

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1800.

PETERSBURG, July 16.

ON the news being received here of the event of the fatal battle of Maringo, our sovereign again decided to maintain the balance of Europe, and to succour Austria, in case the propositions for peace on the part of France should not be thought satisfactory and fair. Should peace not be determined upon, it is not unlikely we may soon hear of fresh armies marching towards Germany. M. De. Kalitcheff, formerly our ambassador at Vienna, remains at Carlsbad, where he has frequent conferences with count Cobentzel.

VIENNA, July 25.

Every thing announces the restoration of harmony between our cabinet and that of Petersburg. A corps of 60,000 Russians are certainly on their march under the command of generals Soltikoff and Rebbender. Paul has consented that 40,000 recruits from his provinces in Poland shall be incorporated with the Austrian troops even should peace be concluded.

August 3.

The reports with respect to peace seem to be more consistent since the arrival of a courier from London, who brings, it is said, on the part of his court, professions and assurances favourable to a general negotiation.

LONDON, August 11.

State of the Negotiation

BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Paris, August 6.

The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States are at present suspended; and there is little hope of their being successfully resumed for some time. It appears that the powers vested in the envoys are too limited to enable them to conclude a treaty which shall give the same advantages to the republic as those granted to the English by the treaty made with Mr. Jay. France chooses rather to decline treating with the United States, than to sanction the privileges which they have accorded to her enemy.

The question in dispute will appear from the following particulars:

The United States and England, by the 25th article of their treaty, mutually stipulate a free entrance into their respective ports, with complete protection to the privateers and ships of war of the two countries, and the prizes taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the same favour to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States having been annulled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never existed, they conceive that they cannot give the same privileges to France without violating their treaty with England. The French republic does not seem disposed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in favour of the English, her enemies and rivals, a proceeding so unexpected on the part of the Americans, with whom she recently made a common cause against those very enemies, directed to the same object for which France herself is now at war—the attainment of liberty and independence.

It is unfortunate that the United States so precipitately annulled the treaty of 1778. They, themselves, now repent that they were induced to take that step, as it deprives them of the power of giving to France or any other country the same advantages which they have conferred on the English. Their diplomatic agents must have been very short sighted, or very partial to the interests of England—or their envoys must give a wrong interpretation to their instructions, and the treaty alluded to: since it appears that France, renouncing the claims she may have from the priority of the treaty of 1778, now offers to treat without demanding any other advantage than those enjoyed by the English, and which they have exercised during the present war—and the ambassadors must come with a very bad grace to negotiate a peace, if they are not vested with power to accede to those conditions.

The negotiation was opened on the part of the French commissioners, on the supposition that the treaty of 1778 was still in force. It was indeed, natural to suppose, that the two nations never having been in a state of war with each other, this treaty could not have been annulled without the consent of both countries: and in this point of view it was that the French commissioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the principle of compensation for illegal captures.

They even proceeded further: instead of demanding from the Americans the indefinite guarantee of the French colonies, the article of the treaty which was most disadvantageous to the former, they agreed to the substitution of a special guarantee, such as appears to be contained in the instructions of the preceding ambassadors according to the copy of them published by congress. But the American envoys were not authorized to renew this treaty, even after retrenching the articles respecting the guarantee of the

French islands. France, therefore, conceived herself exempted from the obligation of compensating for the captures; the Americans themselves having by abrogating the treaty, destroyed the basis on which only their claim could have been founded.

It thus appears that the negotiation turned chiefly on three points.

I. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the treaty of 1778. France waived this point, in consequence of the assurance of the American envoys that they could not renew it.

II. The principle of compensation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit; but on condition only that the treaty of 1778 should be renewed, with the modifications stated in the instructions given by Washington.

III. The 25th article of the treaty, between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed vessels of that nation. France will most probably insist upon enjoying the same advantage as long as it is possessed to her injury by her enemies.

There is another principle which France is anxious to establish; and on the adoption of which she has strongly insisted; a principle which it is still more the interest and policy of the Americans to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the English prevents them from acceding to this system, namely, that neutral bottoms shall constitute neutral property.—France, however, hopes to reduce the powers of the north to establish this system, to be excluded from the benefit of which would be highly injurious to the Americans.

It appears, however, that these diplomatic conferences have been conducted in the most amicable manner, and so as to leave only an impression of regret that it was impossible to remove the difficulties which had occurred. The American ambassadors, during their residence at Paris, have been treated with every possible mark of respect, and enjoyed all the distinctions conferred on the ministers of our allies. As it is at present the principle and system of France to respect and protect the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, it is to be hoped that the frank and equitable conduct which she holds, with regard to neutral states, will soon remove the differences which have occurred between her and the United States; and that even should the present negotiation not terminate in a treaty, the American flag shall, notwithstanding, continue to be respected, and their vessels treated as those of a friendly nation in our courts of law.

Orders are issued to the privateers to respect all neutral flags, among which the American is undoubtedly the most numerous; and American vessels are daily released by the courts, with damages against the owners of privateers. There are now about fifty causes before the council of prizes respecting vessels taken in the European seas, and those of the vessels which really belong to Americans will assuredly be restored. The fate of such, however, as were furnished with letters of marque, does not appear to be yet determined. It is thought that they cannot be given up without sanctioning the conduct of the Americans in arming them, unless the restitution should result from a new treaty of amity.

The preceding particulars, though not official, have been communicated by the most respectable authority.

The Paris papers have copied from a Bourdeaux paper, an account of the present state of the negotiation commenced between the French and American ministers at Paris. It is not true, however, that the negotiations are broken off, as the authors of that article state, nor that they have ever been interrupted. The details of that article are besides very inaccurate, even with respect to the citations and dates of treaties.

August 13.

The following appears under the Paris head of the 9th instant.

“The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States have been suspended, and are not likely to be renewed with effect. It appears that their powers are too limited to conclude a similar treaty with France as Mr. Jay negotiated with England. France prefers having no treaty with America to the alternative of sanctioning the advantages which it has given to its enemies.”

August 16.

The following article is taken from the gazette of Cracow:

“Divisions of the Russian troops continue to arrive on the banks of the Vistula. Among them are the regiments which distinguished themselves in the brilliant campaign of Italy, under the command of general Suwarrow. All these troops are in every respect provided, and ready for commencing another campaign. Prince Pancrazion, whose arrival is daily expected, is to have the chief command of them. Such an army, and such formidable preparations on the frontiers of the Austrian states, have given rise to various conjectures. It is, however, remarked, that

they cause no uneasiness to the cabinet of Vienna, since it has not reinforced its garrisons in Poland.”

A variety of conjectures have for some days past prevailed, respecting the Russian army assembled on the banks of the Vistula, and which every day receives considerable reinforcements. The most predominant opinions on this subject, are the following:—“There are very strong grounds to believe that an army of 100,000 Russians is destined to procure for the empire a solid, and by no means a disadvantageous peace.—With this view, the army will, it is supposed, with the consent of Prussia, take a position on the banks of the Danube during the negotiations.”—Other speculators assert, that the status quo ante bellum will be the ground work of negotiation.—“It is, however, supposed, for the purpose of preventing Austria from being the neighbour of France, that the French governments will consent to the exchange of Belgium for Bavaria, and that the elector of Bavaria will be invested with the government of Belgium.”—It is necessary to remark, that this miracle is also to be effected by the interference of the Russians. Others again maintain an opposite opinion, and argue that “an army of 80,000 Russians will act as the auxiliaries of Austria, should it appear that the integrity of the Germanic body is not to be one of the first bases of the treaty of future peace with France.” We have thought it our duty to state the speculations which are most known, but they only prove that each of them is formed according to the partial views, the particular opinions, and above all, the wishes of the respective politicians.

August 17.

The following are stated to be the outlines of the preliminaries of peace between the king of Hungary and the French republic:—1st, The house of Austria prefers the Breiscence, as far as the Oglio, and the Mantuan as far as the Po. 2dly, the duke of Modena is to have Ferrara. 3dly, the duke of Parma is to have Bologna and Romagna. 4thly, Parma and Genoa are to be incorporated with the Cisalpine republic. 5thly, the king of Sardinia and the grand duke of Tuscany are to be reinstated. 6thly, the king of Naples is to remain as at present. [The literal text, says the French editor, “shall remain at rest.”] 7thly, the pope is to renounce the three legations. 8thly, Malta is to be restored to the order. 9thly, the French are to remain in possession of the fortresses until a definitive peace.

The intelligence from Hamburg, of the 8th, however, states, “The van-guard of the Batavian army has reached Francfort, and has been billeted on the citizens. The preparations for war still continue with unabated vigour in all the dominions of his Imperial majesty. The offers of the court of Berlin to mediate a peace between Austria and France have been rejected at Paris, the chief consul choosing to make his own peace, without the mediation of a third party.”

The *Dasher*, of 16 guns, on Thursday took into Plymouth another Danish vessel, laden with salt, from France for Norway; and the *Attack*, gun vessel, on the same day sent in there two more of nearly similar description. The sailing of the *Baltic* fleet from Yarmouth, on the following day, under convoy of the *Lynx* and *Shark* of 16 guns, strengthens the opinion, that our government, improving on the attempted practice of Denmark, mean with arms to support their arguments, and detaining our trade at the entrance of the *Catgate* till lord Whitworth shall obtain a decisive answer, to have back our merchant vessels, and argue with our cannon at Copenhagen, in the event of the required answer being unfavourable. We sincerely hope the reverse may be the case, but should the northern powers combine against us, the consideration which we owe to ourselves, exclusive of every idea of recrimination, demands that we adopt the most effectual means to prevent our future injury.

August 21.

Another revolution has taken place in Switzerland. The legislative and executive authorities have been changed; a new legislative council of 43 members has been appointed, and a new executive council of seven. The grand council submitted to these alterations without a murmur; but they met with violent opposition in the senate. A commission was appointed to report upon them: but the executive government, displeased at this delay, summoned the president to convoke the senate, in order to decide immediately upon the proposition submitted to them. The senate passed to the order of the day. Twenty-one members, however, retired, and signified their acceptance of the alterations. The remainder, though not in sufficient numbers to deliberate, declared that they rejected them and separated. The proposed alterations were then carried into execution without any opposition on the part of the people.

Thomas Paine resides in an obscure lodging in the suburbs of Paris. He is in the last stage of a decline through intemperance.