GERMANIC DIET,

ARTICLE FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

Vote of Austria in the sitting of March 30.

His imperial majesty answers, in the following manner, the question submitted to the deliberation of the Diet, viz. "How is the Germanic Empire to concur in establishing the indemnities?"

This object, so important in itself, so highly interesting to the empire; this object, which may be considered as the completion of the general principles established in a definitive treaty of Peace, may be adjusted with effect by a deputation extraordinary.

His imperial majesty, therefore, in his capacity of co-estate of the empire, proposes the above mode of co-operation; and as his majesty is desirous that the indemnities be as far as possible, in unison with the preservation of the Germanic constitution, that the fate of so many states, which are entitled to distinction on account of their tried fidelity up to the present moment, be no longer in painful suspence; and that after the restoration of peace abroad, Germany may at length enjoy the tranquility which a settled order of things cannot but secure.

His majesty thinks that it would be expedient, for the present time, to choose fewer deputies, as the difficulties attendant on the object which is to be brought forward might be encreased by a multiplicity of members, much delay might thereby be occasioned, and a considerable degree of intricacy introduced. In consequence of these patriotic views, his imperial and royal majesty proposes that the subject of the indemnities be referred to their electoral highnesses of Mentz and of Saxony—Should the proposition not be seconded by one or the other cause his majesty declares that he is ready to accede to the nomination of a deputation composed of four estates. With respect to the instructions to be given to such deputation extraordinary, his majesty thinks they may be issued in general terms as follow:

"The deputation extraordinary to the Diet, establishing definitively the whole of the indemnities, shall never lose sight of the treaties of peace, ratified by the emperor and the empire—it shall act agreably to the interest of the Germanic empire, and while it settles and defines the indemnities, shall not depart from the principles of right and equity.

"The full powers of the Diet, for the deputies, may be digested after the plan of the last credentials."

STATE PAPER.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Swedish majesty, has the honor to transmit to his excellency lord Hawkesbury, principal secretary of state to his Britannic majesty, a printed copy, herewith enclosed, of the maritime convention concluded on the 16th of December, 1800, betwixt his Swedish majesty and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias; as also a printed copy of the maritime code which his majesty has just published.

The undersigned, who by order of his courts, has the honor to make this communication to the minister of his Britannic majesty, is at the same time charged to declare expressly, that his majesty, in explaining on the one hand the rights which the king thinks belongs to him as a neutral power, and in establishing on the other the duties which his majesty as such engages to make his subjects observe, he expected, by endeavoring to fortify the rights of neutrality by a convention, to secure the tranquility of his dominions, and was far from believing that he would provoke hostilities. The respect due to the law of nations and to treaties, the most scrupulous combination of his own interests with those of others; in a word, the love of justice and of peace having been the sole guide of his majesty, it is with the utmost surprise that his majesty has just learnt that the first news of the conclusion of this convention has been considered as a sufficient ground for a measure, no less violent than that of the embargo laid upon Swedish vessels. Far from wishing to make any innovation in the maritime law of Europe by the laws laid down by the neutrality, his majesty was aware that there was no power in Europe, which had not acknowledged them in treaties previously concluded. England has seen these treaties concluded—she has been officially informed of them without ever entering any protest; she has seen the convention of 1780 and 1781; and the same ministry which now proceeds with such violence, observed the partial renewal of this convention between Sweden and Denmark in 1794, and the armaments fitted out in support of it the four following years, without ever complaining of hostilities; and nevertheless a similar convention is now characterized as an hostile confederacy against England. This difference is not occasioned by any change in the principles or pretensions of neutrals, it appears founded upon a maritime system of England, extended during the present war; and that this government which has so often wished to convince Europe of its pacific dispositions, wishes now to commence a war for the purpose of enslaving the seas, after having so often boasted of having carried it on for the liberty of Europe.

If the British minister will reflect upon the conduct of England to Sweden, and neutral powers in general, during this war, he will discover the true motive which has induced his majesty; that the formal adherence of several powers to the same principles must more effectually convince the court of London of their validity, that separate remonstrances which have hitherto been disregarded without supposing for a moment that such a considered as an act of hostility. The British minister complains that the court of London has not been informed of the intentions of the respective courts to renew the convention of 1780; but in the same note he confesses that England had, this war, entered into engagements with her allies against neutrals, and that this confession of the British minister serves as an answer to the charge.

If his majesty were not as firmly convinced of the innocence of his intentions, as he is anxious to preserve the moderation which he has constantly testified, he might enumerate, in complaining of the conduct of England, the offences committed with impunity by commanders of English ships in the very ports of Sweden; the inquisitorial interrogatories undergone by the captains and crews of vessels detained both in the West Indies and in England; the detention of convoys in the year 1798, together with the miserable chicane of the courts, equivalent to an absolute denial of justice: finally, the violation of the Swedish flag in the affair of Barcelona—His majesty would no doubt find in such grievous offences, and which notwithstanding successive representations to the British court, remain unredressed, a justification for his conduct of which, from its rectitude, it does not stand in need. His majesty wishes to secure to his flag that security to which it has a right to pretend. It is in consequence of these sentiments that the undersigned is authorised to declare, that as soon as the British court shall shew a due respect to the rights of Sweden, by doing her justice with regard to the convoys stopped in England, and the violation of her flag at Barcelona, and above all by taking off the embargo so unjustly laid upon the Swedish vessels, his majesty will with the greatest pleasure see himself in a situation to re-open his ports to the commerce of England, and to re-establish the ancient relations between the two nations. His majesty however, having a regard to what he considers the dignity of his empire, in consequence of the embargo laid upon the Swedish vessels, has ordered a similar embargo to be laid upon the English vessels in the ports of Sweden.

Having shewn to demonstration the innocence of the convention, his majesty looks upon it as improper to enter into any discussion upon the subject of the accidental difference which has taken place between his ally the emperor of Russia, and the court of London; the very act of the convention shews, that there is no question, unless, concerning the rights of neutrality, and that it is separated by its very nature from every other controversy.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Swedish majesty in recommending the contents of the note to the serious consideration of the minister of his Britannic majesty, has the honor to request his excellency my lord Hawkesbury to procure the undersigned an answer, which he earnestly wishes may be conformable to the views of the king, his master—His majesty having ordered the undersigned to repair near his person, the conciliatory mission with which he was charged having proved unsuccessful, he has judged that his presence at the court of London would in the mean time be useless.

The undersigned has the honor to assure his excellency lord Hawkesbury of his most high consideration.

(Signed) BARON D'EHRENSWARD.

London, March 4, 1801.

The following is the Reply of Lord Hawkesbury to the above:

The undersigned, his majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor hereby to acknowledge the receipt of the note signed by Baron Ehrensward, minister plenipotentiary of his Swedish Majesty, dated the 4th March. His majesty, already repeatedly communicated his firm and unalterable determination to maintain the existing principles of maritime law which have been established by the experience of ages, and the best calculated both to promote the security of the just rights and interests, as well of Neutral as of Belligerent Powers.

The explanations which have been attempted to be given of the present Convention have not in the least weakened the impression which the first perusal of it produced; namely, that the views and motives of the Contracting Parties were hostile towards his Majesty's dominions, and this impression is completely confirmed by observing, that the Northern Powers have recurred to the principles of the Convention of 1780, at a time when the circumstances of the war, and the respective situation of the naval force of the Belligerent Powers, must turn that which, at the former period was repressed as a measure of common justice against all nations, into an instrument of exclusive injury to Great-Britain.

Under these circumstances, the embargo laid on Swedish vessels can be considered in no other light than as a measure of just and necessary prudence, which cannot be recalled, while the court of Stockholm continues to form part of a confederacy, the object of which is to force upon his majesty a new system of maritime law, which is incompatible with the dignity of his crown, and the interests of his people.

The undersigned requests baron Von Ehrensward to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Downing street, March 6, 1801.

From a London paper.

ALEXANDER.

The eldest son of the late emperor Paul has succeeded to the imperial throne. The multitude, with whom that alone is excellent, which is yet untried, already attribute to him every illustrious talent, and every amiable virtue. He was educated under the immediate care, not of his father, but of his grandmother; and was so much her favorite, that she wished to appoint him her immediate successor. German officers were his principal instructors; they have been loud in the praise of his condescending affability, ingenious curiosity, mildness, docility and intelligence; and had we not witnessed many instances in which youths who had this praise from ther nurses, attendants and preceptors, proved deficient in manly wisdom and independent energy of character, we should have been ready to hail his accession as an æra that might probably restore to Russia the genius and public virtue, without the ferocity of Peter the first. The predilection he expresses for his grandmother's system of government, the advantages of character with which he begins his reign, the patience with which he is said to have endured his father's caprices, and the awful lesson he may have derived from the fate of his father's misgovernment, may at least encourage the hope, that his administration will be conducted on principles of sounder policy, and more popular than that of the deceased emperor.

What policy will be adopted in regard to the relations between Russia and foreign powers? The dispatches to the British court evince that, if prudently dealt with, he may be easily induced to return to a neutrality between Britain and France, in which there shall be much friendship for Britain. The merchants, the farmers, the returns from the estates of the nobles, depend so much on the commerce with Britain, which has been interrupted, that there must necessarily be a strong party in Russia whose wants and miseries already clamor for a return to the British alliance. It is impossible that the majority of such a court and empire should not be averse from amity with the principles and the menacing ambition of republican France. The wisest politicians of Russia cannot but have seen with regret, that the strength of the empire has been for some time idly wasted in quixotic enterprizes, in asserting groundless and unserviceable pretensions, and in projects of foreign conquests, by the successes of which, Russia could not be, ultimately, a gainer. The French party were attached to Paul I. The British in Russia must be, of course, grateful to the prince who brings them most signal relief—Such gratitude will beget new favor. By all these reasons, it should seem that the present disposition of the Russian court and empire cannot well be other than highly favourable to this country. The young emperor will hardly go to war with France; but we may expect him to relinquish in our favor, by some easy compromise, the principles and efforts of the northern confederacy.

It is probable, because prudence obviously so demands, that peace with the surrounding nations, the establishment of a vigorous internal government, and the vigilent improvement of the domestic resources of the Russian empire, will be the first objects of the Russian administration, in the beginning of the reign of Alexander.

So subtle is French intrigue, that we should not be surpised if the republican French, unless instantly anticipated by the vigilance and address of our ministers, should wriggle themselves, by one means or another, even into the confidence of the new emperor.

Alexander is in the 24th year of his age, married, but childless, and, we believe, hopeless of children; tall, fair, and somewhat deaf.

CHEAP LUMBER,

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, on reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, at his Lumber Yards, the north end of Lamberton, and at the old Sturgeon Pond, above Richards's wharf,

A QUANTITY OF

ASSORTED LUMBER, viz.

One and 1-4 inch, 1 1-8, and 1 do. Yellow pine heart boards—1 inch pannel, 1 1-4 do. for floors, 1 do. common, white pine do—2 do. ? 1-4 and 2 1-2 do planks, 1 do. 1-8, and 2-8 do. boards, black walnut—2 do. plank, 3 do. 1-2 do. pannel boards, bedstead setts, poplar the whole of the above are well seasoned and fit for use]—Clear heart pine, and sap pine white oak, and bilstead, hemlock and white pine scantling, assorted—best kind three feet cedar shingles, dressed and undressed, do twoe feet white pine do.; do. 18 inch cypress do—Sedar rails—Also, white pine sawed rails—shingling and plastering laths, best kind; white oak waggon timber—sap pine planks sap pine one inch boards, 3-4 cedar, best kind, 3-4 white pine, 3-4 sap pine, seasoned weather boards—A quantity of handsome chesnut pailings, sawed 1 by 3 inches and from 4 to 16 feet long, for garden fence, &c. A quantity of chesnut oak posts, dressed and undressed; a quantity of cherry boards, a quantity of large white oak joice, a quantity of chesnut posts—5000 feet of neat beach scantling for tool stocks—5000 feet of sickamore scantling for bedsteads; 2 inch white oak plank; 1 inch white oak boards, 3-4 do. do. do.—25,000 feet superior cherry boards and plank, 3,000 do. ry clear 2 inch white pine plank, 3,000 do. handsome beaton wood bedstead setts seasoned, 100,000 prime North Carolina shingles, a quantity of ash plank, 150 tons plaister Paris, warranted, 3,000 bushels best Virginia pit coal, 200 bushel clean house sand

The subscriber intends, establishing a Lumber Yard at the Federal City of Washington, which he will keep regularly supplied as above—Any quantities may be agreed for by contract, deliveable, as the purchaser may wish, provided that the place of delivery may be comeatable by water with a navigable vessel—Any quantity that may be ordered for shipping abroad, shall be supplied with punctuality and dispatch, agreeable to order.

Gentlemen who are or may be building—as well as carpenters who may be under or may enter into contracts to build and furnish the materials, will find it well worth their attention to apply as above—Applications may be made by letter (post paid) or otherwise, to the subscriber, or left with Wm. and Anthony M. Buckley, or Benj. W Morris and Co. merchants, Philadelphia.

Also for Sale or to Let,

A large commodious Dwelling House, with out buildings complete, and from three to seven acres of land—Two small do. with lots thereto—Also, a small Store near the river—All laying in the village of Lamberton.

NATHAN COMBS.

N. B. A Screw Jack to let, that raises from 10 to 40 tons by hand—a constant supply of plaister and Smith's Virginia coal.

Lamberton, New Jersey, (on Del.)

January 13, 1801. twtf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

Two elegant brick Houses, 40 *by* 20 *feet*,

SITUATE on King and Columbia streets Alexandria, as well calculated for the grocery and flour business as any in the city; also two large stores adjoining the above houses, 25 feet front, by 36 feet deep, and I will likewise lease or sell, 7 or 8 valuable lots on King and Patrick-streets, subject to a small ground rent. Possession will be given of one of the houses immediately, and the other in 30 days. Any person wishing to purchase, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, one fourth in 3 months, and the balance in 12 months, by paying interest and giving a security on the property.

I will also sell,

Six or eight thousand acres valuable Kentucky land. The terms of payment will be required as above mentioned.

The subscriber intends carrying on the bricklaying and plastering business extensively, and will keep a constant supply of bricks and lime for sale, he will also undertake to furnish all materials to any person disposed to build in the City, on the most reasonable terms for cash. Application to be made to Francis Peyton, Esq. for the property in Alexandria, or to

M. VOSS.

City of Washington,

April 8, 1801. 3M