
SAINT JOHN,
 SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1801.

IT IS WITH PLEASURE
 We stop the Press to announce the
 HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE
 received by the Schooner Mercury,
 Capt. Beattsey, from Boston.

BOSTON, November 16.
IMPORTANT NEWS.
 Yesterday arrived here the brig Har-
 riot and Jane, Capt. Young, from Lon-
 don, bringing papers to the 3d of Oc-
 tober.

Peace Signed.

LONDON, October 3.
 We have the pleasure at last to an-
 nounce that the PRELIMINARIES
 of PEACE are SIGNED between
 FRANCE and BRITAIN! contrary
 to the general expectation. We have
 already stated, that, about five or six
 weeks ago, the English Cabinet, desir-
 ous of drawing the Negotiation to a
 conclusion, gave in a project as its ul-
 timatum resolved to make a Peace on that
 basis, or break off the Treaty within
 the month of September; that it might be
 ready to lay before the Parliament, at
 its meeting, a report of the efforts to
 put an end to the war. Eager hopes
 were entertained for the effect of this
 step, and the funds rose; but Bonaparte
 met it with coldness, made new de-
 mands, and occasioned delays, which
 destroyed the hopes of those who had
 been the most sanguine. Ministers
 continued to press him; the form of a
 Preliminary Treaty was sent off early
 last week to Paris, with an assurance,
 that unless it was acceded to, the ne-
 gotiation must close. One half of the
 Cabinet Ministers had no expectation
 of success; Peace was despaired of; and
 hence arose the many reports of the ne-
 gotiation being broken, or on the point
 of a rupture. The general expectation
 was, that of Peace there was no chance.
 All the newspapers of yesterday morn-
 ing, even those pretending to be in the
 confidence of Ministers, as well as those
 which really are so, having no hopes of
 Peace, from the language held a few
 days ago, spoke of a rupture of the ne-
 gotiation as inevitable. Even the Cab-
 inet Ministers, who still entertained
 some expectations of success, agreed, a
 week ago, that Peace or an attempt at
 Invasion, must take place before *Christ-
 mas*. Under these circumstances, when
 we heard, on Wednesday and Thursday,
 Peace spoken of with confidence as be-
 ing near at hand, we could not believe
 in so happy an event. The answer of the
First Consul received on Wednesday,
 however, to the astonishment of all,
 closed with the proposals of our Govern-
 ment! A Cabinet Council was held,
 and an express sent off to His Majesty,
 whose sanction returned next afternoon.
 The silver box, never used since the
 Peace with America was signed, was sent
 to the Lord Chancellor at five o'clock,
 for the great seal and his signature, and
 the content of all the other Cabinet
 Ministers being obtained, at 7 o'clock
 Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto signed
 the Preliminaries of Peace in Downing-
 street; and his Lordship sent off the
 following Letter to the Lord Mayor:

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE
 LORD MAYOR.
 "Downing street, October 1, 1801,
 at Night.

"MY LORD,
 "I have great satisfaction in inform-
 ing your Lordship, that Preliminaries of
 Peace between Great Britain and France
 have been signed this evening by my-
 self on the part of His Majesty, and
 by M. Otto on the part of the French
 Government. I request your Lordship
 will have the goodness to make this in-
 telligence immediately public in the
 City. I have the honor to be, &c.
 (Signed) HAWKESBURY."
 Mr. Hunter, jun. the Messenger, who
 carried the letter, reached the Mansion-
 house about eight o'clock; but his
 Lordship was at his country-house at
 Clapham. Mr. Hunter immediately pro-
 ceeded thither, and remained at his
 Lordship's all night, returned to Lon-
 don with them early yesterday morning.
 The intelligence, which had not trans-
 pired in any public circle on the pre-
 ceding night, burst round the whole
 town before 9 o'clock in the morning.
 The Lord Mayor went in person to
 Lloyd's Coffee-House, and read the let-
 ter, which was afterwards posted at the
 bar, and at the Stock Exchange. To

these places crowds flocked, and the
 greatest joy and agitation prevailed.—
 The funds, the 3 per cents, which had
 been at 59 1/2 the preceding day, rose
 to 66; and the omnium, which had
 been at 8, rose to 18. At noon the fol-
 lowing was published:—

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.
 "Downing-street, Oct. 2, 1801.
 "Preliminaries of Peace between his
 Majesty and the French Republic were
 signed last night at Lord Hawkesbury's
 Office, in Downing street, by the Right
 Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, one of his
 Majesty's principal Secretaries of State,
 on the part of his Majesty, and by M.
 Otto, on the part of the French Gov-
 ernment."

The conditions of this treaty are not
 fully known. It is said that they guar-
 antee the integrity of our three Allies,
 Turkey, Portugal, and Naples. Of
 course Egypt will be evacuated both by
 the French and English, and Madeira
 restored. France guarantees to these
 three of our allies their dominions; but
 it seems our Allies the Stadtholder and
 the King of Sardinia, as well as the
 French Princes, are abandoned to their
 fate! The Pope's territory are to be
 evacuated; Malta is to be restored to its
 ancient Knights; Minorca to be restor-
 ed to Spain; and Porto Ferrajo evacu-
 ated. So we gain nothing in the Me-
 diterranean, or in Europe; while France
 gains all Holland, the Netherlands, a
 large part of Germany, Switzerland,
 and two-thirds of Italy!—In the West
 Indies, the only conquest we are to
 keep is, we are told, Trinidad. The
 Cape of Good Hope is to be made a free
 port, and Ceylon is to be ceded to this
 country. We shall offer no opinion
 upon the conditions until they are bet-
 ter authenticated.

A copy of the Treaty signed by Lord
 Hawkesbury was on Thursday night
 dispatched to Paris, where it will ar-
 rive this night; and the ratification is
 expected back on Monday night or
 Tuesday morning, when it will be rati-
 fied by the British Government also,
 and published, we hope in an Extraor-
 dinary Gazette. Ministers will feel the
 propriety of making it instantly and of-
 ficially known, since the fate of so ma-
 ny men will be decided by the nature
 of the conditions. Parliament will be
 immediately summoned to meet within
 fourteen days, for the dispatch of busi-
 ness, the preliminaries will be laid be-
 fore it, its sanction obtained, and in the
 midst of the general joy, a loan will be
 raised to an unexampled extent, as Go-
 vernment is known to be in want of an
 enormous sum of money. Parliament
 will then be adjourned to meet after
 Christmas, and receive the definitive
 treaty. In the meantime we understand
 Joseph Bonaparte is expected in Lon-
 don to have the *reclat* of negotiating
 and signing that treaty. But it will be
 rather an instrument of form, than of
 real importance, we presume, as the pre-
 liminary treaties between this Country
 and France have usually been adopted
 for the definitive.

Alexandria Capitulated.

Bonaparte was urged to conclude the
 treaty by other motives than the condi-
 tions offered.—Factions were forming
 against him at Paris, taking peace for
 their ground, and he was obliged to
 have a large body of troops in that city.
 Alexandria, too, which he made an ar-
 ticle of barter in the negotiation, he
 knew had surrendered, and he wished
 to obtain something under pretence of
 giving it up. Mr. Melwitz, servant to
 Lord Elgin, arrived yesterday with dis-
 patches from his Lordship, dated Con-
 stantinople, Sept. 6, stating that Gen.
 Hutchinson invested Alexandria the
 17th August, after the flotilla of French
 gun-boats had been destroyed, and some
 batteries between Lake Mareotis and
 the shore. Menou, on the 22d, sent
 a flag of truce, demanding an armistice
 of three days, which was granted; at
 the end of which Alexandria will be
 given up.

[*Courier.*]
LONDON, OCT. 1.

The change in the Dutch Govern-
 ment is noticed in the *Moniteur*, which
 has published the Proclamation addres-
 sed by the Directory to the people upon
 transmitting the plan of the new Con-
 stitution to them. The conduct of the
 Executive Power in dissolving the Le-
 gislature is a violation of every princi-
 ple of justice; but the time is past
 when such proceedings excited the in-
 dignation of the people. The Dutch
 viewed these changes with the utmost
 indifference; not the slightest distur-
 bance took place; the public cared nei-

ther for their Executive nor their Legis-
 lative authorities; they let them quar-
 rel, and settle their disputes as they
 pleased. The *Moniteur*, with an an-
 xiety not likely to remove suspicion,
 says; "that the French General and
 the French Ambassador, in Holland,
 did not in any respect interfere with the
 business, nor did the French govern-
 ment prescribe any preliminary mea-
 sure."

It appears that Sir J. B. Warren, on
 the 14th of Sept. debarked on the
 Island of Elba from his Squadron, a body
 of 2500 men of the Swiss regiment of
 Wadville, together with sailors and ma-
 rines. The detachment, acting in con-
 cert with the garrison of Porto Ferrajo,
 was at first successful. The garrison
 made a sally, and took a French battery
 which commanded the port. Our fri-
 gates then stood in, and the corps which
 we had landed advanced to attack the
 French. The *Moniteur* says, that our
 troops were completely repulsed and
 intercepted in their retreat; that 200
 English were taken prisoners, and up-
 wards of 1000 of the foreign corps kil-
 led. One frigate is said to have been
 dismasted, and ten gun-boats taken.—
 This account is in all probability exag-
 gerated.

The Court of Berlin, following the
 example of the Court of Vienna, has ac-
 knowledged the new king of Etruria.

OCTOBER 2.

It is singular that neither in the Lon-
 don Gazette, or the letter to the Lord
 Mayor, is any mention made of a cessa-
 tion of hostilities; but that, we sup-
 pose is understood, though the words,
 "Preliminaries of Peace," do not im-
 ply so much.

Lord Nelson has been informed by
 an express of the signing of Prelimi-
 naries of Peace.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. Addington has received a pre-
 sent of an elegant snuff box, with one
 thousand guineas, from the Emperor of
 Russia, in testimony of the high respect
 in which his Imperial Majesty holds the
 character and conduct of that gentleman.
 This, we believe, is the first instance
 of a Sovereign conferring such a dis-
 tinguished mark of his favor on the
 Prime Minister of another country.—
 The usual presents have also been made
 by Count Woronzow, on the ratifica-
 tion of the late Convention between
 England and Russia.

BOSTON, November 19.

FROM EUROPE.

On the European intelligence
 which we transferred to our readers on
 Monday last, in a Hand-Bill, we had
 no time for much comment. The tran-
 script before the public, and which is
 copied in this day's Gazette, is of such
 a heterogeneous nature, that it is almost
 impossible to form any decided opinion
 concerning it. Coming from those fabu-
 lous tables, the "*Courier*," and "*Mor-
 ning Post*," we know not how, accu-
 rately, to apportion the degree of credit
 due to their several statements. This,
 however, we may venture to affirm, that
 Preliminaries of Peace have been signed;
 in the belief of this we are warranted
 by the publication of Lord Hawkesbu-
 ry's letter, in the above papers; the
 transaction being too important for those
 editors to offer a forgery of that kind.
 As to the Articles of these Prelimina-
 ries, we must suspend an opinion, till
 we receive more regular and authentic
 documents. Those given appear rather
 to be the suggestions of these Jacobin
 Editors, and "the tell-tale news" of
 their disciples, than anything "sterling
 from the mint of office." It may be
 idle to dwell on conjectures, till we
 know the whole matter; but an event,
 which is to terminate a war, the most
 extraordinary in its origin, and inter-
 esting in its progress, and whose violent
 convulsions have vibrated to the remo-
 test corners of the earth, cannot fail to
 excite the most lively emotions, and
 hurry the mind into the regions of con-
 jecture. To England Peace will no
 doubt be welcome; the vigour of her
 constitution, however, though shaken
 by the violence of the conflict, is still
 good; and the laurels she has gathered
 in the fields of victory, are yet green.
 When we look to France, we are lost
 in doubt and uncertainty; when Peace
 has given opportunity for reflection
 which, during the fervor of their revo-
 lution, has been suspended, they too
 will be lost in wonder and astonishment.
 The splendor of their former nation
 has passed away; the glory of their mo-
 narchy is gone; and there is scarcely a

trace or feature left, by which they may
 assimilate France of 1802 with France
 of 1792. Should however Bonaparte
 be sincere in his assent, and the event
 of the Negotiation, be a permanent
 Peace, we sincerely hope, that the war-
 worn soldier, and the exile, will be wel-
 comed to their native soil, and tranqui-
 lity and internal Peace, be once more
 enjoyed in that distressed country.

LONDON, September 17.

A Plenipotentiary has been appointed
 by the Court of Lisbon to negotiate a
 treaty of peace between France and Por-
 tugal with Lucien Bonaparte. In the
 mean time the Republican troops conti-
 nue to enter Spain by the way of Bay-
 onne, and their army, which is again ap-
 proaching the frontiers of Portugal, is
 stated at no less than 35,000 men. The
 principal part of the Spanish forces em-
 ployed in the campaign of Portugal has
 been disbanded, and the General Staff
 suppressed.

Nothing occurs in the Paris Journals
 respecting negotiations, and the state of
 the interior affords little interest.

A variety of reports were yesterday
 in circulation on the subject of Peace,
 and each urged with a degree of confi-
 dence and decision highly imposing and
 perplexing.—It was on one hand con-
 tended that the new Ministry having
 failed in their endeavours for the "at-
 tainment of Peace, were about to retire
 from office; while on the contrary, it
 was asserted, that M. Otto yesterday re-
 ceived dispatches from his Government,
 of a pacific tendency, and announcing
 that the Chief Consul had consented to
 abandon some of those claims most objec-
 ted to by our Cabinet.

MALTA, July 13.

On the eleventh instant, an English
 frigate arrived here from Egypt, with
 a French general and some French offi-
 cers and soldiers, and yesterday 5 other
 English ships came in with French
 troops on board, whom they were car-
 rying back to France. From these ships
 we learn, that the garrison of Alexandria
 had made a sally, with a view to clear
 the canal of the Nile and procure water.
 They were, however, attacked on both
 sides by the English and Turks, who
 took 700 prisoners.

VIENNA, August 22.

Letters are received here from Civita
 Vecchia and Trieste, which state, that
 according to the reports of several cap-
 tains of ships from the Levant, General
 Menou had surrendered by capitula-
 tion to the Turks and English.

General Menou, if he accedes to the
 convention, is promised every necessary
 and convenience for himself, his wife
 and son; and he may even take with
 him horses, camels, &c. The French
 ladies, if they require it, will be con-
 veyed in separate ships. The French
 are not to take with them either male or
 female slaves; and they are to point out
 any mines they may have prepared.
 Each French battalion is to take with it
 an eight pounder, with a powder-wag-
 gon and ammunition.

Capt. Bowra cannot omit this
 opportunity of returning his
 grateful thanks to Captains
 Thomson and Rofs of Baltimore
 —Capt. Coffin of Philadelphia,
 Captains Dunlap and Tattem
 of Santa Cruz and all others,
 (whose names he cannot now
 remember) for their liberal and
 timely assistance, in contribu-
 ting to his relief and that of his
 fellow prisoners, during their
 confinement in the goal of St.
 Jago de Cuba, which afforded
 them a comfortable subsistence
 in their distressed situation.

St. John, Nov. 17, 1801.

WILLIAM WARD,
 RESPECTFULLY
 INFORMS his FRIENDS and the
 PUBLIC in general, that he has taken
 the STORE lately occupied by Mr.
 ARTHUR DINGWALL, in Prince Wil-
 liam-Street, in addition to the one op-
 posite the Market-Square, where he has
 for SALE a LARGE and EXTENSIVE
 ASSORTMENT of
British Merchandize,
 Which he will sell on the most rea-
 sonable terms for Cash, good Bills of
 Exchange or Country Produce.
 St. John, 21st Nov. 1801.