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Three Dollars per Annum.

CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Advertis,

By the American Swallow, from the Downs.

PARIS, September 25.

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which are comprehended within the line of demarcation, fixed by the convention of the 15th July 1800 (the 25th Messidor), shall be given up to the disposition of the French army, at the pleasure of his Majesty.

2. The inhabitants in the places shall freely depart with their things belonging to them, and join the French army in Germany.

3. The evacuation of the above places, both with respect to the troops and military stores of all kinds, shall take place within the space of ten days at latest. For that purpose, there shall be furnished by the French army, all the conveniences and facilities in their power to transport the articles of every kind, which shall be destroyed at the expense of his Majesty the Emperor and King.

4. The military stores, provisions, and the military waggons shall be equally evacuated, as shall the artillery, with the exception of that of the Empire. The latter shall be retained and certified by deputies named to that effect.

5. The mode of the conveyance and evacuation of these places shall be determined with the shortest delay, by a particular convention, as well as the evacuation of the sick who cannot be sent off with the garrison.

6. In order to carry into effect the above mentioned regulations, there shall be a proclamation of the armistice, and suspension of hostilities between the army of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor, and his allies, and the army of the French Republic on the Rhine, of fifteen days, to be completed fifteen days, to serve as notice for the resumption of hostilities, should they take place.

7. The Commander in chief of the Rhine engages to procure an immediate cessation of hostilities, with respect to the army of the French Republic in Italy, should the renewal of them have taken place.

8. The line of demarcation fixed by the convention of the 15th of July 1800 (25th Messidor) is preserved in all its details under the modifications in the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th articles, as before and hereafter recited.

9. The French army of the Rhine shall fall back and take a position between the two banks of the Moselle, and the Imperial army of Germany shall take up a position on the bank of the Moselle, at the distance of three miles, whether from the rivers or the places situated on their course. A chain of advanced posts shall only be placed on the line of demarcation, as fixed by the convention of the 15th of July (25th Messidor).

10. The dispositions of the said convention shall be executed in every arrangement that is not contrary to the present. The 8th article of the convention of the 15th of July, is not only applicable to the inhabitants of the places above mentioned in all its parts, but the Commander in chief is at the same time invited to take into his consideration, the situation to which the inhabitants have been reduced by the calamities of war.

11. The present convention shall be dispatched by curiers to all the Commanders of the corps of the respective army, to be in Italy and Germany, with the greatest expedition, that hostilities may not only be continued, but that the articles of it may be executed immediately within the term and limit necessary, with respect to the distance.

12. Deputies shall be appointed by the Commanders in chief of both armies, in order to carry into effect the articles of the present convention.

Concluded, duplicates being interchanged at Hofenheim, on the 10th of September (third complementary day of the year 8.)

(Signed)

COUNT DE LEHRBACH,
LAURER, gen. of his Imperial Majesty.
(A true copy.)

VICTOR F. LAHORIE,
The Commander in chief, MOREAU.

Note communicated by the minister of the interior, to the citizen assembled in the temple of Mars, for the purpose of celebrating the festival of the Republic.

The First Consul to the public Functionaries, sent from the Department.

1. Preliminaries of Peace were signed at Paris on the 20th of July, between Citizen Talleyrand, Minister of External Relations, and the Count de St. Julien—These were ratified within twenty-four hours by the Consuls.

2. Citizen Duice was charged with conveying them to Vienna. The signature of the fiction is still to peace, which still appeared to enjoy much credit the Emperor, the Emperor from ratifying them. The motive of his refusal was stated to be that of a Note from the King of England, demanding to have his Envoys admitted to the Congress of Lunéville, conjointly with the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor.

3. From that moment the Government was obliged to break the armistice, that the remainder of the summer might not be lost in idle conferences.

4. Gen. Moreau was ordered to "acquaint the General of the enemy, with the preliminaries, the same that appeared in the Official Journal; and to inform him, that if they were not ratified within twenty-four hours, that the Emperor would further explanations, the three garrisons of Urm, Ingo Stadt, and Philipshurg, should be given up to the French army, otherwise hostilities should be recommenced.

5. The Government has also informed the King of England, that it has no inconvenience in admitting his Envoys to the Congress of Lunéville, if he should consent to a maritime war, which presents to France the same advantages which the Emperor enjoys by the continuation of the continental war.

6. The government has received by the Télégraphe, the news that his Majesty the Emperor has consented to deliver up Urm, Ingolstadt, and Philipshurg, which places are now occupied by the troops of the

Republic; and that Count Lehrbach, furnished with the necessary power from his Majesty the Emperor, is at the head-quarters of Aachen, with orders to repair to Lunéville.

7. The difficulties naturally arising from the conditions of a maritime truce, must necessarily cause some delay; but if the two governments should agree to the conditions of this truce, in that case, his Majesty the Emperor will treat separately for a peace, on the basis of the preliminaries.

8. The Emperor's Majesty (which there is no reason to suppose) should again be able to influence the Ministers of Vienna, neither the slow, nor the urgent the reasons shall then retard the progress of the operations of the Republic; but they will prosecute the war to the utmost extremity, during the whole of the winter, without giving the enemy time to form new armies.

9. These are the principles of the Government; extreme moderation in its conditions; but a determined resolution to pacify the continent.

10. The most ingenious measures are taken to second the will of the French people in this essential object.

11. These are all the secret principles of their Government.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Preliminary articles of Peace.

His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. on the first Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the evils of war, by a speedy, just and solid peace, have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

I. There shall be peace, amity and good understanding between his Majesty the Emperor and King, and the French Republic.

II. Until a conclusion of a definitive peace, the arms will remain in Germany as they are, in the position respectively in which they now are, without extending any more towards the south of Italy. On the part, his Imperial Majesty engages himself to concentrate all the forces which may have in the Papal States, in the fortresses of Ancona, to put a stop to extraordinary levy which is making in Tuscany, and to prevent all disembarkations of the enemies of the French Republic at Leghorn, or at any other point of the Coast.

III. The treaty of Campo-Formio shall be taken as the basis of the definitive pacification, excepting such changes as have become necessary.

IV. His Imperial Majesty makes no position as to the French Republic, respecting the limits of the Rhine, such as it had been agreed at Rastadt, viz. that the bank of the Rhine joins the territory of the French Republic; and engages him moreover to preserve the neutrality of the river, and the property of the Frickthal, and all that belongs to the House of Austria between Zurich and Rode.

V. The French Republic does not mean to keep Cassel, Kehl, Ehrenbreitstein, and Duffeldorf. These places are deposited, on condition that there will be erected on the right bank of the Rhine, for the distance of three leagues, any fortification, either in masonry or in earth.

VI. The indemnities which his Majesty the Emperor and King was to have in Germany, by virtue of the secret articles of the treaty of Campo-Formio, will be taken in Italy; and though it is reserved to agree at the time of definitive pacification, of the position and the quota of said indemnities, it is nevertheless established on the basis, that his Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess, besides the countries granted to him in Italy by the terms of Campo-Formio, an equivalent to the possession of the archbishopric of Salzburg, the rivers Inn and Saale, and the Tyrol, including the city of Wafferburg on the left bank of the Inn, with a space of three thousand fathoms round, and of the Frick hall which he cedes to the French Republic.

VII. The ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be interchanged at Vienna, before the 20th Thermidor.

VIII. Immediately after the exchange the ratifications, the definitive case shall be continued. The peace or negotiation shall be fixed upon by both parties. The preliminaries shall be sent within twenty days, at the latest, after said exchange.

IX. His Majesty the Emperor and King, and the first Consul of the French Republic, reciprocally engage on their word of honor to keep the present articles secret, until the change of the ratifications.

X. The powers of Monsieur St. Julien being contained in a letter from the Emperor to the first Consul, the full power invested with the usual formalities shall be exchanged with the ratifications of the present preliminaries, which will oblige the respective governments till after the ratification.

We the undersigned have agreed and signed the present preliminaries of peace, at Paris, the 20th Thermidor 8th year of the French Republic (28th July, 1800.)

(Signed)

Le Comte de Saint-Julien, gen. Gb. M. Talleyrand.

The refusal of his Majesty the Emperor to ratify the above preliminaries, having necessitated the rupture of the armistice, the same has been signed the 14th Fructidor 18th (1st Sept.) by the generals in chief Moreau, Brune, Angereau and Macdonald, to the enemy's generals.

the officers concerned. The following are the papers mentioned above:

Circular letter to the Ambassadors and to foreign Ministers to the court of Spain.

SIR,

I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the memorial which the King my master has ordered me to send to his Majesty the Emperor, in order to be transmitted to the Ministry of his Swedish Majesty.

The principles which are established in it, and which has given rise to it, are of a nature to interest all the commercial Nations of Europe, particularly the neutral powers.

His Majesty is persuaded that your Government will see the affair in the same point of view, and no State is less likely to be affected in ending, as much as possible, from the effects of war, an attack for collective of the confidence and hospitality, of which neutral and friendly flags enjoy.

I repeat the assurances of my consideration and esteem, and

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) CHEVALIER D'URQUIJO,
St. Ildephonso, Sept. 17, 1800.

Letter to the Minister of foreign affairs of the King of Sweden.

SIR,

The King my master, has been with the greatest indignation, by the report which he has received of his Swedish Majesty at Barcelona, has transmitted to the Captain General of Catalonia, containing the declaration of Count Raabart, of the Swedish Palliot the H. Haug, that on the 4th of Sept. last, in the afternoon, two English ships of the line forced the said Captain, after having examined and found his papers according to rule, to take on board English Officers and a considerable number of sailors, and to suffer himself to be towed at night, by several English Shallops to the harbour of Barcelona, and under the cannon of its batteries.

That the English having reduced the said Captain and his crew to the state of being a prisoner at his breach, got possession of the helm and made by 6 P. M. by means of the gallies and Shallops surrounding it, an attack on two frigates under the Spanish flag, who were at anchor, who not suspecting that this friendly and neutral ship concealed enemies on board, and could be made use of for the most unexpected attack, were taken almost by surprise and forced to surrender.

The King my master, could not consider that event but as interfering the right, wounding the interests of all the powers of Europe, without excepting England; and above all, as the heaviest insult to the flag of his Majesty.

In fact, it is evident that the belligerent powers by admitting neutral Nations into their harbours and ports, wished to lessen the severity of war, and to preserve those commercial relations between the people of different Nations, which their mutual wants require.

Every thing therefore that tends to render the navigation less free and less dangerous, is just in an equal degree, the rights and interests of all Nations.

But in the present case, the rights and honor of the Swedish flag have been violated in so gross a manner, that few examples of such a violation can be found in the Naval History of Europe.

The attack if it were to remain unpunished, would tend to embarrass two friendly powers, annihilate their commercial relations, and cause the flag which should suffer to be considered as the secret auxiliary of the enemy's power, and would thus force Spain to take such measures as the interests of her flag and the security of her ports should demand.

Yet the King, my master, wishes still to believe that the Swedish Captain has not been guilty of the least connivance with the English, and that he yielded only to their force and their great numbers.

Under this supposition, the King has ordered me to lay before his Majesty the Emperor, this grievous insult committed against his flag; and not doubting the resentment he will feel at a procedure equally low and dishonourable on the part of some of the British navy, he expects that the court of Stockholm will make to the English Ministry the most solemn representation, in order that the officers who have rendered themselves culpable upon his occasion, be punished severely, and that the two Spanish frigates, surprised and carried from the harbour of Barcelona by force and against the rights of Nations and the rules of war, be immediately returned with their crews, as having been illegally seized by means of a neutral ship, which served as an instrument to the assailants.

His Catholic Majesty thinks himself so much the more entitled to consider the success of this reclamation as certain, as the English government even cannot dissemble that its enemies, by following a similar example, might themselves also make use of neutral vessels to inflict its injuries, and do in its ports all possible damage.

But if contrary to all expectation, the Steps of his Swedish Majesty at the court of London, to obtain reparation for the injury done to his flag, as well as the restitution of the two Spanish frigates, should not have the desired success before the end of this year, his Majesty will be obliged, though with much regret, to adopt towards the Swedish flag, measures of precaution which shall in future shelter his harbours and ports from an abuse as dangerous and revolting, as that which the English have just committed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHEVALIER D'URQUIJO,
St. Ildephonso, Sept. 19, 1800.

Note.—The declaration of the Swedish captain gives an historical detail to the translation.

PROCLAMATION

LIBERTY & EQUALITY

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

TO THE CITIZENS OF FRANCE

The French Government had, notwithstanding its success in Germany and Italy, concerted to negotiate for peace with its enemies.

The treaty of the 20th of July, signed at Paris by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Count de St. Julien, is a proof of its moderation, and destined to make peace.

The Emperor has constantly refused to ratify, and upon our declaration of the 1st of August, he has proposed to conclude a new negotiation.

Our Government has never by word or deed, sought to repeat their offers; it demands peace of security, that they may give a pledge of their good faith.

The chief Consul of the French Republic is your first and only ally; it is your duty, therefore, to be attached to it, and to obey its orders.

The present Convention is your duty, and it is your duty to be attached to it, and to obey its orders.

The Count de St. Julien is your first and only ally; it is your duty, therefore, to be attached to it, and to obey its orders.

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