

the ground, and evident fact—
—That no convey shall be search-
ed, when the Commander of the ship
of war conveying them declares that
there is no contraband on board.

XXV. XXVII. In time of war,
one Power may shut its ports against
the privateers and prizes of the other
that is engaged in war. The following
articles only are declared to be contra-
band, viz. guns, mortars, firelocks,
pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, muskets,
flints, matches, powder, salt-petre, sul-
phur, cutlasses, pikes, swords, sword-
belts, cartridge-boxes, saddles, and
bridles. All other goods in neutral
bottoms are to be considered as neutral
property.

XXVIII. The Power engaged in
war shall grant leave for fitting out pri-
vateers to such of its subjects only as re-
side in the country, and are able to find
security for the damage they may do to
neutral vessels.

XXIX. If either of the two powers
should be at war with another State, its
ships of war and privateers shall be al-
lowed to search such merchant ships of
the other power as are not under con-
voy; but only two or three men shall
be sent on board to investigate the lega-
lity and neutrality of the cargo.

XXX. If any such ship should
have contraband on board, that only,
and nothing else, shall be taken and
confiscated.

XXXI. XXXII. If one of the
powers is carrying on war, the subjects
of the other shall enjoy in the country
of such power, all liberty and security
as before, and its men and ships shall
not be employed in military services.
In cases of bankruptcy of the subjects
of either country, trustees of the estate
shall be appointed.

XXXIV. If a war should break out
between the two powers, the space of
a twelve month, from the date of the
declaration of war, shall be allowed to
their respective trading subjects, for
withdrawing their property from the
country of the other.

XXXV. XXXVI. The present
treaty is concluded for twelve years.—
[Here follows the Ratifications.]
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

Paris, Nov. 30.

Marquis Cornwallis and Citizen Bo-
naparte have not yet left town for A-
miens; but it is supposed they will set
out in the course of to-day.

General Walther, who had the com-
mand of our troops in the Brisgau, has
received an order from Government to
proceed with all possible expedition to
St. Domingo, where he is to serve un-
der General Leclerc. He will take
shipping at Rochefort.

Lord Whitworth has written to an
agent at Paris to engage for him one of
the most splendid hotels that can be
found.

DECEMBER 1.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Sitting of the 29th.

DUBUIS, PRESIDENT.

Upon the order for presenting the
Treaty with Russia, the Counsellor of
State, Fleury, before reading the Tre-
aty, addressed the Assembly. He took
a retrospect of the state of affairs be-
tween France and Russia from the com-
mencement of the late war, compli-
mented the late Emperor Paul for his
politeness and attachment to France, and
for his assertion of the neutral princi-
ple of navigation, and concluded as fol-
lows:—"The annunciation of this
treaty opens a vast field to the specu-
lations of French merchants.

"From the ports acquired by France,
northward of her ancient limits, the
free navigation of the Scheldt will car-
ry to the sea, and thence to the most
distant countries, the produce of Bel-
gium, and restore to the city of An-
werp its ancient splendour. The new
movement given every where to nation-
al industry, the encouragement and re-
wards of the efforts of art and com-
merce; every thing conspires to give
us the well-founded hope, that com-
merce will retake its ancient direction
towards the north, too long neglected,
for the easier navigation to our western
colonies. Soon, no doubt, we shall see
our vessels shewing themselves in the
Baltic Sea, and in that of Lapland, and
penetrating to the most northern seas,
enriching us by the exchange of com-
modities, or the product of the great
fisheries. It is in these places, and on
the icy banks of Newfoundland, that a
new race of hardy mariners must be for-

med amid dangers and fatigues, and who
will bring to the national vessels, when
their country's voice calls them there,
that naval experience which theudent
courage of the French, their love of
glory, and their genius can never sup-
ply."

The discussion will open on the 9th
December.

London, Nov. 16.

Last night we received Paris Papers
to the 13th inst. In the *Moniteur* of
the 11th, it is officially announced that
Marquis Cornwallis had a private in-
terview with the First Consul on the
morning of the 9th. The most extra-
ordinary marks of attention and respect
were manifested towards his Lordship
on his arrival at Paris, and during the
celebration of the festival of peace, both
by the government and people. His car-
riages were expressly exempted from the
general prohibition, and allowed to pass
through every part of the metropolis
without any interruption. In the e-
vening of the 9th, His Lordship visit-
ed the different Ministers, the Com-
mander in chief of the military divi-
sion, and the Commandant of the garri-
son. He also inspected the Museum
and the National Gallery of Pictures.

We are enabled from the Paris
Journals, and several private letters, to
communicate the following details re-
specting his Lordship:—

He was conducted to Boulogne from
Calais by Ferrand, General of brigade
commanding on the coast of the de-
partment of Calais, at the head of a nu-
merous escort. His Excellency invi-
ted Ferrand to supper at Boulogne, and
presented him with a pair of pistols of
exquisite workmanship. His Excel-
lency slept one night at Amiens, at the
house taken for him during the Con-
gress. The morning of his departure
being fine, the people crowded from
all parts of the town to see him, and
was several times under the necessity of
appearing at the balcony, to satisfy
their curiosity and impatience. No-
thing could excel the congratulations
and testimonies of respect which were
shewn him wherever he passed.

About two posts from Paris, Lord
Cornwallis was met by Mr. Merry,
with whom he entered Paris in his
chariot and four. The other carriages
followed escorted by one hundred and
fifty of the finest hussars in the French
service. The Parisians had previous
notice of His Excellency's arrival, and
the streets were lined with people.
The carriages drove to the Hotel
Grange de Dottelier, on the Boule-
vards, where a most magnificent suite
of apartments had been hired for the
accommodation of the embassy. It is the
finest hotel in Paris, and has the ap-
pearance of a palace.

On Sunday Morning Lord Corn-
wallis was introduced by Mr. Merry to
M. Talleyrand, by whom he was invi-
ted to dinner, with the other gentle-
men in his suite.

After his introduction to the First
Consul on Monday morning, his Lord-
ship returned to his hotel, and in the
evening went to the Thuilleries, where
apartments had been prepared for him
and his suite to view the illuminations.

On Wednesday Marquis Cornwallis
gave a grand dinner to Joseph Bonaparte,
Talleyrand, and several other gen-
eral officers of the first rank in Paris.
His Excellency had not then had a
public audience of Gen. Bonaparte,
nor do we understand that he had received
any invitation to dine with the Con-
sul, who lives extremely retired, though
the parade with which he appears in
public surpasses all the splendour of
the old court. It was intended that
Lord Cornwallis should leave Paris
this day or to-morrow for Amiens.

A guard of honour is appointed to
do duty at the hotel where His Excel-
lency resides, and whenever he passes
any of the guard-houses, the soldiers
turn out as they would for the Chief
Consul. No such attention is paid to
any other Ambassador, nor were similar
honours ever shewn to a Foreign am-
bassador under the ancient regime.

Yesterday morning dispatches from
Lord Cornwallis, dated the 12th inst.,
were brought to the Foreign Office by
Mr. Leslie, a King's Messenger. We
understand that every necessary ar-
rangement and explanation had at that
period taken place for opening the
Congress, and it was expected his Ex-
cellency would not defer his departure
for Amiens beyond to-morrow.

The preparations for the expedition
to St. Domingo are carried on with ac-
tivity. It is to be commanded by Ge-
neral Leclerc, who is to have under
him Generals Rochambeau, and Boudet.
The former officer commanded in that
colony at the commencement of the
Revolution, and is well acquainted
with the state of the parties by which it
is agitated, and the nature of the op-
erations calculated to ensure success,
should hostilities against Toussaint be
unavoidable.

November 18.

It appears by the last letters from
Constantinople, that the Porte propo-
ses to give a new force to the govern-
ment in Egypt, the most fertile and
most opulent province no doubt in the
Ottoman Empire: its intention it is
believed, is to diminish the number
and power of the Beys, who had usur-
ped almost the whole sovereignty, and
got possession of all the wealth in the
country; other changes advantageous
to agriculture and commerce will also
be made.

The Paris Papers mention, that the
Bishopric of Osnaburg will be imme-
diately secularized, and joined to Han-
over.

November 24.

By order of the Duke of York, a
reduction of 25 privates in a company
of the Brigade guards is to take
place.

Her Majesty has lately been attacked
with a slight fever, of the flow ner-
vous kind. We are happy to hear
that she is rapidly recovering. Sir F.
Milman attends her.

On Thursday Lord Hawkesbury
sent notice to Lloyd's, of a fresh im-
portation of French passports.

The title of the Duke of Cambridge,
which is now to be revived in the
person of Prince Augustus, has been
often found in the British annals. Its
last revival was in 1725, when the E-
lector Prince of Lunenburg, after-
wards George the 1st, was created by
Queen Anne, Duke and Marquis of
Cambridge.

November 28.

The Definitive Treaty goes on well:
it has not yet met with any procrasti-
nation. The establishment of a lasting
peace seems to be the wish of both
countries. It is now generally sup-
posed that the whole of the articles,
which form the Definitive Treaty,
will be discussed and adjusted at Paris,
so that the meeting of the Plenipoten-
tiaries at Amiens will be nothing more
than to sign the Treaty.

The proposal made by our Govern-
ment, for the surrender of Tobago, as
payment of the 2,000,000*l.* which the
French are indebted to this country,
for the support of prisoners of war,
has been rejected by the Chief Consul.
The Sum is to be paid in six instal-
ments.

November 29.

It is reported, with what truth we
know not, that His Majesty, in the e-
vent of Prince Adolphus espousing a
Princess of Russia, is to resign to his
Royal Highness the Electorate of Ha-
nover.

It is now fully ascertained, and we
record the fact with pride, that in the
battle of the 21st of March, in Egypt,
the French had in the field two thou-
sand three hundred and forty men
more than the English, and that their
loss in killed and wounded greatly
exceeded any estimation which at the
time had been formed of it. The e-
vent proves what we have ever felt
and declared, that, with a parity of
force, British troops are at least equal
to any soldiers in the Universe.

The Recruiting Staff is, we under-
stand, to be kept up to the establish-
ment at which it has been during the
war.

Admiral Totty is appointed com-
mander in chief of the Leeward Island
Station.

December 1.

The Narcissus of 32 guns is appoin-
ted to carry out the thanks of both
houses of Parliament to General Hutchin-
son, and our Army and Navy in E-
gypt.

It is understood that Colonel Sin-
gleton has brought over to Ministers
something like a sketch of the Defini-
tive Treaty, as it has been discussed
for some time, and at length brought
pretty near a conclusion between the
two Governments.—Nobody believes
in fact, that much will be left to be
arranged in detail at Amiens. We are
inclined to think that the French will
push the conclusion of the Definitive
Treaty, because the period of their get-

ting possession of the cession made in
them depends on the Definitive Tre-
aty, so that delay is very unfavorable to
the French. We are not inclined to
think, that the French will much re-
tard the definitive arrangement.

The Detachment of the Royal Ar-
tillery stationed at the Cape, is likely
to be removed to Ceylon, and it is sup-
posed that the force from this regiment
will be very strong in that quarter.

It is well ascertained that there
will be neither Guard-ships, nor Inva-
lid Companies brigaded, during the
Peace: but an effective force will be
regularly kept up—such as cruising
squadrons, and Regiments in Garrison.

The destination of the Squadron
which separated from the fleet by sig-
nal off Torbay about three weeks ago,
under the command of Commodore
Effington, is not known; but report
states it to be the Cape of Good Hope,
the Commodore having been on that
station.

December 5.

The Court of Berlin has at length
recognized the King Eiruria.

The Treaty with Bavaria was pre-
sented to the Legislative Body on the
28th ult. and that with Portugal on
the 30th. We have already given
them at full length, and no variation
appears to have taken place in the ar-
ticles of either. By the Treaty with
Portugal it is confirmed that French
cloths are to be admitted into that
kingdom upon the footing of those of
the most favoured countries. Accord-
ing to the explanation given by the
French Government of the integrity of
Portugal, it alludes to Portugal only as
threatened by the French army, and
has no relation whatever to the Con-
quest of the province of Olivenza or
the cession of part of Guiana.

No Intelligence of the Death of
Admiral Blanket has been received at
the Admiralty.

The following are the diplomatic
arrangements concluded upon, and
which will take place in the course of
the spring:

Lord Whitworth, to go ambassador
to Paris, as soon as the Definitive Tre-
aty is signed.

Mr. Liffon, ambassador to the
Hague; and Lord Henry Stuart (Son
of the Marquis of Bute) Secretary of
Legation.

Mr. Wickham, Minister Plenipo-
tentiary to the Court of Berlin.

Lord Carysfort, Minister Plenipo-
tentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg.

Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Minister
Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lis-
bon.

Sir James Craufurd, Minister Plenipo-
tentiary to the Court of Stockholm.

Colonel Patton is expected to take
his leave of the Honorable Court of
Directors in a few days, prior to his
embarking on board the *Amfion*, as
Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

The Field Officers in the fresh pro-
motion that is to take place are to be
selected in the following manner:—
Lieutenant Colonels who have served
twenty-five years on full pay, are to
have the rank of Colonel: Majors
who have served twenty years, the
rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Some
arrangement of the same sort is to be
adopted with respect to Captains.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

NOVEMBER 25.

Private letters from Paris state that
Marquis Cornwallis was preparing to
set out for Amiens. Several of his
servants had already left Paris for that
place, and it was understood that his
Lordship's departure was fixed for yester-
day.

It is positively stated that Bonaparte
has, with very few exceptions, in con-
sequence of the interference of the Em-
peror Alexander, granted permission to
the French nobility to return to France.

There was a rumour yesterday at
Lloyd's Coffee-House, that orders had
been given that ships for Spain should
not clear out for the present, and it
was supposed that the Court of Madrid
had demurred about agreeing to the ces-
sion of Trinidad. We could not find,
however, that any such orders had been
given, nor do we believe that any seri-
ous obstacle can arise on the part of
Spain to this cession. It is unquestion-
ably true that Spain must see with jea-
lously and regret this colony in our
hands, which, as a war-post, might, in a
future contest, be employed greatly to
the annoyance of their continental do-
minions; but with this reluctance the
Court of Madrid can make no effectual