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FROM THE

DUKE DE LIANCOURT'S TRAVELS.

"Embracing the favour of Mr. Cock's letter, ſays our author, I went to Mr. Dixes; a young woman carried it to him, and in a little time I was introduced into the parlour of an old man who could hardly walk; but he received me in the beſt manner. He is not maſter of the houſe; it belongs to the widow of his brother, with whom he lodges, and to whom I was immediately preſented. She is a woman of about 60 years of age, of very agreeable manners, with the deportment and tone of the beſt company. I was recommended to the old man; his infirm ſtate ſeemed to claim my moſt aſſiduous attention; it is of him then which I have moſt to obſerve. This good old man of 90 years of age, ſpoke with great animation, and particularly againſt France. He is a catholic, a prieſt, and a jeſuit. Theſe titles are certainly ſufficient to juſtify the paſſion with which he expreſſed himſelf againſt every thing of that country, except the prieſts and nobility, who, ſaid he, deſerve to have an abode in another country. "I was reading, ſaid he, a French book when you came in, and one of the beſt in your language. Though I deteſt your country, peopled long ſince with atheiſts and villains, I like its language; for there are here and there better French works than there are in any other language." I was curious to know what my good old hoſt regarded as the maſter-piece of French literature. It was the mandate of Arch-biſhop Chriſtopher of Beaumont againſt the decree of the parliament of Paris for the proſcription of the jeſuits. Oh! Sir, ſaid he, your people are the dregs of nations, a race of miſcreants. It is for the puniſhment of their ſins, that God has permitted the preſent revolution. It is a ſcourge which he has in his hand, to ſcourge an infidel people, and which he will never lay down until his wrath is appeaſed, and that will probably be a long time firſt, for he has a great many ſins to puniſh." It was not my intention to hurt the feelings of this old jeſuit, who all this time offered me wine, aſked me in the moſt cordial manner to dine with him, and engaged me to paſs ſeveral days at his houſe. I only repreſented to him in a gentle manner, that it appeared to me that the wrath of God would not be confined to the chaſtiſement of the French people, and that they might alſo be conſidered as a ſcourge he would make uſe of to puniſh ſome other powers, ſuch as the Emperor for example, upon whom the late victories of Buonaparte, and our holy father the Pope, who at that time was in ſuch danger, and who nevertheleſs, ſurely was not a ſinner. "Oh Sir, replied he, all this is only a temporary evil to our holy father; God will declare himſelf in his favour when he thinks it a proper ſeaſon for that purpoſe; but he will never pardon the race of atheiſts and raſcals, and you will ſoon ſee them diſperſed and annihilated, unleſs that God will ſuffer them to be recalled to the faith and practice of their fathers. But I am afraid the goodneſs of God cannot go ſo far towards a people who have ſo long continued to amaſs ſuch enormous crimes upon their heads. In ſhort, continued the exaſperated old man, do you want to know the true cauſe of the revolution? A great number of our Catholics here, ſee it in the writings of Voltaire and Roſſeau; but I think otherwiſe. They were doubtleſs very worthleſs men, whoſe writings have ſpread very bad principles, but that is not the cauſe of the French revolution—it aroſe entirely from the deſtruction of the ſociety of the Jeſuits. A people who has committed ſuch a crime, is a fooliſh and abominable race, and who would of courſe deſtroy all power, all property, and overthrow all the laws, ſince they had deſtroyed an order of men ſo uſeful, ſo ſacred and ſo obviouſly the favourites of God." I was ſcrupulous of contradicting my aged hoſt, otherwiſe ſo obliging, whom I ſhould ſo little have convinced, and whom my opinion would ſo badly have recompenced for his kind reception. It was neceſſary to deplore a little with him the deſtruction of ſuch a holy ſociety, the deſtruction of the principle of all virtue and of all order, and to acknowledge that the true cauſe of the revolution was the abolition of the Jeſuits; where till then I confeſſed I had been ſo little enlightened as not to have fought it. I had alſo to attend to a young babler of a prieſt, who was not willing to grant that the deſtruction of the Jeſuits was the moſt hideous and unpardonable ſin that could be committed. In this manner I pleaſed the old Jeſuit, and amuſed myſelf with contradicting the young pedant until dinner time. It was Wedneſday, in paſſion week; the dinner was therefore quite ſparing, quite Catholic, and conſequently not very reſtorative to a traveller.—I do not know whether my friends will excuſe my making ſuch a long article of this old dotard; but at leaſt it will be an additional proof to this indubitable and well known truth, that intereſts and the paſſions are the ſpectacles through which men view the greateſt events. Marcel ſaw the intereſt of kingdoms and the great ſecret of diplomacy in the art of dancing, in its propagation, and as he ſ[illegible]d, in a minuet, and the rev. old Mr. Dixe, the French revolution, in the deſtruction of the Jeſuits.

Foreign Intelligence.

TREATY OF PEACE

Between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal.

The firſt conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his royal highneſs the prince regent of the kingdom of Portugal and Algarva, equally animated with a deſire of eſtabliſhing thoſe relations of commerce and amity which ſubſiſted between both ſtates previous to the war, have determined to conclude a treaty of peace, through the mediation of his Catholic majeſty, and have appointed for this purpoſe the following plenipotentiaries, viz.

The firſt conſul has nominated, in the name of the French people, citizen Lucien Buonaparte; and his royal highneſs the prince regent of the kingdom of Portugal and Algarva, his excellency Cypriano Bibeiro Freire, commander of the order of Chriſt, one of the council of his royal highneſs, and his miniſter plenipotentiary to his Catholic majeſty; which plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their reſpective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

I. There ſhall be from henceforth, peace, friendſhip and good underſtanding, between the French republic and the kingdom of Portugal. All hoſtilities, both by land and ſea, ſhall ceaſe immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty; that is to ſay, within fifteen days in Europe and the ſeas which bound it and the coaſt of Africa on this ſide of the Equator; within forty days after the aforeſaid ratifications, in the territories and ſeas of America and Africa, on the other ſide of the Equator; and three months after in all the territories and ſeas to the weſtward of Cape Horn, and to the eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope.—All the prizes made after theſe reſpective periods in the latitude mentioned, ſhall be reſpectively reſtored. The priſoners on each ſide ſhall be reſtored, and the ſame political relations re-eſtabliſhed between the two powers as exiſted before the war.

II. All the ports and roads of Portugal in Europe ſhall be immediately ſhut, and continue ſo until the concluſion of peace between France and England againſt all Engliſh veſſels both of war and trade; and the ſaid ports and roads ſhall be open to all the veſſels of war and trade belonging to the French republic and her allies.

As to the ports and roads of Portugal in other parts of the world, the preſent article ſhall be obligatory within the periods above fixed for the ceſſation of hoſtilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furniſh, during the courſe of the preſent war, to the enemies of the French republic and her allies, any ſuccors in troops, veſſels arms, ammunition, proviſion, or money of any kind, or in any manner whatever. All anterior acts, engagements, or conventions, contrary to the preſent article, ſhall be revoked, and regarded as null and void.

IV. The boundaries of French and Portugueſe Gayana ſhall be determined in future by the river Carapanatuba, which flows into the river Amazon, about a third of a degree of north latitude, above Fort Macapa. Theſe limits ſhall follow the courſe of the river to its ſource, whence they ſhall take a direction to the grand chain of mountains which divide the courſe of the river; they ſhall follow the windings of that chain to the point neareſt to Rio Branco, between the ſecond and third degree north of the Equator.

The Indians of the two Guyanas, who in the courſe of the war may have been carried off from their habitations, ſhall be reſpectively reſtored.

The citizens or ſubjects of the two powers, who may be compoſed within the new determination of the limits, may reciprocally retire to the poſſeſſions of their reſpective ſtates. They ſhall likewiſe have power to diſpoſe of their property, moveable and immoveable, for a period of two years, to be computed from the day of exchanging the ratifications of the preſent treaty.

V. A treaty of commerce ſhall be negociated between the two powers, to eſtabliſh in a definitive manner the commercial relations between France and Portugal: in the mean time it is agreed upon—

Firſt—That the communication ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, and that the agents and factors of commerce ſhall, on each ſide, be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives which they enjoyed before the war.

Secondly—That the citizens and ſubjects of the two powers ſhall equally and reciprocally enjoy in the ſtates of both, all the rights which thoſe of the moſt favoured nations enjoy.

Thirdly—That the commodities and merchandize produced from the ſoil or manufactures of each of the two powers, ſhall be admitted reciprocally, without reſtriction, and without being liable to any duty which would not equally affect the commodities and merchandize of a ſimilar nature imported by other nations.

Fourthly—That the French cloths may be immediately imported into Portugal, on the footing of the moſt favored merchandize.

Fifthly—That in other points all the ſtipulations inſerted in the preceding articles, and not contrary to the preſent treaty, ſhall be proviſionally executed until the concluſion of a treaty of definitive commerce.

VI. The ratifications of the preſent treaty ſhall be exchanged at Madrid within the term of 20 days at fartheſt.

Exchanged by duplacata, the 7th Vendemiaire, in the 10th year of the French republic, (29th September, 1801.)

(Signed)

Lucien Bonaparte.

Cypriano Bibeiro Friere.

From the COURIER.

October 5.

We promiſed to renew in this day's Courier the diſcuſſion of the terms upon which peace has been made. Some perhaps may think, that we had better waited till the preliminaries had been officially publiſhed: but as Miniſters have ſuffered the ſubſtance of them to tranſpire, we may reſt aſſured, that they have communicated every point that was advantageous to this country; and that what they have concealed is not that which it would be moſt gratifying to the people to know. In judging them, therefore, from their own ſtatement, we may be ſure that we run no riſk of being charged with want of candour to them.

To the account of the preliminaries which we gave on Saturday, we have to add, that Egypt, it is ſaid, is to be evacuated by the Britiſh within a twelve month, and things there are to be reſtored to their former footing. It is mentioned too, but on doubtful authority, that Oſnaburgh is to be given up, and will be ſecularized, in order to be thrown into the ſcale of indemnities in ſettling the peace of the Empire; and that Hanover is to remain entire, but ſhall be obliged to contribute in money, &c. to the fund of indemnities. A commercial treaty between England and the French Republic ſhall be negociated, which will include the Batavian Republic. All hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe in Europe within three months, and in other parts of the globe in ſix, though it ſeems more probable that a notice to deſiſt from all hoſtilities will be given as ſoon as the preliminaries are ratified. All priſoners to be reſtored.

"Bleſs'd is the man divine that gives us peace;"

Peace is ſo great a bleſſing, ſo deep a benefit, that it is difficult to ſay whether the moſt brilliant and glorious war in which any country ever was engaged be a ſufficient compenſation for having undertaken it. Very certain are we that the people will not think that the ſucceſſes which have attended this war are any compenſation for the loſs of blood and of treaſure, of liberty and of life, & the accumulation of taxes and of debt, which have been the conſequences of it. Awful and important indeed is the leſſon which it has read to us. We recollect with what proud pretenſions, what exulting hopes we entered into the conteſt.—All the low objects that human ambition generally purſues ſeemed to be as duſt and droſs in the balance. We deſired not, we diſdained all acceſſion of territory; we courted not "the pomp and vanity of this wicked world." Our minds and our purſuits were elevated to ſublimer proſpects—and, aſſuming part of the province and pretenſions of a divine being, we arrogated to ourſelves the office of chaſtiſers of the bad and the profane, the eager avengers of the inſulted cauſe of virtue and good government, of morality, and of ſocial order, of real freedom, and of true religion. When the people compare the hopes we held out, with the objects we have accompliſhed, they will learn a leſſon which, however it may mortify their pride, will teach them abundant caution and diſcretion for the future.

Undoubtedly, if his Majeſty's Miniſters could have obtained better terms, they would have done it. The queſtion then to be conſidered is, whether theſe terms are ſuch as ought to have been accepted in the preſent ſituation. Some, perhaps, there are, who may be inclined to doubt whether that war can have been ſucceſsful, which it has been thought neceſſary to terminate in ſuch a manner. Others there may be, who, believing and boaſting our energies and reſources to be inexhauſtible, may conceive that ſuch energies and reſources ought to have ſecured better terms. Our own opinion is in favor of the preliminaries of peace. It is in favor of the peace, becauſe the continuance of the war would have been ruinous; becauſe another year of hoſtilities would have added ſo many millions to our debt, and perhaps rendered an increaſe of the income tax neceſſary;—becauſe France had taken a poſition from which it was impoſſible to drive her; becauſe we had neglected that "tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the height, leads on to fortune:" becauſe we had rejected the firſt overtures of the Chief Conſul, and thereby paved the way for the victory of Marengo, and the conſequent ſubjugation of Auſtria. To the preſent Miniſters, indeed, that rejection is not imputable. If they concurred in it, they were not the authors of it; it was the offspring of that old adminiſtration, which has deducted a log from every peaſant's fire, and a loaf from every peaſant's table.

But though the peace may have been neceſſary, will any man gravely aſſert, after having compared the objects we held out at the commencement of the war with the objects we have accompliſhed that it is an honorable one? We fought for the independence of Holland—we have failed. We fought for the reſtoration of monarchical government in France—we have failed. We fought to curb the ambition of France, and to prevent her from obtaining a controuling influence on the continent—we have failed. What has Europe a right to ſay to us? You held out theſe promiſes to us; you rouſed our paſſions; you alarmed our fears; you incited our hopes;—you have abandoned all your objects for Ceylon and Trinidad, neither of which can promote our intereſts or contribute to our ſecurity.

But, in order to form an accurate opinion, it is neceſſary to take a view of the acquiſitions of Great-Britain and France—1ſt by the war—and 2d by the peace:

BY THE WAR.

G. Britain obtained	*France.*
Ceylon,	Belgium, and the Limits of the Raine.
Cape,	
All the Dutch and French poſſeſſions in the Eaſt, except Batavia and the Mauritius.	Savoy, Piedmont, The Milaneſe, The Genoeſe, Tuſcany,
Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Pierre and Miquelon.	The command of all Italy. A cloſe Alliance with Spain.
Surinam, Demerara, Curracoa, Minorca, Malta, Egypt,	The ſubjugation of Portugal. The Spaniſh part of St. Domingo. The eſtabliſhment of Republics dependent upon her. The Helvetic, Batavian, Ciſalpine, and Ligurian. The erection of a new monarchy dependent upon her, called the kingdom of Etruria.

It may ſeem to ſome, that we had a right to demand the retention of moſt of our conqueſts, when we conſider the immenſe acquiſition of territory and influence of France. What is the fact, and what do we gain

BY THE PEACE?

G. Britain gains	*France gains*
Ceylon, Trinidada, The Cape is to be a free port.	Belgium, and the limits of the Rhine. Savoy. The command of Italy. Spaniſh part of St. Domingo. All her conqueſts made from her in the Eaſt and the Weſt. Pondicherry, Rajapore, &c. Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Pierre & Miquelon. She eſtabliſhes and preſerves her influence over the Helvetic, Batavian, Ciſalpine, and Ligurian Republics. She obtains the acknowledgment of the new King of Etruria. She procures the ceſſion of the Dutch poſſeſſions in the Eaſt, except Ceylon. Minorca, Surinam, Demerara and Curracoa.

Such is the relative ſtate of the two countries by the preliminaries of peace. The reſtoration of Egypt to the Porte is a boon granted by us; for we had atchieved the conqueſt of that country before the preliminaries were ſigned. If it be ſaid that the ſurrender of Alexandria was not known to our miniſters at the time of the ſigning of the preliminaries, we anſwer, that the utter impoſſibility of that place holding out much longer was known; and therefore entire expulſion of the French from Egypt was certain.

From the above ſtatement our readers will ſee that except with reſpect to Trinidad and Ceylon, the *status ante* is eſtabliſhed for Great Britain; while France keeps all that ſhe has conquered and all the countries over which ſhe has obtained an influence. The ſtipulation made in favor of Rome and Naples cannot be conſidered as any new advantages gained by this country for either of thoſe powers; for it is known that they had already been agreed to by France, and that they were to be carried into execution at the concluſion of peace. Ancona was at that period to be ſurrendered to the Pope, and the French troops were to evacuate Otranto, Brindiſi, and the other ſtations which they poſſeſſed in the Neapolitan territories.—With reſpect to Turkey, we cannot but conſider the guarantee of the integrity of her dominions as a mere nullity. No guarantee of ours can reſcue her from her preſent debility and her rapidly approaching diſſolution, nor from the deſigns of Auſtria and Ruſſia, ſhould they be inclined to take advantage of her preſent convulſed and diſtracted ſituation.——We have not yet heard what power is to be the protector of Malta——the general opinion is, that it will be Ruſſia—upon that point we have expreſſed our opinion.

It is far from our intention to undervalue Ceylon or Trinidad. Ceylon is a moſt fertile and productive iſland—of great advantage to us in every point of view. Trinidad, though fruitful, is, we underſtand, by no means healthy; but is it a more valuable iſland than Martinique? or is it equal in its produce to the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo?

We have not touched upon the deſertion of our German allies, nor upon the abandonment of the king of Sardinia, ruined from his junction with the coalition againſt France. We reſerve the diſcuſſion of theſe points, very important ones indeed, for to-morrow: we ſhall then alſo take a view of the probable effect of the peace upon Great Britain, upon France, and upon the other European powers.

Upon the whole, it is obvious to every one, that we have made ſacrifices to obtain peace, and that France has made none. Ample matter, indeed, for reflection, does it afford, that that power, which we entered into the war to protect from plunder and partition pays almoſt the whole price of the peace.

It is not a little curious, and not a little inſulting to hear the language of the miniſterial papers. They, who have argued ſo often and ſo pertinaciouſly in favor of the war on its original principles