

From the Norfolk Ledger.

STATE PAPERS,
Relative to the late Negotiations between
France and England.

The papers which we have been publishing for some days, and continue this day, under this title, it will be recollected by our readers that we stated, were copied from French newspapers.

The notes of the British minister and negotiators are read under the disadvantage of having undergone two translations, first from English into French, and then again from French into English. After we had made some progress in our publication from the French papers, we received London papers, containing all the papers, as laid before the British parliament. These contain many interesting documents, some of which the French government would not, and others that it could not publish. Upon collating them with those we have published, we perceive every little difference, and that little only in the phraseology, arising from translation, retaining the spirit and meaning, but losing in neatness and elegance of composition. We shall take up the English documents as soon as we have done with the French.

At present we would observe, that the French government suppressed the following papers in the commencement of the negotiation:

Extract from a letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, March 5, 1806—Received March 19.

(TRANSLATION.)
It may be agreeable to you to receive news from this country.

I send you the emperor's speech to the legislative body. You will therein see that our wishes are still for peace. I do not ask what is the prevailing inclination with you; but if the advantages of peace are duly appreciated, you know upon what basis it may be discussed.

Extract from a speech delivered by the chief of the French government to the legislative body, on the 2d March, 1806.

(TRANSLATION.)

I desire peace with England. On my part, I shall never delay it for a moment. I shall always be ready to conclude it, taking for its basis the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens.

But the British ministers and negotiators have declared in the most unequivocal manner, that the letter published in our paper of this day, No. XXX, is spurious, for that no such paper was ever presented to lord Lauderdale, who in his place in parliament, declared that he would not have remained one hour longer in office, if such a paper had been presented to him. In place of which, the following is a copy of the note actually presented, and to which lord Lauderdale afterwards alludes.

Paris, 4th September, 1806.

The minister for foreign affairs has received the orders of his majesty the emperor and king, to hold a conference this day with his excellency lord Lauderdale. He has therefore the honor to propose to his excellency, to call at the office for foreign affairs at half past two. He begs him to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

Upon receiving this note, lord Lauderdale saw Mr. Talleyrand, and had a long conversation with him, and to which letter XXXI alludes in a great measure, and is fully explained in lord Lauderdale's letter to Mr. Fox, in the English documents. When Talleyrand wrote the note of the 4th of September above, he had just heard that Russia had refused to ratify D'Oubril's treaty.

STATE PAPERS
Relative to the late Negotiation between
FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XXX.

Copy of a note addressed by the minister for foreign affairs to the earl of Lauderdale.

The 4th September, 1806.

The undersigned minister for foreign affairs, has had before his majesty the emperor, king of Italy, the successive notes of his excellency the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, of the 9th August, of the 10th, of the 11th in the morning, of the 11th in the evening, of the 14th, of the 22d and of the 25th of the same month. He has received orders to address to his excellency the earl of Lauderdale, relatively to these different notes, the following declaration:

Previous to the appointment of lord Lauderdale, the minister plenipotentiary of France and England exhibited all the marks of a calm and moderate discussion; but upon his arrival, it seemed all of a sudden to assume an unexpected direction, and his majesty the emperor could not but be extremely surprised to learn almost at the same time both the intervention of a second plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of England, and the formal demand of passports for his return.

One single conference had taken place; the second was not yet assigned; the visits prescribed by reciprocal regard had not been made by the new minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and, however, demands for passports were renewed every hour; in vain did the plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor strive to make themselves understood; in vain did they give, in vain did they ask for explanations; they met with only the most persevering refusal to listen to whatever might tend to a conciliation.

The ministers of his majesty the emperor had to give him an account of the obstacles they met with and of the disgusts which they had to experience, and his majesty judging of the views of the plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty from the unbecomingness, of the imperious, and one may say savage form, which he had not feared to adopt, must have seen proofs that the true intention of lord Lauderdale had been to come for the purpose of precipitately breaking off the negotiation which, in its principle, announced a quick and happy issue.

However, his majesty wishing to try whether by carrying moderation to the utmost degree of passiveness, the English plenipotentiary would not determine upon choosing more conciliating forms, made to the love of peace the painful sacrifice of

See remarks above.

tolerating that the minister of an hostile government should come to affect in the very heart of this capital, a tone of menaces and superiority; but at length the expressions contained in the sixth note, obliged him to recognize the impossibility of concluding a peace with a plenipotentiary, whose very demand is an offence, and every step a trait of hostility, and the undersigned has in consequence received orders to deliver to his excellency lord Lauderdale the passports he has so perseveringly demanded.

See more of this letter under the head of Norfolk Ledger of this evening.

But, at the same time, his majesty the emperor and king has enjoined the undersigned formally to declare that he wishes as far as it depends upon him, that the negotiation may not be interrupted, and that it may be continued in whatever place it may be, in a true spirit of conciliation with a free and mutual disposition to come to a right understanding, and according to the usages and in the forms agreed upon among all nations.

His majesty will never suffer his ministers to submit to any thing which may be contrary to his dignity, and which might swerve from the principles of the most perfect equality among the great powers. It is unexampled in history and between two nations which can arrogate to themselves no right of superiority, that the plenipotentiary of one should dare to dictate to the other the conditions and forms of a deliberation, and trace round himself the circle of Popilius; and this is what the minister of his majesty the king of England has not learned to do, as if to be sure England was less in need of peace than France; as if the chances of war were all against the French nation, and that she, alone had to support all the evils of it.

The undersigned has the regret of having to declare to his excellency lord Lauderdale, that if in reality his mission was to break off the negotiation already so far advanced; if, in the mild and conciliating language which had approximated the two governments, he wished to prolong the calamities which it is the duty of his ministry to put an end to, lord Lauderdale has the sad glory of having attained his end; an advantage, after all, very easy to be obtained; for in the end peace between France and England can only be the result of a negotiation carried on by men who feel what each of these two nations owes to its rival, who seek and facilitate as much as it lies in their power, the combinations and calculations most proper for reconciling personal interests, and who attach their personal happiness, and the honor of their name to terminating a struggle, the duration of which is a scourge, not only for the two contending nations, but for all the nations of the universe. Now, to throw obstacles in the way of such a good, it suffices to remain insensible to the glory of co-operating in it.

The undersigned must here repeat what he wrote the 2d of May to his excellency Mr. Fox, "That no government must ever flatter itself with imposing upon France either conditions of peace, or a mode of negotiating contrary to usage."

The French government continues to adhere at this moment, as it did at that period, to the two bases of negotiation which both parties agreed upon, to wit:

1st. To the principle drawn from Mr. Fox's letter of the 26th March, that both states should have for their object, "That the peace be honorable to them and their respective allies, at the same time that this peace shall be of a nature to secure as far as may be in their power the future repose of Europe."

2d. To the principle which establishes "an acknowledgment in favor of both powers of all right of intervention and guarantee for continental affairs and for maritime affairs."

The undersigned has the honor to renew,

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

XXXI.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty transmitted without delay, to his court the communication which was made to him by his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, on Thursday the 4th inst. and he now hastens to answer that communication by intimating to his excellency the course which his majesty has judged proper to prescribe to him in the present circumstances.

His Britannic majesty, always attentive to the maintenance of the intimate connections and the alliance which subsist between his majesty and the emperor of all the Russias, naturally finds in the recent conduct of his illustrious ally, and the testimonies which he has just given of the interest he takes in the welfare of Great-Britain, and in the general happiness of Europe, new motives not to separate in any case his interests from those of the court of Petersburg.

However, his majesty does not pretend to carry this principle further than viscount Yarworth must have done according to the instructions of Mr. Fox, in his lordship's communications with the French government. Nothing prevents the interests of Great-Britain and France from being treated separately, only his majesty does not authorize the undersigned to sign a treaty otherwise than provisionally; this treaty being not to have its full effect, but in case peace should not be made between this faithful ally and France; it is upon these conditions alone that the undersigned is now authorized to negotiate.

The undersigned has orders to add that his Britannic majesty, perfectly apprised of the wish of the court of Petersburg, for

peace, upon bases, reciprocally honorable and advantageous, and at the same time compatible with the interests of Europe, has authorized him to inform the French plenipotentiaries of the conditions upon which Russia (according to the intimate and entire knowledge which his Britannic majesty possesses of the intentions of that court) would be ready to negotiate with the French government; to draw them up in form of treaty, in case they should be consented to on both sides and to insert in the provisional treaty between Great-Britain and France, an article according to which his Britannic majesty would engage to employ his mediation to obtain the accession of his majesty, the emperor of all the Russias to this treaty.

The undersigned is not ignorant that it is to the French plenipotentiaries he is to make the official communication of the conditions. In the mean time, and for the satisfaction of his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, he has no difficulty in telling him that they will be in substance the same which have already been communicated to his excellency by his excellency Baron de Budberg.

The undersigned will wait with a lively impatience the answer which his excellency the minister for foreign affairs will be kind enough to make him in writing to his communication. It is the more essential for him to obtain it under this form, as his court has already hereupon remarked, that the communications already made by the undersigned, have several times remained without any written answer.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, the assurances of his high consideration.

LAUDERDALE.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LONDON, January 22.

TREATY OF PEACE.

Between his majesty the emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his serene highness the elector of Saxony.

His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and his serene highness the elector of Saxony, anxious to provide for the final re-establishment of peace between their states have named for their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit—his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, the general of division Michel Ducroc, grand marshal of the palace, &c. &c. and his serene elector of Saxony, his principal chamberlain, &c. &c. who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. From the day of the signing of the treaty, there shall be peace and perfect friendship between the emperor of the French king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, on the one part, and his serene elector of Saxony, on the other.

II. His electoral highness accedes to the treaty of confederation and alliance, concluded at Paris, on the 12th of July, in the present year; and by such accession he succeeds to all the privileges and obligations of the alliance, in the same way as if he were a principal contracting party to the said treaty.

III. His electoral highness will assume the title of king, and take his place in the college in the rank of kings, according to the order of his introduction.

IV. He cannot, without the previous consent of the confederation of the Rhine, in any case or for any cause whatever, allow a passage through the kingdom of Saxony to any army, or corps, or detachment of troops, appertaining to a power not a party to the said confederation.

V. The laws and ordinances which define the several rites of the various forms of worship established in Germany, having been abolished by the effect of the dissolution of the ancient Germanic body, and moreover not being compatible with the principle upon which the confederation has been formed, the exercise of the Catholic worship shall, throughout the whole kingdom of Saxony, be fully annihilated to the exercise of the Lutheran form of worship, and the followers of the two religions shall, without restriction, enjoy the same civil and political rights. This object is a particular condition with his majesty, the emperor and king.

VI. His majesty the emperor of the French undertakes, that by the future treaty of peace with Prussia, the cothuffer Kreis, or Circle of Cothus, shall be ceded to his majesty the king of Saxony.

VII. His majesty the king of Saxony cedes to such prince as shall be named by his majesty the emperor of the French, and in that part of Thuringia situated between the principalities of Eisenfeldt and Erfurt, a territory equal in revenue and population to the circle of Cothus, which territory, serving as a point of union between the said prince, in full and entire sovereignty. The limits of this territory shall be fixed by commissaries appointed for that purpose, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications.

VIII. The contingent of the kingdom of Saxony, in case of war, shall consist in the whole of 20,000 men.

IX. During the present campaign, considering what has happened, the contingent of the kingdom of Saxony shall be 1200 cavalry, 4200 infantry, 300 artillery, and 12 pieces of cannon.

X. No contributions shall be levied after the signing of the present treaty.

XI. The present treaty shall be ratified, and ratification exchanged at Dresden, in the course of eight days.

Done at Posen, December 11, 1806.

(Signed)
DUROC,
CHARLES, COUNT DE BOZE.

From a file of Calcutta papers, received at the office of the Register, by the ship Roba and Betty, arrived at Philadelphia.

FORT WILLIAM, Sept. 24, 1806.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has this day been received from his excellency rear-admiral sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. by the honorable the governor-general in council.

To the honorable sir George Hillar Barlow, bart. governor-general in council, Fort-William.

Honorable Sir,
Having received information that a French privateer had sailed from Batavia in April last, and that a ship of her description had been afterwards seen off Palo Taya, I conceived it probable she might intend to cruise off Palo Aure, for the early running ships from Bengal and Bombay to China. I therefore dispatched his majesty's ships Greyhound and Harrier to Malacca, to take all the trade they could collect, and see them safe to 6 deg. N. and not finding any enemy at Palo Aure, or any of the adjacent islands, to return through the Sooloo sea by an eastern route, and endeavor to intercept the Dutch spice-ships, which I am happy to say they have succeeded in to my utmost wish, after a very gallant action, as will appear by capt. Elphinstone's letter, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.

I am happy in being able further to acquaint you, that the Greyhound, Harrier, and prizes, are arrived at Port Cornwallis.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Signed, T. TROUBRIDGE,

His majesty's ship Blenheim, Port Cornwallis, August 20, 1806.

His majesty's ship Greyhound, Java sea, July 27, 1806.

Sir, I have the honor to inform you, that his majesty's ships Greyhound and Harrier, after destroying on the 1st of July, under the fort of Manado, the Dutch company's brig Christian Elizabeth, armed with 8 guns and having a complement of 20 men, stood across the Molucca sea to the island of Tidore, where they captured on the 6th, another of the enemy's cruisers called the Belica, armed with 12 guns and manned with 32 men. From thence proceeding to the westward; it pleased Providence that on the evening of the 25th of July, four sail of ships were descried passing through the straits of Saleyer; immediate chase was given to them and by 9 I had the satisfaction of seeing them lying to between the small Dutch ports of Bouthian and Bolacemba, at about 7 miles distance from the shore. I easily made out one of them to be a frigate, and another a corvette, but a third had so much the appearance of a line of battle ship, that both capt. Troubridge and myself deemed it prudent to wait till day-light before we examined them. We accordingly lay to during the night, at 2 miles distant to windward; as the day broke, I had the pleasure of finding the ship which had forced us on cautionary measures was a large two-decked ship, resembling an English Indiaman.

The enemy, for they proved to be a Dutch squadron, immediately drew out in order of battle on the larboard tack under their topsails. The frigate taking her station in the van, an armed ship astern of her. The large ship in the centre, and the corvette in the rear, fortunately for us, the frigate by foreaching upon her second stern, caused a small opening in the line. It was suggested to me by Mr. Martin, master of his majesty's ship Greyhound, that if he could close with the enemy while in that position, our attack might be made to advantage. Accordingly, under French colors we bore up as with an intention to speak the frigate, and when within hail, all further disguise became unnecessary. We shifted our colors and commenced firing, which was instantly returned with a smartness and spirit that evinced they were fully prepared for the contest. The Harrier, who kept close astern of the Greyhound, on seeing her engaged, bore up and passing between the frigate and her second stern, raked them both. The latter with such effect, that they bore up in succession to return the fire, thus leaving the frigate separate from them. Being resolved to avail myself of this advantage, and being anxious to be in a position for supporting the Harrier now engaged in the centre of the enemy's line, I wore close round the frigate's bows, raking her severely while passing, and when on the starboard bow by throwing our sails aback, we fell into the desired position. The cannonade from the Greyhound was now admirable, while that of the frigate visibly slackened, and at last, after an action of forty minutes, wholly ceased. On hailing to know if they had struck, they answered they had, and lieut. Home took immediate possession of her; on directing our fire at the ships astern, they all followed her example, except the corvette, who from being in the rear had suffered little from the action, and now made off towards the shore. Captain Troubridge immediately wore in pursuit of her, sending at the same time a boat to take possession of the large ship whose fire he had nearly silenced early in the action; perceiving that the corvette sailed remarkably well, and that she could spread more canvass than the Harrier, her masts and rigging being entire, I recalled the latter from a chase which was likely to prove fruitless.

The prizes proved to be the Dutch republican frigate Pallas, of 36 guns, commanded by U. S. Alters, a captain in the Dutch navy; the Victoria, a two-decked ship of about 800 tons, commanded by Klaas Kenken, senior captain in the Dutch company's service; and the Batavier, a ship of about 500 tons, commanded by William De Val, a captain in the same service; both the company's ships are armed for the purposes of war, and richly laden with the produce of the Moluccas.

The ship which escaped, I learn from our prisoners was the Republican corvette William, mounting 20 ten-four pounders, and manned with 110 men.

The support and assistance I have receiv-

ed from capt. Troubridge, in every other occasion (thru such a difficult and perilous navigation) I attribute to the same talent, ability and zeal, which he so nobly displayed on this one.

I feel happy in an opportunity for recommending Mr. Purvis Home, first lieut. of the Greyhound, a deserving good officer, who proved that innate courage was to be assisted by experience, and I reaped the benefit of that which he had acquired at Copenhagen, by the advice and assistance he gave me. The fire from the main deck and the consequence of it is the best encomium on lieutenants Andre and Whitehead, but I beg leave to add, their conduct has been as good and exemplary on every other occasion. I have had cause to speak of Mr. Martin, in the body of the letter, I can only add, he is a credit to the profession to which he belongs. The behaviour of the warrant officers and midshipmen were highly becoming; from among the latter I beg leave to recommend Messrs. Harris, Bray, Grace, and Marjoribanks, as young officers deserving of promotion.

The coolness, bravery and good conduct of the petty officers and ship's company, was such as would make it tedious, difficult, and perhaps invidious to attempt to particularize their individual merits; they have long, by their excellent behaviour, had a claim to my gratitude, and they now have one on my admiration; suffice it then to say, that an enthusiastic courage reigned throughout the ship, such as I fancy belongs to Britons alone.

Captain Troubridge speaks in the highest terms of the crew of the Harrier. He has requested me to make known the great assistance he received from Mr. Mitchell, the first lieutenant, and the very exemplary conduct of acting lieutenant C. Hole, and Mr. R. Quelch, the master; in expressing his approbation of the warrant and petty officers, he mentions Messrs. Coffin and Tentford, midshipmen especially, and I take the liberty of adding, that both of them have served their time.

For all other particulars, I beg leave to refer you to the inclosed reports, from the perusal of which you will perceive how much his majesty's ships have suffered in their masts and rigging; but you will participate in the joy which I feel, that our loss has been trifling, when compared to that of the enemy.

I have the honor to remain sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) C. ELPHINSTONE.

To sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. rear admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships & vessels employed in the Indian seas, eastward of Point de Galle.

(Signed) JAM. CLYDE HARVEY, Sec.

List of killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships in an action with a Dutch squadron, on the 20th July, 1806, off Macassar.

Greyhound—1 killed and 8 wounded.
Harrier—none killed, 3 wounded.
Total killed and wounded 12.

Names of officers wounded slightly.
Greyhound, James Wood, boatswain; George Majoribanks, master's mate; John Bradford, clerk.

List of killed and wounded on board the enemy's ships in action, on the 26th day of July, 1806, off Macassar.

Pallas, 8 killed and 32 wounded, total 40.
Victoria, 2 killed and none wounded, total 2.
Batavier, 2 killed and 7 wounded, total nine.

1 lieutenant and 1 pilot, one midshipman, and 1 clerk wounded.

N. B. the captain, pilot, and 4 seamen of the Pallas, and 1 lieutenant and 1 seaman of the Batavier, have died since their wounds.

Published by order of the honorable the governor-general in council.

THOS. BROWN,
Chief secretary to the government.

BOSTON, March 5.

A brig belonging to Portland, from the West-Indies, via the Vineyard, was cast away near Cape-Meddock, and it is feared both vessel and cargo will be lost.

The schr. Packet, Luce, from Virginia, has arrived at the Vineyard.

The colors of the shipping in the harbor, at Charleston, on the 14th February, were displayed half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of the late captain Inglis, formerly of this town, drowned on his passage to England.

The schr. Lark, Thompson, from Basseterre, (Gua.) for Boston, with coffee and sugar, was carried into Antigua, had her trial the 21st January, and cleared, to sail in 15 days.

SALEM, March 7.

The schooner Perseverance, captain Messervey, arrived at Marblehead on Friday, the 6th instant, in 29 days from Bordeaux. He has brought papers down to the 21st January.

The French have at length measured swords with the Russians, and gained a victory.

Capt. Messervey confirms the account of a dreadful malady having appeared in the French armies, and of its having been very destructive. He reports also, that the emperor had returned to Paris before he sailed.

Forty-fifth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

PULTUSK, Dec. 30, 1806.

The battle of Czarnow, that of Naselsk, that of Kursomb, the affair of cavalry at Lopaczyn have been followed by the battles of Golymin and Pultusk—and the entire and precipitate retreat of the Russian armies has terminated both the year and the campaign.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

Marshal Lannes could not arrive opposite Pultusk before the morning of the 26th. All the corps of Benigen were concentrated in the night. The Russian division, which had been beat at Naselsk, and pursued by the third division, commanded by marshal Davout, entered the camp of Pultusk two hours after midnight. At ten o'clock, marshal Lannes attacked, having