

STUTTGART, January 1.

This day, in the presence of the agreeable intelligence of the creation of this Electorate into a monarchy, was announced here by the ringing of bells and the discharge of 100 pieces of cannon, partly before, and partly after, Divine Service.

A herald has also proclaimed the event in all the public places, which has been received with loud acclamations, and every demonstration of joy.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

His Majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed without delay to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, and have in consequence named as plenipotentiaries to wit:

His majesty the emperor of Germany and of Austria, the prince John Lichsteinstein, prince of the holy roman empire grand cross of the military order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain, lieutenant general of the armies of his said majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, and proprietor of a regiment of Hussars; and Count Ignaz de Gnylai, commander of the military order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain of his said majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, lieutenant general of his armies and proprietor of a regiment of infantry: and his majesty the emperor of France, king of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, grand Chamberlain, minister of foreign relations of his said majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy, grand cordon of the legion of honor, and Knight of the Red & Black Eagle of Prussia; who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows:

ART. I. There shall be from the date of this day peace and friendship between his Majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects, respectively, forever.

II. France shall continue to possess in property and sovereignty the duchies, principalities, lordships and territories beyond the Alps, which were before the present treaty united and incorporated with the French empire, or governed by the laws and government of France.

III. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, for himself, his heirs, and successors, recognizes the dispositions made by his majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, relative to the principalities of Lucca and Piombino.

IV. His Majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria renounces as well for himself, as for his heirs and successors, that part of the States of the Republic of Venice, ceded to him by the Treaties of Campo Formio and Lunéville, which shall be united in perpetuity to the kingdom of Italy.

V. His Majesty the emperor of Germany and of Austria acknowledges his Majesty the emperor of the French as king of Italy; but it is agreed, that in conformity with the declaration made by his Majesty the emperor of the French at the moment when he took the crown of Italy, that as soon as the parties named in that declaration shall have fulfilled the conditions therein expressed, the crowns of France and Italy shall be separated forever, and cannot in any case be united on the same head. His Majesty the emperor of Germany binds himself to acknowledge on the separation, the successor the emperor of the French shall appoint to himself as king of Italy.

VI. The present Treaty of Peace is declared to comprehend their most Serene Highnesses the electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, and the Batavian Republic, Allies of his Majesty the emperor of the French, in the present War.

VII. The electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of king, without ceasing nevertheless to belong to the Germanic confederation, his Majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria acknowledges them in that character.

VIII. His Majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs, and successors, as for the Princes of his House their heirs and successors respectively, renounces the principalities, Lordships, domains, and territories herein after specified:

Cedez and abandons to his majesty the king of Bavaria the margraviate of Burgaw and its dependencies, the principality of Elchstadt, the part of the territory of Passau belonging to the elector of Salzburg, and situated between Bohemia, Austria, the Danube and the Inn; the country of Tyrol, comprehending therein the principalities of Hohen and Hohen, the seven lordships of the Voralberg, with their detached dependencies; the county of Hohenberg, the county of Koenigsberg, Rotensal, the lordships of Ternau and Argen, and the town and territory of Lindau.

To his majesty the king of Wirtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, to wit—Ehingen, Munderkingen, Rüdlingen, Mengen, and Sulgaw, with their dependencies, the city of Constance, excepted, that part of the Brigaw, which extends in the possession of Wirtemberg, and situated to the East of a line, drawn from Schleiburg to Molbach, and the towns and territories of Willeger and Brentingen, to his most serene highness the elector of Baden, the Brigaw; with the exception of the branch and separate portions above described; the Ortenau and their dependencies, the city of Constance, and the commanding of Melnam.

The principalities, lordships, domains, and territories above mentioned, shall be possessed respectively by their majesties, the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and by his most serene highness the elector of Baden, as well in paramount as in full property and sovereignty in the same manner, by the same titles, and with the same rights and prerogatives, with which they were possessed by his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, or the Princes of his House, and not otherwise.

IX. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, acknowledges the debts contracted by the house of Austria, for the benefit of private persons and public establishments of the country, making of present an integral part of the French empire—and it is agreed, that his said majesty shall remain free from all obligation, with respect to any debts whatsoever, which the house of Austria may have

contracted, on the ground of the possession, and of securities, on the soil of the countries which it renounces by the present treaty.

X. The county of Salzburg and of Berchtesgaden, belonging to his royal and electoral highness prince Ferdinand, shall be incorporated with the empire of Austria—and his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, shall possess those in full property and sovereignty, but by the title of a Duchy only.

XI. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, engages himself to obtain, in favour of the archduke Ferdinand, elector of Salzburg, the cession, by his majesty the king of Bavaria, of the principality of Wurzburg, such as it has been given to his said majesty by the recess of the deputation of the Germanic empire, of the 25th Feb. 1804.

The electoral title of his royal highness shall be transferred to this principality, which his royal highness shall possess in full property and sovereignty, on the same conditions that he possessed the electorate of Salaburg.

And with respects to debts, it is agreed that the new possessor shall stand charged only with those debts resulting from loans formally agreed to by the states of the country, or the expenses incurred for the effective administration of the said country.

XII. The dignity of grand master of the Teutonic order, in rights, domains, and revenues, which before the present war were dependencies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the order; the other rights, domains, and revenues, which shall be found to belong to the grand mastership at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; as well as the domains and revenues in possession of which the said order shall be at the same epoch, shall become hereditary in the person and descendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in which ever the princes of the imperial house, as shall be appointed by his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria. His majesty the emperor Napoleon promises his good offices to obtain, as soon as possible, for his royal highness the archduke Ferdinand a full and entire indemnity in Germany.

His Majesty the elector of Bavaria shall occupy the city of Augsburg and its territory, and unite them to his States, in full property and sovereignty. In the same manner the King of Wirtemberg, may occupy, united to his States, and possess in full property and sovereignty the county of Berndorf; and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria engages himself to give no opposition.

XIV. Their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and his most serene highness the Elector of Baden, shall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their antient estates, the plenitude of Sovereignty, and all the rights resulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the same manner as his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, and his majesty the King of Prussia, over their German States. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, both as Chief of the empire, and as co-estates, engages himself not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in consequence.

XV. His majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for the Princes of his house, their heirs and successors, renounces all the rights as well of sovereignty, as of paramount right to all pretensions whatsoever, actual or eventual, on all the States, without exception, of their Majesties, the kings of Bavaria & Wirtemberg, and of his Most Serene Highness the elector of Baden, and generally on all the States, domains and territories, comprized in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia and Suabia, as well as to every title, taken from the said domains & territories; and reciprocally, all pretensions, actual or eventual, of the said states to the charge of the House of Austria, or its princes, are and shall be, for ever extinguished; nevertheless, the renunciations, contained in the present article, do not concern the properties, which are by the 11th article, or which shall be, by virtue of the 12 article above conceded to their Royal Highness the Archdukes, named in the said articles.

XVI. The titles of the domains and archbishops, towns, and fortresses, ceded by the present treaty, shall be given up in the space of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratification, to the persons that shall have acquired the property of them.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the empire of Austria in the state in which it shall be in consequence of the present Treaty of Peace; as well as the integrity of the Possessions of the princes of the House of Austria, pointed out in the 11th and 12th Articles.

XVIII. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the helvetic republic, as established by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian republic.

XIX. The prisoners of war made by France and her allies from Austria, and by Austria from France and her Allies, and who have not been yet restored, shall be restored within 40 days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

XX. All commercial communications and relations shall be re-established in the two countries on the same footing as before the war.

XXI. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, shall maintain between them the same ceremonial as to rank & etiquette as was observed, before the present war.

XXII. Within five days from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, the town of Presburg, and its environs, to the extent of six leagues, shall be evacuated. Ten days after the said exchange, the French, and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertel Unter, Vlemes Wald, the Viertel Unter, Manhartsberg, Hungary and the whole of Styria. In the ten following days they shall evacuate the Viertel Vlemes Wald, and the Viertel Ober Manhartsberg; and finally, in the space of two months from the exchange of the ratifications, the French troops, and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate the whole of the hereditary states of his majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, with the exception of the place of Braunau, which shall remain for one month at the disposal of his majesty the Emperor of the French, king of Italy, as a place of depot for the sick and the artillery.

No requisition, of whatever nature, shall be made of the inhabitants, during that month. But it is agreed, that at the expiration of the said month, no troops whatever of the Austrian troops can be introduced within a circuit of six leagues around the said place of Braunau. It is in like manner agreed, that each of the places which are to be successively evacuated by the French troops, within the time above mentioned, shall not be taken by the troops of the Austrian troops, till eight days after the evacuation. It is also agreed,