

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1814.

ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.
Batavia, Saturday, the 29th Oct. 1814.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following documents officially received by the ship *Minstrel*, be published for general information.



BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Name and on the Behalf of HIS MAJESTY.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the CESSATION OF ARMS, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas a Convention for the Suspension of Hostilities between His Majesty and the Kingdom of France, was signed at Paris on the Twenty-third Day of April last, by the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty and the Plenipotentiary of His Royal Highness Monsieur, Brother of the Most Christian King, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom of France: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible; It hath been agreed between His Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty, as follows: that is to say, That as soon as the Convention shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between His Majesty and the Kingdom of France by Sea and Land in all Parts of the World: And in order to prevent all Causes of Complaint and Dispute which might arise with respect to Prizes that might be made at Sea after the Signature of the said Convention; It has also been reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the English Channel and in the North Seas, after the Space of Twelve Days, to be reckoned from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the said Convention, should be restored on both Sides; That the Term should be One Month within the British Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands and to the Equator, and Five Months in every other Part of the World, without any Exception or other particular Distinction of Time or of Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Convention were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries above mentioned on the Third Day of this instant May, from which Day the several Terms above mentioned, of Twelve Days, of One Month, and Five Months, are to be computed: Now, in order that the several Epochs fixed as aforesaid between His Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty should be generally known and observed, We have thought fit, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to notify the same to His Majesty's loving Subjects; And We do hereby, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, strictly charge and command all His Majesty's Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other His Majesty's Subjects whatsoever, that they forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the Kingdom of France, Her Allies, Her Vassals, or Subjects, under the Penalty of incurring His Majesty's highest Displeasure.

Given at the Court at Carlton House, the Sixth Day of May, in the Fifty-fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

God save the King.



The London Gazette Extraordinary, JUNE 2, 1814.

Foreign-Office, June 2, 1814.

Mr. Planta arrived at this Office late last night from Paris, with the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty, signed at Paris on the 30th ultimo by Viscount Castlereagh, the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.

General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. and Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty: and by the Prince de Benevent, Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

The Peace was yesterday announced to the Inhabitants of Paris.

The Marquis of Deux-Brézé, Grand Master of the ceremonies of France, gave orders, in presence of the Municipal Body, to the Herald representing the King at Arms of France to proclaim it.

The cavalcade was formed in the square of the Hotel de Ville, whence it set out in the following order:—

1. A detachment of horse national guards.
2. Twelve companies selected from the 12 legions of foot national guards.
3. A detachment of sappers and firemen of the city of Paris.
4. The Heralds at Arms on horseback.
5. The Herald representing the King at Arms of France.
6. The Functionaries of the city of Paris, on horseback, between two rows of national guards, viz.

The Baron de Chabrol, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, followed by the Secretary General of the Prefecture, the Mayors and Adjuncts of the city of Paris, the Members of the General and Municipal Councils, the Commissaries of Police and River Inspectors &c. The whole was closed by a detachment of the national guards.

The cavalcade proceeded successively to the Place de Caroussel, the Place du Palais Bourbon, the Place du Palais Luxemburg, the Place Maubert, the Place de la Bastille, the Gate St. Denis, the Place Vendome, and lastly, returned to the Place of the Hotel de Ville.

At each of these stations, the Herald representing the King at Arms of France made the following Proclamation:

"Inhabitants of Paris!

"Peace has just been concluded between France, Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia. The Treaty which cements it was signed on the 30th May.

"An honourable peace, which secures in a stable manner, the repose of Europe and your's, could only have been given you by your kings.

"Give full scope to your joy on learning this blessing, which already realises a part of that happiness which awaits us under the paternal government of the Prince whom Providence has restored to us."—*Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons!*

Crowds of people every where pressed around the cavalcade; never were the testimonies of public joy more universal; and the incessant shouts of *Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons!* proved, that the satisfaction of the Parisians for an event so fortunate could only be equalled by their love to their Sovereign.

TREATY OF PEACE.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY.

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the one part and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Allies on the other being animated by an equal wish to put an end to the long agitations of Europe, and to the calamities of nations, by a solid peace, founded on a just distribution of force between the Powers, and containing in its stipulations the guarantee of its duration; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Allies, no longer wishing to exact from France, at the present moment, when being replaced under the paternal government of her Kings, she thus offers to Europe a pledge of security and stability, conditions and guarantees which they had to demand with regret under her late government; their said Majesties have appointed Plenipotentiaries to discuss, conclude, and sign a treaty of peace and friendship; that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevent, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagle of Prussia, &c. his Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, M. M. Prince Clement Wenceslas Lothaire, of Metternich-Winneburgh Ochsenausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Russian Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Neusky, and St. Anne, of

the 1st class, Knight Grand Cross of the Prussian Orders of the Black & Red Eagle, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Joseph of Wurzburg, Knight of the Order of St. Hubert, of Bavaria, of that of the Gold Eagle of Wurtemberg, and many others; Chamberlain, actual Privy Counsellor, Minister of State, of Conferences, and for Foreign Affairs, of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty; and Count John Philippe de Stadion Thunhausen and Warhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, Knight of the Russian Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Neusky, and St. Ann of the First Class, Grand Cross of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor, Minister of State and Conferences to his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty; who after exchanging their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Article I. There shall be, reckoning from this date, peace and friendship between his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Allies, on the other part, their heirs and successors, their respective states and subjects in perpetuity.

The high contracting parties shall apply all their cares to maintain, not only between themselves, but also as far as depends on them between all the States of Europe, the good agreement and understanding so necessary to its repose.

Art. II. The Kingdom of France preserves the integrity of its limits such as they existed at the period of the 1st of Jan. 1792. It shall receive besides an augmentation of territory comprised within the line of demarcation fixed by the following article:—

Article III. On the side of Belgium, Germany, and Italy, the ancient frontier, such as it existed on the 1st Jan. 1792, shall be re-established, the same commencing from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Nieuport, even unto the Mediterranean between Cagliari and Nice, with the following rectifications:—

1. In the Department of Jemappes, the Cantons of Douz, Merhele-chateau, Beaumont and Chimay, shall remain to France; the line of demarcation, where it touches the Canton of Douz, shall pass between that Canton and those of Beausu and Paturage, as well as, farther on, between that of Morbes-le-Chateau, and those of Binch and Thezin.

2. In the department of the Sambre and Meuse, the cantons of Valcourt, Florennes, Beauraing and Gedinne, shall belong to France; the demarcation, upon reaching this department, shall follow the line which separates the fore-mentioned cantons, from the department of Jemappes, and from the rest of that of the Sambre and Meuse.

3. In the department of the Moselle, the new demarcation where it differs from the old, shall be formed by a line to be drawn from Perle as far as Fremersdorf, or by that which separates the canton of Tholey from the rest of the department of the Moselle.

4. In the department of the Sarre, the cantons of Saarbrück and Arnwal, shall remain to France, as well as that part of the canton of Lobach which is situated to the south of a line to be drawn along the confines of the villages of Heichenbach, Uebeschosen, Hilsbach, and thall (leaving these different places, without the French frontier) to the point where, taken from Querselle, which belongs to France) the line which separates the cantons of Arnwal and Gueweiler, reaches that which separates those of Arnwal and Lobach; the frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above marked out, and then by that which separates the canton of Arnwal from that of Bliesscastel.

5. The fortress of Landau having prior to the year 1792, been an insulated point in Germany, France shall beyond her frontiers a part of the departments of Moselle, Baserre and the Lower Rhine, in order to join the fortress of Landau and its district to the rest of the kingdom. The new demarcation proceeding from the point where, at Obersteinbach (which remains without the French frontier), the frontier enters the department of the Moselle, and that of Mont Tonnerre, joins the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the cantons of Weissenburg and Bergzabern (on the side of France) from the cantons of Pirmasens, Dahn, and Anweiler, (on the side of Germany) to the point where these limits, near the village of Wohrersheim, touch the ancient district of the fortress of Landau.—Of this district, which remains as it was in 1792, the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river Queich, which, in leaving this district near Queichheim (which rests with France), passes near the villages of Merlenheim, Knittelsheim, and Belheim (also remaining French), to the Rhine, which thence continues the boundary between France and Germany. As to the Rhine, the Thalweg, or course of the river, shall form the boundary; the changes, however, which may occur in the course of the river, shall have no effect on the property of the isles which are found there. The possession of these isles shall be replaced under the same form as at the period of the treaty of Luneville.

6. In the department of the Doubs, the frontiers shall be drawn so as to commence above La Rancorniere, near the Locell, and follow the crest of the Jura between Cerencoux Pagniot and the village of Fontenelles, so far as that summit of the Jura which lies about seven or eight miles to the north-west of the village of La Brevine, where it will turn back within the ancient limits of France.

7. In the department of the Lemane, the frontiers between the French territory, the Pais de Vaud, and the different portions of the territory of Geneva, (which shall make a part of Switzerland,) remain as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the Canton of Frangy, that of St. Julien (with exception of that part lying to the north of a line to be drawn from the point where the river of La Laire enters near Chancy into the Genevese territory, along the borders of Sességuin, Laconex, and Seseuve, which shall remain without the limits of France), the canton of Regnier (with exception of that portion which lies eastward of a line following the borders of the Muraz, Bussy, Pers, and Cornier, which shall be without the French limits), and the Canton of La Roche (with exception of the places named La Roche and Arnanay with their districts) shall rest with France. The frontier shall follow the limits of those different cantons and the lines separating those portions which France retains from those which she gives up.

8. In the department of Mont Blanc, France shall obtain the Subprefecture of Chambéry, (with excep-

tion of the cantons de l'Hospital, St. Pierre d'Abigny, La Rocette and Montmelian.) The Subprefecture of Ancey, with exception of that part of the canton of Faverges, situated to the East of a line passing between Ourechaise and Marlers on the French side, and Marhod and Ugon on the opposite side, and which then follows the crest of the mountains to the frontier of the canton of Thoness.) This line, with the limits of the afore-named cantons shall constitute the new frontier on this side.

On the side of the Pyrennees, the frontiers remain as they were, between the two kingdoms of France and Spain, on the 1st of January, 1792. There shall be appointed on the part of both, a mutual Commission to arrange their final demarcation.

France renounces all claims of sovereignty, supremacy, and possession over all countries, districts, towns and places whatsoever, situated without the above stated frontier. The principality of Monaco is replaced in the same situation as on the 1st of January, 1792.

The Allied Courts assure to France the possession of the principality of Avignon, the Venaisin, the country of Montbeliard, and all the inclosed districts once belonging to Germany, comprised within the above indicated frontier, which had been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January, 1792.

The Powers preserve mutually the full right to fortify whatever point of their States they may judge fitting for their safety.

To avoid all injury to private property, and to protect on the most liberal principles the possessions of individuals domiciliated on the frontiers, there shall be named by each of the States adjoining to France, Commissioners, to proceed jointly with French Commissioners, to the demarcation of their respective boundaries. So soon as the office of these Commissioners shall be completed, instruments shall be drawn up, signed by them, and posts erected to mark the mutual limits.

Art. IV. To secure the communications of the town of Geneva with the other parts of the Swiss territory on the Lake, France consents, that the roads by Versy shall be common to the two countries. The respective Governments will have an amicable understanding on the means of preventing smuggling, the regulation of the posts, and the maintenance of the road.

Art. V. The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea and back, shall be free, so as to be interdicted to no person. Principles shall be laid down at a future Congress, for the collection of the duties by the States on the Banks, in the manner most equal and favourable to the commerce of all nations.

It shall be also enquired and ascertained at the same Congress, in what mode, for the purpose of more facile communication, and rendering nations continually less strangers to each other, this disposition may be extended to all rivers that in their navigable course separate or traverse different States.

Art. VI. Holland, placed under the sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title, and the exercise of its sovereignty, cannot, under any circumstance, belong to a Prince wearing or designated to wear a foreign crown.

The German States shall be independent, and united by a federative league.

Independent Switzerland shall continue under its own Government. Italy, without the limits of the countries which shall return to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

Art. VII. The island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong, in full possession and sovereignty, to his Britannic Majesty.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his Allies, engages to restore to his Most Christian Majesty, within periods afterwards to be fixed, the Colonies, Fisheries, Factories, and Establishments of every kind which France possessed on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas or on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, nevertheless, of the islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, and the Isle of France and its dependencies, namely Rodriguez and the Seychelles, all which his Most Christian Majesty cedes in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, as also that part of St. Domingo ceded to France, by the Peace of Basle, and which his Most Christian Majesty retrocedes to his Catholic Majesty, in full property and sovereignty.

Art. IX. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his allies, and for the execution of the preceding Article, consents that the island of Guadeloupe be restored to his Most Christian Majesty, and cedes all the rights which he might have to that island.

Art. X. His most Faithful Majesty, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his Allies, engages to restore to his Most Christian Majesty, within a period hereafter fixed, French Guyana, such as it was on the 1st Jan. 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation being to revive the dispute existing at that period as to limits, it is agreed that the said dispute should be terminated by an amicable arrangement, under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XI. The fortresses and forts existing in the colonies to be restored to his most Christian Majesty, in virtue of Articles VIII. IX. and X. shall be given up in the state in which they shall be at the time of the signature of the present treaty.

Art. XII. His Britannic Majesty engages to cause the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty to enjoy, in regard to commerce and the security of their persons and properties, within the limits of the British sovereignty on the continent of India, the same facilities, privileges, and protection, which are at present granted to the most favoured nations. On his side, his Most Christian Majesty having nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the peace between the two Crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute, as much as in him lies, to remove hence a forward such points of contract between the two nations as might one day alter a good mutual understanding, engages not to erect any work of fortification in the establishments to be restored to him, and which are situated within the limits of British sovereignty on the Continent of India, and to place in those establishments only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Art. XIII. As to the French right of fishery on the grand bank of Newfoundland, on the coast of the Isle of that name and the adjacent isles, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, every thing shall be restored to the same footing as in 1792.

Art. XIV. The colonies, factories, and establishments to be restored to his most Christian Majesty by his Britannic Majesty or his Allies shall be given up, viz. those in the seas of the North, or in the seas and on the Continents of America and Africa, within three months, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope within six months after the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. XV. The high contracting parties having reserved to themselves by the 4th Article of the Convention of April 25, the regulation in the present Definitive Treaty of Peace, of the fate of the arsenals and vessels of war, armed and not armed, which are in maritime fortresses, surrounded by France in execution of Art. 2, of the said Convention, it is agreed that the said vessels and ships of war, armed and not armed, as also the naval artillery, the naval stores, and all the materials of construction and armament, shall be divided between France and the country where the fortresses are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds to France, and one-third to the powers to whom such fortresses shall appertain.

The vessels and ships which are building, and which shall not be ready for launching in six weeks after the present treaty, shall be considered as materials, and as such divided in the proportion above assigned, after being taken to pieces.

Commissaries shall be appointed to arrange the division, and draw up a statement thereof, and passports shall be given by the Allied Powers, to secure the return to France of the French workmen, seamen, and agents.

The vessels and arsenals existing in the maritime fortresses which shall have fallen into the power of the Allies, anterior to the 25th of April, are not included in the above stipulations, nor the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and in particular the Texel fleet.

The French Government binds itself to withdraw, or cause to be sold, all that shall belong to it by the above stated stipulations, within the period of three months after the division has been effected.

In future, the Port of Antwerp shall be solely a port of Commerce.

Art. XVI. The high contracting parties wishing to place and cause to be placed in entire oblivion the divisions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise, that in the countries restored and ceded by the present treaty, no individual of whatever class or condition shall be prevented, harassed, or disturbed in his person or property, under any pretext, or for his attachment either to any of the contracting parties or to Governments which have ceased to exist, or for any other cause, unless for debts contracted to individuals, or for acts posterior to the present treaty.

Art. XVII. In all the countries, which may or shall change masters, as well in virtue of the present treaty, as of arrangements to be made in consequence thereof, the inhabitants, both natives and foreigners of whatever class or condition, shall be allowed a space of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, in order to dispose, if they think proper, of their property, whether acquired before or during the present war, and to retire to whatever country they please.

Art. XVIII. The Allied Powers, wishing to give his most Christian Majesty a new proof of their desire to cause so disappear as much as lies in their power, the consequences of the period of calamity so happily terminated by the present peace, renounce in the terms which the Governments had to re-demand of France, by reason of any contracts, supplies, or advances whatsoever, made to the French Government in the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his side, renounces every claim which he might make on the Allied Powers on similar grounds. In execution of this article, the high contracting parties engage mutually to give up all titles, bonds, and documents relating to debts which they have respectively renounced.

Art. XIX. The French Government engages to cause to be liquidated and paid all sums which it shall find itself bound in duty to pay in countries beyond its territories, in virtue of contracts or other formal engagements entered into between individuals or private establishments, and the French authorities, both for supplies and legal obligations.

Art. XX. The High Contracting Powers immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, will appoint Commissaries to regulate and estimate the execution of the whole of the measures contained in Articles XVIII. & XIX. These Commissaries shall employ themselves in the examination of the claims mentioned in the preceding Article of the liquidation of the sums claimed, and of the mode which the French Government shall propose for paying them. They shall also be charged with the giving up of the titles, obligations, and documents relative to the debts which the high contracting powers mutually renounce, in such way that the ratification of the result of their labours shall complete this reciprocal renunciation.

Art. XXI. The debts specially hypothecated if their origin on the countries which ceased to belong to France, or contracted for their internal administration, shall remain a charge on these same countries. An account shall in consequence be kept for the French Government, commencing with the 25th December 1813, of such of these debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France. The titles of all such as have not been prepared for the inscription, nor have been yet inscribed, shall be given up to the governments of the respective countries. Statements of all these debts shall be drawn up by a mixed commission.

Art. XXII. The French Government, on its side, shall remain charged with the repayment of all the sums paid by the subjects of the above-mentioned countries into the French chests, whether under the head of contributions, deposits, or consignments. In like manner French subjects, servants of the said countries, who have paid sums under the head of contributions, deposits, or consignments, into their respective treasuries, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

Art. XXIII. The holders of places subjected to cautionment, who have not the handling of the money, shall be repaid with interest, until the full payment at Paris, by fifths and annually, commencing from the date of the present Treaty.

With regard to those who are accountable, the payment shall take place at the latest six months after the presentation of their accounts, the case of malversation alone excepted. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their country, to serve for information, and as a starting point.

Art. XXIV. The judicial deposits and consignments made into the chest of the sinking fund in execution of the law of the 28th Nivose, year 13 (18th of January 1805), and which belong to the inhabitants of the countries which France ceased to possess, shall be returned within a year, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, into the hands of the authorities of the said countries, with the exception of such deposits and consignments as French subjects are interested in, in which case, they shall remain in the chest of the sinking fund, not to be restored but on proofs resulting from the decisions of the competent authorities.

Art. XXV. The funds deposited by the communes and public establishments in the chest of service and in the chest of the sinking fund, or any other government chest, shall be repaid to them by fifths from year to year, reckoning from the date of the present treaty, with the deduction of advances which shall have been made to them, and saving the regular claims made upon these funds by creditors of the said communes and public establishments.

Art. XXVI. Dating from the 1st of January, 1814, the French Government ceases to be charged with the payment of any pension, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, or of retirement, or half-pay, to any individual, who is no longer a French subject.

Art. XXVII. The national domains acquired for a valuable consideration by French subjects, in the different departments of Belgium, the left bank of the

Rhine and of the Alps, without the assistance of France, are and remain guaranteed to the purchasers.

Art. XXVIII. The abolition of the droit d'aubaine, detraction, and others of the same nature, in the countries which respectively stipulated it, with France, or which had been antecedently annexed to it, is expressly confirmed.

Art. XXIX. The French Government engages to cause to be restored the obligations and other titles which shall have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where restitution cannot be made, these obligations and titles are and remain annihilated.

Art. XXX. The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet terminated, or terminated posterior to the 31st of December, 1812, on the Rhine, and in the departments detached from France by the present treaty, shall pass to the charge of future possessors of the territory, and shall be liquidated by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of the districts.

Art. XXXI. All archives, charts, plans, and documents whatever belonging to the countries ceded, and connected with their administration, shall be faithfully restored at the same time with the countries; or if that be impracticable, within a period not more than six months after the surrender of the said countries.

This stipulation is applicable to archives, charts, and plans, which may have been carried off in countries, for the moment occupied by the different armies.

Art. XXXII. Within a period of two months, all the Powers who have been engaged on both sides in the present war, shall send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, in order to regulate, in a General Congress, the arrangements necessary for completing the dispositions of the present Treaty.

Art. XXXIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within a fortnight, or sooner, if practicable.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of our Lord 1814.

(L. S.) Signed) The Prince of Benevento.
(L. S.) The Prince of Metternich.
(L. S.) J. P. Count Stadion.

Additional Article.

The High Contracting Parties, wishing to efface all traces of the unfortunate events which have weighed heavily on their people, have agreed explicitly to annul the effects of the Treaties of 1805 and 1809, in as far as they are not already actually annulled by the present Treaty. In consequence of this declaration, His Most Christian Majesty engages that the decrees issued against French, or reputed French subjects, being, or having been in the service of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, shall remain without effect, as well as the judgments which may have been passed in execution of those decrees.

The present additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted in the patent treaty of this date. It shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the same time. In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, this 30th May, 1814.

(Signed) (L. S.) The Prince of Benevent.
(L. S.) Prince of Metternich.
(L. S.) Count Stadion.

The same day, at the same time and place, the same treaty of definitive peace was concluded, between France and Russia; between France and Great Britain; between France and Prussia; and signed, viz.

The treaty between France and Russia:

For France, by M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevent (*ut supra*); and for Russia, by M. M. Count Rasoumofsky, Privy Counsellor of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, Grand Cross of that of St. Wladimir of the 1st class; and Charles Robert Count Nesselrode, Privy Counsellor of his said Majesty, Chamberlain, Secretary of State, Knight of the Order St. Alexander Newsky, Grand Cross of that of St. Wladimir of the 2d class, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, of that of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Polar Star of Sweden, and of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg.

The treaty between France and Great Britain:—

For France, by M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevent (*ut supra*);

And for Great Britain, by the Right Hon. Robert Stuart, Viscount Castlereagh, Privy Counsellor of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Member of his Parliament, Colonel of the Regiment of Londonderry Militia, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.;

George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartin, Lord Haddo, Tarvis, and Kellie, &c. one of the 16 Scotch Peers, Knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty;

William Shaw Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Cathcart and Greenock, Counsellor of his said Majesty, Knight of the Order of the Thistle, and several Russian Orders, General in his armies, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

And the Hon. Charles William Stewart, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Member of his Parliament, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and of many others, and his Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Treaty between France and Prussia:— For France, by C. M. Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevent (*ut supra*.)

And for Prussia by M. M. Charles Augustus Baron Hardenberg, Chancellor of State to his Majesty the King of Prussia, Knight of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and of many other Orders, and Charles William Baron Humboldt, Minister of State of his Majesty, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty.

With the following additional articles:—

Article Additional to the Treaty with Russia.

The Duchy of Warsaw having been under the administration of a provisional council established by Russia ever since that country was occupied by her arms, the two high contracting parties have agreed to appoint immediately a Special Commission, composed on both sides of an equal number of Commissaries, who shall be charged with the examination and liquidation of their respective claims, and all the arrangements relative thereto.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect, as if inserted verbatim in the patent treaty of this date. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time. In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, this 30th day of May, 1814.

(L. S.) (Signed) The Prince of Benevento.
(L. S.) AND. COUNT RASUMOFFSKY.
(L. S.) C. R. Count Nesselrode.

Article Additional to the Treaty with Great Britain.

Article I. His most Christian Majesty, participating without reserve in all the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty relative to a species of commerce which is equally repugnant to the principles of natural justice, and the lights of the times in which we live, engages to unite, at a future congress, all his efforts to those of his Britannic Majesty, in order to cause all the Powers of Christendom to proclaim the abolition of the Slave Trade, in such manner that the said trade may cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, and in all events, on the part of France, within a period of five years, and that besides, pending the duration of this period no trader in slaves shall be at liberty to import or sell them elsewhere but in the colonies of the state to which he belongs.

Art. II. The British Government and the French Government will immediately appoint Commissaries to liquidate their respective expence for the maintenance of prisoners of war, for the purpose of coming to an arrangement on the manner of paying off the balance which shall be found in favour of either of the two powers.

Art. III. The prisoners of war respectively shall be bound to discharge, before their departure from the place of their detention, the private debts which they may have there contracted, or at least to give satisfactory security.

Art. IV. There shall be on both sides, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, a removal of the sequestration which since the year 1792, may have been placed on the funds, revenues, debts, and all other effects whatever of the high contracting powers, or of their subjects.

The same Commissaries mentioned in Art. II. shall employ themselves in the examination and liquidation of the claims of his Britannic Majesty upon the French government, for the value of property moveable or immovable unduly confiscated by the French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loss of their debts or other property, unduly detained under sequestration since the year 1792.

France engages to treat in this respect the subjects of England with the same justice that the subjects of France have experienced in England; and the English Government wishing, on its part, to concur in this new testimony that the Allied Powers have given to his Most Christian Majesty of their desire to remove entirely the consequences of the epoch of misfortune, so happily terminated by the present peace, engages on its side (as soon as complete justice shall be done to its subjects) to renounce the whole amount of the excess which may be found in its favour, relative to the maintenance of the prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the result of the labours of the undersigned Commissioners, and the payment of the sums, as also the restitution of the effects which shall be adjudged to belong to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, shall render its renunciation complete.

Art. V. The two High Contracting Powers, desirous to establish the most amicable relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves a promise to come to an understanding and arrangement as soon as possible, on their commercial interests, with the intention of encouraging and augmenting the prosperity of their respective States.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and validity, as if they had been inserted in those words in the treaty of this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time. In faith of which, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed them.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of Grace, 1814.

(Signed) The Prince of Benevento.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.
(Signed) ABERDEEN.
(Signed) CATHCART.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Genl.

Additional Article of the Treaty with Prussia.

Although the treaty of peace concluded at Basle, the 5th of April, 1795, that of Tilis of the 9th July, 1807, the convention of Paris of the 20th of September, 1808, as well as all the conventions and acts whatsoever, concluded since the peace of Basle between Prussia and France, are already in fact annulled by the present treaty, the high contracting parties have judged it nevertheless proper to declare again expressly, that the said treaties cease to be obligatory, both in the articles that are expressed, and those that are secret; and that they mutually renounce every right, and disengage themselves of every obligation which might result from them.

His Most Christian Majesty promises, that the decrees issued against French, or reputed French subjects, being or having been in the service of his Prussian Majesty, shall remain without effect; as also the judgments which have been given in the execution of those decrees.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in those words in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

The Prince of Benevento.
CHARLES AUGUSTUS,
Baron of HARDENBURG.
CHARLES WILLIAM,
Baron de HUMBOLODT.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, october 31, 1814.

It is with the sincerest pleasure and gratification we have to announce to our Readers the particulars of the Peace, concluded between the Belligerent Powers in Europe on terms at once so liberal and generous, as to promise a long repose to the world. It would appear from these Treaties, that the several States hitherto dependant on France, will separately execute their arrangements and indemnities with each other; and this will account for no notice being taken of any but the French Colonies. The Courier of the 6th June, observes on this point, that the Cape of Good Hope is certainly to continue a British possession, and private letters intimate an expectation, that the more Eastern Colonies will be restored to Holland, but that no arrangements were known or public in the beginning of June last. It is stated by the same authority, that the Marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales to the Hereditary Prince of Orange, would take place in the course of last summer, and perhaps it will not be till then that we may expect to hear further intelligence on this subject.

We have hastily gleaned the following particulars from the recent English Newspapers.—His Majesty's health had been uninterruptedly good at the latest report, but the disorder continued without any sensible alteration.

A Telegraphic Dispatch announced that their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia landed at Dover on the 6th of June, and the most splendid preparations were made for the reception of those illustrious Personages in London.

A counter revolution effected in Spain, and several of the principal members of the popular party, both in the Regency and in the Cortes, had been arrested.

The Duke of Wellington appointed Ambassador at Paris. A grant of 300,000 £ to be made by the British Parliament for the purchase of an estate in addition to former grants, and a pension of 10,000 £ per annum paid meanwhile, until the purchase of the land was effected.

A paragraph in the Courier of the 6th June mentions, that 20,000 troops had sailed from the Garonne River for America, and it is stated by accounts received at Madeira, that Long Island had been taken by the British forces.

Lord Minto had arrived in England; we have not at present ascertained the date of His Lordship's arrival, but the following is extracted from the Day Newspaper, of the same date, (6th June) Lord Auckland's funeral, which took place on Friday, was attended by his two eldest sons, Lord Buckinghamshire, Lord Francis Osborne, Mr. Wedderburne, his Son-in-law, Lord Minto, Brother of Lady Auckland, and Mr. Garlick.