

Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

R A S T A D T.

FEB. 2.

The answer of the deputation of the Empire was yesterday transmitted to the French Minister; it states,

1. That they had expected, from the justice and magnanimity of the French government that they would have proposed, as the basis of the treaty, the stipulations, in favour of the Empire, which were made in the preliminaries signed at Leoben. 2. That by these preliminaries an armistice had been stipulated till the period of a definitive Peace, and they had reason to expect that all hostilities were to cease, and that all contributions and requisitions were to be discontinued. 3. That in the territories of the Empire occupied by the French troops, property still continued to be seized and sequestered, under pretence of emigration, although the laws of nations forbid the application of French laws to the cases of the individuals concerned, and that they have reason to expect, from the justice of the French government, that these oppressions would be prohibited. 4. That they should likewise wish that the French government would disavow the projects of republicanism and changing the forms of government in certain states of the Empire occupied, or not occupied by the French troops.

The following is the answer of the French Ministers to the note of the deputation of the Empire, in which they declared that they could not agree to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, and the indemnification proposed for the powers, who have possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, at the expense of those on the right, and the secularization of the electorates or bishoprics is impracticable. It concludes with entreating the French Ministers to propose more reasonable basis.

Answer of the French Minister.

The undersigned have received the answer of the deputation of the Empire to the proposal for the Rhine as the boundaries of the French Republic. In transmitting it to their government, they cannot help observing that it rests upon foundations essentially vicious. All Europe knows that the Empire declared War against the Republic at a time when the latter entertained the most sincere desire and had the most powerful interest in maintaining Peace. It is futile here then to rest on the declaration, that the Republic would undertake War for the purpose of conquest and aggrandizement; a declaration, besides, which in no respect excludes legitimate indemnification, especially in the case of unjust aggression, and which in no respect alters the right of providing for its security, by the establishment of fixed boundaries. It is evident on the other hand, that the Constitution of the Empire will not be altered by the single circumstance of the diminution of its territory. In fine, the preliminaries of a treaty in which the Germanic Empire is not even a party, cannot be made the foundation of objection, especially, when its provision are superseded by those of a definitive Peace, subsequently concluded. It is upon these three basis, however, that the whole answer of the deputation rests. The moment their viciousness is demonstrated, the result is overthrown. The motives which justify the demand of the French Republic remain in full force. The indemnity claimed by the Republic is lawful. Its security requires the boundaries of the Rhine. The tranquillity of the Empire even more forcibly will demand these limits. The deputation of the Empire has been compelled formerly to admit that the Republic would not acquire a considerable acquisition of the Trans Rhine provinces, either in respect of their extent, their language, their customs, and their mode of thinking. From this observation it indisputably follows, that it is not from a desire of aggrandizement that the French Republic desires the boundary of the Rhine, and its demand rests upon a basis much more forcible, upon a motive common to the two powers, that of providing by inviolable boundaries for their future tranquillity.

Such is the object at present to be settled, and not that series of questions which the deputation of the Empire endeavours to substitute in room of the true object of discussion. The undersigned shall add only a single reflection, and is

is, that the prompt accession to the demand of the French Republic, the subsequent examination of the accessory questions, and the conclusion of a solid Peace will remove all pretext for mutual complaints. This is the true way to prove that we respectively wish in reality, and not in appearance, to put a period to the calamities of War.

(Signed)

TRILLHARD & BONNIER,
Ministers Plenipotentiary of
the French Republic.

Jan. 29.

To this the deputation returned an answer, in which they ascribed the cause to the aggressions of the French, and hope the Directors will see the importance of their objections.

FEB. 4.

Count Gortz yesterday received a courier from Berlin, who ferreted from that city a few hours after the arrival of a courier from Peterburgh. It is said that several of the Princes of the Empire have made a representation of the present situation of Germany to the Emperor of Russia, and earnestly implored his aid and assistance.

The French Ministers have returned an answer to the representation of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, in which the latter have complained of the progress of the system of revolution in the Briggau, Upper Baden, &c. In this they say expressly that their government is very far from encouraging such practices, and declare in its name that all the judicatures have orders to proceed without rigour against the propagators of these doctrines, in case they are delivered over to them by the German magistrates. All their emissaries detected in Alsace will likewise be delivered up.

In the fitting of the deputation of the Empire on the 6th, the Note of the French Ministers of the 21 February, was taken into farther consideration. After mature deliberation of the contents, it was resolved to return an answer to the following purport which has already been delivered.

In this answer it was represented to the French Ministers, that "the Negotiations for Peace could be forwarded by nothing more than by enabling the deputation to perceive at once, and in a perfectly connected manner, what the French Republic required of the German Empire as a sacrifice, at the termination of this unfortunate War, and what it meant to propose as the conditions of Peace. Should an equitable and satisfactory proposition be made on the part of the Republic, the deputation would thereby be enabled to answer in such a manner as must afford the best founded hope of a speedy conclusion of the Negotiation. On this account, an answer, relative to the acceptance of the conditions proposed as the basis of Peace, has not yet been returned. In the mean time, it will be considered as the first proof of the peaceable dispositions of the French Republic, should it withdraw its troops from the right bank of the Rhine and relieve the countries which have suffered severely.

The answer which the French Ministers shall return to this Note will be of considerable importance with respect to the progress of the Negotiation.

The Austrian Plenipotentiaries have declared that they have no instructions relative to the question of the boundary of the Rhine. It is said, however, that this demand of the French Ministers was not expected at Vienna.

The greater part of the E-voys from Switzerland are returning. Emigrants from Berne are already arrived in Suabia, and the project of forming all Switzerland into one indivisible Republic daily gains ground.

From Porcupine's Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

It has for some time been announced, that instead of waiting for the threatened invasion of the enemy, Ministers were preparing some offensive measures against the enemy's own coasts. The measure is now announced: a squadron under Sir Richard Strachan now blockades the mouth of the river Seine, by which means the ports of Havre and Rouen, and even Paris itself, are excluded from all communication with the sea.

The French look with confidence to a fleet of more than 100 ships of the line before the month of July.

By a mail from Lisbon we are informed, that Earl St. Vincent has driven the

Spanish fleet of 22 sail of the line, into Cadiz. The Spaniards came out of port on the 7th of February with the intention of attacking Admiral Parker's division of 10 ships; but the Earl coming up with the remainder of our fleet, the Dons gulped into port with greater expedition than they quitted it.

REMARKS.

[Such was the state of Europe, on the 8th of last month: what it will be before next Christmas, or what it is even at this day, it is impossible to ascertain. The infernal propaganda has spread its influence far and wide: having every where all the vices for their firm allies, the corrupt and ferocious French find easy access, vigorous friends and feeble foes.

The Spaniards are upon their knees before them; the poor deserted Pope they hold in chains; the Dutch are their provincial vassals, and the Swis are upon the eve of crouching under their bloody lash.

The powers of Europe (Great-Britain excepted), deaf to the warning voice of the prophetic Burke, have yielded to their views of private interest, and have suffered themselves to be detached and divided; to be engaged away one at a time by the wiles of the Republican harlot, till there is no where to be found a force sufficient to stand, for a single day, the progress to the ruin of barbarians.

From the general tenour, however, of the news lately received, there seems to be something like a new combination forming against the hellish phalanx. The German Empire does not appear willing to yield to their yoke; the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, must soon oppose them, or give up their crowns; and the Emperor of Russia, though far distant from the present scene of their aggressions, need not be told, that, when the rest are fallen, he must of necessity share in their fate.

Who knows? Perhaps this situation of things; perhaps such general and imminent danger may produce amongst them that unanimity, that sincerity in their professions and vigour in their measures, which justice alone could not produce. Perhaps, what is called reasons of state, that narrow, selfish, cruel kind of policy, may at last give way to the general interests of Europe.—If this should be the case, the rabble route of the insolent Gauls will be driven in disgrace within the limits of their enslaved, devastated, and miserable territory. But, if the yet unshattered powers, should continue their silly disputes about a village or a fortress; if one King should again take a bribe of stolen diamonds, and another that of a pillaged city. If they should again listen to their treacherous counsellors and madly trust to the promises of France; they are gone; gone for ever. Twenty years hence, their names and their families, like the boundaries of their dominions, will be forgotten, and the continent of Europe will once more become the promiscuous property of itinerate and savage hordes.

Respecting their ability to prevent this there can be no doubt. An union between Russia, Prussia, and the Empire; an union such as every union should be, of Physical and moral force; an union of armies, of treasures, and of dispositions; the very news of such an union would silence the historian Divan, and the first stroke of its operation would hurl them from their thrones. Nine-tenths of the People of France would bless the day. They are praying for such an event every moment that they breathe. They cry to the whole universe, "come to our relief! deliver us from the cruel tyranny, under which we groan!" They are, indeed, almost reduced to despair. The whole world seems to have been in a league against them.—Wherever they have placed their confidence they have been deceived, and wherever they have trusted their persons they have been deserted and sacrificed; but, as any risk; nay, as even almost the certainty of death, is preferable to their present horrid situation, they will ever be ready to revolve upon the most slender chance of success.

The present time is favourable for forming such a coalition on another account. The revolutionary enthusiasm, and the fury it produced, has, in a great measure, sunk and died away. The calamity which has undeviatingly followed the footsteps of the French,

has awakened the indifferent from their slumber, and has, stunned the intoxicated into sobriety.—All men now begin to reason with themselves; and, though there are yet some enflamed, some desperate villains, in every country, their number is, to what it was two years ago, become contemptibly small. I therefore repeat, that an union of force, any thing approaching to that of the French, could not fail of overturning their power.

But in talking on this subject, I do not forget, that there is a power which controls all that men can devise. I sincerely believe that the French have been raised up to scourge a wicked and degenerate world. There is no other rational way of accounting for the folly, the blindness, the baseness, the perversity, of the people of that country or of the princes and people whom they have harassed, tormented and ruined. Never did mankind experience punishment so severe, nor since the flood, so extensive, as that of this accursed French revolution. Take the map of the globe; look over it, and you will find, that it has afflicted every nation, has shaken every one to its centre, and has plunged many into the depth of misery. And, observe this well, that as far as it has hitherto gone, *The suffering it has produced, have upon a national scale been in proportion to the sins of the sufferers.*

To where it is to lead, and what is to be its end, we know not; but, I hope, and trust, that it is not totally to destroy the fabric of civil society. I trust, that there are some nations, who are to be ended with the desire and the means of averting the dreadful stroke; to detect and unveil the machinations of the instruments of wrath, and finally to disarm them of their baleful power.]

MARIA PRATT,

Pastry-Cook,

Respectfully acquaints her Customers and the Public, that she has removed to Mr. DUFFUS's House, corner of Duke & Germain streets—where she continues to carry on the above business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their patronage which she hopes to merit by a strict attention to their commands.

Pies, Cakes, Tarts, &c. will be furnished on the shortest notice—and the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE LET,

A handsome upper front Room, and possession given immediately. Enquire as above. 11th May, 1793.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of EBENEZER PUTNAM, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same without delay; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment of their respective Debts to the Subscribers, Administrators upon the said Estate.

JAMES PUTNAM,
JAMES CODNER,
A. CROOKSHANK.

In pursuance of a Vote of the Corporation of Trinity Church, made on the 9th of April, instant, the following P. E. W. S. will be exposed to Public Sale on Tuesday the 23rd May ensuing, to satisfy the arrears due thereon, viz:—

Lower Floor—No. 28, 40.

Gallery—No. 16, 17.