

COURT of APOLLO.

PRAYER for UNIVERSAL PEACE.

O Haste the time, thou prince of peace,

When war no more shall lift the shield;  
But wrath, and strife, and lust of spoil,  
To thee their sanguine trophies yield.

Repress the horrid waste of life,  
Destroy the warrior's trade in blood,  
And say, to all the tribes of earth  
Be still, and know that I am God.

Lord Jesus, speed the promis'd day,  
When love shall hold unbounded reign,  
And union sheathe the flaming sword,  
That hangs o'er desolation's plain.

Ah! come, ye happy moments, come,  
When the whole earth shall own one Lord;

And thou the prince, the king of peace,  
In peace, for ever be ador'd.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 12.

Gen. Bellavene arrived last night from Luneville. He was charged by Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, Minister Plenipotentiary for negotiating a Peace with Austria, to deliver to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the following TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, being equally desirous to put an end to the miseries of war, have resolved to proceed to the conclusion of a definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship: His said Imperial and Royal Majesty being no less anxiously desirous to make the Germanic Empire participate in the blessings of peace; and as the present circumstances leave no time for consulting the Germanic Empire, and for its taking a share in the negotiation by its Deputies; his said Majesty, paying regard besides to what was agreed to by the Deputation of the Empire at the preceding Congress of Rastadt, has resolved, taking as an example what has been done under similar circumstances, to stipulate in the name of the Germanic body. In consequence of which the contracting parties have named as Plenipotentiaries, viz.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Sieur Louis de Cobentzel, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Chamberlain and Privy Councillor of his said Imperial and Royal Majesty, his Minister of Conferences, and Vice-Chancellor of the Court and State.

And the First Consul of the French Republic in the name of the French People, Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, Councillor of State: Who after exchanging their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. I. There shall in future, and for ever, be peace and good understanding between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, stipulating both in his own name, and that of the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic, his said Majesty engaging to cause the present Treaty to be ratified in proper and due form by the said Empire. The greatest attention shall be paid by both parties, to maintain perfect harmony, and prevent hostilities of every kind, both by sea and land, whatever be the cause or pretext, by carefully exerting themselves to preserve that union so happily restored. No aid or protection shall be given, either directly or indirectly to those who wish to do any thing prejudicial to either of the contracting parties.

II. The cession of the ci-devant Belgic Provinces to the French Republic, stipulated by Art. III. of the Treaty of Campo Formio, is here renewed in the most formal manner, so that his Imperial and Royal Majesty, for himself and his successors, both in his own name, and that of the Germanic Empire, renounces all his rights and titles to the said Provinces, which shall be possessed to perpetuity, in full sovereignty and property, by the French Republic, with all the territorial estates which depend on them.

The following shall be equally ceded to the French Republic by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and with the formal consent of the Empire:

1st. The county of Falkenstein, with its dependencies.

2d. The Frickthal, and every thing belonging to the House of Austria on the left bank of the Rhine, between Zurich and Basle, the French Republic reserving to itself a right to cede the latter country to the Helvetic Republic.

III. In the like manner as a renewal and confirmation of the 6th Art. of the Treaty of Campo Formio, his Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess in full sovereignty and property the countries hereinafter named, Istria, Dalmatia, and the ci-devant Venetian isles of the Adriatic thence depending; the mouths of the Caltaro, the city of Venice, the Lagunas, and countries comprehended between the Hereditary States of his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Adriatic Sea and the Adige, from the place where it issues from the Tyrol, as far as its mouth at the said sea, the Thalweg of the Adige, serving as a line of limitation, and as by this line the cities of Verona and Porto Legnago will be divided, there shall be established on the middle of the bridges of the said cities, draw-bridges, which shall mark the separation.

IV. The 18th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio is also renewed by his Majesty the Emperor and King, obliging himself to cede to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the countries which that Prince and his heirs had in Italy, the Brisgaw, which he shall possess on the same conditions as those in virtue of which he possessed Modena.

V. It is further agreed, that His Royal Highness, the Grand Duke of Tuscany renounces, for himself and successors, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the part of the island of Elba, thence depending; as well as all rights and titles resulting from these rights, to the said States, which shall be hereafter possessed in full sovereignty and property by his Royal Highness the infant Duke of Parma. The Grand Duke shall obtain in Germany a full and entire indemnity for his States in Italy.—The Grand Duke shall have at his own disposal all the private goods and property which he possesses in Tuscany, either by personal acquisition or by inheriting the personal acquisitions of his late Majesty the Emperor Leopold II. his father, or his late Majesty the Emperor Francis I. his grandfather: it is also agreed, that the money owing, the establishments, and other property of the Grand Duchy, as well as the debts due on mortgages in that country, shall fall to the new Grand Duke.

VI. His Majesty, the Emperor and King, both in his own name, and that of the Germanic Empire, consents that the French Republic shall possess for ever, and in full sovereignty and property, the countries and dominions situated on the left bank of the Rhine, which formed a part of the Germanic Empire, in such a manner that in conformity to what was expressly agreed to at the Congress of Rastadt, by the deputation of the Empire, and approved by the Emperor, the Thalweg of the Rhine shall be hereafter the limit between the French Republic and the Germanic Empire, viz. from the place where the Rhine quits the territory of the Helvetic Republic, to that where it enters the Batavian territories.

In consequence of which the French Republic formally renounces all right whatever to the right bank of the Rhine, and agrees to restore to whom they belong, the places of Dusseldorf, Erenbretstein, Philipsburgh, the Fort of Cassel, and the other fortifications opposite to Mentz on the right bank, the Fort of Kehl, and the old Brisfack, under the express condition, that these places and forts shall remain in the state in which they shall be found at the time of the evacuation.

VII. And as in consequence of the cession made by the Empire to the French Republic, several Princes and States of the Empire will be dispossessed, either in whole or in part of their particular territories, as it belongs to the Germanic Empire to bear collectively the losses resulting from the stipulations of the present Treaty, it is agreed by his Majesty the King, both in his own name and that of the Germanic Empire, that in conformity to the principles formally established at the Congress of Rastadt, the Empire shall be bound to give to the Hereditary Princes dispossessed on the left bank of the Rhine, an indemnity within the said Empire, according to the arrangements,

which shall be further determined agreeably to these bases.

VIII. In all the ceded countries acquired or exchanged by the present Treaty it is agreed, as was done by the 4th and 10th Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, that those to whom they shall belong shall charge themselves with the debts secured by mortgages on the landed property of the said countries; but in consideration of the difficulties which have arisen in that respect, in regard to the interpretation of the said Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, it is expressly understood, that the French Republic does not charge itself but with those debts resulting from loans formally consented to by the states of the ceded countries, or from expenses incurred on account of the actual administration of the country.

IX. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, there shall be granted in all the countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged by the said treaty, a remission from any sequestration laid upon the property, revenues or effects of the inhabitants, on account of the war which has taken place. The contracting parties oblige themselves to discharge every thing they owe on account of money lent to them by the said individuals, as well as by the public establishments of the said countries; and to pay, or give an equivalent, for every annuity established for their benefit, on each of them. In consequence of which, it is expressly acknowledged, that the proprietors of shares in the Bank of Vienna become French subjects, shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their shares, and shall receive the dividends due, or that may become due, notwithstanding any sequestration or claims which shall be considered as null and void; particularly the claim on account of the proprietors become French subjects not having furnished the thirty and cent. per cent. demanded from the proprietors of the Bank of Vienna, by his Majesty the Emperor and King.

X. The contracting parties shall also cause to be removed all sequestration in consequence of the war, of the goods, property, and revenues of the subjects of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor, or of the Empire, in the territory of the French Republic, and of the French citizens in the States of his said Majesty or of the Empire.

XI. The present treaty of peace, and particularly the 8th, 9th, and 10th articles, and the 15th, which hereafter follows, are declared common to the Batavian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian Republics. The contracting parties mutually guarantee the independence of the said Republics, and liberty to the people who inhabit them, to adopt such forms of government as they shall judge proper.

XII. His Imperial and Royal Majesty renounces for himself and successors, in favour of the Cisalpine Republic, all rights and titles arising from the rights which his said Majesty may have to the countries he possessed before the war, and which in conformity to the 8th article of the treaty of Campo Formio, make now a part of the Cisalpine Republic, which shall possess them in full sovereignty and property, with all the territories thence depending.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty, both in his own name and that of the Germanic Empire, confirms the adherence already given by the treaty of Campo Formio to the union of the ci-devant Imperial fiefs to the Ligurian Republic, and renounces all rights and titles arising from these rights to the said fiefs.

XIV. Agreeable to the 11th Article of the treaty of Campo Formio, the navigation of the Adige serving as a limit between the States of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and those of the Cisalpine Republic, shall be free, without either party establishing any toll, or maintaining any armed vessels on the river.

All the prisoners of war taken by either party, as well as the hostages received or given during the war, not restored, shall be so within forty days, reckoning from the signing of the present treaty.

XVI. The landed and personal property of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, not yet alienated, and of the heirs of her late Royal Highness the Archduchess Christina, situated in the countries ceded to the French Republic, shall be restored to them, but on condition of their being sold within three years.

The case shall be the same in regard to the landed and personal property of their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Ferdinand, and the Archduchess Beatrix his spouse, in the territories of the Cisalpine Republic.

XVII. The 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 23d. articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, are particularly revived, to be executed according to their form and tenor, as if they were inserted word for word in the present treaty.

XVIII. The contributions, requisitions, and orders, for furnishing supplies to the armies, of whatever kind, shall cease from the day on which the ratifications of the present treaty are exchanged by his Majesty the Emperor, and the Germanic Empire, on the one part, and by the French Republic, on the other.

XIX. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Empire, and by the French Republic, within the space of thirty days, or sooner if possible: and it is agreed that the armies of the two powers shall remain in their present positions, both in Germany and in Italy, till the said ratifications of the Emperor and King, of the Empire, and of the French Republic, shall have been simultaneously exchanged at Luneville, by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

It is also agreed, that ten days after exchanging the said ratifications, the armies of his Imperial and Royal Majesty shall re-enter his hereditary possessions; but they shall be evacuated within the said time by the French armies; and thirty days after the said exchange, the French armies shall have evacuated the whole of the Territories of the said Empire.

Done and signed at Luneville, the 9th of Feb. 1801.

LOUIS COUNT COBENTZEL.  
JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

The following are the Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, alluded to in the Treaty between Austria and France, as included in it, viz:—

XII. All sales or alienations of property, all engagements entered into, either by the Cities or by the Government, or by the Civil Administrative authorities of the ci-devant Venetian territories, for the maintenance of the German and French Armies, up to the date of the signature of the present Treaty, shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid.

XIII. The territorial titles and archives of the different countries ceded or exchanged by the present Treaty, shall, within two months from the date of the exchange of the ratification, be put into the hands of the powers which shall have acquired the property of them. The plans and maps of the fortresses, towns, and countries, which the contracting powers acquire by the present Treaty, shall be faithfully given up to them. The military papers and registers taken in the present war from the Etat-Major of the respective armies, shall be restored in the same manner.

XV. There shall immediately be concluded a treaty of commerce, founded upon an equitable basis, and such as shall secure to his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary, and the French Republic, advantages equal to those which the most favoured nations enjoy in their respective States. Meanwhile all communications and commercial relations shall be restored to the situation in which they stood before the war.

XVI. No inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies shall be prosecuted or questioned either in his person or property, on account of his political opinions or his conduct, civil, military, or commercial, during the war that has taken place between the two Powers.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall not, agreeably to the principles of Neutrality, admit into any of his ports, during the course of the present war any vessels belonging to any of the Belligerent Powers.

XXIII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French Republic, shall mutually preserve to each other the same ceremonial with regard to rank and other etiquettes which was constantly observed before the war. His said Majesty and the Cisalpine Republic shall observe, with regard to each other, the same ceremonial of etiquette which was in use between his Majesty and the Republic of Venice.