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Translations from the Moniteur, concluded.

Copy of the note of M. de Knobelsdorff, to the minister of Foreign relations, September 12, 1806.

The undersigned, sensible of the high importance of an immediate reply to the note of his excellency Prince Benevento, minister of foreign relations, does himself the honor to address him this evening, and finds himself obliged to confine his representations to the following observations.

The motives which have induced the king my master to take up arms, have been the result of a plot formed by the enemies of France and Prussia, who jealous of the friendship which united these two powers, have made every exertion to alarm them by spreading false reports on every side. But what clearly proves the spirit of this measure, is that his majesty concerted it with no one whatever, and that the news arrived at Paris, before it reached either Vienna, Petersburg, or London.

But the king my master has caused to be sent to his majesty the emperor and king, an amicable communication in respect to these measures. No answer to this has yet been transmitted.

An account of the interesting conversation which his imperial majesty has deigned to hold with the undersigned and with the marquis de Lucchesini, cannot yet have reached Berlin. After this exposition, the undersigned can only testify to his excellency the minister of foreign relations the most ardent wish that any public measures may be suspended, until the return of the courier dispatched to Berlin.

Signed,
GEN. KNOBELSDORFF.

Copy of the second note to M. de Knobelsdorff, dated 13 Sept.

The undersigned has placed before his majesty the emperor and king the note which his excellency M. de Knobelsdorff did him the honor yesterday to address him.

His majesty finds therein, with pleasure that Prussia has not entered into any schemes hostile to France; that her arming has been caused by a misunderstanding, that the departure of the garrison from Berlin, though it has taken place since the letter from his majesty the King of Prussia, must be considered as the result of orders previously given, and that the motion of the Prussian troops will cease as soon as shall be known at Berlin, what his majesty the emperor and king has been pleased to communicate to M. M. de Knobelsdorff and Lucchesini, in the special audiences he has granted to them.

In consequence of which his majesty has ordered, that the communications, intended to have been made to the Senate on the approaching Thursday, shall be deferred; and that any troops, other than those which have actually marched towards the Rhine, shall not move, until his majesty learns what are the resolutions taken by the court of Berlin, in consequence of the communications made by M. M. de Knobelsdorff and Lucchesini, and if such resolutions are adopted, so that the French army in Germany shall not be any longer menaced, and all things shall be restore to the footing they were on a month since, his majesty will immediately recall the troops which have already marched to the Rhine.

His majesty the emperor and king, waits to have this singular misunderstanding cleared up, and without any mixture of doubt or uncertainty waits for the moment when he may yield to the sentiments of which he has given so many proofs to the court of Berlin, and which have always been those of a faithful ally.

The undersigned prays M. de Knobelsdorff to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Signed,
CH. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.
Paris, 13 Sept. 1806.

Copy of the third note addressed by the minister of foreign relations to M. de Knobelsdorff.

The undersigned, in the note which he had the honor to address to his excellency M. de Knobelsdorff, on the 13th, expressed the confidence with which his majesty the emperor received the assurances given by M. de Knobelsdorff that the military movements of the court of Berlin were not the result of any hostile intentions against France, but only the effect of a misunderstanding, and that they would be stopped the moment that the communication of his excellency should be received at Berlin.

Meanwhile the news we daily receive brings tidings of an impending war, and his imperial majesty cannot but regret the engagement he has made, not to call out its troops, and to defer the constitutional notification, which would place all the forces of the nation at his disposition. He will fulfil this engagement, but he feels impelled by every prudential consideration to take all those measures, and to have his troops in that readiness, that can be done without this notification.

His majesty the emperor, at the same time, has charged the undersigned to again express to M. de Knobelsdorff, the surprise he felt, on seeing Prussia thus forgetful of her interests and thus ready to renounce her amicable connections with France. War, between these two nations, appears to him a political monster, and the moment that the court of Berlin returns to its pacific dispositions, and ceases to menace the army of Germany, his majesty engages to countermand all the orders, prudence had obliged him to give. He will embrace with pleasure as he has always done, every occasion to testify to the king of Prussia the value which he attached to his friendship,—a union founded on a wise policy and mutual interest; and to prove to him that his sentiments are always the same, and that no provocation can change them.

The undersigned rejoices that it is in his power to give M. de Knobelsdorff, such assurances of the dispositions of his imperial majesty, which are so foreign to all ideas of a war with Prussia, that he has already committed a most serious military fault, in delaying for one month, his preparations, and in consenting to allow 15 days yet to pass, before calling out his troops and national guards.

This confidence proves the reliance which his majesty has on the assurance given him by M. de Knobelsdorff, that Prussia had not entered into any concert with the enemies of France, and that on the receipt of his representations, the misunderstanding would be removed and the armament suspended.

The undersigned seizes this occasion to renew, &c. &c.

Signed,
CH. M. TALLEYRND,
Prince de Benevento.
Paris, 19 Sept.

Second note from M. De Knobelsdorff to the minister of foreign relations.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Prussia, yesterday received a note addressed to him by his excellency prince de Benevento, minister of foreign affairs.

If in this communication the undersigned has with extreme pleasure received the assurance, that his majesty the emperor will fulfil his engagement, to await the result of the explanations given to the marquis Lucchesini and to general Knobelsdorff, before he makes any constitutional notification, which would place the forces of the nation at the disposition of the government, he likewise learned with infinite pain that his majesty felt any regret at having made this engagement, and that altho' he would fulfil it, he considered himself obliged by prudence to make such arrangements as could be done without notification.

The undersigned, hastens to repeat, to his excellency the prince of Benevento the assurance that his master the king of Prussia, far from ever having had any idea of renouncing the ties of friendship with France, partook in this respect of all the sentiments of his majesty the emperor, expressed in the note to which this is a reply; that far from having entered into any concert with the enemies of France, his Prussian majesty had ever sought to calm all resentments, in order to facilitate the re-establishment of a general peace. In short, that far from menacing the French army in Germany by his armaments, they were occasioned solely, by information received at Berlin, which was of too alarming a nature, for it to be possible to neglect those precautionary measures, which prudence and the salvation of the state required

The undersigned is pleased with being able to renew to his excellency the assurance, that in taking these measures, his majesty the king of Prussia has not for an instant renounced the hope of seeing the clouds break away, which have arisen between them—and general Knobelsdorff is persuaded that such will be the result of the explanations which have taken place.

(Signed)
GENERAL KNOBELSDORFF.

Second report of the minister of foreign relations to his majesty the Emperor and King.

SIRE,

When in the report I had the honor to present to your majesty a few days since, I proved, that if Prussia was induced by any personal interest to make war, it must be from the desire of subjecting Saxony and the Hanse Towns, I was far from imagining that such a motive would be openly avowed. Such an avowal is however made, and transmitted in a note which M. de Knobelsdorff has sent me from Metz, and which I have the honor to address to your majesty.

Of the three demands contained in this note, the first and third are meant only as a cover to the great importance they attach to the second.

Prussia, after having tranquilly beheld the French army in Germany for above a year, were not alarmed at their presence, until their number was diminished; till they were dispersed in small bodies in distant encampments, and till especially your majesty had announced that they should return to France as soon as the affair of Cattaro should be adjusted with Austria, and that the orders for their return were already given.

Prussia, who talked of a negociation in order to settle all litigated points, well knew that there was no litigated points whatever between the two states. The discussions concerning the Abbeys of Essen and Werden, met with no delay from the French cabinet. The French troops had evacuated these territories, which the grand duke de Berg had occupied from the full persuasion that they were a part of the dutchy of Cleves, and that they had been included in the cession of that dutchy.

Thus the demands of Prussia, on these different points, and others of the same nature, and the pretended causes of complaint they pointed out, do not discover the real opinions of the court of Berlin. Its intentions were not known, the secret did not escape, until it demanded, that no obstacle on the part of France should be made to the formation of the league of the North, which should embrace without any exception whatever all the states not named in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

Thus to satisfy the most unjust ambition, Prussia consents to break the ties which unite her to France, and to bring down new calamities on the continent, whose wounds your majesty wished to heal, and whose tranquility you wished to insure—consents to provoke a faithful ally and to place you in the cruel necessity of repulsing force by force, and to tear your army from that repose you wished it should enjoy after so many labors and so many triumphs.

It is with sorrow I am obliged to acknowledge that I lost all hope of peace being preserved from the moment they made it depend on conditions, which equity and honor equally revolted at; proposed too, in a tone and manner which the French people would endure at no time, nor from any power whatever, and which they can less than ever endure under the reign of your majesty.

(Signed)
CH. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.
Mayence, 6th October, 1806.

NOTE.

The undersigned, minister of his Prussian majesty, by the same courier that is the bearer of a letter for his majesty the emperor and king, which he has the honor to transmit to your excellency Prince Benevento, has received orders to make the following communication: Their intention is to remove all suspense which may exist between the two courts.

Both are so deeply interested in the removal of every doubt as to the sentiments of the other, that the king flatters himself his frankness will be applauded by the emperor.

His Prussian majesty has made known in this letter all his thoughts and all those subjects of complaint which have changed a faithful ally into a neighbour alarmed for its very existence, and necessarily armed for the defence of its dearest interests. The perusal of this will remind his imperial majesty of what Prussia has long been to France.

Shall not the remembrance of the past prove a guarantee to the future? What judge can be so blind as to believe that the king, for years so consistent and even partial to France, should now voluntarily place himself on a different footing, and especially when he knows so well the progress of her power.

But if in its recollections, and in the very nature of things, France finds a security for the sentiments of Prussia, it is not the same with the latter? Her recollections are calculated to alarm her. She has been vainly a neutral, a friend, an ally. The overthrows which surrounded her, the gigantic increase of a power essentially military & conquering, which has wounded her in her highest, and menaces her in all her interests, leaves her at present without security. This state of things cannot last. The king sees himself surrounded by French troops, or the vassals of France, ready to march with them. All the declarations of his imperial majesty show that no change is intended. Far from this, new troops are raising in the interior of France. Already the journals of the capital assume the language of a sovereign; this the king can despise, but cannot mistake. The danger every day increases.

Two powers who esteem and respect each other, have no need of art in their mutual explanations. France will not be less powerful for being just; and Prussia has no other ambition than her independence and the safety of her allies. In the existing state of things, they would risk both by prolonging a state of uncertainty. The undersigned has received in consequence, orders to declare that the king expects from the justice of the emperor—

1st. That all the French troops in Germany shall repass the Rhine without any exception, or delay; for their instantaneous and complete retreat is in the present state of things the only pledge and security which the king can admit.

2dly. That France will no longer throw any obstacle whatever to the formation of the league of the North, which will embrace without exception all those states not named in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3dly. That she will without delay open a negociation to fix in a clear and durable manner, all those points which have been litigated, and that on the side of Prussia the preliminary basis shall be the separation of Wesel from the French empire, and the re-occupation of the three abbeys by the Prussian troops.

The moment that his majesty shall know with certainty that this basis is accepted, he will resume that attitude he has quitted with regret, and will once more be towards France that loyal and peaceable neighbor, which for so many years has desired its welfare, and beheld without jealousy its increasing prosperity.

But the last news concerning the march of the French troops, imposes on the king the obligation of consulting his duties. The undersigned is charged to insist firmly on an immediate reply, which shall at all events arrive at head quarters by the 8th of October.

The undersigned is ordered particularly to delare in the most solemn manner that peace is the sincere wish of the king, and that he demands only what will render it lasting. The cause of his alarms, and his reasons for expecting from France a different line of conduct are developed in his letter to the emperor, and is stated in order to obtain from that monarch a sure pledge for a new order of things.

Signed,
KNOBLESDORFF.

The following part of the proceedings of the District Court of Kentucky was omitted in our last from a want of room.

The preceding is a tranſcript from the record of the federal court, of the recent proceedings againſt Col. Burr.

The renewal of the motion by Mr. Davieſs for a grand jury, being communicated to col. Burr, he repaired to Frankfort where he arrived on Sunday week—On Tueſday following col. Burr appeared in court; the grand jury alſo appeared and the judge delivered the charge which has been publiſhed in the Palladium.

Mr. Daveiſs informed the court that he was not ready to proceed, and would not proceed, till *all* the witneſſes were on the ground; that two of them had not yet appeared, and intimated that col. Burr's preſence was not required, & was rather oſtentatious than uſeful or proper.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Allen ſuggeſted that the grand jury being ſworn and charged had a right to meet at ſuch times as they pleaſed, and were not the mere machines of the diſtrict attorney. Mr. Clay in anſwer to the remarks which tended to reproach Col. Burr for his voluntary appearance, was animated and ingenuous & commanded the aſſent and admiration of the audience. The judge declared that the grand jury had a right until discharged, to retire to their chamber and proceed to enquire of any matters within the ſphere of their duty. They accordingly retired and after ſome time returned into court, and reported that they had nothing to preſent.

Mr. Daveiss informed the court that he should have something to lay before them the day following. The court then adjourned after having instructed the jury to appear on the day following at 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday the 3d inst. the court met, and the grand jury appeared. Col. Burr was also in court; the judge then took occasion to say, that the former grand jury had been discharged on the request of the district attorney, without proceeding in the enquiry, which on reflection he deemed improper, as on further consideration, he found his opinion had not been sufficiently matured. Mr. Daveiss then called to him the foreman of the grand jury, gave him a paper and said in an audible voice, "This is an indictment against general John Adair." It should be noted that the absence of general Adair was on the preceding day assigned as a reason by Mr. D. why he would not proceed against col. Burr. Before the grand jury withdrew, Mr. D. said he should claim it as a right to go into the room with the jury; and on this claim of right, a debate of some length ensued, in which the ground taken by Mr. D. was contested with ability and success by Messrs. Clay and Allen.

As soon as Mr. Burr's counsel had closed their arguments on this point, he arose and addressed the court in a pertinent and argumentative speech.—He called to the recollection of the present the course this business had taken. On the first intimation of a charge being exhibited against him, he had hastened to present himself before the court. He had done so a second time without compulsory process, and asked if this mode of proceeding evinced a desire to smother enquiry, as the attorney's zeal had induced him to intimate. That gentleman would recollect he had even assisted him in procuring the attendance of witnesses. He wished an investigation to take place, and he hoped it would be a satisfactory one; but at the same time conducted agreeably to the known and established rules of law. For if a departure be made therefrom in the present instance on the plea of its being an extraordinary case, it would lay the foundation of a precedent that would be highly dangerous to the liberty of the citizen. He observed that he had been for many years attorney general for a respectable state, but had never attempted to claim the right of examining witnesses before the grand jury—nor did he ever meet with a precedent that could justify it in all the books he had read. He presumed the attorney ought to be satisfied with having the choice of the witnesses which he would send to the jury. Mr. Burr said he considered the institution of a grand jury as intended to shield and protect the reputation of a citizen from the arm of power; but if the doctrine contended for by the attorney for the U. S. prevailed, it would become an engine of oppression. He conceived that if one party went into the jury room, the other might also—and should a difference of opinion take place upon the questions to be put to witnesses, the court must be called to decide. This, therefore, would in his opinion totally destroy the object in view, by the retirement of the grand jury, and the examination might as well be had in open court. Mr. B. considered the jury as fully competent to put the necessary questions to the witnesses; and hoped that the regular course of proceeding would not be departed from, because the attorney chose to call this case an extraordinary one.

The judge pronounced against the claim of Mr. D. as being without precedent, and of dangerous example. Mr. Daveiss then declared that if he had known this privilege would have been refused him, he would not have asked for a grand jury.

On Thursday morning gen. Adair appeared in court—Mr. Daveiss asked leave "to hand to the grand jury certain sets of interrogatories which he had prepared for certain witnesses;" this was immediately assented to on the part of col. Burr and gen. Adair, the jury being informed that it was in their discretion to make use of them or not as they might please. After some time the jury came into court and returned the bill preferred against gen. Adair, "*not a true bill.*" Mr. Daveiss then handed to the foreman an indictment against col. Burr, and then withdrew.

On Friday the 5th the court met at the usual hour. A buz ran through the court room that the grand jury had sent for other witnesses—witnesses not discovered or offered by the district attorney. Conjecture and expectation were alive, but were succeeded by astonishment, when Messrs. Wood and Street, editors of the Western World, were brought into court and sworn as witnesses, and severally sent to the grand jury. These editors had published that they were intimately informed of all col. Burr's projects, and particularly that they knew the terms of his contracts and engagements with John Brown and gen. Wilkinson, and that they would at a proper time lay them before the public—It seems the grand jury deemed this a proper time and called them to testify—To what effect appears from the result.

About two o'clock the grand jury came into court and returned the bill preferred against Col. Burr, "*Not a true bill.*" The foreman then informed the court that considering how greatly the public mind had been agitated and disturbed by the subjects which had been under the consideration of the grand jury, they have thought it their duty to prepare a special report, which they had directed him to lay before the court.

The district attorney then informed the court that he had nothing forther to lay before the jury, and they were dismissed.

The witnesses on this occasion were more numerous than on the former—Mr. Davis Floyd, on account of whose absence the first enquiry was postponed, was also present—the crowd of attendants was greater—expectations and alarm much higher. But the effect of these proceedings has been to give to Col. Burr a distinction and influence, which in the ordinary course of events he could not have attained by many years of uninterrupted residence. We hope and believe that these advantages will be used by him in such a manner only as shall promote the honor and interest of the country.