

pieces of cannon, belonging to the Grand Vizier's camp, and an immense quantity of baggage abandoned by the enemy in his precipitate retreat across the desert, which he treacherously had loaded. The number of men that perished from Saltich to Gaza is estimated at 18,000. The remainder of the general in chief, Kléber, on the same day for Cairo.

13. His arrival at Cairo on the 27th of March.

14. The first capitulation of Cairo agreed to on the 4th of April. The Turks refuse to leave the place, and continue to fight.

15. Arrival of Osman Bey L'Océan, an officer of Naïf Pacha, on the 20th of April, on a pasha. A mine dug by the French blew up a large house, in which there were between 4 and 500 Osmans.

16. Definitive capitulation for the evacuation of Cairo by the Turks agreed to on the 21st of April.

17. On the 21st of April adjutant general Rene, and citizen Tindt, officers of the 9th, left hostages for the evacuation of the capitulation, and exchange in the name of L'archevêque d'Orléans, Osman Bey L'Océan and the King of Naïf Pacha. The Turks and the Osmans inflict them in the city, and they are obliged to take refuge in a mosque, where Eley Bey, who was assembled to judge them, defended them against the attempts of the furious multitude.

18. Departure of the Turks to the number of 3000, on the 24th of April.

19. A proclamation of general Kléber on the 14th of June.

20. Execution of the assassin and his accomplices on the 17th of June.

Peace was concluded with Murad Bey, the sultan of Cairo, the Preliminary Articles of Gizeh and Affian were signed. He enjoys them under the title of prince-governor for the French republic. It should be remarked, that during the battle of El-Masara, Murad Bey was constantly on a height near the field of battle. He had said that he would make no movement, and he kept his word.

The tails of several Pashas have been taken at Matharah, Behetsa, and Solah.

After the battle of Heliopolis the troops marched to retake Damietta; which has been given up to the Turks in consequence of the convention of Cairo. The result of the battle was killed there. The remainder fled by Lake Menzale and the desert.

Preliminary Articles of Peace.

Rejected by the EMPEROR.

His majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. &c. and the King 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 fair peace, have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

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

II. Until the conclusion of a definitive peace, the armies will remain as well in Germany as in Italy, in the position respectively they now are in, without extending any more towards the South of Italy. On this point his Imperial Majesty engages himself to concentrate all the forces which he may have in the Papal States, in the towns of Ancona, to put a stop to the extraordinary levy which is making in Tuscany, and to prevent all demoralization of the enemies of the French republic at Leghorn or at any other point of the Adriatic. 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 objection to the French republic on the opportunity the limits of the Rhine, such as it had been agreed at Rastatt, viz. the left bank of the Rhine from the place where the Elbe quits the territory of the Bavarian republic; and engages himself moreover to cede to the French republic the sovereignty and property of the Frickthal, and all that belongs to the House of Austria between Zaretsch and Bala.

V. The French republic does not mean to keep Gisel, Kehl, Eberstein, and Dinkelsbühl. Those places are demolished, on condition that there will not 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 inconveniences 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 referred to agree at the time of definitive pacification, of the position and of the quota of land in

Italy, it is however established here at King's, that his majesty, the emperor and king shall possess, besides the countries granted to him in Italy by the treaty of Campo-Formio, an equivalent of the possession of the arch-bishopric of Salzburg and of that of the principality of Bavaire situated between the arch-bishopric of Salzburg, the rivers Inn and Salza, and the Tyrol, including the city of Wallerburg on the left bank of the Inn and the three thousand fathoms round, and of the Frickthal which he cedes to the French republic.

VII. The ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be interchanged at Vienna, before the 27th Thermidor.

VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification, the negotiations for the definitive peace shall be continued. The place for negotiation shall be fixed upon by both parties. The preliminaries shall be sent neither twenty days, at the latest, after fixed exchange.

IX. His majesty, the emperor and king, and the first consul of the French republic, respectively engage themselves to honour and keep the present articles French, and the exchange of the ratification.

X. The powers of M. de Saint Julien being contained in a letter from the emperor to the first consul, the said powers will be put in the usual formalities first, and exchanged with the ratifications of the present preliminaries which will not bind the respective governments till after the ratification.

XI. The undersigned have agreed to and signed the present preliminaries of peace at Paris the 9th Thermidor, 8th year of the French Republic. (Signed July, 1800.)

JE COMTE DE SAINT-JULIEN, Genl. Ch. M. TALLEYRAND.

The refusal of his majesty the emperor to ratify the above preliminaries, having facilitated the rupture of the armistice, the same day he signed the 14th Fructidor, 18th year, by the generals in chief Moreau, Bessie, Angereau and Macdonald, the enemy's general.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

On the 10th of September his Majesty the Emperor gave powers to Count Leitchack and to Baron Laurer to treat with the General of Brigades Laboris.

On the following day, the 20th September the following act was signed:

Convention for the prolongation of the suspension of arms between the French army of the Rhine and the army of his Imperial Majesty in Germany.

The Count De LEBLANC, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty in the Empire and with his army in Germany, and the Baron De LEBLANC, Marshal of the armies of his Imperial Majesty, on the one part, and the General of Brigades of the French army of the Rhine, Victor Faman Laboris, on the other part, charged reciprocally with the full powers necessary for concluding and signing a convention for the prolongation of the suspension of arms, have agreed as follows:

Art. I. His Imperial and Royal Majesty, on the demand of the First Consul of the French Republic, and with the view of giving repose to the troops, and the general course of war, consents that the fortresses of Philipburg and Ulm, with the fortresses which depend on them, and that of Ingolstadt, which are comprehended within the line of demarcation which was fixed on by the convention of the 15th of July last, shall be put at the disposal of the French army, a pledge of his intentions.

2d. The garrisons which are in the fortresses shall remain in the places, and be subject to them, and shall go to the Imperial Army of Germany.

3d. The evacuation of these places, as well of the garrisons as of the forces of every kind, shall take place at the expiration of ten days at the latest. There shall be no parole furnished by the French army, all the accommodations, which are in its power to the means of making transports of every kind, shall be put at the disposal of his Imperial Majesty. As to the communication of the gates upon the principal communications, they shall, after the interval of five days, be given up to the French army. The names of the delegates, who are to meet, to be determined by delegates, who are to meet, to examine their fate.

4th. The warlike stores, and those of provisions, and the military chests, shall also be put at the disposal of the French army, along with the artillery, with the exception of that of the Empire. This latter shall be examined by delegates appointed for the purpose.

5th. It shall be determined without delay by a particular convention, what shall be the means of transport, and of the evacuation of these places, as well as what shall be

the means of fulfilling and removing the chests, which cannot be transported with the garrisons.

6th. By means of the above arrangements, there shall be a prolongation of the armistice, and of a suspension of hostilities, between the army of his Imperial and Royal Majesty and his allies, and the army of the Rhine of the French Republic, for forty five days, to count from to-morrow, and comprehending fifteen days for intimation of the definitive of hostilities, if they are to be ratified.

7th. The General in Chief of the army of the Rhine, engages to procure a cessation of hostilities on the part of the army of the French Republic in Italy, in case they have there been renewed.

8th. The line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of the 15th of July, is preserved in all its details under the modification comprehended in the 11th, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th articles of this agreement, and under those herein after mentioned.

9th. The French army of the Rhine shall return, and be stationed on the two banks of the Rhine, and the Imperial army of Germany upon the two banks of the Inn, each at the distance of 3000 toises, either from their rivers, or from places upon their shores. There shall only be placed a chain of advanced posts upon the line of demarcation fixed by the convention of the 15th of July last.

10th. The dispositions of the above-mentioned convention shall be executed in every detail, which is not contrary to the present Article 8th of this convention, of the 15th of July, is not only applicable to the inhabitants of the places above mentioned, in all its dispositions, but the General in Chief is invited to take into consideration the situation in which the inhabitants have been placed by the misfortune of war.

11th. The present convention shall be given in full to all the commanders of corps of the army of the Rhine, and of the army of the Rhine, and with the greatest expedition, so that not only hostilities may be suspended, but that the putting it in execution may be begun immediately after the expiration of the term absolutely necessary, regard being had to distance.

12th. There shall be named, by the general in Chief of the two armies, Delegates for the execution of the articles of the above convention, who shall see to that execution.

Interchanged at Hohenlinden, September 20, 1800.

(Signed) COUNT DE LEBLANC, VICE-ROY DE NAPLES.

VICTOR F. LABORIS, (True Copy) MOREAU, Genl. in Chief.

LONDON, October 1.

A letter from the Emperor dated the 7th of September, in the French papers, fixed that the dilemma which rages at Cadix, is neither the plague nor the yellow fever. We are extremely joyful to learn, by authentic letters from Cadix, of the success of the late day in town, that the mortality in that city has been much greater than was reason to suppose. The epidemic disorder, or, as some suppose it is the plague, now prevails there, carried on by over 3000 persons between the 13th August and the 5th September, on which day 207 persons died. The disorder generally carries off those whom it attacks on the 3d or fourth day. The first symptoms are a pain in the limbs and bones, and violent vomiting. About 23,000 inhabitants have died the city, and about 40,000 remain in it. No person is now suffered to leave Cadix, and a cordon of troops is drawn round the peninsula to prevent any intercourse with the country.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Are the PEOPLE of the United States, to be divided in opinion, as would appear from the reiterated language of party?

It will readily be discerned that this inquiry of the most interesting character, as its elucidation may disclose the present state and future prospects of our country. Truth might ever be fought with a falsehood, and temperate and calm deliberation, if it stood eternally aloof from every fact, and would continue to stand aloof, to long as personal interests, and the gratification of passions characterize the transactions of men. It is in the first place, that the elements upon a diffusion of these points, it is, however, to be remembered, that decision is to be far from being incompatible with calmness; that it generally is inseparable from it. If, therefore, my dress be conveyed in terms of energy, let us not be upbraided for intemperance.

And the PEOPLE of the United States, as divided in opinion, as would appear from the reiterated language of party?

To answer this question, it is necessary to consider those points in which a people may be divided. A division may arise, 1. From the difference of language. 2. From difference of education and early habits. 3. From dissimilar or opposing interests.

1. The languages spoken are the English, the German, and the Dutch. I omit, for brevity's sake, the French, (there being but merely to pretend that the language has but a limited extension, and almost every Frenchman speaks more frequently English than French.)

The German and Dutch languages are almost exclusively confined to the midland States. Even the best and small part of the population consists of Germans and Dutch. Of this small portion, by far the greater part are well acquainted with the English language. With but few exceptions it is universally spoken, and very generally read. Though there exist a national attachment to the language of the country of their ancestors, yet in regard to interest and comfort, they are all interested in the English language, the German and Dutch languages, and the remaining partiality that is cherished for them is rapidly fading away. The solid virtues of the Germans, their integrity and the wealth, and the extent of their commerce, that approach, which is too generally cast upon men, do not speak one language upon those who speak another. While the Germans in their turn far from viewing with a jealousy any one who professes that the language which they speak, is not their own, they are well acquainted with the modicum of universal and diversified intercourse.

It follows then that no essential difference, arising from difference of language, exists between the people of the United States.

2. In what degree is such a division produced by education and early habits?

It would not be unnatural for a theoretic writer to ascribe to the different classes of society, different tempers, customs, and sentiments that prevail in the different countries from which they or their ancestors emigrated. But this ascription would be unjust. It is certainly true that many of the customs and manners are retained, but few of the sentiments. The former are intractably acquired, and once acquired, abandoned with difficulty and reluctance. They do not, in the main, arise so much from the influence of moral principles, as from the influence of natural feelings. But with respect to sentiments embraced, they are the result of moral principles, and he who entertains them can generally affirm that they are his, for his belief. A large portion of the former is, in many countries, derived from real or apprehended perfection.

The sentiments they entertained were espoused by the governments of their own country, and they chose rather to own their error, than to change the opinions of their minds. Another portion of foreigners chose this country from the prospect of a field of improving their conditions in life. This preference given to the United States, being the influence of natural feelings, and the love of country, it may fairly be concluded that with this attachment fully cooled if not all the prejudices of education and early association, that are its inevitable concomitants, are to be removed.

3. In what degree is such a division produced by the influence of moral principles, as from the influence of natural feelings. But with respect to sentiments embraced, they are the result of moral principles, and he who entertains them can generally affirm that they are his, for his belief. A large portion of the former is, in many countries, derived from real or apprehended perfection.

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