# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

# WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

*Vol. II.* WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. *No. CXCIV.*

*Five Dolls. per ann.* WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, 1802. *Paid In Advance.*


## Latest Foreign Intelligence.

### FRENCH REPUBLIC.

*LEGISLATIVE BODY.*

November 28.

TREATY WITH BAVARIA.

The counsellor of state Boulay, of La Meurthe, presented the treaty of peace concluded on the 5th Fructidor, year 9, with the Elector of Bavaria. The orator recalled to the recollection of the assembly, that for a long time Austria had coveted that electorate to round her state. In 1777 the death of the Elector revived her ambitious desires; she made great efforts to add that dominion to her own, and, in spite of the opposition of the great Frederick, it was to be feared that she would have succeeded, if France had not furnished powerful succours, which, in 1779, produced a treaty, by which the electoral possessions were preserved in the Palatinate house. It is then the guarantee given by the ancient government of France that the republic has confirmed anew to Bavaria.

The treaty was ordered to be discussed on the 8th of December.

November 29.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

The order of the day was moved, for the presentation of the plan of the law relative to the treaty concluded on the 16th Vendemaire, between the French republic and the Emperor of all the Russias.

The counsellor of state, Fleurieu, before he read the treaty, made a speech, which began with a short review of the conduct of Russia at the close of the reign of Catharine II. during the first part of the reign of Paul, the junction of the forces of Russia with those of England and Austria—the subsequent defection of Paul from the coalition, and the approximation of Paul to France.—The orator then spoke in the following terms:—

"England, at that epoch, revived pretensions, always unacknowledged, often contested, sometimes repelled by arms, respecting the right of searching neutral ships, sailing under the escort of a flag of state. Paul I. hesitates not to declare himself the protector of the freedom of the seas; at his invitation the league of the North is formed, armed to defend the cause of free navigation, and to support the rights of all nations against the pretensions of a single one, and against the abuse of force. The armaments of Russia and those of Sweden could not be completed sufficiently soon to oppose the plan of attack with which the North was menaced by the fleet of England. Denmark, whose position on the narrow pass of the Baltic exposed her to the first shock, sustained alone against the British forces a too unequal contest; and though the victory was contested, glory to the Danes was certain.

"Negociations were opened; France at war with England, could not intervene directly; but in her convention with the United States of America, she had so solemnly renewed the declaration of her principles upon the full freedom of the seas, that the powers of the North, by realizing, at least in part, the wish of the French government, were assured of her assent."

The orator then proceeded to take a view of the treaty.

"The third article contains a disposition whose object is to consolidate the internal tranquility of the two states by the reciprocal facility which each have to repress, by immediate acts of its authority, without reserving any recourse to the protection of the other, and every step and correspondence of private persons, not belonging to the country, which should tend to foment internal troubles.—This disposition, which guarantees from attack the respective constitutions of the two states, has appeared to be a means of maintaining more surely the most perfect understanding, the perpetuity of which the two contracting powers equally desire."

Fleurieu then said, that the treaty afforded a vast field of new speculations on the part of French merchants. He also touched upon the free navigation of the Scheldt, which was to carry to the sea, and thence to the most distant countries, the produce of Belgium, and restore the city of Antwerp to all its ancient splendour. The treaty was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 9th December.

November 30.

TREATY WITH PORTUGAL.

The counsellor of state, Defermont, presented the treaty of peace with Portugal. After having read the treaty, he delivered a long speech, in which he made an exposition of the principles and objects of the French government, he took a view of the treaty; alluded to the second article, "which regulates for the future the limits between the French and Portuguese Guiana. We cannot in an almost desert country, choose better limits than rivers and mountains; and it was natural that France, whose possessions in that part are much less extensive than those of Portugal, should approximate those limits to the old point in which they had been fixed."

Defermont touched upon the third part of the treaty, which declares that a treaty of commerce and navigation shall be concluded between the two countries, and that in the interim both countries should with regard to commerce, be put on the footing of the most favoured nations. He entered into an historical view of the trade of Portugal from the earliest times. He considered the treaty with England of the 27th of December, 1703, confirmed in 1713, "to have given up the trade of Portugal to the monopoly of the English traders and manufacturers, whilst other nations were, to use the expression, excluded. All the woollen cloths of Great-Britain were admitted into Portugal, on condition that the wines of Portugal were received in England, paying solely two-thirds of the duties paid upon French wines. The English, by means of this treaty, caused first the languishing, then the annihilation of the Portuguese manufacture—they became the general undertakers of the trade of Portugal; and almost all the wealth she drew from her colonies was either for the account of the English, or passed into their hands. Thus Portugal was become a mere English colony."

The orator proceeded now to take a view of the conduct of Portugal, with respect to her political relations with foreign powers. He considered her as dependent upon England; and "after the peace of Campo Formio she was afraid of being invaded by France, and sent an Ambassador to Paris, who concluded a treaty which the Portuguese government refused to ratify.

"The treaty of Luneville, which pacified the Continent, was the moment for obtaining the satisfaction which we had a right to require from the Portuguese government. A Convention was concluded at Madrid between France and Spain, by which it was stipulated, that they should form a combined army to oblige Portugal to detach herself from her alliance with England, and to cede, till the definitive peace, to the French and Spanish troops, the occupation of a fourth of her territory.

"The object of this convention was not to satisfy a vain sentiment of pride, or to revenge offences which really exist no longer, as soon as one has the power of punishing them; but it was a part of that vast political combination which reached from the Baltic to Hanover, from Hanover to the confines of Otranto, and the common knot of which was the general peace.

"The French government kept its engagements. A division, with a numerous artillery, traversed the Pyrenees under general Leclerc. General St. Cyr, an officer of distinguished merit, was sent to be with the Spanish general, and to concert all the operations of the war. Hostilities began; but after two or three skirmishes, in which four or 500 men might be engaged on both sides, the Spanish general concluded, in the name of his government, the treaty of Badajos, in which he forgot to exact the occupation of a quarter of the Portuguese territory, which had been the real and principal interest of the convention of Madrid.

"The First Consul immediately made known, that he could not ratify the treaty of Badajos; that it was contrary to the general policy and interest of the allies; that it was in direct opposition to the convention of Madrid; and that the immediate consequence of the treaty to his catholic majesty, if he should ratify it separately, would be the loss of Trinidad. The cabinet did not yield to these reasons, ratified separately the treaty of Badajos, and thus made the sacrifice of Trinidad.

"After the peace with Spain, we continued several months alone at war with Portugal. We should have undertaken and realised what by the convention of Madrid Spain was to have done in concert with us. We should have obtained the cession until the definitive peace, of the occupation of a quarter of the Portuguese territory; but events were pressing, the negotiations so long carried on at London, arrived at their maturity; government gave its orders, and the peace was signed with Portugal two days before the signing of the preliminaries at London.

"The French government has endeavoured to regulate with Portugal our commercial relations in a manner useful for both nations, and to fix, by the treaty our boundaries between French and Portuguese Guiana, with sufficient precision, to prevent all disputes in future.

"To accomplish the first point, it had demanded from Portugal the reciprocity which the latter could not refuse, without prejudice to its own interests.

"All nations have, more or less, need of each other; and, whether they have to buy or sell, nothing is more advantageous to their interests than to invite to their markets the greatest number of buyers and sellers.

"All monopoly, or exclusive privilege, for the benefit of any nation in the markets of another, not only hurts the other nations whom it shuts out from its markets, but even the nation which grants it, by depriving it of the means of obtaining, by competition, the most advantageous prices.

"The dispositions of the treaty are therefore conformable with the principles which ought to serve for a rule to all commercial nations; and should they produce happy changes in our commercial relations with Portugal, the two nations ought equally to applaud them.

"With respect to the limits between the two Guianas, we may say that by the convention of 1700, they had been fixed at the river of the Amazons, for by that convention the Portuguese bound themselves to demolish all the forts upon the left bank of that river; and the treaty of Utrecht regulated them subsequently in an imperfect manner, full of contradictions, and which produced the disputes which have continued to the present day.

"French Guiana is the only colony that remains to us upon the continent of America, while the English, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch possess there extensive and rich establishments, and consider them a principal means of prosperity."

The orator then adverted to Cayenne, and expressed his hope of its becoming an interesting colony, after which he thus continued:

"No doubt it will require considerable means to realize these hopes; but, first of all it would be proper to fix the still uncertain limits of the colony. If debates have arisen in the English Parliament upon the means of reconciling the fixing the boundaries, with the preliminary treaty concluded between France and England, which guarantees the integrity of the Portuguese territories, these debates cannot produce serious difficulty. It is evident that the clause of the preliminary treaty relates only to the invasion with which Portugal was threatened by the French army which was upon her frontiers. That clause cannot besides apply to the fixing of limits, which has been constantly in discussion. It was important for Portugal as well as France, to prevent all future disputes; and the disposition which has been made for this purpose cannot, in any point of view, be considered as affecting the integrity of the territory of Portugal.

"In fine, the only advantage that France will derive from it, will be to enjoy, without disputes, a territory which is now without cultivation, but which, by the care and encouragement of an enlightened government, constantly occupied with the public prosperity, may receive speedy and great improvement, without exciting the envy or regret of Portugal, which will still possess much more territory than she is able to cultivate."

The debate was fixed for the 10th instant.

### COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

The minister of the interior has addressed the following letter to the boards of Commerce, established in the different sea-ports of the Republic:—

PARIS, November 22.

"The moment is arrived, Citizens, when commerce will resume its activity, and receive all the extension of which it is capable.

"It is the object of the government to accelerate this desirable end by every thing which administration can effect. But its intentions would be deceived, if rash and precipitate measures should throw any obstacle in the way of that commerce which it is so anxious to promote.

"It is important, therefore, to obtain that knowledge and information fitted to guide the proceedings of administration; and it is with that view that I address myself to you, to procure your opinion upon points relating to commerce, and interesting to the state in this respect.

"You will not forget that ten years of Revolution have changed our habits, have created other wants, and formed new relations among nations; and you will see that it is from our present situation that you must deduce the principles and the rules which ought to guide our conduct.

"In order to proceed more directly and more rapidly to the end proposed, I beg leave to fix your attention upon the objects which appear to me most important, and which demand the most prompt determination.

"I request you, therefore, to send me your answer to the following questions, with the reasons on which they are founded, and the conclusions you draw:—

"1. Are you of opinion that it would be advantageous for commerce to re-establish the companies which formerly existed, such as the India Company, the African Company, the Senegal Company, &c. If you answer in the affirmative, under what form and condition would it be proper to re-establish them?

"2. What are the changes that have taken place in our commercial relations with our colonies in America? Do the new order of things introduced there, and the present state of culture, require new measures of administration better adapted to circumstances?

"3. Are there in our Navigation Laws any regulations relative to foreign vessels which oppose any obstacles to our relations with the powers in the north of Europe? What are the means best calculated to augment those relations and give them new activity?

"4. Does not the state of our Commercial Marine require that measures should be taken to favor maritime expeditions, by giving greater sacrifices for the purchase and construction of merchant ships, for the formation of the crews, and for increased economy of our navigation?

"5. Do the tarif of the customs in 1791, the laws and regulations passed since, and which are still in force, give rise to any complaints; and what is the nature of such complaints?

"6. What are the obstacles which our commerce experiences in foreign countries in consequence of these regulations and their customs? Point out the countries where these obstacles exist, the articles on which they attach, and the reasons for objecting to them.

"7. What is your opinion of the most economical means of procuring money for keeping up your port, the best means of conducting the works and superintending the administration of that branch?

"Such, Citizens, are the first points on which I am desirous of receiving information from you, in order to lay the foundation of the principles and regulations which it will be my duty to propose to the government.

Yours,

(Signed) "CHAPTAL."

*Paris, Nov.* 9.

The following Proclamation was read in all the public streets, squares, &c.

### PROCLAMATION.

*The Consuls of the Republic to the French people.*

"Frenchmen—You have at length obtained that full and universal peace which you have merited by such long and generous sacrifices.

"The world now presents none but friendly powers to you and in every sea the ports are opened in hospitality to receive you.

"Faithful to your wishes and to its promises, the government has yielded neither to the ambition of conquest, nor to the seduction of daring and extraordinary enterprises. Its duty was to restore repose to humanity, and tore-attach, by strong and durable ties, that great family of Europe, the destiny of which is to direct the destinies of the universe.

"Its first endeavours have succeeded. Another follows, both for you and for it. To the glory of arms let us add another more agreeable to ourselves, less formidable to our neighbors.

Let us advance towards perfection. But above all, let us teach the rising generation to cherish our institutions and our laws. Let them grow up for civil equality, for public freedom, for national prosperity. Let us direct to the labors of Agriculture and Manufactures that ardour, that constancy, that patience which have astonished Europe in all our critical emergencies. Let us unite to the efforts of the government the efforts of individuals, in order to encircle and fertilize every part of our vast territory.

"Let us be the bond of union and the example of nations by which we are surrounded. Let foreigners, whom the attraction of curiosity may induce to visit us, remain, attached by the charm of our manners, by the spectable of our unanimity, our industry, and our amusements. Let them return home, more friends to the French name, informed and improved.

"If any men remain who are tormented by a hatred of their fellow-citizens, or by the memory of what they have lost, countries of immense extent are ready to receive them. Let them have the courage to retire thither to seek wealth, and oblivion of their misfortunes and their sufferings. The eyes of their country will follow them. It will second their courage. One day, fortunate in their labors, they will turn to its bosom, worthy to be the citizens of a free country, and cured of the frenzy of persecution.

"Frenchmen!—This day two years saw the determination of your civil dissentions; saw your factions extinguished. From that moment you had an opportunity to concentrate all your energy, to embrace every thing that is great in the eye of humanity, every thing that is useful to a country. In every instance the government was your guide and support. Its conduct will be constantly the same. Your grandeur is theirs, and your happiness is the only recompence to which they aspire. Ordered to be published, &c.

(Signed)

"BONAPARTE,

"H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

### *MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.*

LONDON, Nov. 25.

### THE CONCORDAT.

It is said that the *Concordat* is forthwith to be published, by which the future system of the French Church is to be regulated. We hear that his Holiness the Pope gives Bonaparte the title of *Le Consul tres Chretienne*. The *Concordat* limits the number of Arbishops for the whole Republic to fifty. It passes an act of oblivion on all the errors and deviations from the discipline of the church which happened during the revolution; but the priests who have married, though they are not to be dispossessed of their benefices, are not to exercise the clerical functions. The ceremonies, the feats, processions, and holydays of the church, the regulations about diet, &c. &c. are to be abridged and relaxed—and certain fixed revenues, independent of tythes, are to be attached to each see and parish. It contains a number of other regulations, which will be read with great interest by the Catholics of every country, as it will form a new era in the papal regimen.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

November 25.

The report of the committee on the expiring laws was brought up, and the following resolutions were read and agreed to:

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion, &c. to continue an act passed in the 39th year of the reign, to enable his majesty to prohibit the exportation of corn from Great Britain, and to encourage importation of provisions, &c. for a time to be limited.

2. Resolved, that it is, &c. to continue the act of last session, enabling the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to prohibit the exportation of corn and potatoes, and to encourage the importation of provisions.

These two resolutions being agreed to, bills were ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Private advices from Berlin, of the 21st ult. received at Hamburgh the 24th, announce, that after the arrival of several couriers from Vienna and Petersburgh, frequent conferences lately took place between the Prussian Cabinet ministers and the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors. The French Ambassador Beurnonville was present different times at the deliberations; the result of which is said to be the final arrangement of the indemnities to be granted to the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Prince of Orange, who, besides the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, are to be created Electors of the Holy Roman Empire.

We learn by private letters from Germany, that Louis the XVIIIth continues at Warsaw, under the protection of the King of Prussia. The children of his brothers, the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, remain with him. They form but one family, and live in great retire-