Luneville, if he should consent to a maritime truce, which presents to France the same advantages which the Emperor enjoys by the continuation of the continental truce. The government has received by the telegraph the news, that his majesty the Emperor has consented to deliver up Ulm. Ingolstadt, and Philipsburg, which places are now occupied by the troops of the republic; and that count Lehrbac, furnished with the necessary powers from his majesty the emperor, is at the head-quarters of Altœssing, with orders to repair to Luneville.—The difficulties naturally arising from the conditions of a martime truce, must necessarily cause some delay; but if the two governments should not agree to the conditions of this truce, in that case France and his Imperial Majesty will treat separately for a peace, on the basis of the preliminaries. And if the English party (which there is no reason to suppose,) should again be able to influence the ministers of Vienna, neither the snow, nor the rigour of the seasons, shall then retard the progress of the troops of the republic; but they will prosecute the war to the utmost extremity during the whole of the winter, without giving the enemy time to form new armies.

"These are the principles of the government; extreme moderation in its conditions but a determined resolution speedily to pacify the continent. The most vigorous measures are taken to second the will of the French people in this essential object. —These are all the secret politics of their government."

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Preliminary Convention between the Courts of Copenhagen and London.

"Their Danish and Britannic Majesties animated with an equal desire of preventing, by a preliminary and amicable agreement, the consequences that might arise from the misunderstanding which has taken place between them, in consequence of the *rencontre* between the Danish frigate, the Freya, and some English ships of war, as well as of re-establishing to their full extent the relations of friendship and confidence by which they have for a long time united, have for this purpose, named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, on the part of his Danish Majesty, the Count de Bernstorff, his Chamberlain, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and on the part of his Britannic Majesty, Lord Whitworth, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Bath; who after communicating to each other their full and respective powers, have agreed to the following articles:

"ART. 1. The question of right respecting the visiting neutral vessels without convoy, shall be postponed to a future discussion.

"2. The Danish frigate Freya, and the vessels found under her convoy, shall be immediately released; and the said frigate shall be supplied in the ports of his Britannic Majesty with every thing of which she may be in want for her repairs, according to the established usage of allied and friendly Powers.

"3. In order to prevent the renewal of differences of the same nature by similar recontres, his Danish Majesty will suspend his convoys until a definitive Convention shall have been effected by further explanations on the same subject.

"Were it, however, to happen that rencontres of the same kind should take place before instructions intended to prevent them can be effective, it is in that case provided, that they shall not give rise to any misunderstanding; and the manner of settling their results shall be considered as comprehended in the substance of the present Convention.

"5. This Convention shall be ratified in three weeks from the present date, or earlier, if possible.

"In faith of which, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of their Danish and Britannic Majesties, have signed, in their names, and by virtue of our full powers, the present Convention, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms.

"Done at Copenhagen, Aug. 29, 1800.

(Signed)

(L.S.) "C. BERNSTOFF,

"WHITWORTH."

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RIOTS IN LONDON!

LONDON, Sept. 16.

We view with pain the present state of the public mind in and near the metropolis.

It now appears that the hopes we expressed yesterday of a speedy and effectual determination to the disquietude manifested by large bodies of the people in the neighbourhood of Mark-lane, and in a less alarming degree around some of the public markets, were not to be realised so soon or so happily, as all well disposed minds must have wished. The business on the Corn Exchange, which was at first only slightly interrupted, was, towards the close of the afternoon, wholly suspended; so entirely did the populace occupy the avenues leading to Mark-lane. Some inferior acts of riot were committed by the more violent of the crowd, whose indignation appeared for some time to be chiefly excited against a Quaker, who was supposed to be a great dealer in corn, and concerning whom some irritating reports had reached the people. This gentleman was treated with much severity, and discovering that attempts were about to be made, which if they succeeded, must endanger his personal safety, he hastened to a private house, near the market for protection. Thither part of the multitude followed. The house was in a few minutes nearly surrounded; and dispositions for attack were made by the populace. This happened about three o'clock.

The agitation of the crowd becoming more and more marked for a tendency to general turbulence, a message was again dispatched to the Lord Mayor, acquainting him that every thing bore the appearance of actual riot. His lordship accordingly proceeded a second time to the scene of commotion. The approaches to Mark-lane were so blocked up that his lordship and the other gentlemen found it necessary to enter by Mincing Lane, through the house of a wine merchant. He presented himself to the people at the windows, and having obtained attention, by waving his handkerchief, he addressed them.

The address seemed not to pacify the misguided crowd. Only a few appeared at all to approve it, whilst the majority renewed the tumult by their groans and hisses. A general cry of "*Bread! bread!*"—"A quartern loaf for Eightpence!" and "*Down with the monopolizers!*" now prevailed throughout the crowd. His lordship immediately proceeded to read the riot act. Mud, stones, and all sorts of matter within the reach of the populace, were now dealt about with such violence, that the magistrates, the marshall, and the constables were greatly annoyed. Some of the constables were daringly attacked; but four of the most active assailants being apprehended and conveyed to the poultry, order was, in some degree, restored. A rescue was attempted without success.

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Handbill posted up by the rioters.

BREAD WILL BE
SIX-PENCE THE QUARTERN.
If the people will assemble at the Corn Market on Monday.

Fellow-Countrymen,

How long will ye quietly and cowardly suffer yourselves to be thus imposed upon and half starved by a set of mercenary slaves and government hirelings? Can you still suffer them to proceed in their extensive monopolies, and your families are crying for bread? No! Let them exist not a day longer—We are the Sovereignty! Rise then from your lethargy! Be at the Corn market on Monday.

Several volunteer corps had been called out in the morning, and were stationed early in the most central situations, to overawe, or, in case of necessity, repulse the populace. About 11 o'clock at night, however, 600 of the London militia proceeded to Mark-lane, whither the Lord Mayor, col. Curtis, major Rennell, and other officers, marched at their head. Detachments of the East India volunteers joined them. In a very short time these forces took their station in Fenchurch street, Billiter lane, and the surrounding avenues.

Although many rumors of riotous proceedings in other districts were propagated, except at St. Mary Axe, the people in no instance violated the rights of property. There they demolished the windows of two bakers shops, but learning that cap. Blizzard's corps was advancing, they instantly abandoned their project.

The military force actually serving, or which had been called out, was considerable.

From apprehensions justly entertained in the city, 750 officers and constables were kept in readiness, yesterday at the Mansion House, Newgate, and the two Compters to assist at a moment's warning should any occasion call them. The Marshall divided the city into eight districts, in each of which two constables patroled, returning to the Mansion-House every half hour, in order to make their reports.

The Lord Mayor, finding that the civil power had hitherto been found inadequate to the dispersion of the rioters, gave orders that the military should also be called out, patrole the streets in every ward, and act according to orders, if there should be occasion for it. Strong guards of constables were also placed in Bishop-gate street, particularly at the house of Mr. Wood and Co. the cheesmongers, so uniformly menaced, and by these means tranquility was maintained in the city through the whole of the day.

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At an early hour in the morning a postingbill appeared on the Quakers' Meeting-house opposite to Bishopsgate church, containing these words in large and conspicuous letters:—

"THIS MEETING WILL BE PULLED DOWN THIS NIGHT."

In addition to this menace, Mr. Wood and Co. as well as several other cheesemongers of eminence in that neighbonrhood received anonymous letters in the forenoon, announcing, that if the prices of their several articles were not lowered in the course of the present week, their houses would be destroyed.

About ten o'clock several persons were observed to be assembling opposite Mr. Jones, the cheesmonger's house in Chiswell street, but apparently with no other object than to gratify their curiosity. It was, however, observed, that as one of Mr. Jone's carts was passing through the streets, some brewers' servants who were present said—"There he comes! we will have him."

About nine o'clock at night, a mob, for the third time, began to assemble in Chilwell-street, but dispersed on the appearance of the military, and repaired to Fleet market, where they were met by the Bridewell Volunteers, three deep who charged them with fixed Bayonets, and immediately put them to fight, some running up Fleet-street, and others along Shoe-lane.

The party which came up Fleet-street consisted of about 5000. A formidable body of them bent their course to Clare market, and immediately attacked the house of Mr. Cullum, the cheesemonger, whose windows had been broken a few evenings before. To oppose their progress in this quarter, the Somerset-House Corps under the command of Major Stirling, stationed themselves at the end of the market, whilst the St. Clement Danes Association, under the orders of Major Edwards, took their post in Clare street. The St. Paul's, Covent Garden, commanded by capt. Bacon and lieut. Field, took charge of Stanhope-street, and the Westminster Cavalry patroled the streets in the most proper directions under the command of Major Elliott.

When the St. Clement Danes Association enterrd Clare-street to protect the inhabitants, a pan-tile was thrown from the roof of one of the houses, which struck Mr. Mayns on the head. This gentleman was of course stunned by the blow, and by some accident or other, the piece going off at the very same time, the whole of this numerous mob was suddenly struck with such fright and consternation, that they fled and dispersed on every side from this terrific explosion, leaving the inhabitants to recover from their panic, and the volunteers to laugh at their easy victory.

In our account of the proceedings of the mob on Thursday night, we omitted to notice the attack made on the house of Mr. Howard, of Old-street Road. But here their reception was very different from any they had hitherto met with. The workmen being apprized of their intention, prepared themselves to repel the assailants, gave them bättle as soon as they appeared, and in a very short time obtained a complete victory, without any other damage to the house than the breaking of three panes of glass.

Two Scotch regiments of Horse arrived this morning in the neighbourhoodof Shoreditch, in order to assist in preserving the peace of the metropolis, should their interference be required.

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SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 19.

Yesterday morning a body of women and children assembled early in the market-place, and seized what butter was there which they retailed at 1s. per lb. and their plan seemed to be so concerted, that they had scouts at both extremities of the town, to prevent a lodgement in any house or shop. All was hostilely received seized and brought forth to the umpires, who dealt out at discretion. The potatoes from the country were also shared out at 4d. a gallon. Not satisfied then, this formidable body of innovators adjourned to opposite Mr. Granes's, a baker and mealman, where the Mayor (Sir Y. Peyton, Bt.) and two Aldermen (Mears and Dunett,) paid them a visit, and notwithstanding his worship's well-timed and elegant admonition, they were obstinately tacit, and would not avow their intention for their present station. At last his worship's patience being exhausted, he had recourse to the extremity of the law, by causing the riot act to be read once.

The volunteer cavalry and infantry beat to arms, and paraded the streets; an additional number of constables or beadles were sworn in to keep the peace; but the mob dispersed entirely about one o'clock at noon: notwithstanding the town was properly guarded, by the above force, during the night.

One of the infantry volunteers hesitated about his orders respecting firing on *his fellow subjects*, and was instantly commanded by his officer to deliver up his firelock and bayonet. The cavalry behaved so outrageous last night, that the magistrates were obligated to interdict their proceedings, otherwise many peaceable inhabitants would have been egregiously injured.

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LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Paris Journals represent the preparations of Spain against Portugal as immense. The Spanish army they say, is on the point of marching: it consists of 70,000 infantry, and 8000 cavalry. The General in chief is M. d'Uratia. They assert that he will be able to commence hostilities by the middle of October, and the court of Lisbon has nothing to oppose to such a formidable army; it is boasted that the expedition will not last more than a month, unless the Portuguese government should prevent the fate that awaits it, by concluding a speedy peace with the French Republic.

The Petersburg gazette, of the 18th ult. announces that a Russian fleet of 25 sail of the line, is now fitting out to cruize in the Baltic.

An overland dispatch was received from Bombay on Wednesday last. We learn that accounts have been received from the upper part of the Red Sea, which state that the French have placed Suez in a tolerable tenable situation; and that they have strengthened it, particularly towards the sea face.

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LONDON, OCT. 5.

The news of the death of general Menou, in Egypt, (says a letter from Constantinople, of the 25th of August) is not confirmed. Accounts arrived direct from the camp at Jaffa, make no mention of it. They announce the continuation of the preparations for resuming operations against Egypt. —The captain Pacha is again cruising before Alexandria—a reinforcement of 20,000 Albanians, part of which has already arrived at Joppa, will encrease the Turkish army to 50,000 men. The Asiatic cavalry already amounts to 20,000 men, exclusive of the reinforcements brought by the son of Baltan-Pacha. The captain Pacha, who on leaving Joppa sailed to Cyprus, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, to obtain a supply of provisions, has resumed his station before Alexandria, where he is to wait the arrival of the light vessels which assist in making diversions along the coast. Hassan Bey, the commander of Rhodes, who served with the Admiral, having had his leg fractured by an accident, has been obliged to return to the island.

The Grand Seignior went in state on the 11th of August to Levend Teifiick, half way to the Bosphorus, to be present at different military evolutions, which the new levees, who have been instructed in the European tactics, and quartered in that place, executed before him. His highness appeared satisfied with the precision of their manœuvres, and particularly those of the artillery, in the sham attack and defence of a redoubt, which was at length carried by assault. The two divisions, red and blue, of the Bostangis, formed about 3000 men, to whom the Grand Seignior caused to be distributed fifteen purses in testimony of his satisfaction.

Ghezzar Pacha is still fortified in Acre, from which he does not stir. He had added to his preparations of defence when the captain Pacha appeared on the coasts of Palestine, and touched at Jaffa.

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VIENNA, Sept. 13.

After his Majesty the Emperor, with his Royal Highness the Arch-duke John, had arrived on the 7th in the evening, at the Head-quarters at Alt-Oettingen, he on the next day published the following orders:

"His Imperial Majesty, though he has put himself at the head of his brave troops, has conferred the real command of the army on his royal brother, the Arch-duke John; and hereby requires the whole army to obey his orders.

"His Majesty declares that he has constantly laboured to procure a durable peace for his kingdoms, provinces, and people; but the French Government, notwithstanding his late endeavours for the same purpose, has declared the armistice at an end; if, therefore, hostilities must again commence, his Majesty will employ every means in his power for the protection of his Hereditary States and People. His Majesty therefore requires that all the Generals, Staff, and other Officers, as well as all the troops, shall strenuously