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Important News,

By the Rip Maria, arrived at New York, from Landon.

STATE of the NEGOCIATION between FRANCE and AMERICA.

PARIS, Angul 6.

The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the II. States are at prefent fulpended ; and there is little hope of their being successfully refumed for fame time. It appears that the powers veited in the envoys are too limited to enable them to conclude treaty which shall-give the fame advantages to the Republic as those granted the English by the treaty made with Mr. Jav. France chooses rather to decline tr. f. ing with the U. States, that to fanction the privileges which they have accorded to her enemy.

The question in dispute will appear from the fol-

The Up ted States and England, by the agth article of their treaty, mutually flipulate a free entrance into their respective parts with complete protection to the privateers and thins of war of the two counfries, and the prize taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the fame favour to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States, having been an alled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never existed, at Angiburg. they conceive that 'key cannot give the fame priwith England. The French Republic does not feem giers. disposed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in war- he attainment of laber y and independen c.

it deprives their of the power of giving to France, or any other country, the fame advantages which they have confered on the English. Their dipos and pentions of the state, are to be outdie specie, matic agents much have been very thort fighted, or through the medium of the Bank of France. very partial to the interest of England-or their Envovs mall give a wrong interpretation to their in. firections and the treaty alluded to , fince it appears that France, renouncing the claims the may have from the printity of the treaty of 1778, now offere to treat without demanding any other advantages than tho'e enjoyed by the English, and which they have exercised during the pre ent war-and the Ambaffadors must come with a very bad grace to negociate a peace, if they are not velled with power to accede to those onditions.

The negociation was opened on the part of the treaty of 1778 was All in force. It was, indeed, mountail to impose that, the two nations new r have been in a flate of war with each other, this tresty could not have been annulled without the confent of both countrie , and in this point of view it was that the French commissioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the princi-

ple of compensation for il egal captures. Treveven proceeded farther ; infle d of demand. ing from the Americans, the indefinite guarantee. fuch as appears to be contained in the influence of the preceding amballidors, according to the copy of the a published by Cong eli. But the American Energy were not su barifed to renew this treety. even after ret enching the article respecting the guarantce, of the French illa ds. France, therefore, conceived he felf exempled from the only ation of coopen sting for the contors-the Americans themfelves having, by abro aring the treaty, defrayed ste befis on which only their claim could have been

founded. It that appears that the negociation turned chiefly

on three points,

1. The costinuance, in farce, or the modified renewal of the treaty of '78. Frence waved this point, in confeque ce of the affurance of the Amorican Envoya that they could not genew it.

a. The principle of compensation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit ; but on Condition only that the tresty of 1778 thou'd be served, with the modifications flated in the in-Reactions given by Washington,

3. The 25th strick of the treaty between the U. mited States and Great Britain, selutive to the protection granted to the armed veilels of that nation, France will probably juful upon enjoying the fame advantage as long as it is poffeifed to her injury by

There is another principle which France is anxious to effablish; and on the adoption of which the has throngly infilled; a principle which it is fill more the interest and policy of the Americana to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the English prevents them from acceding to this fyllem," mainely, the neutral bottoms that configure neutral princerty. France however, hopes to reduce the powers of the North to elizablish this fullem, to be excluded from the lenefit of which would be high.

ly injurious to the Americans. It appears, ho ever, that there diplometic con ferences have ben conducted in the most smiceble manner, and to as to leave only an impreffing of regret that it was impossible to remove the difficulties

which had occurred.

The American Ambalfadors, during their refihie ma & of reford, and enjayed all the diffinctions enniered on the ministers of our Allie. As it is at prefent, the principle and fuffem of France to reford and protest the law of anions, and the rights of neutrality. It is to be hoped that the franc and the agricult. We thalf probable learn from private stied the right of Britain to fearth welfels under her equitable conduct which the bolds, with regard to prorrel flates, will fonn compre the difference which have occurred, between her and the U. States ; and tie even fhould the prefent negociation not termiand in a treaty, the A neric in flag fast not withfland.

ed as those of a friendly sation is our courts of 'aw, on the neutral fligs, among which the American is undoubtaneven we edly the nost numerous, and American velle's are This is day receased by the courts, with damages against atts as the owners of privateers .- There are now about fifty domin caules before the Council of Prizes respecting veffels taken in the European feat, and thale of the veffels | cu . fla which really belong to Americans will afforedly be promireflored. The fate of fuch however, as were fur - too my nished with letters of marque, does not a pear to other be yet determined. It is thought bliet they cannot he given up without fandioning the conduct of the appears and the trops, and that he had fire of the Emperation and the I nown fentilens of Americans in arming them, untels the relitiu ion related appears from our needs to peak f Should refult from a new reaty of amity. but the

have been commu icated by the most respectable I vance authoricy. .

The Paris papers have; espied from a Rour- que the on Monday, were vetterday to dias deany paper, in account of the prefits thate of the negociation commenced between the grench golf A. man merican ministers at Paris. It is not to e, however, at his as an inducen of to continue to very inaccurate, even with respect to the citations and dates of treaties.

[Journal de Paris] Anguft 16

A letter from Augfbig of the 11th August fave, that in lefs than a fortnight there will be a Conor-L

Pre iminaries of peace have been figned bewileges to France, withour violating their tresty tween the French Republic and the Bry of Al-

Letters from Berlin, Pate, that the negociations favour of the Engish, her enemics and rivals, a are carried on with equal vigour at Paris. Vienna proceeding to unexpected on the part of the Ane- and Berlin. The King of Pruffis, in Denmark, ricens, with whom the secently made a common Sweden, on in, and perhaps with Ruffia, labou s to cause against those very encuies, directed to the effectuate the peace of Europe, or at least of the very fame object for which France herself is now at continent, and to organize an armed in utrality if the war between France and England is to c nimue, It is unfortunate that the U. States to precisitately Couriers arrive every day from Peris, Vienna, and sum led the treaty of 1778. They themselves, now Petersbirg. They fire that negociations are to be re ent that they were insuced to take that slep, as entered on at Garlesbad, and that Gen. Bourconville will go the c foon.

From the fecond half year of the year 8, the rents

VIENNA, July 30.

Lord Minto, the Brit fh am silldor, after receiving some dispatches train his court, dated Ju y 13, had a long conference with Baron Thugut, the winifter for foreign affairs. It was faid that the British cabinet was not averse to a general neace upon reafontble terms, but refulved at the fime time to make every lecrifice to induce its allies to profecute the war if the French thoul's be extravigant in their demands. In that cafe, Auftrin has been of-French Com rillioners, on the appointion that the fered new fiblidies to the amount of one busdred millions of florins. The Austrian cabinet coatinued to improve in its pacific dit ofitions, and expected o receive the terms of peace from Peris; after reafin upon a fet which is likely to have confewhich Count Lehrback was to be fe roff on a diplomatic million. The armidice fo G rimany and months, during which the negociations were to be carried on. The new Spanish ambassassor o the Porte, the Ch valier Coral, had been prefent d to the court of Viensa previously to his departure for Conitantinopie.

HAGUE, Aug ift 2.

Yellerday evening het ween five and fie o'clock arrived here a conter, from our minist r at Pars, Ct. izen Shimmelpenning, with the nleating intelligence, that the preliminary articles of peace between the Emperor as King of Hunga y and Buhemia, and the French Republic, are already arranged, and as forme lay, figured on the eigh of July. It is topooled to have for it balls the treaty of Campo Formio. Auguill 3.

In the fitting which the dataran Legislitize body held ye leris , a letter rom the Executive Directory was read, and as it was pelu ned that it contained the news of the preliminaries of peace betwe n Aufiris and France, a great Empourie of speciators were present in the two chambers. At the re ding of the etter, the contents were heard with the greatest applaule; it lays, " If the glorious triumphs of the French rems in the clases of Maringo, and upon the borders of the D nube reanimated the ho e of peace, and if this had been confirmed by the lubleq ent armillion in Italy and Germany, the important acars of the preliminary belie of a perce to be segociated between the house of Auttria and the French Republic, figned on the evening of he 20th of July 1aft, will give us a certain profpect that a definable paeification will at length, put an end en a delleuchive war, at lead upon the continent. " This intelligence, fo agreeable was " brought us yesterday by an exerwordin ... gogrier."

LONDON, August 14.

Laft night the Hamburg mail arrived but at too late an hour for the deliverant the letters. We can therefore o ly lay before our readers extracts from the Public Journals, which they fee contain the idle rumonrs with which the public anxiety for peace wes shufed yefterday, by foine of our own prints, There is not a fhadow of probability in the article from the Hague. It is manifell, that who ever proposition Mr. F. Julien brought to Paris, it was not stisfectory to the chief conful ; and yet not offer. five to him; fince he dispatched his confidental friend, tharged no doubt, with his ultimatum to affair, no con ederacy to re'ill our claim was de gions up a the part of that action, Victims. Mr. Duroc could not arrive there till the 5th or 5th inflant, and yet by this paragraph from the Hagge, the meliminaries were figured in Paris on as her own declarations could go, the always deletters this day what imprellion the Dinith Seinge royal fing. has made on the Northern Cours, and what probabillity there is of a cunture from our perfilling in the right to learth all yelfels under the neutral flag.

The letters from Dintack, by the mails which

addition tuty of res guil- unities perelling a second in incoming time and a second in the second in Transact a duty which july at he pier min ? blo ute prohibition of wheat from his

eafy to account for this unexpelled cir-Whe he the harvest in Poland is un the Pruffi n G anarier h ve been Mees, or whether the intelligence had 11' 15s per quarter ince Monday 'ait, and emples of wheat role in he tame propor-Charles which began felling a ja. per

series of Hamburg and the north of Gere that our minivers offer to e that the negociations are broken off, as the authors games since, t man and in hally an another ger to differ the war are aveile to a gent of that article flare nor that they have ever been in- bell Electh transps, and but to 40,0 and thive usual pacific. It may be incided at least to terrupied. The details of that article are besides mean the conclusion a peace. To us my try the resource a negociation either for Pace

> fiel and of ers of the ft ff ; buelt is lad that the Fieta has declined accepting that important

The report that Buonapar e refales to admir Great white as a party in the n gociation for peace, multi-fery be without foundation. He never could think a measure to fl tiering to our " high confiders on" of the bellings of war.

It to generally supposed that the French will con fent restoration of the Bourbon race about of the House of Orange!

nisterial paper of yelterday confidently affort , that E eliminates of eace between France and the Empror, we e either frined, or effattively ar rangel, at Paris on the ageh int. We have repeatedit taled the probability, that lome general balls was then laid down, which Dourse accompanied r St. Ju ien to Vienna finally to adjust. The in quellion hat no auth mity befides the pront c event for its flatement; for what ad ditional confirmation is there in a precended private letter from Hamburg?

Capture of the Danish Convoy.

was thopped ought to be afcertained. In order to quences to important, we ought to know the cucumitances accurately, as they are reported by the Its y is also faid to have been prolonged for several Dines the miches, as well as by our own people. We understand that they flate the cale to be exactly as foliows :

" The Davish frience Freez, commanded by capt. Krabie, h ving a convey of fix merchantmen, was met on the 25th of July by fix English thips of war. command d my capt. Bager An E glith officer we t on board he Danish commo ore o learn the defination of the convoy; e was a saided as to this point according to the effort thed of the : from alte hersturned, efficing permillen to whit he convoy, which was ref fed. Upon his the Legisth isigstes a p o ched, and one of them nired a that at one of the Danish veders. The Danish capters returned the compliment by firing a faut a head of the English thep The English commodere renewed the derland of viffting the convoy; which was again related by the Danish co mosore, who at the time affored him, that the willes had u thing contrained on card; but added a declaration, that h. would not fuffer, according to his sacrottions, any box. on board or the veffele unger his protection. Nat. withstanding this deciarati n, a boat was con making its way towards the Dmith veffels, u on which he fired a fhot about of the boat without touching it. Upon which the English commodore ared a broadfile which wounded two men on board the Danish figute ; he then returned a broadfide and an engagement began, in which the Dine fought not only with the English commodore, but with three other vellels; and being hus overpowered, he thruck his flag. Capt. Krabbe was carried on board the Britifh commodore's fhip, and the convoy, as our readers know, was carried to the Downs."

This we learn to be their account of the trapfaction. It does not m terially differ from the firft fatement, except that the Danish command r in the frit place made a declaration that he had nothing contraband under his pretettion, and that he was torced in a stiffon. The matter flands here'o'e fale on the Brit. Or claim of vifitin, and fearthing vellels under convoy, whi h for to long a time our flag is maintained, and we understand Lord Waitworth has express influctions to justify. The reprefentation he will make it evidently to be feconded by the fleet of armiral Dickfon, which has followed him to the North Seas, and thus though the prefent is not perhaps the mument wien we thou d have cholen to discuss the gre t queltion, our own miniflers feem determined to ffer the right.

We have resion to be leve that previous to this unitively concuced. The Danish Cours avoided all importunities of sweden on the point; but as far

August 19. Neither French papers nor the Hamburg mail due have arrived. The public expect, with impatience, flours, if it be only for the finnie and clear realon. fome information concerning the progress of the nego. I that if it, be the will of the French people to have a

mi to theefa the am. firm, o utue de communica gen e is lat and e is debe folenme; a ha-ion, and thus t poistall over-fair. E expella-tion in the people of France, but that he night aa ried by the denands from this end gred to contain d force i fervation, by which an opening was lef for this country to Lecufe a party I Codie, of the favourable change in the to the discussion for a dele tive proce ; that the dereflerd ty, where and freign whe tad- foremen hend this durry in the conferences to be dritte ! We do not give this te ort as one that de-

as much cont, b t tis a wheatha go domen that

specula ions he receil be the rients o Mitiles, as it they . It dehem to be true. If Miat it deca, find the melves the rly to I d in the attempt to fpirit on the imperor to the continuance of the War-if y find the M. dirting Powers cae mitan e pry, which (if u fortunately his a attained) or for profecuting Bunnapar e affeirs it mult be the ar felt, I en narrow (nie of the word, of all the Ren court of frem willing to was o have repaired to recom, and the appear nee or just ce. It will be of the capacity of Commit- important e to feertant who are the real enemies to s Majetty, in order to take the ranguitty of Europe; and therefore neither fide cognitions of the autes of infutor fination that will ven ure much longer to avow a reloctince to provaid that army, especially among the gen rels negociate, without compromeling its character and we kening its eres. It tither she car powe or the other be aveile to prece, the oppefite p rty would effectually en barrels ant gon fis, by affum ng an anxiety for pe ce that would leave no choice but re uctart advanc s or vowed hollility. In the prefe d'erreumflances, Dolom cy will ranfack all its art for inch advantag s, because whitever be t e proj & of Smeanen, the voice of the people in all Quat i si for Peace

Yellerday morning arrived a mail from Lifbon, brought over in the W Ifingham packet, after a paflage of 21 days. Several privite levers of the 20 and 27th mate that the Portuguele G vernment is not without anx cy with ripett to the willie defigns of the French Republic .- There has been of ate & frequent i terenauge of Couriers between Pa is & Madrid , and it was reported hat a contra detable e campute t of cavalry, infantity, and artillery, was forming near Cordova in Andauna -Great care has been recently taken in die plining the Pot uguele troops; and force E glish and German enginees have been a ifforcised to inspect the fortifications of the f.o. ier towns.

The to lowing has been communicated to ut by a corresponde tas the aval thength of the Nothern powers. We have not the means at this moment d ver fring t e flaten greatly oversted. Even were this force eff Cive. we thould not be very much alarmed -We have inte opinion of the efficiency of confederates citate by fea or land; if a tacked with v golir and tyllem. they are overthrown bec uie they al oil never att with vigour and co operation. It is for ot er reafons than those of dishdence in ur comparative national through by fea at the refent me ment that we floor d regret any q acrel with the N r her love . We thou d be glad it any of our re ders acq states withthe navai fireng hel the States at uden to world enable us to correct what we now pr fent : The following are the fhips of war belonging to the

power, of the Nort ..

The Ruffians

Have in the Britic gg of he line; the reft, amounting to 67 more, are in the ilick S. a and the Mediter-Ot thefe ten are at Cronfladt, the reft at Copenha-

gen and the Cattigar The frigates and fl ops, &c. of the Ruffian navy, are flated at .60.

The Danes

Have ready 37 offit e line, 7 of which are three deckers : 8 are of 50 guns. Ind 12 of 70 .- the Dawith fregates are about thirty three.

The Swedes

Have thirty-one fail of the line, and fixty three frigates, floops, &c.

The Proffians

Have a great many armed velle a at Dantgic. Elbing. Sretin &c, but there is no eract balance of th m vet-The Tork ih Amb fledor fet off at. 3 o'clock vell rday mo ning for Confrantin ple. He is irdered home to undertake the office of mieifter of foreign

It is superflu us to sgitste the publi- wind with enquir es into the introdions of embefinder, of the delt nation of armaments. Fortunately for once, the fecret of the expedition has be n a facred as that of the diplomacy. Whatever be the extent and alternatives of Lord Whitworth's commission, the purite will observe its fucests or miferringe in the quak return of the convoy, or in its poffage through the flreights of the Bolisc. His Lorofbin's embafft'sl o will, and r every iffue of it, disclose and put overnmen in poff-ffion of the true water of any tre ties which may have been concluded or proletted smong the nothern powers relative to an exter from of the privileges of the neutral flig.

A related aron the part of Denmerk to diffclofe thefe negociation foould be equivalent to a colored aft of hiffility, and would amount to a tack acknowledgement of hollile intentions and prepara-

Busineserre has declared, that is is the will of the Finels people to have a may; and while the faid nary is growing or suilding, for it it is not a car by what mee they are to have it, the official paper is differing he me had by which, it is to defeat the S. Vincents, the K ich, and the Netfons Many all thefe elaborate & fquifition speed to as very functiing, continue to be respected, and their reffeis treat - preved on Tuefday, flate that the King of Frustia cianous upon the Comment. Little farther is known many, it must be their will to have peace first.