

the same advantages as those of the Republic.

"The intentions of the First Consul are anew detailed in the Project which I have herewith the honor to inclose; and in order not to delay a communication of such importance, I defer until another opportunity my answer to your Excellency's Note.

"I shall only observe, that even if the Austrian Armistice should have been broken in this interval, it would be easy to make the respective armies resume their former positions in the event of his Majesty's acceding to the last proposals which have been made to him.

"I have the honor to be, &c. "OTTO." (No. 32.)

Translations.

"In consideration of its having been agreed that negotiations for a general peace shall be immediately opened between the French Republic and its Allies on one side, and his Imperial Majesty, his Britannic Majesty, and their Allies, on the other side; and that the armistice which has hitherto been concluded between the armies of the French Republic and those of his Imperial Majesty, may be prolonged, if any equivalent armistice should be concluded between the forces of the French Republic and those of his Britannic Majesty, the two governments have agreed to conclude the said armistice upon the following conditions.

"Article 1. All hostilities by sea and land between the two nations shall be suspended, and shall not be renewed until after a month's notification prior to the end of the armistice. In all parts of the world the armistice shall not be broken without the express order of the contracting governments, and hostilities shall not be renewed until a month after the notification which may have been given by the general or commanding officer of one of the two nations to that of the other nation.

"Art. 2. Orders shall be immediately transmitted by the two governments to the commanding officers in the several parts of the world, directing them to act in conformity with this convention. Passports shall be given to the persons who shall carry out these orders; and the officers of his Britannic Majesty who shall travel through France for this purpose shall receive the safe conducts and the necessary facilities for accelerating their journey.

"Art. 3. All prizes made in any part of the world, during the continuance of the armistice, by any officer having actually received the notification of this convention, shall be restored. And generally (whether this notification shall have been made or not) all prizes made in the Channel or in the North Seas, after twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, shall be restored; and, in regard to this object, the terms shall be fixed for the other parts of the world conformable to the stipulations of the 23d article of the preliminaries of the last peace; whence it results, that computing from the day of the said exchange, all trading vessels of either nation shall have the power of putting out to sea, and of navigating freely as before the war.

"Art. 4. Malta and Egypt shall be assimilated to the places in Germany, which, altho' blockaded by the French army, have been permitted to enjoy the benefit of the Continental Armistice. Malta shall be furnished with provisions for 15 days at a time, at the rate of 10,000 rations per diem. With regard to Egypt, 6 French frigates shall have the liberty of sailing from Toulon, of unloading at Alexandria, and of returning without being searched, and without suffering any opposition during their passage, either from English ships or from those of the allies of Great Britain. An English officer of rank shall for this purpose embark on board one of the frigates, and shall travel through France on his way to Toulon.

"Art. 5. The blockade of the ports of Toulon, and of every other French port shall be raised; and all the British Captains shall receive instructions not to interrupt the trade of any vessel either entering therein or going out thereof. No ship of the line however, of two or three decks, actually at anchor in the said ports, shall be at liberty to go out before the renewal of hostilities, for the purpose of changing its station; but frigates, sloops, and other small ships of war, may freely go out and navigate, and in the event of their meeting at sea with ships belonging to his Britannic Majesty, they shall observe the customs established before the war.

"Art. 6. The land forces in the pay of his Britannic Majesty, shall not have the power of disembarking in any port of Italy during the continuance of the present armistice.

"Art. 7. The Allies of France, namely, Spain, the Batavian Republic, and Genoa, shall participate in the benefit of the present Armistice. (If his Britannic Majesty insist upon including his allies in the Armistice, they shall enjoy the same advantages with those of France.)

"Art. 8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of ten days, or sooner if it should be possible."

(No. 33.) Hereford-street, Sept. 23; 1800.

"My Lord I have the honor to address to your Excellency the answer to the note which you had the goodness to transmit to me on the 20th of this month.

(Signed) "OTTO." (No. 34.)

Translation.

"During the whole course of the negotiation with which the undersigned has been charged, he has had cause to regret that the want of more direct communications with his Majesty's ministry, has rendered it impossible for him to give to his official overtures the necessary explanations. This convenience is rendered still more striking by the result of his last communications to which the Note which he had the honor

to receive on the 20th of this month is an answer.

"The first part of this Note appearing to intimate a doubt respecting the sincerity of the dispositions of the French government to begin negotiations for a general peace, the undersigned cannot avoid entering into some details upon this subject, which will fully justify the conduct of the First Consul.

"The proposed alternative of a separate peace in the event of his Majesty not accepting the conditions of a general armistice, far from evincing a want of sincerity, furnishes, on the contrary the strongest proof of the conciliatory dispositions of the First Consul: It is a necessary consequence of the declaration made by the undersigned the 4th of this month. In effect, he has had the honor to apprise the British ministry, that if that armistice be not concluded before the 11th of September, hostilities will have been renewed with Austria, and that, in that case, the First Consul will no longer be able, with regard to this power, to consent to any except a separate and complete peace."

"That Armistice was not concluded at the date fixed upon: it was therefore natural eventually to expect a separate Peace with Austria, and, according to the same supposition, a Peace in like manner separate with Great Britain, unless it is thought that the calamities with which a great part of Europe has been for eight years past oppressed, should be continued without other hope of termination than that of the complete destruction of one of the Belligerent Powers.

"It is not therefore the French government which proposes to his Majesty to separate his interests from those of his Allies; but having in vain attempted to unite them in a common center, and finding them separated in fact by the refusal of England to lay down on the altar of Peace some special advantages of which France had already made a sacrifice, the First Consul had given a fresh proof of his dispositions, by pointing out another means of reconciliation, which the course of events will bring out sooner or later.

"In conformity with the advice which the undersigned had transmitted on the 4th of this month, notification was given of the cessation of the continental armistice at the term which had been fixed upon, but the counter-project of the British Ministry, dispatched by the undersigned upon the 8th of this month, having reached Paris on the 10th and his Imperial Majesty having appeared to be convinced that his Ally would not withhold his consent to an admissible armistice, the First Consul determined again to retard for eight days the renewal of hostilities.—Orders were immediately dispatched to the armies of Germany and Italy, and in the event of those orders arriving too late in the last mentioned country, and of the French generals having obtained successes, in consequence of any military operation, they are ordered to resume that position which they occupied on the precise day on which hostilities were recommenced.

"The simple relation of these facts will without doubt be sufficient to prove that the French government never could have intended to cover, by pretended negotiations, a fresh attack upon Austria; and that, on the contrary, it has acted throughout this negotiation with that frankness and loyalty which can alone ensure that re-establishment of general tranquility which his Majesty and his Ministry have so much at heart.

"It would be in vain to look for proofs of a contrary intention in some expressions contained in the official communications of the French Government to the Allies of his Majesty. More especially if such proofs were attempted to be drawn from one of the letters written by Baron Thugut, which the undersigned might have communicated himself, if he had found an opportunity; that letter would prove that the French government, always a friend to peace, appeared to complain of the intentions of Great Britain only because it had every reason to believe them contrary to a solid system of pacification.

"The undersigned has entered into these details only because, on the eve of Negotiations which may be entered upon, it is of importance to the Councils of the two powers to be reciprocally convinced of the sincerity of their intentions, and because the opinion which they may have of that sincerity is the only pledge for the success of the negotiations.

"With respect to the second point in the note which the undersigned has had the honor of receiving, he is to refer to his letter of the 16th, in which he informed his Excellency Lord Grenville that he was directed to give satisfactory explanations relative to the principal objections of the British Government to the proposed armistice, and entreated him, at the same time, to facilitate the means of verbal communications with the Ministry. It was therefore difficult to believe that the French Government would adhere, without any modification, to its overtures; for in that case, it would have been quite useless to solicit for an interview, in order to give satisfactory explanations.

"In speaking of the compensations requisite, in order to place the Naval armistice upon a footing with the Continental truce, his Majesty's ministry think that there is some preponderance in the balance settled by the French Government; a formal discussion upon this point would undoubtedly be displaced. After the various successes of a war which had produced so many extraordinary events, it is difficult to doubt of the moral influence of those events upon armies, upon nations, upon governments themselves and the deductions which may be drawn from it at present, appear to justify the opinion which the undersigned has felt it his duty to state. If there be any exaggeration in this opinion, it is shared with the enemies of the Republic themselves, who have employed every effort to prolong the truce, and who have not scrupled to use the means of pretended negotiations in order to gain time. The preliminaries signed by the count de St. Julien, and disavowed by his court, are a memorable example of this; and the prolongation of the Continental armistice must necessarily be considered as a sacrifice on the part of the Republic, since every effort has been employed to extend its consent to it.

"But even whilst his Majesty's ministry admit the existence of this sacrifice, they formally declare that an analogous sacrifice cannot be expected to be made on the part of his Majesty. It certainly does not become France to judge how far his Majesty's engagements with his allies may counteract his inclination in this respect; but France appears to have certainly an undoubted right to demand the price of the sacrifice which she has made, and which she is willing to make. The First Consul has given to Europe repeated pledges of his pacific disposition; he has never ceased manifesting them to the cabinet's interested in this contest; and even although the hopes of the enemies of the French Republic should be excited by this moderation, it shall always be the sole guide of his actions.

"Notwithstanding this difference in the manner of viewing several questions accessory and preliminary to the proposed pacification, the undersigned cannot but congratulate himself on finding, in all the communications which he has hitherto had the honor of receiving, the same assurances of his Majesty's disposition to employ his efforts towards the re-establishment of the tranquility of Europe; and he will neglect no opportunity of placing this disposition in its strongest light to this Government.

(Signed) "OTTO." (No. 35.)

NOTE.

"Lord Grenville presents his compliments to M. Otto, and has the honor to send him herewith the official answer to his communication of the 23d inst.

"He requests M. Otto to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) "OTTO." (No. 36.)

"It is by no means the wish of the British Government to prolong a written controversy on the circumstances to which the first part of M. Otto's note of the 23d instant principally relates: it is however necessary, in order to vindicate the accuracy of the former statement which the undersigned was directed to make, that the dates of those facts should, in reply to M. Otto's note, be more particularly detailed; but this will be done without adding any fresh comment upon them.

"The first proposal made to his Majesty, on the part of France, for a naval armistice, grounded on that of the continent, was dated August 24.

"The notices for terminating the continental armistice were given by the French generals on the 27th and 29th of August: the orders for that purpose must therefore have been actually sent from Paris before the 24th.

"His Majesty's answer was transmitted by the undersigned to M. Otto on the 29th, the very day on which the last of the notices was given in Germany. That answer referred to the Austrian armistice as still existing; and it was not till the 4th of September that the first intimation was received here of the measures taken in Germany for giving notice of its termination.

"With respect to the letter of M. Talleyrand to the Baron de Thugut, to which M. Otto refers, it was also dated the 24th of August. The French government, so far from being at that time entitled to consider his Majesty's intentions as hostile to the re-establishment of a solid system of pacification, was then actually in possession of the notification given in his Majesty's name, through his ally, of his readiness to concur in immediate negotiation for that very purpose.

"It will be with real pleasure that his Majesty will see the conclusions which appeared to him to result from these facts disapproved by the event.—The best evidence which the French government can now give of the sincerity of its dispositions for peace, will be found in the facilities it may afford for expediting both the commencement and the successful termination of that negotiation into which the King and his ally the Emperor of Germany have already expressed their willingness to enter and which can alone by a general and comprehensive arrangement to the interests of all the parties concerned in this extensive war, afford to Europe the hope of solid and permanent tranquility.

"With respect to the supposed case, in which it is stated, that France would not agree to treat with Austria but for a separate peace, the fortune of war can alone decide on the means of realizing such a pretension, but whenever it shall be insisted on by France after the experience of what has already passed, it will afford to all other powers, not a presumption only, but the painful and decided conviction, that the French government has no real desire to put a final and conclusive period to the calamities of Europe. No man who considers the past events of this contest with attention, or who is capable of judging with accuracy of the present situation of affairs, can believe that if the present war is to be terminated only by a succession of separate treaties between the different powers now engaged in it, any permanent or solid basis of general tranquility could be established.

"As his Majesty has, in compliance with M. Otto's wishes, authorized a proper person to confer with him respecting the different proposals for a naval armistice, it is unnecessary to add any thing here on that subject. This step affords a new proof of his Majesty's dispositions to lend himself to every reasonable facility which can contribute to a general pacification, and every part of his Majesty's conduct will be found conformable to those dispositions.

(Signed) "OTTO." (No. 42.)

NOTE.

"Mr. Hammond is directed to acquaint M. Otto that the observations contained in his note this day, received by M. Hammond, have been laid before his Majesty's government.

can arise from a new statement of the same topics, especially as it is not doubted that M. Otto, in his report of the different arguments stated by Mr. Hammond in their conference, will bring them in the fullest manner under the consideration of his government. In offering these concessions his Majesty has given a strong proof of his willingness to make a considerable sacrifice of the particular interest of this country, in order to facilitate those negotiations for general peace in which he has expressed his readiness to concur.—He still perseveres in the same dispositions, and will be willing to join in any proper steps to be taken for that purpose.

(Signed) "OTTO." (No. 43.)

TRANSLATION.

"I have received the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 26th, and I lost no time in forwarding the contents to my government; and also the observations contained in the piece which I have now the honor to return enclosed.

"His Majesty's ministry has done justice to my intentions, in being persuaded that I would send to France a faithful account of the conversation which I had the honor to hold with you. I have done every thing in my power to make the First Consul acquainted with the whole extent of the conditions which you were directed to communicate to me.

"Whatever may be the result of this attempt of the two governments to re-establish the general tranquility of Europe, I ought to congratulate myself for having been to the ministry of his Majesty the organ of the pacific dispositions of France; and for having been charged to transmit to my government the assurance of the equally conciliatory dispositions of his Majesty. I have the honor to be with the highest consideration.

(Signed) "OTTO." (No. 44.)

TRANSLATION.

"Mr. George not being yet returned, I have the honor to address myself directly to you, to request that you will meet me in Park-Place, or in any other place which you shall think proper to appoint. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "OTTO." (No. 45.)

TRANSLATION.

"I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me this morning requesting that I would acquaint you in writing with the substance of the communication which I have been directed to make to you, the importance of the object to which it relates rendering you apprehensive lest you should not completely have seized the meaning of the communication, I hasten therefore to transmit the substance of it to you.

"The last Notes which were exchanged, and several important events, which have completely changed the basis upon the proposed armistice was to have been established, having put an end to the negotiation on foot. I had the honor to inform you, that notwithstanding the circumstances which are opposed to the conclusion of the maritime truce, the First Consul is invariably disposed to receive any overtures relative to a separate negotiation between France and Great Britain, and that the mode of such overture entirely depends upon the option of his Majesty; that when the king shall think proper to send for that purpose a plenipotentiary to Paris, I am authorized not only to consent to it, but to deliver to him the necessary passport. That if, on the contrary, his Majesty should prefer that the preliminary negotiations should be begun at London, special powers will be sent to me for that purpose.

(Signed) "OTTO." (No. 47.)

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date; and I am directed to acquaint you, that his Majesty's government entirely agrees in the opinion there expressed, that all further discussion of the terms of a naval armistice would be superfluous, as the only object which it was proposed to his Majesty to secure by such an arrangement has in the mean been made ground of separate sacrifices required from his ally.

"With respect to the proposal of opening negotiations for a separate peace, his Majesty, retaining always the sincere desire which he has uniformly expressed for the restoration of general tranquility in Europe, must at the same time renew his former declarations, of invariable determination to execute with punctuality and good faith his engagements with his allies; and must therefore steadily decline to enter into any measures tending to separate his interests from those of the powers who shall continue to make a common cause with him in the prosecution of the war. I am, &c.

[A.] APPENDIX.—Translation. Extract of a Note from Baron Thugut to M. Talleyrand, dated Vienna, the 11th of August, 1800.

"The Emperor has ordered me, Sir, to convey to the First Consul through your channel, the invitation for the immediate meeting of the respective Plenipotentiaries who with good faith and zeal are occupied in concerting with as little delay as possible the means of re-establishing general tranquility, after which suffering Europe has long sighed in vain; his Majesty flatters himself, that through that measure his pacific wishes will be speedily accomplished with the more certainty because the King of Great Britain his ally had just caused it to be declared to him that he is ready, on his part, to concur in the same Negotiations, as it appears by the enclosed copy of the official note delivered here by Lord Minto, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. It only remains therefore to agree upon the place at which the Plenipotentiaries shall meet, which will doubtless be easily settled. In order to facilitate the intercourse of the Plenipotentiaries with the respective governments, his Majesty thinks that it would be advisable to give the preference to some place nearly central, such as Schellat, Lunville, &c. or some other with respect to which in order to save time the French government might come to an understanding directly with the British government. According to the declaration which, by his Majesty's express order, I have now the honor to transmit to your Excellency, and according to the equally pacific dispositions which his Britannic Majesty has testified, it will henceforward depend upon the French Government alone to accelerate the happy moment of the restoration of repose to Europe, so cruelly mangled by a destructive war.

(Signed) "BARON DE THUGUT." (No. 48.)

TRANSLATION.

"The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary, did not fail to transmit to his court all the communications which have been made to him by the Emperor's direction, by his excellency Baron Thugut, relative to the correspondence which has taken place between his Majesty the Emperor and the French government respecting overtures for peace. The undersigned has in consequence, been directed to intimate the satisfaction which his Majesty has received from this mark of confidence on the part of his imperial royal Majesty. The undersigned does not delay, after the authority which he has just received, to declare that his Britannic Majesty, desirous at all times of giving to the Emperor, and to all Europe, the clearest proof of his perfect and cordial union with his imperial and royal Majesty, and of the value which he attaches to the constant preservation of the intimate concert and friendship which are so happily established between their crowns and their subjects, is disposed to concur with Austria in the negotiations which may take place for a general pacification, and to send his plenipotentiaries to treat for peace in concert with his imperial and royal Majesty, as soon as the intentions of the French government to enter into a negotiation with his Britannic Majesty shall be known to him.

"The undersigned eagerly seizes this occasion of renewing to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "MINTO." (No. 49.)

Vienna, Aug. 9, 1800.

Highly Interesting.

We this day present our readers with the important correspondence (complete) between the English and French Governments, on the subject of Peace.—It consists of 47 papers, and is commenced in the first page of this gazette.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, after considerable debate, it was carried by a majority of 4, that 200,000 dollars should be appropriated for erecting a Mausoleum to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

We are authorized to assert, that the brig Ruby of this port, had not a single article of Naval Stores on board as was stated among the West India news in last evening's Gazette.

We are informed the St. Augustine Church Lottery in this city will certainly commence drawing at the State House, on Monday week.

Accounts from Tennessee state that the votes of the Electors are as follow: For Thomas Jefferson — Aaron Burr 3 [Washington Intelligencer]

Captain Craig, of the schooner Experiment, left at Cape Francois, 3d December, the following vessels;—viz. Ship Diana, Cook, of Baltimore. Brigs Polly, (lae Guyie) Philadelphia, (returned in distress)—Dispatch, Vincent, Baltimore; Roberts, Himan, ditto; Charlott, Eastwood, Washington, North Carolina; Thomas, Hurman, Newport; Ceres, Taylor, New York; South Carolina, Andrews, Charleston, South Carolina; Matilda, Waton, N. York; Salem, Russell, Bolton; Betty, Brown, Charleston, (returned in distress)—Harmony, Jenoy, Baltimore. Schooners Messengers, Stites, Philadelphia; Mary, Woodward, ditto (put in distress)—Farmer, Richards, ditto. Schooners Maria Shock, Baltimore; Four Brothers, Stowell, Bolton; Emily, Buckley, Newbern, North Carolina; Federal, Shackelford, Charleston; Three Brothers, Black, Bolton; Nancy, D ne, Charlestown; Little John, Matheny, Baltimore; Nymph, Pirnce, ditto; Fish Hawk, Cook, Sa. em; Three Friends, Deckman, New York; Harmin, Picket, Buford, North Carolina; Aridides, Wood, New York; Magnet, Obbin, Newburyport.