

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 11, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 30.

THE English ambassador, lord Elgin, and the brother of general Hutchinson, who brought intelligence of the capitulation of Alexandria, have received the new Turkish order of knight-hood, which was formerly conferred on lord Nelson, and the insignia of which consist of a crescent with stars richly set with diamonds. To celebrate the surrender of Alexandria, the grand signior has given liberty to 250 galley slaves, and ordered all persons to be released who were detained in prison for debts under 150,000 piastres.

On the 25th the grand signior went in solemn procession to the mosque, to return thanks to Providence for the recovery of Egypt. On this occasion he took the title of Gazi, or the Victorious.

BERLIN, November 7.

The Prince of Orange, who has not yet solemnly renounced the dignity of stadtholder, has protested against the cession made to England of the Island of Ceylon.

BRUSSELS, November 20.

Merchants at Antwerp and Brussels have already made some arrangements for carrying in a direct line a commercial intercourse with the United States of America.

PARIS, November 7.

Though the conditions of the peace with Portugal have not all been made public, letters from Lisbon state, that it is known there that the principal one is, that Portugal shall pay to the French republic ten million of cruzaes, (about one million sterling) part in ready money, part in diamonds, and the rest in Brazilian commodities, such as cotton, hides, Brazil wood and sugar.—*Le Clef du Cabinet.*

November 13.

The generals of division Rochambeau, Boudet, Hardi, general of brigade Kerverlan, and adjutant-commandant Luthier, are employed in the army destined for St. Domingo.

Citizen Jovin, ancient commissary-ordonnateur of St. Domingo, has been appointed by government chief of the new administration of the same colony, whither he is going in that capacity with the expedition now preparing at Brest.

Citizen Romieu, late adjutant-commandant, has been appointed, by the first consul, commissary-general of the commercial relations, and charge d'affaires near the republic of the Seven United Islands.

November 24.

All letters from Cisalpine represent that the continual rain, and the inundations which have been the consequences, have occasioned very considerable damage; all the rivers which water that country are overflowed; the Adda, the Olona, the Lambro, the Tesin, the Po, are almost in one, and the countries which separate them, appear now as a great lake; houses, mills, whole villages, and boroughs are destroyed by the impetuosity of the torrent.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Speech of Roederer, counsellor of state, upon presenting the treaty between France and the United States of America.

Citizens Legislators,

"The treaty I have the honour of presenting to the legislative body, has put an end to the misunderstanding between France and America, from which neither the distance that separates them, nor the recollections so dear to the two nations, have been able to preserve them during the revolution.

"This treaty is the first of those that have rendered the 9th year remarkable by the pacification of the universe. It is by its frank and liberal stipulations that the government assured Europe of its moderation and its pacific views. It is the first ray that was darted through the tempest, as if it were to enlighten the last victories of France, to render them more enchanting to the victor, and to soften the aspect of them to the vanquished.

"During the war which the United States had to maintain for their independence, France united herself with them by signal services and by two treaties, the one of alliance, the other of amity and commerce. By the former, France had guaranteed to the United States their liberty, sovereignty and independence. She engaged not to lay down the arms she had taken up to second their efforts, till England had acknowledged their independence by treaty; finally she renounced all indemnity for such protection.

"As an acknowledgment for such engagements and services, the United States guaranteed to France her colonies, opened their ports to French ships of war and privateers accompanied with their prizes, permitted French privateers to arm in those very

ports and to sell their prizes; finally, they forbade ships of war and privateers belonging to nations at war with France, which should have made captures from her, from entering their ports.

"In 1792, when war broke out between France and England, the United States were placed between their engagements to one and the power of another. Difficulties arose upon the interpretation of treaties; discussions were embittered by distrust, which the distance and difficulty of communication did not permit the parties to do away. The treaty of amity and commerce, concluded in these circumstances between the United States and England, was considered as a testimony of partiality for her enemy. The commercial agents of the republic evinced and excited some irritation; the commerce of the United States was molested by French privateers; many prizes were made, and then the American congress thought themselves justified in declaring the United States exonerated from the treaties that united them to France; they suspended their communications with her; issued letters of marque against her ships fitted out in the colonies, and soon contests at sea between the vessels of the two nations announced the necessity of hastening their reconciliation, if both parties wished to prevent its becoming very difficult.

"Such was the state of affairs when three American negotiators came to Paris, with the desire and hope of preventing an open rupture.

"The American commerce pretended that it had experienced considerable losses; the negotiators demanded an indemnity for them.

"The French government had also pretensions to indemnity for their commerce, which had for some time suffered; it acknowledged that it was just to liquidate, compensate and discharge, if there were room, the indemnities respectively due; but it placed as a condition, in every stipulation upon this subject, that the treaties between France and the United States should be previously recognized, considering that indemnities could only be an acknowledgment of uninterrupted friendship between the two states; a disavowal of all violences that might have resulted from a simple misunderstanding; a sort of protection against every thing that might have announced a hostile intention; a new assurance of fidelity to ancient conventions; in a word, considering that indemnities could not but be the execution of ancient treaties, and not the preliminary of a new, since, to avow their annihilation, would have been to avow war, and to impose upon the nation which should have to pay the other a balance for indemnities, the scandalous obligation of purchasing peace.

"The American negotiators thought themselves bound by the act of congress which had declared the treaties null, and conceived themselves unable to recognize them. It was necessary, in consequence, to adjourn the respective pretensions, and to regulate, by new stipulations, the relations of amity and commerce which it was necessary to re-establish. Such has been the object of the convention concluded at Paris the 8th of Vendemaire, year 9, which is now submitted to the legislative body.

"The basis of that treaty are the most perfect equality between the two nations, and exact reciprocity in all cases susceptible of it; a great liberality of principles, and the reciprocal assurance of treating each other in every species of relation on the footing of the most favoured nation. Such ought to be the characters of a treaty between two nations jealous of their liberty.

"The cases of war between one of the two states and a foreign power, have been foreseen and regulated in a manner which has appeared to be most proper to prevent all equivocation, surprise and vexation, with respect to the power of remaining neutral.

"The form of the passports of ships, the mode of their exhibition, the manner of pronouncing upon respective prizes, the principle by which they shall be tried, every thing has been specified in the most precise, and at the same time the most favourable manner for the freedom of the two nations.

"In the case, against all expectation, war should break out between France and the United States, the citizens of one of the two nations domiciliated in the dominions of the other shall have a delay to remove themselves and place their effects in safety.

"The legislative body will find worthy of remark the article of the treaty in which the principle of 'free bottoms make free goods' is held sacred; and, recollecting the era when this treaty was published in France, it will probably acknowledge that this principle, eminently liberal, has not a little contributed to revive in the north, the high policy that guided Catharine the great, when she placed the flag of each neutral power under the protection of all the rest; and to cause new efforts to be attempted there for the foundation of a grand and solid system of maritime neutrality. All the world, moreover, knows how much it served to reborn to the French govern-

ment the good opinion of the powers of Europe, who affected most doubt of its moderation.

"For the remainder, such was the confidence of the two nations in the formation of a treaty, such their eagerness for a speedy reconciliation, that the first stipulation agreed upon between the negotiators was the cessation of all hostility from the very signature of the convention; and without waiting till it was ratified on each side. This article has been faithfully executed by both parties.

"The reservation of opening ulterior negotiations relative to the treaties and indemnities, has been stipulated in the second article, of which it was the sole object. But the fear of reviving warm discussions, and of seeing the good harmony which is to be the happy effect of the other stipulations disturbed, has caused the suppression of the 2d art. in the acts of ratification. That suppression is a prudent and amicable renunciation of the respective pretensions which were announced in the article.

"France made, without regret, the sacrifice of privileges which she still pressing want of their succours, the fears of England, and finally gratitude, had made her concede to the United States during the war for their independence.

"Experience has shewn, and reasons sufficiently proved, that the rigorous exercise of those privileges would, with great difficulty, be concluded with the perfect safety, and perhaps with the independence of the United States, principally in cases in which France would have to sustain war against a power of great naval strength.

"It sufficed to the government that the French nation was assured of never seeing another nation more favoured than herself in her relations with the United States. Besides, she hoped from the security of the Americans more advantages than she could have derived from the accomplishment of their ancient engagements. She thought it accorded with the interests of the French nation as well as with her grandeur, to reduce all their obligations to France to the obligation of prospering; to that of concurring in the liberty of the seas, and of sharing with honour the commerce of the universe, of offering to our colonies kind neighbours, and to Europe an example of the virtues which are the happy fruit of a wise liberty.

"Such is, citizens legislators, the general spirit of the treaty. Every thing promises stability to it. The two nations are separated by too great a distance ever to be rivals. The United States are too near our colonies for it not to be useful to us to have them as friends. The position of their country, the fertility of their territory, their immense forests, of which agriculture asks only a part to be delivered to maritime industry, already on the point of launching them into the ocean; a sentiment of force kept up in every mind by the conviction of a rapidly progressive property; an energetic desire of prosperity, warmed by the continual augmentation of force; finally sobriety, economy, simplicity of manners, all these circumstances, which seem to summon the Americans to the happy destiny of a people at once cultivators and navigators, give them a powerful interest in the liberty of the seas, the equilibrium of the powers of Europe, and the prosperity of the French republic. And besides, now many other causes tend to unite in affection people so strictly joined in interest.

"Can France ever applaud that equality which has substituted the emulation of all for the privileges of some; that liberty which has given her laws of her own consent, and magistrates of whom she is proud, without casting an eye of kindness upon the country and successors of Wm. Penn, of Franklin, and of Washington?

"Can France applaud the regeneration of her morals, without doing homage to the morals of a new and agricultural people, which have not yet experienced the taint of corruption?

"Can she enjoy in her bosom the freedom of worship, without contemplating with pleasure those United States, in which no one is without religion, but in which each person follows that which he prefers?

"And on the other side how can the benefits which America derives from liberty be called to her recollection, and to the minds of her inhabitants, without reminding them of France, who gave it them before she enjoyed it herself, and who, having given it afterwards to herself, alone and unassisted, against the whole world, has finished by rendering it respectable and dear."

The discussion of the treaty was fixed for the 6th December.

LONDON, December 4.

A bill was brought into the house of commons, on the 3d of December, for permitting the importation of flax-seed, from foreign countries.