and for its original objects, now boast of the glorious terms we have procured, the ample compensation we have obtained for such a war. "The more they contemplate the importance of the two great and valuable acquisitions in either hemisphere which will remain to us on the termination of the war, the more they are disposed to admire the wisdom of the selection, and the steady firmness by which the ministers have been enabled to carry those points.

It is rumored that Mr. Pitt and one of his colleagues, are soon to become efficient members of the present administration. If this be the fact, the riddle of Mr. Addington's elevation to the premiership will be easily solved.

FROM THE STAR.

LONDON, October 7.

We are very anxious that the terms on which ministers have concluded the peace, should be as much canvassed as possible; because, the more they are considered, the more satisfactory will they appear to the public. If we have not retained of our conquests all that the most sanguine might have expected, we have not only obtained that, in exchange for them, for our allies, which is highly honorable for us, but we have in relinquishing many of these possessions, rendered the duration of peace much more probable. In retaining the Island of Ceylon, we have kept a most valuable possession—valuable not only from its exports, but as affording that of which we have hitherto always so much felt the want in that quarter, an excellent port. In the island of Trinidad, we have preserved one of the most important islands in the West Indies, and the possession of which gives security to all our dominions in that part of the world. With respect to the Cape of Good Hope, if we had retained it, it would have occasioned a heavy expence, without affording any return; and by the stipulation which has been made, we have all the advantage which even its possession could give—that of making it a port for our East India ships, with this further advantage, (which we did not formerly possess) that this right will now be confirmed and secured to us, and will not rest, as formerly, upon the will of an independent power.

But the most important consideration, in reflecting upon the terms of peace, is that which belongs to Egypt. In every thing which relates to this object, we have been completely successful. Our arms have conquered that country, and by treaty the French have relinquished its possession. The triumph of the British arms in Egypt, when the number of our army and those of the French are considered, will ever reflect the greatest credit on our military force, redound to the honor of our country. Had the treaty of El-Arisch been acceded to, it is possible that Buonaparte, thinking as he did, that Kleber was not reduced to the necessity of making such a treaty, would not have yielded up that possession without another struggle: but we have now convinced the French nation, that it was impossible to retain it against the arms of Great Britain; and we have no hesitation in stating, that it is to the success of our arms in that quarter, to an expedition invariably reprobated by the opposition in our own country that we now owe peace.

The restitution of Malta to its former possessors must be perfectly satisfactory to the people of this country. It is just that this restitution should be made, and it is enough for us that it cannot be used as a step from France to Egypt.

We see in the terms of peace the strongest symptoms of sincerity on both sides—The complete renunciation of Egypt by France—The liberal cessions which we have made—the restitutions which, through us, have been granted to our allies, leave nothing to barter or to higgle about—It is a peace formed upon great, broad, and intelligible principles.

We have heard, in the course of the Negociation, some sanguine, and we think very ill-juding men, talk of peace upon the principle of the *Uti possidetis*. A peace upon such a basis might have been represented as brilliant and triumphant, when we consider the conquests which we have made during the war, but would it have been lasting? Or would there have been that reasonable ground of security which we find in that which has been concluded?

Every thing which has been stated by ministers as essential to us in the course of this arduous contest, has been obtained. If there are any who think our concessions have been too large, let them reflect that they have been made upon the principles of good faith, of honor and of liberality, and there is no sound politician who will not think that with all our extensive and encreasing trade, a few colonies are well sacrificed to such considerations.

Upon the whole we are confident the people will feel deeply indebted to the ministers who have brought the war to so happy a termination, as they will to those who have so ably and so gloriously conducted the most arduous contest the nation ever was engaged in; and we sincerely offer up our prayers that nothing may intervene to cloud the bright prospect we have before us—that a durable peace may mature the admirable plan of our financial system, and that this empire may not only continue to retain its great and pre-eminent station, but increase in all those considerations which can render us happier in ourselves, and procure for us the respect and admiration of other nations.

LONDON, October 5.

Extract of a letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, Sept. 6, 1801.

"I congratulate your lordship most sincerely on the intelligence which I have this moment received by the annexed letter from Sir John H. Hutchinson."

Extract of a letter from Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, dated Head-Quarters, Camp before Alexandria, August 27, 1801.

"I just seize the opportunity of a messenger going to Constantinople (dispatched by the Captain Pacha) to inform your excellency that general Menou offered last night to capitulate for the town and forts of Alexandria, and demanded an armistice of three days, for the purpose of arranging the terms of the capitulation; this I have granted accordingly."

LONDON, October 7.

At a late hour last night we received another day's Paris papers, viz. those of the 3d. The *Moniteur* of that date inserts, from the American papers, the intelligence we gave on Monday, respecting Toussaint having framed a new constitution for St. Domingo, by which he himself is appointed governor for life, with power to name a successor for five years. The future governors to be elected in the manner we before mentioned. This constitution, made, it is said, by an assembly of the island, admits a very small degree of dependence on the mother country, though the general government is to correspond with that of the mother country upon what regards the interest of the colony. The assembly directs Toussaint, who approves the constitution, to transmit it to France for the approbation of the French government. In the mean time it was ordered to be put in immediate execution, in consideration of the dangers to which the colony was exposed.

There is one clause which reserves the rights of all absent proprietors to their property situated in the colony, except those who are continued in the general list of French emigrants. It is as follows:

"The proprietors who are absent, whatever be the cause, shall retain their full right to the property which belongs to them and situated in the colony. In order to obtain the removal of the sequestration on their effects, it will be sufficient to produce their titles; and in defect of titles, supplementary acts, the form of which shall be defined by law. Those however shall be excepted who shall have been placed, or shall continue on the general list of French emigrants. In that case their effects shall continue to be administered as colonial domains, till they have obtained their erasure."

The state of St. Domingo and the other West-India islands has not, it is said, been overlooked in the terms proposed as the basis of peace between this country and France. The erection of an independent Negro government in the island of St. Domingo, was calculated to give much alarm to those in this country who are interested in West-India property. Toussaint's republic was viewed as a formidable example, and its effects might have spread to the whole circle of islands where Negroes are to be found. Toussaint only recognises a nominal dependance on France. His children are there, and he is obliged to temporise. He is known, however, to be jealous of the authority of the mother country. Vessels arriving are carefully examined, and persons capable of claiming or exerting any rival authority, are either not permitted to land, or are closely watched. In fact, there is no room left for the mother country to exert any authority, if the separate constitution published by Toussaint is to be carried into effect.

In consequence of views, in which the wishes of this country and the imperious dictates of Bonaparte's policy concur, it is believed that Toussaint will quickly be made to feel that he is not independent of France. A greater number of French troops are to be sent to St. Domingo to assert the interests of the French Republic. If necessary, the French government is to be allowed to charter to the number of 70 English vessels to carry out the troops without delay, because it may be of great importance to execute the plan before Toussaint has the least intimation of peace being concluded between France and England, and of course before he can be prepared to assert his independence against such a force as will be sent. The very knowledge of peace would give him to understand that he must expect to contend with Bonaparte's arms, or prepare to submit. The force sent out will at the least be 20,000 men. It is added, that Martinique is to remain in our hands, for a time, as a pledge that Bonaparte will execute this purpose faithfully.

In Toussaint's constitution there is a clause which permits the introduction of new cultivators, that is, either new Negroes for the encouragement of agriculture, or runaway Negroes from the other colonies. In the one case, the slave trade is to be carried on by Negroes; in the other, all the slaves already in the West-Indies are to be free on reaching St. Domingo!

LONDON, Oct. 11.

By a late decree of the consuls, a counsellor of state has been appointed to conduct every thing relative to public worship, particularly to present persons to be appointed ministers of religion. The nomination of the ministers of religion can apply only to the Catholic religion, with which Buonaparte's government is by the concordat to be united, and that only as to the principal members of it. It cannot be supposed that the protestants, whose religion has no connection with Buonaparte or his constitutions, would submit to have their clergymen appointed by the government, a thing abhorrent from their worship, and never attempted in any country on the face of the earth where toleration is known. We are satisfied that the regulation means no such thing. The counsellor of state appointed to this department, citizen Portalis, is every way fitted to exercise it with prudence and moderation.

It is said that one of the secret articles of the treaty with France is, that the island of Tobago is to be ceded as a discharge for the payments due for the French prisoners here. We doubt this news very much. If there be such an article, we see no reason why it should not instantly be made known. It is important for the trading world that it should be announced. In the sweeping clause of cession, Tobago is given up. Our merchants are making up their minds for the occasion, hard as it is; and if it is now known to ministers that it is to be retained, why conceal it?

An official communication from the court of Berlin to our government, announcing the speedy evacuation of the electorate of Hanover by the Prussian troops, it is said, was received at the foreign office last Sunday.

Orders, specifying the number of the names of the ships to be immediately paid off, were on Monday dispatched from the admiralty to the different port admirals—The number amounts to sixty-three, and the greater part are ships of the line.

Orders are sent to disband all the sea fencibles immediately.

Government is busily employed in reducing the army and navy to the peace establishment, and in abridging the expences of, or suppressing those offices and branches of the public service connected with the war. Several ships have been already paid off; the recruiting parties for the sea and land service have been called in, and the regular regiments will be immediately reduced to six hundred men each. The force of each regiment of cavalry is not to exceed two hundred men.

FRANCE.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Decree of the 15th Vendemaire, October 7.

The consuls of the republic make the following decree:

I. There shall be appointed by the government a counsellor of state, whose business it shall be to take the management of all matters relative to the different forms of worship.

II. His functions shall be to present the projects of laws, regulations, decrees and decisions respecting the matter of different forms of worship.

III. This counsellor of state shall act under the immediate superintendance of the consuls.

To propose to the nomination of the chief consul the individuals proper to fill the place of ministers of different religions.

To examine, before their publication in France, all the rescripts, bulls, and briefs of the court of Rome.

To carry on all the interior correspondence relative to these objects.

The ministers of external relations, of the interior, of general police, and of the finances, are each individually charged, as far as each is concerned, with the execution of this decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE, First Consul.
MARET, Secretary of State.

Decree of the 16th Vendemaire, (October 8.)

Buonaparte, first consul of the republic, appoints citizen Portalis, counsellor of state, to the direction of all affairs relative to the different forms of worship.

His functions are to be regulated by the decree of the 15th current.

The minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE, first Consul.
MARET, Secretary of State.

MANHEIM, Sept. 30.

It has been officially published at Munich, that his highness the elector signed, on the eighth, the ratification of the treaty of peace concluded on the 29th of August, between the French republic and Bavaria.

On the 28th count Rumford arrived here from London, by way of France.—He continued his journey next morning to Munich.

RATISBON, September 16.

The following is the substance of the vote of Austria in regard to the appointment of a deputation for finally adjusting the peace of the empire: "His Imperial majesty, after materially weighing every circumstance, thinks it his duty, as a state of the empire, to renew the proposal, that there shall be appointed an extraordinary deputation, furnished with unlimited powers, charged with regulating the objects that must form the completion of the peace of the empire, and which, according to the 5th and 7th articles of the treaty of Luneville, were reserved for a particular arrangement. The members of the deputation proposed in the College of Electors, are those of Mentz, Saxony, Bohemia, and Brandenburgh, and in the College of Princes, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Wirtemberg, Bavaria, and Hesse-Cassel."

September 18.

The following is the vote of Magdeburgh: "His majesty the king of Prussia, in quality of a state of the empire, embraces with pleasure this opportunity of giving a proof of the good understanding and harmony which prevail, agreeably to his most ardent wishes, between him and his Imperial majesty. In consequence on the excellent vote emitted by the minister of Austria, his majesty adds, by way of supplement, to the vote of Magdeburgh, already emitted in his name on the 24th of last month, the further explanations which he had reserved.

"His majesty, in voting, demands on his part, that in the conclusum to be submitted to the sanction of his Imperial majesty, there shall be proposed the nomination of an extraordinary deputation to regulate, in a definitive manner, the business of peace; though his Prussian majesty could have wished that this deputation had been as little numerous as possible, and confined to six members, he however joins with the vote of Austria, and proposes also, that the said deputation shall consist of eight states, viz. Mentz, Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburgh, Bavaria, the Teutonic Order, Wirtemberg, and Hesse-Cassel.

"To accelerate the progress of affairs, and that the proposed object may be accomplished as speedily as possible, this deputation must be invested with full unlimited powers to treat and conclude; and it shall submit the result of its labours to the sanction of his Imperial majesty, and the Germanic body.

"His Prussian majesty declares besides, that the explanations contained in the preceding votes cannot serve to the deputation, but as an object of its ulterior deliberations, and in this respect he accedes formally, and with pleasure, to what is contained on that subject in the excellent vote of Austria."

Bavaria acceded to the vote of Austria, with the limitation that the deputations should not deviate from the rules laid down in the vote of the 31st of August. The vote of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order formally renews the demand made by the deceased Grand Master, that the emperor should have full powers to regulate every thing necessary to the completion of the peace. The vote of Bamberg repeats the reservations and protestations made in 1757, in order to maintain the right of precedence over the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.]

After this declaration, his highness expresses a desire that the three colleges would unite in requesting his majesty the emperor to accept of indefinite powers to terminate the work of peace with the French government. The minister of Brunswick had not yet voted. That of Mentz declared in the last sitting that he should wait until the approaching opening of protocol. The conclusum, it was supposed, would be drawn up by the end of the week. Among the different votes, three distinct opinions may be remarked. The first tends to empower his Imperial majesty alone to terminate the work of peace. According to the second, the affair of indemnities should be decided by the Diet and a committee of its members. The third is in favor of appointing an extraordinary deputation vested with unlimited powers. It appears that the latter opinion will prevail; in which case it is asserted, that the deputation will be assembled at the city of Augsburg.

RATISBON, Sept. 24.

In the sitting of the diet yesterday, no vote was given in the college of electors; but in that of princes several supplements were added to the protocol, of which the following is the substance:

The minister of Austria declared, that in proposing, on the 14th, an extraordinary deputation to regulate the final arrangements of the peace, he intended that the deputation should be selected from the members of the diet itself, Liege, Coire, and Trent, acceded to the vote of Austria. The latter at the same time demanded that it should be indemnified for the marquisate of Castellaro.

The prelates of the Rhine also proposed the appointment of an extraordinary deputation, reserving their right to nominate, and demanded the maintainance of the class of prelates of the empire.

Worms coincided with the vote of Mentz, both as to the spirit and expression of the declaration of Magdeburg, on the subject of the vacant benefices. Wirtemburg joined the votes of Austria and Magdeburg. Holstein Gluckstadt gave its assent to any kind of deputation that shall be determined by a plurality of votes, and at the same time demanded that the measure of secularization should be kept within as narrow limits as possible.

Hesse Darmstadt, in a vote of considerable length, expatiated on the rules to be observed in the adjustment of the indemnities relative both to the subject and object. The vote then explains the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, dwelling more particularly on the word *collectively*, and concludes, that, after terminating the business of the indemnities, all the losses from the peace in general, should be borne and compensated by the whole body of the empire. It approves the proposed suspension of nominating to vacant benefices, and agrees with Austria and Magdeburg, in appointing an extraordinary deputation to complete the peace.

Saxe Weymar and Eisenach voted for a deputation to be chosen from the members of the diet.

Hildesheim, Paderborn, Stavelot, and Furstemberg, demanded the confirming of full powers upon his Imperial majesty. Nassau, Hadamar, Siegen, and the counts of Weteravia acceded to the vote of Austria, with the reservation of their rights. The count of Westphalia propose to refer the completion of peace to his Imperial majesty. The prelates of Suabia, in claiming the maintenance of their order, made a similar proposition; voting, however, in case of a refusal on the part of his Imperial majesty, for an extraordinary deputation.

Augsburg, Ellwangen, and Eichstadt, declared they could not accede to the suspension proposed by Magdeburg, of the nomination to ecclesiastical benefices, and that reserved to the chapter of Cologne the enjoyment of its rights.

Magdeburg, formally reported, in the name of his court, his determination on the subject of ecclesiastical elections, adding that the election had, by the chapter of Munster, as well as the eventual nomination of a new election of Cologne, should be regarded as void.

MANTUA, September 5.

Gen. Miollis, commandant of Mantua, has addressed the following letter to the departmental administration of Mantua, dated August 28—"The deep traces of war, which marked the fertile plains watered by the Mincio, will soon disappear; the ancient edifices, which adorned Mantua, as yet offer magnificent monuments, which peace promises to restore to their wonted splendour. A new square, worthy of bearing the name of Virgil, will soon embellish this city.—My heart, nevertheless, is penetrated with grief, as often as I reflect on the treasures of the arts abandoned, and become the prey of a total negligence that swallows up every thing. The convent of St. Francis treasured up every historical document which this devoted country could boast. At every step in the church of this name, the attention was fixed by monuments full of interest, for those that take a pleasure in reading the great book of human life. This church and its environs have become the prey of an insatiable rapacity, which it is not in the power of words to express—a new object of pity, pain, and grief, to those who are charmed with instruction. Several other places almost equally interesting, are also abandoned. I invite you, therefore, without loss of time, to save from general destruction, all that can console the arts, at one time so brilliant in this department. I have the honor to propose to you, for this end, the nomination of a commissioner animated with the love of the arts, who may be enabled to collect all those invaluable remains in the different places and houses, where destruction threatens them, in order to be placed in a depot or museum. I intreat you with the more impatience to set about this work, as public rumour has already announced, that the precious paintings of Rubens, which were in the church of the Trinity, are to be removed from Mantua. I intreat you, in the name of those sentiments, with which the arts inspire you, to order an immediate enquiry on this subject, so that these precious remains may be preserved."

BERLIN, Sept. 26.

From the Berlin Gazette.

After the decease of his royal highness the elector of Cologne and bishop of Munster, his majesty the king, in consequence of the principles adopted in the treaty of peace of Luneville, signified to the Diet at Ratisbon, and likewise to the two chapters of the electorate

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