

London, Oct. 29.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne with the accustomed solemnities, the House of Commons attending at the Bar, opened the Session of Parliament with the following most GRACIOUS SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the important Negotiations in which I was engaged at the close of the last Session of Parliament, are brought to a favorable conclusion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjusted by a Convention with the Emperor of Russia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede. The essential Rights for which we contended, are thereby secured, and provision is made, that the exercise of them shall be attended with as little molestation as possible to the subjects of the Contracting Parties.

"Preliminaries of Peace have also been ratified between Me and the French Republic; and I trust that this important arrangement, whilst it manifests the justice and moderation of my views, will also be found conducive to the substantial interests of this country, and honorable to the British character.

"Copies of these Papers shall be forthwith laid before you, and I earnestly hope that the transactions to which they refer, will meet the approbation of my Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I have directed such estimates to be prepared for the various demands of the public service, as appear to me the best adapted to the situation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect, that provision cannot be made for defraying the expenses which must unavoidably be continued for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate Peace establishment, without large additional supplies.—You may however, be assured, that all possible attention shall be paid to such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object of effectually providing for the security of all my dominions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I cannot sufficiently describe the gratification and comfort, I derive from the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harvest. In contemplating the situation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impossible for me to refrain from expressing the deep sense I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifested by all descriptions of my faithful subjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend. The distinguished valour and eminent services of my forces by sea and land, which at no period have been surpassed; the unprecedented exertions of the Militia and Fencibles, and the zeal and perseverance of the volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, are entitled to my warmest acknowledgments.—And I am persuaded that you will join with me, in reflecting with peculiar satisfaction on the naval and military operations of the last campaign, and on the successful and glorious issue of the expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by achievements, tending in their consequence, and by their example, to produce lasting advantage and honour to this country. It is my first and most fervent prayer, that my people may experience the reward they have so long merited, in a full enjoyment of the blessings of Peace, in a progressive increase of the national commerce, credit, and resources, and above all, in the undisturbed possession of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the safeguard and protection of that Constitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preserve, and which it is our most sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our descendants."

Lord Bolton moves the Address to day in the House of Peers, and Lord Lifford seconds it.

In the House of Commons Lord Lorraine moves the Address, and Col. Woodhouse seconds it.

The Grand Debate upon the Preliminaries of Peace is expected to take

place on Tuesday next. Upon that occasion, Lord Romney is expected to move the address, and Lord Limerick to second. In the House of Commons, Lord Francis Osborne is expected to move, and Mr. Lee to second.

We can positively state that the Marquis Cornwallis with his suite, will depart for France on Sunday next. The noble Plenipotentiary, as has been already stated to the public, goes first to Paris, but we understand he will not remain there above two or three days, when he will repair to Amiens. It is not expected that the definitive treaty will take much time in being brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

[SUN, OF OCT. 29.]

OCTOBER 24.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

We stated in a recent number the injurious extent of emigrations to America, and regret to have now to add, from a questionable source, who assures us, that within the twelve months preceeding his departure from the Delaware (the middle of last July) eleven thousand persons, principally manufacturers, had arrived in that river from the North of Ireland from whence numerous persons had landed in other parts of the United States, though not in similar proportions. The laws in New-York and Massachusetts, which compel the commanders of vessels to give security that persons whom they convey there, shall not for two years become burthenome to the State, had diminished the number of emigrants, by inducing increased attention in those who may be said to deal in them; as, where they have not money, they are sold for certain terms to defray the price of passage, &c.; but even under these circumstances, the population of the new towns of Londonderry, Limerick, &c. continues to be infinitely increased by deportations, particularly at the former town, where the inhabitants carry on the linen trade, the staple of the place of their nativity, in great perfection.

The lower orders of the people of Ireland, peculiarly devoted to the feelings of consanguinity, extend their attachments even to the grave; and it is not unusual, when removing from the once habitation of their fathers, to stipulate that there remains shall be buried with them. The cause must be powerful, which in defiance of this second nature, and all that the mind has been accustomed from infancy to cherish, shall induce thousands to explore distant and unknown regions, in which the residence of many commences with a certain though limited bondage. If, as is admitted, the strength of the State depends upon the number of its inhabitants usefully employed, it is worthy the wisdom of the Legislature, upon principles of policy as well as benevolence, to ascertain the nature of the evil, and to correct it.

Foreign Intelligence.

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.

Immediately after the coronation, a proclamation was published, by which his Imperial Majesty releases all ranks of persons from subjection by the recruiting service during the remainder of this year; all fines hitherto not collected are remitted; persons imprisoned for debts to the Crown, who can prove by credible witnesses that they are unable to pay, to be set at liberty, &c.

St. PETERSBURGH, Oct. 6.

On the 4th instant, in the morning, we received from Moscow the long wished intelligence, of the crowing of our universally beloved Sovereign Alexander the 1. This joyful event was immediately communicated to the inhabitants by the discharge of 101 pieces of artillery, and the ringing of bells: in the evening the whole city was splendidly illuminated.

HANAU, Oct. 17.

A Swabian Gazette speaks of several secret articles in the preliminaries of peace between France and England, of which it pretends to give the following: "Spain, in lieu of Trinidad, shall receive the island of St. Lucia, the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo shall be recalled; and Louisiana be ceded instead to the French Republic—the possession of Piedmont by the French—the King of Tuscany, the Cisalpine, Ligurian, Helvetic, and Bata-

vian Republics, together with the Sovereignty to be founded for the late Stadtholder, shall be acknowledged by England—the Batavian Republics shall receive indemnifications in Belgium, and the late German countries on the left bank of the Rhine, for the cession of Ceylon. In case the definitive treaty should not be concluded, there shall be a three years armistice between France and England, on the footing of present possession.

HAGUE, Oct. 17.

The granting of passports for the security of our shipping has been announced in the following order from the Naval Department of the Republic:

MINISTRY OF THE MARINE.

In order to insure the free Navigation of Commerce, and to produce with more dispatch, the complete cessation of hostilities, the Minister of the Marine, has taken the earliest opportunity of sending passports to the British Government.

Similar passports are on the point of being transmitted by the English Admiralty. They will immediately, upon their arrival, be distributed among the different ports of the Republic, and delivered to all vessels ready to put to sea for parts which they could not have reached before the expiration of the time fixed for the restitution of maritime captures according to the 2d article of the Preliminaries of Peace between France and England.

The proprietors of vessels are informed, that these passports will be delivered to them by the Maritime Prefect, or by the Commissaries of the Marine resident at the place where they shall have prepared their ventures.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The ship-builders of Bayonne already begin to feel the benefits of Peace. Ships have been laid down at the dockyard of that city, for fifteen new vessels. Similar preparations indeed, are going on at all the ports of the Republic.

October 25.

According to accounts from Otranto, Ali, the Pacha of Janina, has fled from his government, in consequence of the revolt of his subjects, and a recent defeat from the Pacha of Delphina.

A flag of truce has arrived at Toulon from Constantinople, after a passage of 27 days. This vessel had on board the French Naval prisoners, and the Commissaries of the Republic at Smyrna and Rhodes. Another vessel, which has not yet arrived, is occupied by the artists and the persons attached to the French legation. The garrison of Alexandria was expected every hour at Toulon.

The King of Spain has, by his decree of the 4th inst. appointed the Prince of Peace, commander in Chief of the Spanish forces by land and sea.

October 27.

The Minister of Marine to the Maritime Prefect.

I hasten to announce to you, that notwithstanding the restrictions which seem to result from the 11th article of the preliminaries of peace with England, the commercial navigation is entirely free.

"Announce this happy and important news immediately in all the ports of your district. French ships may now put to sea in full security.

"An absolute cessation of hostilities is agreed upon between the two Governments: and the English Admiralty sent off the 11th inst. orders to all the armed ships."

VIENNA, Oct. 14.

In the night between the 12th and 14th inst. the French Ambassador Campagny received a Courier from Paris, with advice that the Preliminaries of Peace between England and France were signed on the 1st of Oct. which intelligence he immediately communicated to our Court, and the foreign ministers here, with expressions of the greatest satisfaction.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.

M. Goes has just set off for the Hague with dispatches from the Dutch Minister. It is believed that he is the bearer of the Definitive articles relative to the indemnities to be granted to the Prince of Orange. The demands of the latter amount, it is said, to twenty-two millions.

AMERICA.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 30.

Capt. Coleman has just arrived here from Lisbon. The following was handed him by Mr. Bulkely, for publication:

"LISBON, Oct. 8, 1801.

"By a letter from Cadiz, Aug. 11, it appears that the Spaniards had captured and carried into Algeiras, five American vessels, all richly laden, &c."

BOSTON, Dec. 12.

FRENCH STAMP-ACT.

All the Paris papers are subject to a duty, and bear the stamp of the Republic thereon; an additional duty has lately been imposed by the Consuls. The present duty is from 3 to 5 centimes, according to the size of the paper.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30.

The Treaty or Convention between France and America, was ratified on the 18th of February last by Mr. Adams (at that time President of the American States) with the exception of the 2d article:—which is as follows:—

"Art. II. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of 6th Feb. 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the Convention of the 14th Nov. 1788, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed; the parties will negotiate further on these subjects at a convenient time, and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation."

A sloop of war was soon after dispatched, with the Treaty thus conditionally ratified, to France—for the final assent and ratification of the First Consul, on the part of the French Republic:—This was obtained on the 31st of July last, in the form following:—

"Bonaparte, First Consul, in the name of the French People.—The Consuls of the Republic, having seen and examined the Convention concluded, agreed to, and signed at Paris, the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year of the French Republic, (30th Sept. m. 1800) by the Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, Fleurieu, Roederer, Counsellors of State, in virtue of the full powers which have been given to them to this effect, with Messrs. Ellsworth Davis, and Murray, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, equally furnished with full powers, the tenor of which Convention follows. [Here follows a copy of the Convention in the French language.]

Approves the above Convention in all and each of the Articles which are therein contained; declares that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and promises that it shall be inviolably observed.

The Government of the United States having added in its ratification, that the Convention should be in force for the space of eight years, and having omitted the second article, the government of the French Republic consents to accept, ratify, and confirm the above Convention with the addition, importing that the Convention shall be in force for the space of eight years, and with the retrenchment of the second article; provided that by this retrenchment the two states renounce the respective pretensions which are the object of the said article.

IN FAITH whereof these presents are given. Signed counter-signed, and sealed with the great seal of the Republic, at Paris, the 12th Thermidor, 9th year of the Republic 31st July, 1801.

(Signed,)

BONAPARTE.

The Minister of Exterior Relations, (Signed,)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State,

(Signed,)

HUGHES B. MAREY.

Mr. President JEFFERSON has just announced these transactions in a Proclamation which concludes thus:—

"Now therefore, to the end that the said Convention may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons