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CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign News.

PARIS, February 19.

General Bellavere arrived from Luneville last night. He was charged by citizen Joseph Buonaparte, minister plenipotentiary for the negotiation for peace with Austria, to deliver to the minister for foreign affairs the following

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having it equally at heart to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed to the conclusion of a definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity.

His said Imperial and Royal Majesty, not desiring less anxiously that the German Empire should participate in the blessings of peace, and the present conjuncture, not allowing the necessary time that the Empire should be consulted, and for its intervention by its deputies in the negotiation—his Majesty, besides, looking to what has been consented to by the Deputation of the Empire at the preceding Congress at Rastadt, has resolved after the example of what has been done in similar circumstances, to stipulate in the name of the Germanic Body.

In consequence of which, the parties contracting have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Royal and Imperial Majesty, the Sicut Louis, Count of the Roman Empire, de Cobenzel, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand-Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stevna, and of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, Chamberlain, present Privy Councillor of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, his Minister of Communications, and Vice-Chancellor of his Court and State.

And the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, Councillor of State.

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

I. There shall be for the future and ever, peace, friendship, and good understanding between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, stipulating, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic; his said Majesty binding himself to give for the said Empire his ratification to the present treaty in good and due form. The greatest attention shall be paid on the one side and on the other, to the maintenance of perfect harmony, & to the prevention of all sorts of hostilities by land or by sea, for any cause or any pretext whatsoever; always endeavoring with care to preserve the union happily re-established. No favour shall be given, directly or indirectly, to those who would injure one or the other of the parties contracting.

II. The cession of the ci-devant Belgic provinces stipulated by the 30 article of the treaty of Campo Formio, is renewed here in the most formal manner; so that his Imperial and royal Majesty, for his successors, as well in his own name as in the name of the Germanic Empire, renounces all his rights and titles to the said provinces, which shall be possessed in perpetuity, in full sovereignty and dominion, by the French Republic, with all the territorial interests thereunto belonging. In like manner are ceded to the French Republic by his Imperial and royal Majesty, and with the formal consent of the Empire:

1st The country of Falkenstein with its dependencies. 2d The Frickthal, and all that belongs to the House of Austria upon the left bank of the Rhine between Zurich and Bâle. The French Republic reserving to cede this latter country to the Helvetic Republic.

III. At the same manner, in the renewal and continuation of the article VI. of the treaty of Campo Formio his Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess in full sovereignty and dominion, the countries hereafter mentioned: that is to say, Illria, Dalmatia, and the ci-devant Venetian islands of the Adriatic and their dependencies; the mouths of Candaro, the city of Venice, the Legores, and the countries comprised between the hereditary states of his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Adriatic sea and Adige, from its leaving the Tyrol to the place where it empties itself into the said sea, the Thalweg of the Adige serving for the line of limitation; and as the cities of Verona and Porto Legnano will be divided by this line, there shall be established upon the middle of the bridges of the said cities drawbridges, which shall make the separation.

IV. The 18th article of the treaty of Campo Formio is also renewed in this; that his Majesty the Emperor and King binds himself to cede to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the counties which that prince and his heirs have lost in Italy, the Brisgaw, which he shall possess on the same terms as those on which he possessed the Modenese.

V. It is likewise agreed, that his Majesty the Grand Duke of Tuscany renounces for himself, his successors, and all persons having title to the grand dukedom of Tuscany, and that part of the ilce, of Elbe which depend on it, as also the rights and titles resulting from those rights to said States, which shall be possessed in full sovereignty and dominion by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. The Grand Duke shall obtain in Germany, a full and complete indemnity for his States in Italy.

1. The Grand Duke shall dispose of as he pleases the property and effects which he possesses in Tuscany, whether by personal acquisition, or by inheritance of the personal acquisitions of his late Majesty the Emperor Leopold II, his father, or of his late Majesty the Emperor Francis I, his grandfather: It is also agreed, that the trusts, establishments, and other properties of the Grand Duke, as well as the debts duly secured by mortgage on that country, shall pass to the new Grand Duke.

VI. His Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as that of the Germanic Empire, consents that the French Republic shall possess in full sovereignty and dominion, the countries and domains situated on the left bank of the

Rhine, and which make part of the Germanic Empire, so as that in conformity with what has been expressly agreed at the Congress of Rastadt by the Deputation of the Empire, and approved by the Emperor, the Thalweg of the Rhine shall be in future the limit between the French Republic and the Germanic Empire: that is to say, from the place where the Rhine leaves the Helvetic territory to the place where it enters the Bavarian territory.

In consequence of which, the French Republic formally renounces all its possessions whatsoever on the right bank of the Rhine, and consents to restore to those to whom they may belong, the places of Dusseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburg, the fort of Cassel, and other fortifications upon the Rhine on the right bank, the Fort Kehl, and the Vieux Brises, upon the express condition that these places and forts shall continue to remain in the state in which they may be found at the time of the evacuation.

VII. And as, by consequence of the cession which the Empire makes to the French Republic, several princes & States of the Empire find themselves dispossessed in whole or in part, whilst it is for the Germanic Empire collectively to furnish the losses resulting from the stipulations of the present treaty, it is agreed between his Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic, that in conformity with the principles formally established at the Congress of Rastadt, the Emperor shall be bound to give the hereditary prince who are dispossessed on the left bank of the Rhine, an indemnity which shall be taken from the Bole of the said Empire. Following the arrangements which, according to these bases, shall be further determined.

VIII. In all the ceded countries acquired or exchanged by the present treaty, it is agreed, in like manner as it has been by the articles IV. and X. of the treaty of Campo Formio, that those to whom they shall be assigned shall charge themselves with the debts secured by mortgage on the soil of the said countries; but, seeing the difficulties which arise in that respect upon the interpretation of the said articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, it is expressly understood that the French Republic does not take in its charge any but the debts resulting from loans formerly agreed to by the States of the ceded countries, or of expenses contracted for the effective administration of the said countries.

IX. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be made, in all the countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged, by the said treaty, all the inhabitants or proprietors whomsoever, a removal of the registration placed upon their goods, properties and revenues, on account of the war, which has taken place. The parties contracting bind themselves to pay every thing which they may owe for loans lent to them by the said individuals, as well as by the public contribution of the said countries; and to pay arrears and annuities granted in their favor upon any of them. In consequence of which it is expressly acknowledged that the owners of bills of exchange bank of Vienna, become French, shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their bills, and shall receive the interest due, or to become due: Notwithstanding any sequestration or abatement, which shall be regarded as never having taken place, particularly the abatement resulting from the circumstance that the owners having become French, have not furnished the thirty, or the cent per cent. demanded from the subscribers of the bank of Vienna, by his Majesty the Emperor and King.

X. The parties contracting shall also take off all sequestrations that may have been put, on account of the war, upon the properties, rights, and revenues of the subjects of his Majesty the Emperor, or of the Empire, in the territory of the French Republic, and of the French citizens, in the States of his said Majesty, or of the Empire.

XI. The present treaty of peace, particularly the article VIII. IX. X. and XV. hereafter is declared common to the Bavarian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian republics.

The parties contracting mutually guarantee the independence of the said republics, and the liberty of the people who inhabit them, to adopt such form of government as they shall think proper.

XII. His Imperial and royal Majesty renounces for himself and his successors in favor of the Cisalpine Republic, all the rights and titles arising from those rights, which his said Majesty could claim in the countries which he possesses before the war, and which, by the terms of the Baticonic article of the treaty of Campo Formio, now make part of the Cisalpine Republic, which shall possess them in full sovereignty and dominion with all the territorial interests dependent on them.

XIII. His Imperial and royal Majesty, as well in his own name as in the name of the Germanic Empire, confirms the concession already given by the treaty of Campo Formio to the union of the ci-devant Imperial Netherlands with the Ligurian Republic, and renounces all the rights and titles arising from these rights to said States.

XIV. Conformably with the 11th article of the treaty of Campo Formio, the navigation of the Adige, serving for the limit between the States of his Imperial and royal Majesty and those of the French Republic, shall be free, without the one party or the other being at liberty to collect there any toll, or having on it any armed ship of war.

XV. All the prisoners of war made on the one side or on the other, also the hostages carried away or given during the war, who shall not have been yet restored, shall be given up in 30 days from the date of the signature of the present treaty.

XVI. The landed and personal property not alienated of his Majesty the Emperor Charles, and of the heirs of her late Majesty the Empress Maria Theresia, which are situated in countries ceded to the French Republic, shall be restored to them, on condition that they shall sell them within the space of three years.

The same shall be observed in the case of the landed and personal property of the Imperial highnesses the archduke Ferdinand, and Madame the archduchess Beatrix, his wife, in the territory of the Cisalpine Republic.

XVII. The art. XII, XIII, XV, XVI, XVII,

and XVIII. of the treaty of Campo Formio, are particularly revived, to be executed according to their form and tenor, as if they were inserted, word for word, in the present treaty.

XVIII. The contributions, deliveries, equipments and exactiions whatsoever of war, shall cease to take place from the day of the date of the ratifications of the exchange of the present treaty, on the one part, by his Majesty the Emperor and the Germanic Empire, and on the other part by the French Republic.

XIX. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Empire and by the French Republic within the space of thirty days, or sooner if possible; and it is agreed, that the armies of the two powers shall remain in the position where they occupy, as well in Germany as in Italy, until the said ratifications of the Emperor and King, of the Empire, and of the French Republic, shall have been mutually exchanged at Luneville between the respective plenipotentiaries.

It is also agreed, that ten days after the exchange of the said ratifications, the armies of his Imperial and royal Majesty shall return to their hereditary possessions, which shall be evacuated within the same space of time by the French armies; and that thirty days after the said exchange, the French armies shall have evacuated the whole of the territory of the said Empire.

Done and signed at Luneville the 9th. February, 1801, (20 Puviole) year 9 of the French Republic.

(Signed) LOUIS COUNT COBENZEL, JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.

The following are the articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, alluded to in the treaty between Austria and France, as included in it, viz:

XII. All the situations of property, all engagements entered into, either by the cities or by the government, or by the civil administrative authorities of the ci-devant Venetian territories for the maintenance of the German and French armies, upon the date of the signature of the present treaty, shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid.

XIII. The territorial titles and archives of the ceded countries ceded or exchanged by the present treaty, shall within two months from the date of the exchange of the ratification, be put into the hands of the powers which shall have acquired the property of them. The plans and maps of the fortresses, towns and countries, which the contracting powers acquire by the present treaty, shall be faithfully given up to them. The military papers and registers taken in the present war from the east major of the respective armies, shall be restored in the same manner.

XV. There shall immediately be concluded a treaty of commerce, founded upon an equitable basis, and such as shall secure to his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary, and the French Republic, advantages equal to those the most favoured nations enjoy in their respective States. Moreover all communications and commercial relations shall be restored to the situation in which they stood before the war.

XVI. No inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies shall be persecuted or questioned, either in his person or property, on account of his political opinions or his conduct, civil, military or commercial, during the war; nor shall any distinction be made between the two powers.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia shall not agree to the principles of neutrality, admit in any of his ports, during the course of the present war, any of the belligerent powers.

XVIII. His Majesty the Emperor, and King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French Republic, shall mutually observe to each other the same ceremonial with regard to rank and other etiquette which was constantly observed before the war. His said Majesty and the Cisalpine Republic shall observe, with regard to each other, the same ceremonial of etiquette which was in use between his Majesty and the Republic of Venice.

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT, Feb. 14. Message of the Consuls to the Legislative body, and to the Tribune.

The peace of the continent has been signed at Luneville. It is such as the French people desired. Their first wish was the boundry of the Rhine. Their reverses did not alter their inclinations; their victories ought not to enrage their pretensions. After restoring the ancient limits of Gaul, it belongs to them to restore to liberty, nations which were united to them by a common origin, and the ties of interest and manners. The freedom of the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics is secured. Next to this duty there was another which justice and generosity prescribed to them. The King of Spain, has been faithful to our cause, and has suffered for it. Neither our reverses, nor the perfidious insinuations of our enemies, have been able to detach him from our interest. He shall receive a just return. A Prince of his blood is to place on the throne of Tuscany. He will remember that he owes it to the fidelity of Spain, and the friendship of France—His roads and his ports will be shut against our enemies and become the avenue of our commerce and our vessels. Austria—in this consists the pledge of peace—Austria, henceforth separated from France by extensive regions, will no longer entertain that rivalry, and those resentments, which have for so many years been the torment of those two powers, and produced the calamities of Europe. She will have no longer to contend with the formalities and intrigues of a Congress.

The government owes a testimony of satisfaction to the minister plenipotentiary who has conducted this negotiation to so fortunate an issue. There remains no interruption, to be dreaded, no explanation to be demanded, nor any of those equivocal dispositions, in which the art of diplomacy deposits the germ of a new war.—Why is it that this treaty is not a treaty of general pacification? This was the wish of France! this was the constant object of the

efforts of its government! but all its efforts have been in vain. Europe knows all that the British Ministry have done to prevent the success of the negotiations at Luneville. In vain did an agent, authorized by the government, declare to them, on the 9th October, 1800, that France was ready to enter into a separate negotiation with them. His declaration was answered only by a refusal, under the pretext that England could not abandon her ally. Since that period, and after that ally had consented to treat without England, this government seeks for other means of postponing a peace which is necessary to the whole world. It violates a convention consecrated by humanity, and declares war against the men. It advances pretensions offensive to the dignity and rights of nations. All the resources of the sea, and of the continents, are no longer sufficient to satisfy its ambition. It arms against Russia, Denmark, and Sweden because Russia, Denmark, and Sweden have by treaties mutually guaranteed their liberty, their independence, and their flag.

The powers of the North unjustly attacked, have a right to rely on the assistance of France. The French government will wish them to avenge an injury common to all nations, without at any time forgetting that it ought to contend only for peace and the happiness of the world.

The First Consul. (Signed) BUONAPARTE. By the First Consul, H. B. MARRAT Secretary of State.

A similar message was sent to the conservative Senate, but the Senate having risen before the orators of government arrived, it will be received to-morrow at a Council.

HAMBURGH, Feb. 6.

According to letters received from Memel, by this day's post, Louis XVIII. was to remain at that place until the pleasure of his Prussian Majesty should be known. Some persons of his suite declared that their master would go to Edinburgh, notwithstanding his disgrace, Paul still allows the Royal Warehouse an annual pension of 200,000 rubles.

A letter received by the same post from Petersburg, contains the intelligence of the disgrace of Louis XVI. which was announced to you some weeks ago, not terminated in this Prince being most inhospitably driven from his asylum at Mittau, which he was obliged to quit, with all the persons belonging to his court, the 23 ult. The restoration to Prussia of France, Daughter of Louis XVI. now Duchess of Angoulême, to Louis the royal Wanderer, then to Vienna, to Naples, or even to England, whether, it is said, they have been invited. Count Casanovi, the King's ambassador, was dismissed some months ago from Petersburg, with marks of the most mortifying coldness and disdain.

February 12.

Letters from the Baltic announce, that in the spring, Sweden and Denmark will have 20 sail of the line, and Russia 30, to oppose the English squadrons. It appears that this combined fleet will not confine itself to acting on the defensive. It will proceed to the North Sea, where it will be joined by the Dutch fleet, consisting of 15 or 16 sail of the line. This powerful force will necessarily oblige the English to reinforce the North Sea fleet, at the expense of their Grand Channel fleet, a circumstance which will afford the combined French and Spanish fleets the greater facility of attempting a decisive expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

It was reported yesterday in the first political circles, that the Marquis of Lansdown had written a letter to a certain personage, informing him by a late evening letter himself at liberty to impart to his Majesty that he had reason to know, Buonaparte was disposed to treat for peace, on terms not injurious either to the honor or interest of England. It is said that the new Ministry mean to attempt a negotiation for peace; and that Lord St. Helens will be sent to Paris.

March 1.

We are possessed of letters from Jaffa to the 31st of December, and from Smyrna to the 31st of January, which State, that at each place the most active preparations were making for the detachment and march of the troops under Sir R. Abercrombie.

In consequence of the strength of the enemy's works at Alexandria, Rosetta, and Damietta, the army was to land at Jaffa, and to accompany with the Turks to march across the Desert for Cairo—20,000 caissons for the carriage of water, and a prodigious quantity of provisions, were collecting at Jaffa; the Grand Visier had ordered 400000 rams for 40000 men, to which number he expected his army to be augmented; but at the date of our letter his entire force did not exceed 85000 men.

None of the horses mounted our dragoons had arrived from Constantinople—another was the note of Gen. Temera, for retreating the expectation, known at the camp.

A plan is said to be in agitation between Russia, Austria, and France, for dismembering the Turkish Empire in Europe.

The people of Ireland have been for some days anxiously occupied in endeavors to obtain the perusal of papers professedly handed by Mr. Quilley Corwallis to a few persons in that Kingdom, and containing declarations from his Excellency & Mr. Pitt, respecting Catholic Emancipation. We are favored by a correspondent with the following copies of those interesting statements:

The sentiments of a private friend to Catholic claims.

"If the Catholics should now proceed to violence, or entertain any idea of obtaining their object by convulsive measures, or forming alliances with men of Jacobinical principles, they must of course forfeit the support and aid of those who have sacrificed their own situations in their cause, but who would at the