on the coasts of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, and in the gulph 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 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 15 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 Vendemaire, 10th year of the French Republic—the first day of October, 1801.

(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 Bonaparte, 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 53 1-4, rose the following day upwards of two per cent. The *Tiers Consolider* left off on the 6th at 54f. 500.

When citizen Lauriston, Bonaparte's aid-de-camp arrived this morning at 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.

LONDON, October 3.

The sensation produced yesterday among the populace was nothing equal to what might have been expected. The capture of half a dozen men of war, or the conquest of a colony, would have been marked with a stronger demonstration of joy. The illumination, so far from being general, was principally confined to a few streets, the Strand, the Hay-market, Pall-mall, and Fleet-street. In the last, the Globe Tavern was lighted up at an early hour, with the word *Peace* in coloured lamps. This attracted a considerable mob, which filled the street before the door. It was apprehended, that they would immediately set out on their tour through the whole town, and enforce an universal illumination. This induced a few of the bye-streets to follow the example, but nothing more. There were several groups of people, but no crowd, in the neighbourhood of Temple-bar. The other streets, even those that were illuminated, were not more frequented than usual. St. James's street, Bond-street, and the west part of the town; east of St. Paul's, together with Holborn, and the north part did not illuminate. Several flags were hoisted in the course of the day, and the bells of all the churches were set a ringing.

An additional party of the Life-Guards were ordered yesterday into town, in case of any riotous proceeding from the lower order of the people, to compel the inhabitants to illuminate.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
October 13th, 1801.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republic, and enjoining the observation thereof.

GEORGE R.

Whereas preliminaries for restoring peace between us and the French Republic were signed at London on the first of this instant, October, by the plenipotentiary of us, and by the plenipotentiary of the French Republic: and whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between us, and the French Republic as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between us and the French Republic, by sea and land, in all parts of the world, and that all hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise on account of prizes which might be made at sea after the signature of the preliminary articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the British Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the preliminary articles, should be restored on each side; that the term should be one month from the British Channel and the North Sea as far as the Canary Islands including, whether in the Ocean or the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place: And whereas the ratification of the said preliminary articles between us and the French Republic were exchanged by the respective plenipotentiaries of us, and of the French Republic, on the 10th day of this instant October, from which day the several terms above-mentioned of twelve days, of one month, of two months, and of five months, are to be computed: And whereas it is our royal will and pleasure that the cessation of hostilities between us and the French Republic should be agreeable to the several epochs fixed between us and the French Republic, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to notify the same to all our loving subjects; and we declare that our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers both at sea and land, and all other our subjects whatsoever, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the French Republic, and their allies, their vassals or subjects, from and after the respective times abovementioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest displeasure.

Given at our Court at Windsor the twelfth day of this instant October, in the forty-first year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At a court at Windsor, the 12th of October, 1801.

PRESENT,

The king's most excellent majesty in council.

His majesty in council was this day pleased to declare and order, that for the convenience and security of the commerce of his loving subjects during the cessation of arms notified by his royal proclamation of this day's date, passes will be delivered as soon as they can be interchanged, to such of his subjects as shall desire the same, for their ships, goods and merchandizes and effects, they duly observing the several acts of parliament which are or may be in force.

W. FAULKNER.

PARIS, 12 Vendemaire (Oct. 4.)

Yesterday at seven in the evening the signal was given for general rejoicing by the firing of cannon, at the same instant from the quay of the Thuilleries, and esplanade of the *Hotel National des Invalides*. The citizens having suddenly stopped in the streets, and interrogated each other with regard to the event which the government thus announced, went in a body to the theatres, concluding that the news would, no doubt, be there notified officially. They were right in their conjectures. At all the theatres a note from the minister of the interior, announcing the signature of preliminaries of peace with England had been read, and repeated in the midst of the loudest acclamations. Never did a more lively enthusiasm appear than at the *Comedie Francoise*, the *Theatre de Picard*, and at that of *Vaudeville*. At the latter wit is accustomed to find an appropriate expression for sentiment, and on this occasion a copy of extempore verses was received with the most marked approbation. When the play was over, the citizens found the fronts of the theatres, of the public offices, and of a great many private houses, illuminated as on the recurrence of our great many private festivals. The inhabitants of the districts in the neighbourhood of the theatres & the palace of government assembled in the public walks. At this moment a numerous train, composed of the commissaries of the police of Paris, escorted by detachments of light infantry and dragoons, preceded by drums and trumpets, and surrounded on all sides by innumerable crouds of citizens, traversed the streets and squares, proclaiming in the midst of torches the news of the signature of preliminaries. The windows were all filled with spectators, the passages were blocked up, and the streets inundated with the crowd pressing forward to hear the magistrate charged with the proclamation, and to express their joy by acclamations. At every halt of the procession thousands of voices exclaimed *Long live the Republic—Long live Bonaparte!*

The news reached Malmaison at four in the afternoon. The strictest orders were immediately given that it should be announced at Paris by discharges of artillery, and that, by means of the Telegraphe, it might be transmitted with the utmost possible rapidity to every part of the Republic.

13 Vendemaire (Oct. 5.)

The First Consul on his arrival this day from Malmaison found, on his arrival, the primary authorities ready to congratulate him on the happy event of the preliminaries of peace with England.

The president of the conservative senate, citizen Kellerman, expressed in an appropriate speech, the sentiments of the senate. The First Consul, in his reply answered, that the intelligence of an event calculated to have so mighty an influence on the happiness of France, had a just claim to give birth to joy in the members of the senate, who had ever shewn themselves the protectors of the principles of liberty and social order.—Citizen Arnout, president of the tribunate, attended by all the members now in Paris, delivered himself in the following terms:

"*Citizen Consul*,

"The members of the senate hasten to unite with the public joy, and to present to you their congratulations on the happy signature of preliminaries of peace with England. They only anticipate the acclamations and blessings of the French people for this inestimable benefit, effected by an illustrious warrior, and accomplished by the first magistrates, who have proved themselves the pacificators of Europe."

The First Consul replied, that the French people who had began to taste the joys of domestic tranquility, were not less in want of external peace. He added, that with pleasure he recognized in the good choice of the majority of the tribunate in the election of their president, the sentiments of attachment to the government by which the whole body were animated.

A great number of the members of the legislative body having assembled, citizen Gassendi, the president, addressed the First Consul in their name, and spoke in the following manner:

"*Citizen First Consul*,

"The members of the legislative body, who have at this time assembled, delay not a moment to unite the expression of their satisfaction and gratitude to the congratulations of the Tribunate and the Senate; to the emotions of public joy which are displayed in all parts of this great city, and which will immediately be diffused over the whole of France, on the happy intelligence of a general peace. Behold thus gloriously terminated, this terrible contest, in which one nation has triumphed over the efforts of many powers combined for the destruction of its liberty, and whose wonderful events will illustrate the most striking pages of history. Yes, citizen consul, so many splendid events, so many traits of genuine heroism, and of sublime devotion to the cause of patriotism in all its forms, registered in the records of immortality, will form the wonder of future ages, as they have excited the admiration of the present race of men—While they do this, they will at the same time confer the appearance of truth on all the miraculous circumstances which history recounts of the heroic ages.

"What praises! what expressions of gratitude can sufficiently express our sense of the merits of those brave armies who have conquered peace by such prodigies; and above all to that genius who has so often led them to victory, and who has constantly prepared and directed their success.

"The title of one who has triumphed over nations, is, without doubt, splendid and glorious, but how much more splendid and pure is the title of him who has given peace to the world! The first forever recals to view, all those painful circumstances which call forth the groans of humanity. The second presents only ideas of prosperity and happiness.

"In preparing by victory, and by assuring general pacification, citizen consul, you have done enough it is true, for celebrity; but we may declare, with boldness, you have not yet done enough for the true glory and felicity of France. Warlike exploits have rendered her the most powerful, the most considerable nation of the universe—she must become, by your cares, the most flourishing and the most happy."

In the answer of the first consul, these words were remarkable: "The stability of social organization, principally contributed to the restoration of peace."

The members of the tribunal of cassation being introduced, citizen *Maraire*, presided, pronounced the following speech:

"*First Consul*,

"When, at your call, every hope is re-animated, and by the ascendant which a government, firm, just, and generous, gains over its enemies, every hope is realized; when peace, the object of every wish, is the fruit of your wisdom; when, I say, maritime is about to be added to the blessings of continental peace, the presage to France of the return of her prosperity and splendor, as well as the accomplishment of her high destinies, this is a homage well due, which every heart which is alive to the due feeling of Frenchmen, will hasten to pay you.

"In circumstances so honorable for you, and so happy for us, the tribunal of cassation feels the propriety of approaching, to re-echo the transports of public joy, and the cries of thankfulness which on all sides display the sentiments with which all true citizens are penetrated.

"Entire devotion to the public interest, constant zeal for the execution of the laws, and the maintenance of order, inviolable fidelity to the government, intimate and sincere attachment to your person, ardent wishes (not for your glory, for what accession can it receive?) but for your preservation, and for the continuance of that peace so precious to the world; such are the sentiments which all my colleagues partake with me, whose organ, at this moment, it is to me so agreeable and so honorable to appear.

The first consul thanked him for the sentiments he had expressed in the name of the tribunal of cassation. He added, that he had not lost a moment in apprising the president of the signature of the preliminaries of peace, well knowing the pleasure this intelligence would afford, and being desirous at the same time to give a proof of his special regard and esteem.

Citizen Berthier, president of the council of Maritime Prizes, spoke in these terms:

"*Citizen Consul*,

"In the midst of the public joy, the council of maritime prizes approach to join their congratulations to those of the public functionaries of state.

"They approach, through me as their organ, to testify their joy and gratitude for that peace conquered by the persevering efforts of the French people, and settled by the wisdom of their government. This brilliant epoch, which fixes the destinies of the republic, will soon see its prosperity carried to a new pitch of glory.

"For this great work, citizen consul, thanks be given to you; the love of a great nation will constitute the reward of your paternal solicitude.

"*Maritime peace!* This blessing, which penetrates our souls with the most pleasing emotions, points out to us also the period of our labours as near at hand.

"Members of an institution created for a time of war, we shall soon see, citizen first consul, those powers cease with which you were pleased to invest us, and which, when they become useless, complete our happiness.

"With all our wishes we desired an event so essentially connected with public felicity, and each of the members will esteem himself happy, if in his retreat he can hope that his labours have obtained your approbation."

The ex-director Treilhard, vice-president of the tribunal of appeal, president of the chamber of vacations, being introduced along with a deputation of the tribunal, and presented by the minister of justice, addressed Bonaparte in the following short speech:

"*Citizen First Consul*,

"Victory obtained under the banners of the republic, peace concluded on the continent, this conciliation, so much desired, brought about with our fierce and eternal rivals; internal administration restored, civil laws prepared and matured by long meditation; a criminal code which is formed in the silence of a calm and profound discussion; order restored in the finances, exactness in the payments; confidence at length restored and a confidence too which is founded on an opinion of wisdom united with strength; these are some of the things which you have accomplished within the space of two years.

"Suffer me, Citizen Consul, to present the homage of the Tribunal of Appeal, whose organ I now am, and it is with pleasure that I am now only expressing the sentiments which I have long felt in my heart, and which I formerly publicly declared at a period, ever most dear to my recollection, the period when I was member of a Legation of which you was the Chief."

The Prefect of the department, the secretary general, the council of the Prefecture, the council general of the department, the sub-prefects of the district of Franciade and Sceaux, the Mayors and Adjuncts of Paris, the council general and the Administrative commission of Hospitals, the commissaries of contributions having met to the number of a hundred, at the hotel of the prefecture of the department, set out on foot at one o'clock, to the Palace of the government.

They were presented to the First Consul by the Minister of the Interior. The prefect of the department, thus expressed his sentiments:

"*Citizen Consul*,

"We &c. (as above enumerated) present to you the wishes and the benedictions, of those who live under our administration.

"The Preliminaries of Peace with England have been signed, and the joy excited by this news was the more lively in proportion to its being more unexpected; in proportion as the government of England had accustomed Europe less to hope from it a return to pacific views.

"Thus the government, ever uniting force to wisdom, has been able to inspire at once terror of our arms, and ambition for our alliance.

"Thus two nations, formed to esteem each other, will associate their efforts with their activity, and their genius to console the world, which have distinguished the progress of a disastrous contest.

"General Consul, the Peace of the World is your work. Who before you was truly anxious for its restoration? Who had dared to hope for it?

"You alone, General Consul, you alone embracing the true interest of all nations thought that the obstacles which opposed their happiness could be overcome. You have constrained the universe to say with us—the individual, the greatest of mankind, the most worthy of esteem and of love, is he who, accustomed to the favours of victory, bends his whole mind to obtain the title of pacicator.

"In this great æra, Citizen Consul, the city of Paris owed you first of all its homage and its gratitude. Its population is immense and necessarily industrious. War has chained down their activity and suspended their labours: the arts, the offspring of Peace, will now give them all the means of prosperity. Workshops will be re-opened, commerce and industry, free from their trammels, will assume new energy. Good morals will spring from honest labour, and hospitals will henceforth be only places of repose to the aged. From this period it will be impossible for us to take a single step in this great city without meeting some individuals whom your labours have rendered happy.

"Organs of the people of Paris and of the department of the Seine, it is by transmitting to you these expressions that we best can convey to you an idea of their sentiments. It is in their name, and almost in their language, that we this day address you citizen Consul, at length repose from your long labours, enjoy in your reflections all the good which you have accomplished. May your life be long and happy, for the example of governments, for the glory and prosperity of the Republic."

Speech delivered by general Mortier, commanding the first military division—

General Consul,

"General peace, the object of so many a wish, is at length acquired. To arrive at this august and brilliant result, the valour and constancy which the French people displayed in the great contest, which is finished, were not sufficient. There was need of firm and vigorous resolutions, which arrive without agitation at their end; and command even fortune itself. There was need of the powerful union of the genius which conceives, and the force which executes; of the knowledge of combats which commands victory, and of the arts of governing which turns them to advantage.

"France cherishes, in her chief magistrate, the immortal benefactor of his country, warriors, while they partake these sweet affections, love to behold in him the illustrious chief, who has so often led them to glory. Organ of those who compose the first division, I renew the expression of that devotion and zeal which they will never cease to feel for your person."

Cardinal Caprara, legat *a latere* arrived yesterday evening at Paris, about half after six. His suite consists of four prelates of Rome and two other ecclesiastics. The carriages were escorted on the road by the Gendarmerie. His excellency alighted at the Hotel de Rome, which belongs to the archbishop of Corinth; but he is to occupy the Hotel de Montmorency, in Lille-street.

Prince Dolgorusky has received a sabre enriched with diamonds, worth 50,000 franks, as a present to general Clarke, from his imperial majesty Paul I. This is a mark of gratitude to general Clarke, for the attention he bestowed upon the arrangements with regard the return of the Russian prisoners into their native country.

Seid Amet Effendi, secretary to the Ottoman ambassador, Hauf Bey his intendant, and Ifet, domestic to Hauf Bey, have received passports to return to their own country.