FOREIGN NEWS,

From papers received at the office of the Federal Gazette, by the Abeona, captain Hobson, from Liverpool—CONTINUED.

TREATIES, &c.

Presented by his majesty's command to both houses of parliament, 28th Jan. 1806.

Treaty of Concert between his Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias, signed at St. Petersburg, the 11th April, 1805.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, animated with the desire of restoring to Europe, the peace, independence and happiness, of which it is deprived by the unbounded ambition of the French government, and the immoderate degree of influence which it is striving to arrogate to itself, have resolved to employ every means in their power to obtain a salutary end, and to prevent the renewal of similar disastrous circumstances; and they have named, in consequence, for the purpose of fixing and agreeing upon those measures which their magnanimous intentions may call for, viz. his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, the lord Grenville Leveson Gower, member of the parliament of the said united kingdom, one of his majesty's privy counsellors, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias; and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the sieur Adam prince of Czartoryski, one of his privy counsellors, member of the council of state, senator, adjunct minister for foreign affairs, member of the general direction of the schools, curator of the Imperial university of Wilna and of its district, lieutenant of the grand prior of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, of the Russian Catholic priory, and knight of the order of St. Anne, and commander of that of St. John of Jerusalem; and the sieur Nicholas, of Novossilzoff, his present chamberlaim, adjunct minister of justice, charged with the examination of the projects presented to his majesty, and with other special commissions, president of the academy of sciences, member of the general direction of the schools, curator of the university of St. Petersburg and its district, and knight of the order of St. Vladimir; who, after having verified and exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. As the state of suffering in which Europe is placed demands speedy remedy, their majesties the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the emperor of all the Russias, have mutually agreed to consult upon the means of putting a stop thereto, without waiting for farther encroachments on the part of the French government. They have agreed, in consequence, to employ the most speedy and most efficacious means to form a general league of the sates of Europe, and to engage them to accede to the present concert; and, in order to accomplish the end proposed, to collect together a force, which, independently of the succors furnished by his Britannic majesty, may amount to 500,000 effective men; and to employ the same with energy, in order either to induce, or to compel the French government to agree to the re-establishment of peace, and of the equilibrium of Europe.

Art. II. The object of this league will be to carry into effect what is proposed by the present concert, namely:—*(a.)* The evacuation of the country of Hanover and of the North of Germany.—*(b.)* The establishment of the independence of the republics of Holland and Switzerland.—*(c.)* The re-establishment of the king of Sardinia, in Piedmont, with as large an augmentation of territory as circumstances will permit.—*(d.)* The future security of the kingdom of Naples, and the complete evacuation of Italy, the Island of Elba, included by the French forces.—*(e.)* The establishment of an order of things, in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the security and independence of the different states, and present a solid barrier against future usurpations.

Art. III. His Britannic majesty, in order to concur efficaciously on his side to the happy effects of the present concert, engages to contribute to the common efforts by employing his forces, both by sea & land, as well as his vessels adapted for transporting troops, in such a manner as shall be determined upon in the general plan of operations; his majesty will moreover assist the different powers who shall accede thereto by subsidies, the amount of which shall correspond to the respective forces which shall be employed; and in order that the said pecuniary succors may be proportioned to the manner most conducive to the general good, and to assist the powers in proportion to the exertions they may make to contribute to the common success, it is agreed that these subsidies, (barring particular arrangements) shall be furnished in the proportion of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, for each hundred thousand men of regular troops, and so in proportion for a greater or smaller number, payable according to the conditions hereinafter specified.

Art. IV. The said subsidies shall be payable by instalments, from month to month, in proportion to the forces which each power shall employ in pursuance to its engagements, to combat the common enemy, and according to the official report of the armies employed at the opening of the campaign, and of the several reinforcements which may join them. An arrangement shall be made in conformity with the plan of operations, which shall be forthwith regulated, as to the period when these subsidies shall begin to be paid, and the mode and place of payment shall be settled, so as to suit the convenience of each of the belligerent parties. His Britannic majesty will likewise be prepared to advance within the current year, a sum for putting the troops in motion. This sum shall be settled by particular arrangements to be entered into by each power who shall take part in this concert, but his said majesty understands that the whole of the sums to be furnished to any power within the current year, as well on account of the said advance as for the monthly subsidies is in no case to exceed the proportion of one million two hundred & fifty thousand pounds sterling, for every hundred thousand men.

Art. V. The high contracting parties agree that the different members of the league shall respectively be permitted to retain accredited persons, with the commanders in chief of the different armies, to carry on the correspondence and to attend to the military operations.

Art. VI. Their majesties agree, that in the event of a league being formed, such as is pointed out in the first article, they will not make peace with France, but by the common consent of all the powers who shall become parties in the said league; and also that the continental powers shall not recall their forces before the peace; moreover his Britannic majesty engages to continue the payment of the subsidies during the continuance of the war.

Art. VII. The present concert, which is mutually acknowledged by the high contracting parties to be equally valid and binding as the most solemn treaty, shall be ratified by his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within the space of ten weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, & have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

No. I. (A.)

First Separate Article of the Treaty of Concert between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April—30th March, 1805.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias having made known to his Britannic majesty his arrangements with their majesties the emperor of Germany and the king of Sweden, his Britannic majesty engages to fulfil his stipulations of the present treaty of concert towards each of those powers, if, in the space of four months, reckoning from the day of the signature of the present instrument, both those powers, or one of them, shall have caused their forces to act against France by virtue of the engagements they have taken with his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, this 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

No. I. (B.)

Fourth Separate Article of the Treaty of Concert between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April—30th March, 1805.

The collecting of 500,000 effective men, mentioned in article I. of the treaty of concert signed this day, not being so easy as it is desirable, their majesties have agreed that it should be carried into execution as soon as it should be possible to oppose to France an active force of 400,000 men, composed in the following manner: Austria will supply 250,000 men, Russia not less than 115,000 men, independently of the levies made by her in Albania, in Greece, &c. and the remainder of the 400,000 will be made up by the troops of Naples, Hanover, Sardinia and others.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, this 11th April—30th March, in the year 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

No. I. (C.)

Fifth Separate Article of the Treaty of Concert between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April—30th March, 1805.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias engages also to march as soon as possible an army of not less than sixty thousand men to the frontiers of Austria, and also another of not less than eighty thousand men to the prussian frountiers, to be ready to co-operate with the said courts in the proportion established by the treaty of concert signed this day, and to support them respectively, in case they should be attacked by France, who might suppose them to be engaged in some negociation, tending towords an object contrary to her views: but it is understood that independently of the one hundred and fifteen thousand men which his imperial majesty of all the Russias will cause to act against the French, he will keep bodies of reserve and observation upon his frontiers. It is moreover agreed, that as the forces promised by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias shall all, or in part, quit the frontires of his empire, his Britannic majesty will pay them the subsidies at the rate established by the present treaty of concert, until the return of the said forces to their homes; and, moreover, the equivalent of three months of subsidies as a *premier mise en campagne*.

The Russian troops already stationed at the Seven Islands, or which may be intended to be transported thither, will not enjoy the advantage of the subsidies and of the *premier mise en campagne*, stipulated in the present article, before the day of their leaving the Seven Islans to commence their operations against the French.

This separate article shall have the same force & validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we, the undersined, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present seperate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

No. I. (D.)

Sixth Separate Article of the Treaty of Concert between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April—30th March, 1805.

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, being disposed to form an energetic concert, with the sole view of insuring to Europe a lasting and solid peace, founded upon the principles of justice, equity and the law of nations, by which they are constantly guided, are aware of the necessity of a mutual understanding at this time upon several principles, which they will evince in pursuance of a previous concert, as soon as the events of the war may render it necessary. These principles are, in no degree, to control the public opinion in France, or in any other countries, where the combined armies may carry on their operations, with respect to the form of government which it may be proper to adopt; nor to appropriate to themselves, till a peace should be concluded, any conquests made by one or the other of the belligerent parties; and to take possession of the towns and territories which may be wrested from the common enemy in the name of the country or states to which by acknowledged right they belong, and in all other cases, in the name of all the members of the league; and finally to assemble at the termination of the war, a general congress, to discuss and fix the provisions of the law of nations, on a more determined basis than unfortunately has hitherto been practicable; and to ensure their observance by the establishment of a federative system, calculated upon the situation of the different states of Europe.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert, signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

No. I. (E.)

Seventh Separate Article of the Treaty of Concert between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April—30th March, 1805.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias having made known to his Britannic majesty his arrangements with their majesties the emperor of Germany and the king of Sweden, his Britannic majesty engages to fulfil his stipulations of the present treaty of concert towards each of those powers, if, in the space of four months, reckoning from the day of the signature of the present instrument, both those powers, or one of them, shall have caused their forces to act against France by virtue of the engagements they have taken with his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, this 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

No. I. (F.)

Eleventh separate article.

The high contracting parties acknowledge the necessity of supporting the propositions of peace, which it is their intention to make to Bonaparte, by energetic demonstrations, have resolved to invite his Imperial and Royal Apostolic majesty, to put his armies in a state of readiness for action, without delay, by completing their numbers, and by concentrating them in the neighborhood of the borders of France.—His Britannic majesty, considering the extraordinary expences which this measure will Render necessary, promises and engages to furnish to his Imperial and royal majesty, immediately after his accession to the present concert, the sum of one million of pounds sterling for *premiere mise en campagne*, which the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland will not reclaim, in case the negociations for peace should be crowned with success, provided that in a contrary event, Austria would take the field immediately.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert, signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

No. I. (G.)

Separate and Secret Article.

Althouhg the high contracting parties have agreed, by the first separate article of the treaty of concert, established this day between them, that Austria and Sweden shall not partake of the advantages of the said concert but in the event of their bringing their forces into action against France four months after its signature by virtue of their engagements with his majesty the emperor of all the Rnssias, yet his Britannic majesty, considering the advantage to the future security of Europe, which results from an union similar to that formed by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias with their majesties the emperor of Germany and the king of Sweden, for the purpose of opposing the further encroachments of Bonaparte, promises to fulfil the stipulations of the present concert, in the same degree towards either of those powers, if, in the course of the year 1805, both or one of them should bring their forces into action against France, in virtue of their engagements with his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

This separate and secret article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert, signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate and secret article, and have fixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

NARRATIVE OF THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ.

[*From a German paper.*]

The following account of the engagement which decided the fate of Austria, is communicated by an intelligent eye-witness of the bloody conflict. It is the only one that has yet appeared which can be considered as impartial and worthy of credit.

The battle of Austerlitz, though not of long duration, was uncommonly bloody; and, on the Russian left wing, where the French were thrice repulsed with great loss, it continued incessantly almost nine hours. At this point, the combatants attacked not only with bayonets, but the Russians even used the but-ends of their muskets in the murderous contest.

The French army, commanded by his majesty the emperor Napoleon, was composed of 120,000 men, and was very advantageously posted behind the lake and villages of Mennitz, Telnitz, Sackolnitz, and Kobelnitz. The Austro-Russian army, about 60,000 strong, marched on the 1st of December, in five columns, from the position near Hodjegitz, and the same evening took a position opposite to the French army, in such a manner that the first division, under the general in chief, count Buxhoevden, was posted only 300 fathoms from the French front; the second division, under the general in chief, Kutusow, was about the same distance in the rear, and behind that was the reserve, under the grand duke Constantine. The cavalry, under prince Lichtenstein, was likewise in the second division.

The same night, the above-mentioned generals received orders, in consequence of the disposition made on the part of the Austrians, to attack the French army at seven in the morning, in 5 columns. The two generals in chief wished to make some alteration and were desirous of having cavalry attached to the columns; but they received for answer, that such was the fixed arrangement for the disposition and the attack. Accordingly, out of the first division were formed the first and second column, which composed the left wing; out of the second division, the third and fourth column; and the reserve formed the fifth column, or the right wing. On the latter was, besides, stationed the column of cavalry. This column was commanded by prince Lichtenstein; the fifth by the grand duke; the third & fourth by general Kutusow, who placed himself at the head of the fourth; and the first and second by count Buxhoevden, who led on the first column in person.

This column had already advanced by 7 o'clock, in two divisions, to the village of Telnitz, where it attacked the right wing of the French. The latter received it with a heavy fire of musketry which the Russians forbore to return till they had arrived at the next distance. The conflict was obstinate, and the firing tremendous. The Russians approached amid an incessant fire, and numbers fell on both sides. At length the Russians rushed with bayonets fixed on the French front, which received them with firmness, and the carnage that succeeded was truly dreadful. The French were driven back, but soon received a strong reinforcement; and, in their turn, gained ground on the Russians; on which the latter made a second desperate attack, and turned the French. The carnage was redoubled, and the field of battle was inundated with human blood. The French were compelled not only to abandon the village, but likewise all the eminences and defiles beyond Telnitz, and were pursued by the victorious column.

Meanwhile, the second column, under lieutenant-general Langeron, had likewise driven back the French near Sackolnitz; and the first column prepared, as they advanced, to turn the French force, with a view to relieve the second. By 8 o'clock, the third, fourth and fifth columns had likewise advanced out of the line; but they were instantly attacked by a far superior force.

The French forced the centre; and as the Austro-Russian columns were at a great distance from each other, and unprovided with cavalry, the 3 French divisions succeeded in penetrating between them and turning them. The fire was every where brisk, and the Russian guards advanced, with fixed bayonets, and without firing scarcely a single shot, against, not only the French infantry, but likewise their cavalry. They cut down, without mercy, all that opposed them; but, at length, they were obliged to yield to superior numbers; and, about twelve, the army retreated towards Austerlitz.

The column of cavalry did scarcely any thing; and the van, under prince Bagrathion, never came into action at all.

On the retreat of the allied army, three strong divisions of the French were immediately sent to the support of the right wing. These consequently attacked the left wing of the Russians in the rear; their second column was partly routed, and partly formed a junction with the first column, which the French had already pursued towards Chlapanitz, the head-quarters of the French.

The situation of this column, which had fought with such valor and distinction, now became extremely critical. It was deserted by the rest of the army, without hope of succor, surrounded by a powerful French army, of which three divisions, with a strong body of cavalry, were already in its rear, and menaced this isolated column with utter destruction; circumstances which produced a conviction, that a column, scarcely 10,000 strong, exhausted and weakened by a conflict of 8 hours, had no other means of rescuing itself, but by a capitulation. Though the situation of these troops was so eminently perilous, still they continued, under the conduct of their veteran leader, general Buxhoevden, to bid defiance to every danger. It excited the utmost astonishment to behold with what resolution they withstood the attacks of the French, and with what fortitude they met every emergency.

It was not till near four o'clock that they evinced any dispositions for a retreat. The French redoubled their attacks on every quarter, and a tremendous fire was maintained on both sides. The Russians were under the necessity of passing through the village of Ursd, which was already occupied by French troops. Through these they were obliged to open a way; the battle was renewed, and both parties fought most desperately with the bayonet. The French, however, were compelled to yield to Russian intrepidity; the latter passed through the village amidst an incessant fire, deployed beyond the canal, broke down the bridges, and, soon after four o'clock, the battle ceased. The brave French, even with their superiority, were tired of pursuing a corps which obliged them to purchase every step they gained with so much blood.

Both sides complained of the calmness of the wind; in consequence of which, the clouds of smoke that filled the atmosphere were so thick, that the men were unable to see each other at the distance of 20 paces.

During the engagement, the emperor of Russia was in the centre, and exposed himself to the greatest dangers, amidst a heavy fire. The French sharp-shooters perceived the emperor, and continually directed their fire towards him. Being warned of his danger, his answer was, "The emperor of Russia is not afraid of death."

The generals in chief, Kutusow and Buxhoevden, were slightly wounded; major-generals Berg, baron Meller, Essen the First, Essen the Second, baron Sacken, Miller, barons Wimpsen and Prebischewsky, were dangerously wounded, and taken prisoners. Many staff and superior officers and privates were killed, taken and wounded. It is confidently stated, that the French lost more than 10,000 men.

The following are stated, in a foreign journal, to be the principal causes of the recent disasters of Austria: 1st, the injudicious plan and the obstinacy of Mack; 2d, the particular incapacity of 2 generals under his command; 3d, the want of necessaries for the army; 4th, the superiority of the French in number and in their plan of operations; 5th, the disobedience of the prince of Auersberg, in not breaking down the bridges across the Danube; 6th, the death of gen. Schmidt; 7th, the disobedience of general Jellachich and prince Rohan to the orders of the archduke John, by a compliance with which, they might, even according to the testimony of the French generals, have rescued their 2 corps. Such *data* as these, the candid historian will not fail to give.

The Austrian princes, the archdukes Charles, John, and Ferdinand, all of whom made such masterly retreats, contrived, amidst misfortune, to cover themselves with glory.

NINTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 17.

Mr. Bradley, from the committee to whom was referred the application of Hamet Caramalli, ex-bashaw of Tripoli, submitted the following

REPORT:

The ex-bashaw founds his claim on the justice of the United States, from his services and sufferings in their cause, & from his having been deceived and amused with the prospect of being placed on his throne, a legitimate sovereign of Tripoli, and frequently drawn from eligible situations for the purpose of being made the dupe and instrument of policy, and finally sacrificed to misfortune and wretchedness. The committee from a full investigation of the documents which have been laid before congress, with other evidence which has come within their knowledge, are enabled to lay before the senate a brief statement of facts in relation to the ex-bashaw, and the result of their deliberations thereon.

This unfortunate prince, by the treason and perfidy of his brother, the reigning bashaw, was driven from his throne, an exile to the regency of Tunis; where the agents of the United States in the Mediterranean, found him; and as early as August, 1801, entered into a convention to co-operate with him, the object of which was to obtain a permanent peace with Tripoli, to place the ex-bashaw on his throne, and procure indemnification for all expence in accomplishing the same. This agreement was removed in November following, with encouragement that the United States would persevere, until they had effected the object; and in 1802, when the reigning bashaw had made overtures to the ex-bashaw to settle on him the two provinces of Derne and Bengazi, and when the ex-bashaw was on the point of leaving Tunis, under an escort furnished him by the reigning bashaw, the agents of the United States prevailed on him to abandon the offer, with assurance that the United States would effectually co-operate, and place him on the throne of Tropoli.

The same engagements were renewed in 1803, and the plan of co-operation so arranged, that the ex-bashaw by his own exertions and force, took possession of the province of Derne; but the American squadron, at that time under the command of commodore Morris, instead of improving that favorable moment to co-operate with the ex-bashaw, and put an end to the war, unfortunately abandoned the Barbary coast, and left the ex-bashaw to contend solely with all the forces of the reigning bashaw, and who, in consequence, was obliged, in the fore part of the year 1804, to give up his conquest of Derne, and fly from the fury of the usurper into Egypt. These transactions were from time to time, not only communicated by our agents to government, but were laid before congress in February, 1804, in the documents accompanying the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Mr. Eaton, late consul at Tunis, which committee expressed their decided approbation of his official conduct, and to which report the committee beg leave to refer.

In the full possession of the knowledge of these facts, the government of the U. States, in June, eighteen hundred and four, dispatched commodore Barron, with a squadron into the Mediterranean, and in his instructions, submitted to his entire discretion, the subject of availing himself of the co-operation of the ex bashaw, and referring him to Mr Eaton, as an agent sent out by government for that purpose.

After commodore Barron had arrived on the station in September, eighteen hundred and four, he dispatched Mr. Eaton and captain Hull into Egypt, to find the ex-bashaw, with instructions to assure him that the commodore would take the most effectual measures with the forces under his command, to co-operate with him against the usurper, his brother, and to establish him in the regency of Tripoli. After encountering many difficulties and dangers, the ex-bashaw was found in Upper Egypt with the Mamelukes, and commanding the Arabs; the same assurances were again made to him, and a convention was reduced to writing, the stipulations of which had the same objects in view; the United States to obtain a permanent peace and their prisoners, the ex-bashaw to obtain his throne. Under these impressions, and with the fullest confidence in the assurances he had received from the agents of the United States, and even from commodore Barron himself, by one of his (the bashaw's) secretaries, whom he had sent to wait on the commodore for that purpose, he gave up his prospects in Egypt, abandoned his property in that country, constituted Mr. Eaton general and commander in chief of his forces and with such an army as he was able to raise and support, marched through the Lybian desart, suffering every hardship incident to such a perilous undertaking; and with his army commanded by general Eaton, aided by O'Bannon and Mann, three American officers, who shared with him the dangers and hardships of the campaign, and whose names their country will for ever record with honor, attacked the city of Derne in the regency of Tripoli, on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five, and, after a well-fought battle took the same; & for the first time planted the American colors on the ramparts of a Tripolitan fort. And in several battles afterwards, one of which he fought without the aid of the Americans, (they having been restrained by orders, not warranted by any policy, issued as appears by Mr. Lear, the American cousul,) defeated the army of the usurper, with great slaughter, maintained his conquest, and without hazard of a repulse, would have marched to the throne of Tripoli, had he been supported by the co-operation of the American squadron, which in honor and good faith he had a right to expect. The committee would here explicitly declare, that in their opinion, no blame ought to be attached to commodore Barron. A wasting sickness, and a consequent mental as well as bodly debility had rendered him totally unable to exercise the duties of commanding the squadron, previously to this momentous crisis, and from which he has never recovered; and to this cause alone may be attributed the final failure of the plan of co-operation which appears to have been wisely concerted by the government and hitherto bravely executed by its officers.