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FOREIGN NEWS.

STATE PAPERS
Concerning the late Negotiations between France and England.

No II.

Downing-street, 25th March, 1806.

SIR—The notice which your Excellency has given me of the pacific disposition of your government, led me to fix part entirely the attention of the king on that part of the letter of your excellency.

His majesty has declared more than once to his parliament, his sincere desire of concluding the first occasion of re-establishing peace on solid bases as could reconcile it with the interests and permanent security of his people. His disposition is always pacific; but it is a sure and durable peace that his majesty looks for, and not uncertain truce, which, of itself, would imprint as well the contracting parties, as the rest of Europe.

As to the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, which might be proposed as the bases of negociation, it is to be remarked that this discussion may be interpreted in three or four different manners, and that in consequence, ulterior explanations would be necessary, which would infallibly cause great delay, even if there should be no other objections.

The true foundation for a negociation between two great powers, which equally disdain all idea of chicanery, ought to be the reciprocal acknowledgment on each side, of the following principles, that is to say: that the two parties should have for their object that the peace should be honorable for each and respectable for their allies, and at the same time of a nature to assure as much as it is in their power, the future repose of Europe.

England cannot lose of the interest of any one of her allies, and she finds it difficult to treat with Russia by such close ties, that she ought not to treat, much less to conclude on any thing, but in concert with the emperor Alexander;—but while waiting for the actual intervention of a Russian plenipotentiary, we can discuss, and even arrange provisionally, some of the principal points.

It might appear that Russia, owing to her distant situation, has fewer commercial interests to discuss with France, than some other powers; but this court, in every view so respectable, interests itself earnestly, as well as England, in all that relates to the fate, more or less independent, of the different princes and states of Europe.

You see, sir, how we are disposed here to smooth down and diminish difficulties which might retard the discussions spoken of. It is not assuredly with the resources which we possess, that we should have any thing to fear what may regard ourselves in the continuation of the war. The English nation is, of all others, that which suffers the least from its situation; but we do not feel the less for the misfortunes of others.

Let us see, then, what is in our power, to put an end to them, and let us endeavor if it can be so, to consolidate the respective interests, and the glory of the two countries with the tranquility of Europe and the happiness of the human race.

Sir, of your excellency the very humble and very obedient servant.

C. J. FOX.

1st *April*, 1806.

No. IV.

SIR—At the very hour on which I received your letter of the 26th of March, I repaired to his majesty, and I feel myself happy in having to inform you, that he authorises me to make you, without delay, the following answer.—The Emperor has nothing to desire but what England possesses—Peace with France is possible, and may be perpetual, if an interference is not attempted in her interior affairs; if a constraint is not laid in the direction of her custom-houses; and if no insult is supposed against her flag.

It is not you sir, who have shewn in a great number of public discussions, an exact knowledge of the general affairs of Europe, and those of France, that want to be convinced that France wants nothing but repose, and a situation which will permit her, without any obstacle, to give herself up to the labors of her industry.

The Emperor does not believe that such, or such, an article of the treaty of Amiens, has been the cause of the war. He is convinced that the true cause has been the refusal to make a treaty of commerce, necessarily hurtful to the manufactures and the industry of his subjects.

Your predecessors accused us of willing to invade every thing—In France they accuse England. Ah, well! we ask nothing but equality. We will never ask an account of what you do amongst yourselves, provided, in return, you will never ask what we do amongst us. This principle is a just and reasonable reciprocity, and respectively advantageous.

You express a desire that a negociation should not end in a peace, without duration. France is more interested than any other power, that a peace should be stable. It is not a truce that she is interested in making: for a truce would only prepare for her new losses. You know, very well, that nations in this point, like each man considered individually, accustom itself to the situation of war, as well as to a situation of peace. All the losses France can suffer, she has suffered already, and will always suffer in the first six months of a war. At this day our commerce and our industry have fallen back on themselves, and have adapted themselves to our situation of war—Therefore, a truce of two or three years would, during the time, be what would be the most contrary to our commercial interests, and to the policy of the Emperor.

As to the intervention of a foreign power, the Emperor might accept the mediation of a power which had grand military forces; for, then its participation at the peace, would be regulated by the same interests which we have to discuss with you; but the mediation you speak of, is not of this nature. You would not deceive us, and you see clearly there is no equality between you and us in the guarantee of a power which has three hundred thousand men on foot, and who has not a navy (*armée de mer.*)

As to the rest, sir, your communication has a character of frankness and precision which we have not heretofore seen in the relations of your court with us. I will make it my duty to put the same frankness and the same plainness in my answers. We are ready to make peace with all the world. We will impose on nobody, and we will not suffer that any body shall impose on us, for there is no person that has the power nor the means of doing it. It is in the power of no person to make us retract from treaties which are executed. The integrity and the entire and absolute independence of the Ottoman Porte are not only the veritable desire of the Emperor, but the point the most constant of his policy.

Two great interests, and neighbours one to the other, would be wanting in the opinion which they ought to have of their power and their wisdom, if they called into the discussion of the great interests which divide them, foreign and of their interventions. Then, Sir, peace can be treated on a dismembered one, if your court has truly a desire to arrive at it.

Our interests are reconcilable, for much as they are distinct. You are the sovereigns of the sea, your maritime force equals those of all the sovereigns of the world united. We are a great continental power, but there is no power who has as great a respect for, as we have for the freedom of the seas. We will always be ready to enter into discussions with you, on all that can interest the independence of your flag, and the extent of your commerce, provided that the basis of the negociation be found in the reciprocal principle, that the one power can never increase its relative force to the detriment of the other, but that the one and the other ought to preserve, or to procure the means of preserving the equilibrium of the continent, and the rights of the commerce of its flag. If you are just, Sir, it will be easy to find the means to bring your negociation to a conclusion.

I have the honor to be, with the most high consideration, your very humble and obt. servant,

Ch. M. TALLEYRAND,
Minister of Foreign Relations.
(*Le Ministre des Relations Extérieures.*)

GRAND ARMY.

Head Quarters, Posen, December 20.

The Emperor set off from Berlin on the 25th at two in the morning, and arrived at Custrin, on the same day at ten in the morning. He arrived at Meseritz on the 26th, and at Posen on the 28th, after the evening. On the following morning his Majesty gave audience to the different orders of the State. The marshal of the palace, Duroc, went as far as Osterode, where he had a conference with the king of Prussia, who declared to him that part of his states was occupied by the Russians, and that he was entirely at their discretion; that he could not sequester the contributions which had been levied by his plenipotentiaries, because he could not execute its stipulations. His majesty was going to Konigsberg.

The grand duke of Berg, with a part of his reserve of cavalry, and the corps of marshals Davoust, Lannes and Augereau, have entered Warsaw. The Russian gen. Bennigsen, who had occupied the town before the approach of the French army was marching against him, and wished to come to an engagement.

Prince Jerome, with the corps of Bavarians, was at Kalisch.

All the rest of the army was arrived at Posen.

Marshal Mortier is on his march to Anklam, Rostock and Swedish Pomerania, after having taken possession of the Hanse towns.

The surrender of Hamelin was attended with some strange events. Besides the garrison intrusted with the defence of that fortress, some Prussian battalions appear to have taken refuge there after the battle of the 14th. Anarchy prevailed in this numerous garrison. The officers shewed marks of insubordination against the generals, and the soldiers against the officers. During this time the garrison was in a state of insurrection, and the first act of sedition was to hasten to the brandy magazines, break them open and drink without measure. In a short time, animated by this spirituous liquor, they fired upon each other in the streets, soldiers against soldiers, officers against officers, and soldiers against citizens, the disorder was at its highest pitch. Gen. Von Schoeler sent courier after courier to Gen. Savary, to intreat him to come and take possession of the place before the moment fixed on for delivering it up. Gen Savary immediately hastened to march into the town, which he entered amid a shower of balls, made all the soldiers of the garrison file through one of the gates, and shut them up in a meadow. He afterwards assembled all the officers, acquainted them that what had happened arose from want of discipline, made them sign their cartel, and re-established order in the town. Several of the inhabitants are said to have been killed in the streets.

Thirty-seventh Bulletin.

Posen, December 2.

The fort of Czentoschau has capitulated. Six hundred men who formed the garrison, thirty cannon, and some magazines are fallen into our power. There is a treasure formed of several precious objects, which the devotion of the Poles had offered to an image of the Virgin, who is regarded as the patroness of Poland. This treasure had been put under sequestration, but the emperor has ordered it to be returned.

The part of the army which is at Warsaw continues to be satisfied with the spirit which animates that large capital.

The town of Posen gave a ball to-day to the emperor. His majesty spent an hour at it.

There was a Te Deum to-day for the anniversary of the emperor's coronation.

POSEN, December 2.

The Emperor Napoleon, soon after his arrival here, gave a solemn audience to the following deputations:—To the senate, in the name of which the senator Radzinsky delivered a very neat speech in Latin. M. de Solenicki spoke in the names of the nobleffe alfo in Latin. The archbishop of Gnefen delivered a fpeech in French in the name of the clergy, as did alfo M. de Broza, president of the chamber. After his fpeeches were delivered by the president of the regency, and laftly, by the president of the city. His majefty replied from his throne, to all thefe fpeeches in the moft affable manner. The emperor faid, among other things, to the deputation of the fenate—"Illuftrious lords, fhew yourfelves worthy of your anceftors. They commanded the *princes of Brandenburg to be our vaffals either perpetually or temporarily. Where, under what circumftances, have they ever fhewn themfelves on the fide of the Turks?* I am perfectly fatisfied with all that I have feen of you hitherto, as well as with the reports of my generals. I will proclaim your independence at Warfaw."

PARIS, December 3.

There has appeared within thefe few days, a fmall work in the Hebrew tongue, with a French tranflation on one fide, which has caufed fome fenfation with refpect to prefent circumftances. The author is a baptifed jew, who ufes himfelf Samuel Vendt (Chriftian) Pdl. Busch, of the houfe of Paris, lieutenant at the Imperial Hotel of Invalids. This work has for its title "Who is his true Catholic Chriftian? with the epigraph "Our Philofoph, is the religion of Abraham." Then follows a confeffion of faith. The author concludes by exhorting the young Iſraelites to range themfelves under the ſtandard of Napoleon to conquer Jeruſalem and reconſtruct the temple.

December 14.

In execution of the decree which prohibits Britiſh veſſels from entering Barbary ſeaports, a ſhip from Marſeilles to London, with a cargo of ſkins, almonds, &c. has been detained by the privateer le Mohican, capt. Gouby, who ſent her to Carthagena, where ſhe entered on the 9th of this month.

HAMBURGH, Dec. 13.

This has been the mildeſt winter ever known; the few days we encountered with ſome warmth weather, that the coaſts North of Hamburgh is completely clothed with green.

LONDON, January 2.

A Stockholm paper ſays, it was believed that the troops of the king of Wurtemburg, and the other Polish auxiliaries, would be ordered to the Viſtula, and that Pruſſia and the Emperor Alexander would then treat for peace.

[illegible] neceſſaries to publiſh [illegible] on, in which it is added, that every meaſure relative to the ſeizure of Engliſh property ſhould be taken in the moſt favorable manner.

It is added in the five regiments of infantry, lately ſent from the garriſon of Elſineur to Heligoland, two regiments of cavalry are now ordered to be ſent, by order of the king, to the iſland of Anholt, on which there are ſeventy Engliſh veſſels of all deſcriptions, and a conſiderable number of Engliſh troops are now ſtationed.

The Pruſſian colours taken from the preſent ſovereign of Paris [illegible]

A letter from Calcutta, [illegible]

From the 1ſt of September, 1806, to the 15th of November, 1806, the number of Auſtrian, Pruſſian and other troops, quartered in the different Cantons, have amounted as follows:

Generals	1,[illegible]
Staff officers	17,117
Officers in general	1[illegible],[illegible]9
Non-commiſſioned officers	1[illegible],[illegible]7
Privates	1,[illegible]5,[illegible]1
Total number	1,[illegible],[illegible]5
Horſes	[illegible],[illegible]4

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 2.

After ſeveral Peers had taken the oaths, Lord Grenville moved for an account of the Slave Trade, which being read a ſecond time, he rofe to move that it be printed; and having done ſo, gave a ſhort hiſtory of the meaſure the ſecond time—Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid that the Houſe ought to be, upon reflection of a more perfect view than might have taken place between this Government, and thoſe of foreign countries, on the ſubject of a general bill: and Lord Grenville ſaid that the explanation was to be of a very ſimple nature. The bill, however, Lord Grenville declined till the diſcuſſion.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1807.

☞ A "COMMUNICATION—*The Question between Wellington and Livingston further conſidered*," ſhall appear to-morrow.

POLAND *and* KOSCIUSKO.—About to take its ſtation once more among the nations of the earth, Poland at this moment muſt be an intereſting ſubject of reflection for every intelligent and philoſophic mind. Under this impreſſion, we have prepared the following ſketch for the gratification of the readers of the American—

Poland was anciently famed for hunters, being full of plains, woods, wild beaſts, and every kind of game, and derives its name from *Pola* or *Pole*, a Sclavonian word, which is ſaid to ſignify a country fit for hunting. On the whole the climate is healthy, and the ſoil is fertile in corn, vaſt quantities of which are ſent from thence down the Viſtula to Dantzic, and which are bought up by the Dutch and other nations. The paſtures, eſpecially in that part called Podolia, exceed all deſcription in richneſs; and the cattle, it is ſaid, cannot frequently be ſeen in conſequence of their extreme luxuriance. It has mines of ſilver, iron, copper, ſalt, and coals; the interior parts contain large foreſts, which furniſh timber in abundance; fruits, herbs, and grapes are produced there, but the wine ſeldom or never comes to perfection; the chief rivers are the Viſtula, the Neiſſer, the Boriſthenes, the Bog, and Dwina; it contains alſo a few lakes; the country abounds with wild animals, among which are harles, wolves, bevers, elk, deer, aſſes, and wild oxen. Poland (including Lithuania) has been ſuppoſed to contain 14,000,000 of inhabitants: In their perſons the Poles make a noble appearance, their complexions are fair, and their ſhapes are well proportioned; they are brave, honeſt, and hoſpitable; and their women ſprightly, yet modeſt, and *ſubmiſſive to their huſbands*. Their diverſions are warlike and manly: They uſually travel on horſeback, and are extremely hardy. The mode of living of the nobles is very [illegible] faſhionable, extremely expenſive, and ſhewy. The Poles are divided into nobles, clergy, citizens or burghers; and the peaſants are divided into two ſorts: thoſe of the crown and thoſe belonging to individuals. Their dreſs is ſingular: they have their head, leaving only a circle of hair on the crown, and mend it occaſionally with long wooden pins; they wear a veſt which reaches down to the middle of the leg, and a kind of gown over it lined with fur, and girded with a ſaſh, but the ſleeves fit cloſe to their arms as a waiſtcoat. Their breeches are wide, and make but one piece with their ſtockings; they wear a fur cap or bonnet; their ſhirts are without collar or wriſtband, and they wear neither ſtock or neckcloth. Inſtead of ſtockings, wear Turkey leathers, with thin ſoles, and deſcription of boots. The [illegible] of the women is a ſimple Polonaiſe or long [illegible] edged with fur, [illegible] of winter wear [illegible] the ſleeves, with the wriſt inwards, and in ſummer a thick coarſe cloth, but no linen. Copernicus was a native of Poland, but that country is not celebrated for learned men. It contains three Univerſities, viz. at Cracow, one at Wilna, and one at Poſen. Warſaw is the metropolis, and is computed to contain [illegible] inhabitants. Poland was once a formidable kingdom, to which Pruſſia was in a ſtate of vaſſalage, and the laſt of the [illegible] Pruſſia was [illegible], and the year 1762. Ruſſia, [illegible] and the [illegible] by the Poles, which [illegible], was made [illegible] a kind of Poliſh [illegible] elective [illegible] Poland [illegible] Poles themſelves. The Poles [illegible] confederation, which the [illegible] ſubjects [illegible] to aſſemble their country or perſons [illegible] Auguſtus was hardly levied [illegible] Prince Joſeph Poniatowſky, [illegible] immediately [illegible] fortune and [illegible] trading. The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the Empreſs; but under [illegible] leader they could never be brought to act [illegible] united [illegible] ſalvation of their [illegible] country. It was then the [illegible] Koſciuſko, [illegible] a lieutenant under Prince Joſeph, he [illegible] efforts were procured him the [illegible], [illegible] reſentment of Ruſſia, and the [illegible] fall of the reſt of Europe. [illegible] were raiſed in Poland, and on the 17th of October a deciſive battle took place with the Ruſſians under Ferſen and the troops under Koſciuſko. The Ruſſians were at firſt repulſed by the Poles who, not content with the advantages they had gained, maintained their favorable poſition on the heights, preſſed on to attack in their turn, which threw their troops into confuſion, and the Ruſſians forming themſelves anew, the rout ſoon became general. The fight laſted from ſeven in the morning till noon. Koſciuſko flew from rank to rank, was continually in the hotteſt part of the engagement, in the courſe of which he had three horſes killed under him. At length he fell; and a Coſſack, who did not know him in the peaſant's dreſs which he conſtantly wore, wounded him from behind with a lance. He recovered and advanced a few ſteps, but was again knocked down by another Coſſack, who was preparing to give him the fatal blow, when his arm was arreſted by a Ruſſian officer, to whoſe wife Koſciuſko had a ſhort time before politely given leave of departure from Warſaw to join her huſband. The unfortunate hero entreated of the officer to put an end to his life; but the latter preferred making him a priſoner. He was tranſported to Peterſburg, where he, with ſome more brave men, were long immerſed in dungeons. The Poles fought with a degree of valor approaching to fury. The Ruſſians ſummoned Warſaw to ſurrender, and on being refuſed Suwarrow commanded his ſoldiers to mount to the aſſault, over the dead bodies of their comrades and enemies. The Ruſſians ſprung to the charge with inconceivable impetuoſity. Six Ruſſian columns preſented themſelves at once before the lines at Prague. The Poles, after bravely defending themſelves, endeavored to find ſafety by retiring into Warſaw. In their retreat they were met by another body of Ruſſians, and a woeful ſlaughter enſued. After a conflict of eight hours, the reſiſtance on the part of the Poles ceaſed. 5,000 Poles are ſaid to have been ſlain in the aſſault; the reſt were impriſoned or diſperſed. [illegible] were [illegible] by the barbarous Ruſſians—who [illegible] the battle had continued fourteen hours, put five to the ſword and began to maſſacre the inhabitants. The king of Poland formerly eſtabliſhed his reſidence at Cracow, but afterwards removed to Poſen, and on the partition of Poland in 1772 [illegible] remained a part of the province till his death in 1778. The Poliſh kingdom, though the beſt only declared hereditary, was long reſpected; but being too partial to the views of Ruſſia. The people even conſiderably believed [illegible] Empreſs and the partition then in agitation, as ſhe afterwards publicly declared that it was neceſſary to ſubmit to the aſcendant of the Ruſſians. After the treaty of partition was ſigned by the members of the diet convoked for that purpoſe, many of the patriotic members [illegible] the king and [illegible] him with [illegible] to return their country. He at firſt [illegible] to appeaſe their anger; but finding that his reſiſtance only made them more active in their meaſures, he roſe up, threw his hat on the ground, and ſaid to them haughtily—

"Gentlemen, I am weary of liſtening to you. The partition of your miſerable country is a conſequence of your anarchy, of your diſtractions, of your eternal diſputes. To yourſelves alone you ought to attribute your misfortunes. If no greater portion of land remained to me than this hat would cover, I ſhould ſtill, in the eyes of all Europe, be your lawful and ſovereign king."

Poniatowſki died ſome time after his liberation, after the deſtruction of his country, which was effected by [illegible], where he was received by [illegible] and [illegible] of that [illegible] [illegible] reſpect. He [illegible] the United States of America, [illegible] in conſequence of the preſent criſis in the affairs of his country, (which has been ever expected) to make himſelf uſeful to the nation.

Of the late Poliſh [illegible] the gallant conduct of Koſciuſko, Count [illegible] the Scots poet, has thus [illegible] animated lines in the [illegible] of his "Pleaſures of Hope":—

"O Truth! the triumph ceaſ'd a-while,
And Hope, thy ſiſter, ceaſ'd with thee to ſmile,
When leagued oppreſſion pour'd to northern wars
Her fierce Iſlanders and her fierce Huſſars,
Wav'd her dire ſtandard to the breeze of morn,
Peal'd her loud drum, and twang'd her trumpet horn,
Tore down the laurels from her conſort's van,
Pour'd her base ſlaves to Poland—and to man!
Warſaw's fair domes are fring'd with ſanguine flame,
Her ſons expiring, and her daughters tame,
Proud Praga ſhrieks in conflagration's glare,
Her ſtreets are ſtrewed with infant maſſacre!
From the big cannon's breaſt the ſtreamers flew:
Of the fell ſmoke, in pitchy wreaths they curled,
Some fell in blood, in agony and death,
Some ſtifled, ſtrangled, in the ſuffocating wreath.
Found not a gen'rous Pole a ſpear to wield!
Struck not a gen'rous hand for Sarmatia's field!
Dropt from her nerveleſs graſp the ſhiver'd ſpear,
Cow'd her bright eye and curb'd her high career:
Hope, for a ſeaſon, bade the world farewell,
And Freedom ſhriek'd—as Koſciuſko fell!"

Poland, including Lithuania is 720 miles in length and 630 in breadth. Since the diſmemberment of the kingdom the number of inhabitants is rated at 8,800,000, of which 600,000 are Jews. The provinces taken by Proſſia are the largeſt, by Auſtria the moſt populous, and by Pruſſia the moſt commercial.

Captain Vickery, arrived at this port from Havanna, in lat. 27, 15, fell in with the brig Euphraſia, 6 days from New-Orleans bound to Charleſton. Being in a leaky condition, and not expecting to make a port very ſoon, on the firſt of February committed to the care of Captain Vickery Diſpatches which ſhe had on board for the Government of the United States, which Captain Vickery caused to be forwarded to the City of Waſhington by the way of Annapolis. Parted company with the Euphraſia in lat. 32, 10, long. 77, the then lying to.

WIT AT A LOSS!

The following morſel of hypercriticiſm deſerves a place in the cabinets of the curious. It is an original crumb from the Gazette of yeſterday afternoon—

"We have ſeen in ſeveral late papers a paragraph ſtating, that the French were preparing to croſs the *Baltic* on the ice, in order to attack Denmark. Alas! how cruel are theſe miſnumbers of Europe. It would appear that they are not content with merely conquering the people—but they muſt tranſpoſe ſeas and kingdoms, that conqueſts may appear more glorious. Although we were taught to believe that Denmark was without the Baltic; now, it appears to be beyond this ſea. Thus, as was well obſerved by a Pennſylvania legiſlator, "no good comes of *Lannen*."

The public would no doubt be obliged to the Gazette to point out the "paragraph" wherein its compiler has ſeen "that the French were preparing to croſs the *Baltic* on the *ice*." It is believed that no ſuch paragraph has appeared in *any* paper. But in yeſterday's American there was publiſhed an article (not original with this paper) ſtating a report which prevailed at Rochefort on the 16th of December, "that Bonaparte had an army of 30,000 men at Tonnin-