England might join that of the Cape of Good Hope.

But all our efforts must fail, when the councils of our enemies have ceased to be animated by the noble ambition of conciliating the good of the world with the present prosperity of their country, and the present with the lasting prosperity of their country. And no prosperity can be durable for England if founded on an extravagant and unjust policy, which would despoil sixty millions of inhabitants, their rich and brave neighbors, of all commerce and of all navigation.

Immediately after the death of the first minister of England, it was easy for us to perceive, that the continuation of negociations had no other object than to cover the plans of this fourth coalition, destroyed in its birth. In this new situation, we have adopted as the invariable rule of our conduct, a determination not to evacuate either Berlin, or Warsaw, or the provinces which the force of arms has thrown into our hands before a general peace shall be concluded, before the Spanish, Dutch and French colonies shall be restored, before the foundations of the Ottoman power shall be fixed, and the absolute independence of this vast empire, the first interest of our people, irrevocably consecrated.

We have put the British isles in a state of blockade, and we have ordered measures to be taken against them, which are repugnant to our feelings.

This measure has compelled us to sacrifice the interests of individuals to the quarrels of Kings; and after so many years of civilization, to adopt principles, which characterized the barbarity of the first ages. But we have been constrained, for the good of our people and our allies, to oppose the common enemy with the same arms which it used against us. These determinations, commanded by a just sentiment of reciprocity, have not been inspired either by passion or by hatred. Those offers which we made, after the destruction of three coalitions which so greatly contributed to the glory of our people, we again make, now that our arms have obtained new triumphs. We are ready to make peace with England, with Russia and with Prussia. But it can be concluded only on a basis which will prevent any one whatever from arrogating any right of supremacy in regard to us; which will restore colonies to the mother country, and which will guarantee to our commerce and to our industry the prosperity to which they ought to attain.

And if these dispositions should retard the establishment of a general peace, however short may be the delay, it will appear long to our heart. But we are certain that our people will appreciate the wisdom of our political motives—they will think with us that a partial peace is nothing more than a truce, which would make us lose all our acquired advantages, and give place to a new war—that in short, it is only in a general peace that France can find happiness.

We are at a crisis, important to the destiny of nations; and the people of France will show themselves worthy of that destiny which awaits them. The *Senatus Consultus*, which we have laid before you, and which will place at your disposition, on the first days of the year the conscription of 1807, which in ordinary circumstances ought not to have been raised till the month of September, will be executed with alacrity by fathers as well as by children. In what more propitious moment could we call our youth to arms? In order to join their standards, they will have to pass through the capitals of our enemies and fields of battle, ennobled by the victories of their elder brethren.

Given at Berlin the 21st of November, 1806.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The minister secretary of state.

(Signed)

H. B. MARET.

Report of the minister of exterior relations to his majesty the emperor and king.

SIRE,

A fourth coalition is formed. In less than a month it has been crushed; in less than a month Prussia has seen her army, her strong places, her capital, and her provinces fall into the power of your majesty; and now she asks for peace! In the preceding coalitions each enemy of France, from the moment it was conquered, also demanded and obtained peace. We hoped that these individual and successive pacifications would conduct to a general peace—honorable and certain. Thrice has this hope been disappointed—thrice has experience proved that in following the same system of moderation and generosity, France would be constantly deceived. Each coalition destroyed, produced a new coalition, and France has been menaced with an eternal war.

The French empire has arrived at a degree of power and greatness beyond even the ambition of your majesty. Attacked on all sides by a fury unexampled and exposed to the alternative of perishing or conquering, France has fought only for its salvation; and victorious, victory has only served to make her moderation more conspicuous. She has destroyed those only who wished to destroy her. She had made immense conquests, of which she retained but a small part; and would have been satisfied with still less, if the blind passions which raged round her had not forced her to increase in order to preserve her power. Now that she is attacked the fourth time with the same spirit of hatred and the same views of destruction, your majesty has no other object than to recover that which is indispensible to the prosperity of your people. But it is an object which can only be obtained by profiting of all the greatness of your advantages, and by reserving your conquests as objects of compensation in the arrangements of a general peace. Two powers, the enemies of the repose of Europe, have united to perpetuate discord and war. The objects of their ambition are different, but a similar hatred animates them against France, because they know that France will always be opposed to the accomplishment of their pernicious designs. Continually occupied with seeking to raise enemies against her, they employ for this effect all kind of artifices, intrigues, menaces, caresses, corruption and calumny; and while they aspire to invade, to oppress and to subject every one, 'tis France whom they accuse of such intentions.

England pretends to the exclusive navigation of the ocean—she arrogates to herself the monopoly of all commerce, and all industry, and wherever the irresistible force of events has obliged France to interpose in the affairs of her weaker neighbors, and to interfere for their repose, England has given the signal for accusations and complaints. At first she sounded the alarm; and because some cities or some countries, which had been subject for ages to the influence of France, and still submitted, she represented France as menacing the independence of the larger states. Was it on these small states, which had for ages been submissive to her influence, and had been drawn into her sphere of action; was it not on the contrary on larger states, at all times considered principals in Europe, that England exercised her violence, when the powers of the North, which were united to defend the eternal principles of neutrality, were forced to subscribe to her monstrous pretensions and to sacrifice with their own interests the dearest interests of France? Then was the independence of nations not only menaced, it was attacked, violated, & as far as it depended on England; annihilated. Of what use was it that England had been obliged to acknowledge, by the convention of Petersburg, a few of those principles, which neither her seductions nor her menaces had caused to be abandoned. Immediately afterwards she openly trod them under foot, or eluded them, by abusing in the most tyrannical manner, the right of blockade. This right could, according to common sense, or to treaties, only apply to places invested and in danger of being taken. She pretended to extend it to harbors, to the mouths of rivers, to whole coasts, to an empire. Certainly France was never invested or in danger of being taken by England; yet the whole of France was declared in a state of blockade. Did not England, by thus acting, loudly proclaim that she acknowledged no law? That treaties to her were nothing—that she admitted no other right than that of force; and that she counted as legitimate whatever she could do with impunity.

The government of Russia, instead of being occupied exclusively with the care of improving her immense estates, and of expiating by the benefits of a wise legislation and a paternal administration the crime it was guilty of towards a nation, independent, ancient, numerous, illustrious, and worthy of a better fate, covets and menaces with destruction the vast and superb empire of the Ottomans. The same artifices which it employed against Poland, it now employs against Turkey. It breathes throughout the provinces a spirit of sedition and revolt—it excites, it arms, it sustains the Servians against the Porte. It renews in the Morea the attempts which it unsuccessfully made in 1778. Wallachia and Moldavia were governed by two chiefs, unfaithful and treacherous. The Porte had declared them such by a firman, and had deposed them. Russia, not content with giving them an asylum, has marched troops to the Dneister, and menacing the Porte with a declaration of war, has demanded their re-establishment. The Porte has had the vexation of seeing itself constrained to replace its declared enemies and to depose men of its choice. Thus has its independence been violated by an attempt which at the same time has wounded the dignity of all other thrones. From the moment that it has not the choice of its governors, it is no longer a sovereign—it is in a state of vassalage, or rather Wallachia and Moldavia belong to it only in name; and these two great and rich provinces, governed by men sold to Russia, are become in regard to that power an absolute conquest. With such enemies, whose hatred the moderation of your majesty has not had power to disarm, and, who notwithstanding your victories, march forward to their end, listening only to their passions and respecting no right, your majesty is not at liberty to follow the dictates of your generosity. The same inclination which leads to the desire of peace, prescribes to you not to relinquish any conquest till the entire and absolute independence of the Ottoman empire—an independence which is the first interest of France—shall be acknowledged and guaranteed, until the Spanish, Dutch and French colonies shall be restored, and a general code be adopted conformable to the dignity of all crowns, and capable of insuring the rights of all nations upon the ocean. The justice and necessity of this determination will be universally allowed—it will be a benefit to the allies of your majesty, and all the commercial towns in your empire, which have been despoiled only in consequence of these same wars, the events of which have thrown into your majesty's power so many great states. By any other system, the interests of these allies, and of so many populous cities would be abandoned—the fruit of the most astonishing victories would be lost. France in the midst of mine[illegible] of triumphs, after exploits by which she has been aggrandized and crowned with glory, would have no prospect of repose. She would not have a glimpse of the epoch when she might lay down her arms, and consecrate herself to the peaceable occupations of industry and commerce, to which she is invited by nature, as well as to act upon another theatre conquests less brilliant, but more delightful, which would be purchased by no effusion of blood, so dear to her, and which rendering her happiness equal to her glory, would cost humanity no tears.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Prince of Benevento.

Berlin, 15th Nov. 1806.

Report of the minister of exterior relations to his majesty the emperor and king.

SIRE,

Three ages of civilization have given to Europe a law of nations, which, according to the expression of an illustrious writer, human nature cannot sufficiently appreciate

This law is founded upon the principle that nations ought to do in peace the most good and in war the least possible evil. According to this maxim, war is not a relation between man and man, but a relation between state and state, in which the individuals are only accidentally enemies, not as men, not even as members or subjects of the state, but only as its defenders. The law of nations permits not that the rights of war and the rights of conquest, which are derived from it, should be extended to peaceable and unarmed citizens, to habitations and private property, to merchandizes, to the store houses which contain them, to the carriages which transport them, to unarmed vessels which convey them on rivers and on the ocean; in a word to the person and property of individuals. This law, the offspring of civilization, has also favoured its progress. 'Tis to it that Europe is indebted for the maintainance and increase of her prosperity, even in the midst of the frequent wars which have divided her.

England alone has preserved or returned to the usages of barbarous ages. It is by her refusal to renounce her Maritime course, that this unjust and cruel practice has been maintained, notwithstanding France, who, in time of peace, and prompted only by ideas of justice & humanity, had proposed to abolish it. France has done every thing at least to mitigate the evils which she had not power to prevent—England on the contrary has done every thing to aggravate them.

Not contented with attacking the merchant vessels and with treating as prisoners of war the crews of these unarmed vessels, she has reputed as enemies whosoever belonged to the enemy's state; and she has also taken as prisoners of war, commercial factors and merchants, who were failing in furtherance of their commercial business.

But it was not sufficient for her purposes thus to invade private property, and to despoil and oppress innocent and peaceable individuals. Having been, for a long time, behind the nations of the continent who preceded her in the progress of civilisation, and having received from them all its benefits, she has conceived the foolish project of alone enjoying them. She has formed the wish that there should be on the face of the earth no other industry than her own; no other commerce than that carried on by herself. She has felt that, in order to succeed, it will not be sufficient merely to interrupt, but that she must totally destroy the communications subsisting between nations. It is in this view, that under the color of the right of blockade, she has invented and put into practice the most monstrous theory.

According to common sense, and the usages of all civilized nations, the right of blockade is only applicable to fortified places.

England has undertaken to extend it to seats of commerce not fortified, to harbours and the mouths of rivers. A place is blockaded only when it is so invested that we cannot attempt to approach it without exposing ourselves to imminent danger. England has declared places blockaded before which she has not a single ship of war.

She has done more—she has dared to declare in a state of blockade places which all her united forces were incapable of blockading; immense coasts and the whole of a vast empire.

Deducing afterwards from a chimerical right, and a suppositious fact, the conclusion that she might justly make her prey, and in fact making them so, of all that went to places thus interdicted by a simple declaration of the British admiralty, and of all that came out of them, she has terrified the neutral shippers, and driven them from the ports to which they were invited by their interest, and which the laws of nations authorised their frequenting.

It is thus that she has turned to her profit, and to the detriment of Europe, but especially of France, the boldness with which she sports with every right, and insults even reason itself.

Against a power which disregards to such a degree all ideas of justice and humanity, what can be done but to forget them for an instant yourself, in order to constrain her to violate them no more? The right of mutual defence allows opposing an enemy with the arms it uses, and to make, if I may so say, its own fury and folly re-act on itself. When the principles of civilisation are attacked by unexampled enterprises, and when all Europe is menaced, to preserve and avenge it is not only a right but a duty imposed on the power which alone has the means.

Since England has dared to declare all France in a state of blockade, let France declare in her turn, all the British isles blockaded. Since England considers as an enemy every Frenchman, let every Englishman or subject of England, found in countries occupied by the French armies, be made prisoners of war.

Since England seizes the property of private and peaceable merchants, let all the property of every Englishman, or subject of England, of whatever nature, be confiscated.

Since England would interrupt all navigation and all maritime commerce, let any vessel sailing from the islands, or from the British colonies not be received either in the ports of France, or in those of the countries occupied by the French army, and let every vessel, which shall attempt to go from these ports into England, be seized and confiscated.

Your majesty, I am conscious, will not adopt such measures without regret; and it is with regret that I myself propose them. But the situation of Europe renders them necessary; and besides as soon as England shall acknowledge the laws of nations which are universally observed by all civilised nations, as soon as she shall acknowledge that the rights of war are one and the same on the ocean and the land, that these rights and those of conquest can extend neither to private property, nor to unarmed and peaceable individuals, and that the right of blockade should be restrained to fortified places actually invested, your majesty will revoke these measures, rigorous but not unjust; for justice between nations is no more than exact reciprocity.

Signed,

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,

Prince of Benevento.

Berlin, 20th Nov.

[Here follows the Imperial Decree published in our last.]

Messrs. Regnault and Lacuee, orators of the council of State, presented the project of a Senatus Consultum—viz. that 80,000 Conscripts should be raised in the year 1807.

M. Regnault assigned at length the reasons for this measure, and after the appointment of a special committee, the Senate adopted it, together with an address to the emperor.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Gen. EATON, on appearing before the committee of Claims on the 11th inst. thus addressed the chair.

SIR,

On a review of the statement, accompanying my petition of 20th Feb. 1804, now before this honorable committee, I cannot find a paragraph which needs correction, or modification. That statement surveys the chief ground and origin of my claims. Have the goodness, Sir, to pass attentively over it, and to carry forward, in the examination, a view of the events which have since occurred to establish the correctness of the measures there adverted to. It will satisfy you that a perseverance in those measures has given *peace* to this country, and *emancipation* to three hundred of our fellow citizens; and that, while it has done something to stamp a good impression upon the pirates of Barbary, it has saved your treasury more than a million of dollars. My reward, hitherto, is penury and wounds. I ought not, perhaps, to say this; it carries something which savors of reproach: this I do not mean. I have no where been *refused* indemnity. On the contrary, three years ago, when as yet the effects of my arrangements had not been realized, your committee expressed an opinion that I *had a well-founded claim upon the government*. But the delay, in the decision necessary to a reimbursement of my expenditures, has greatly distressed me in my individual concerns—Expenditures of which my country now reaps the benefit, and of which a vast majority of my countrymen appear to be very sensible.

I do not present myself here to ask alms, nor to expect gratuities—nor yet to draw on your sensibility to awaken a consideration for all the sacrifices to which I yielded in standing to the duties of my station at the court of a piratical despot, and on the coast of a savage enemy. You cannot make me such indemnity—You cannot, Sir, under any shape I can present the claim, award me a remuneration for the sacrifices of property incident to the vexatious impositions and proscriptions which the Bey of Tunis practised on me in consequence of my resistance to his unwarrantable exactions against the United States. You cannot bring back to me nine years of active life—You cannot restore to me the strength of an arm. But for actual disbursements for the benefit of our common country, whether voluntary or extorted, I have a right again to resort to your justice, and to believe that this justice will be no longer delayed.

It is only fit here, therefore, that I avow the perfect confidence I feel, Sir, in the disposition and in the righteousness of this committee to give my claims a deliberate and seasonable review and an equitable award.

With regard, however, to the last item of my charge, it should be remarked—*this was not originally intended to be brought against the United States*. I had faith that the honor of the court of Sardinia would redeem the paper of a nobleman charged with the high trust of a national negociator; and, in case of failure here, had confidence in the exertions of the son of that nobleman to re-imburse me the cash I was compelled to pay, as his surety, for the redemption of the child of his affection and for the honor of his family. I should, undoubtedly, have realized these confidences, had not a dispensation of the government of the United States, (unacquainted with the usages of that country) released the surety held at Tunis for the debt, and been construed by the Chevalier Porcille as a generous acquittal of the debtor. A reimbursement ought to come from the court of Sardinia to our government.

Papers touching this transaction are submitted with my other documents.

The heavy expenses incident to an appeal to this chancery for such a length of time as I have been before you, and at so great a distance from my home; together with the circumstance of these private funds lying so long useless to me, have necessarily laid me under pecuniary responsibility to my friends. The suspense of another year must lodge me in a *prison!*

If you find, Sir, that I have been upright to my country—let my country, by a reciprocity, now enable me to ransom myself.

House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. transmitting a copy of the laws of the Michigan territory.

Referred.

A message was also received from the President enclosing a statement of the militia of the respective states.

On motion of Mr. Early.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the terms of the supreme court of the U. S.

Mr. Boyle from the committee of Public Lands, presented a bill authorizing patents to issue for lands located and and surveyed by virtue of certain Virginia resolution warrants, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Saturday.

Mr. Parke, from the committee to whom were referred the letter of the governor of the Indiana territory, enclosing certain resolutions of the legislative council and House of Representatives, made a report.

The report states that it is the object of the communication to suspend for a term of ten years the 6th article of compact between the U. S. and the territories north west of the Ohio, which prohibits the importation of slaves into the said territories. The report concludes with a resolution declaring it expedient to suspend this article for ten years.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. J. Clay, from the joint committee appointed to execute the provisions of the act of Congress for the establishment of a library, made a report, which states the measures taken by the committee, and the loss of a box of books by the wreck of the vessel on board of which they were placed.

Mr. Boyle, from the committee on Public lands, reported their agreement to a bill, received from the Senate, regulating the grants of land in the territory of Michigan, which report was referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S.

The amendment proposed by the committee, to strike out that part of the bill which punishes the importation of slaves with death, and to insert in lieu thereof the punishment of imprisonment not exceeding ten nor less than five years, was amended on the motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell, by adding a fine not more than 10,000, nor less than 5,000 dollars.

Mr. Smilie called for a division of the question, and for the yeas and nays on striking out the above provision.

Messrs. Smilie and Sloan opposed, and Messrs Elmer, Barker and Kelly supported the striking it out.

The yeas and nays were taken, which were yeas 67—nays 48.

On inserting the foregoing provision, Mr. J. Randolph spoke in opposition, on the ground that such an excessive penalty could not in such case be constitutionally imposed by a government possessed of the limited powers of the government of the U. S.

The question was then put and carried without a division.

After the adoption of various other amendments the House ordered the bill to a third reading.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable MULATTO MAN about 38 years old; he is sober and honest, has been brought up as a Hostler and Gardener, and inferior to none as a careful Carriage driver—he is also a pretty good Shoe-maker, and is what may be called a convenient hand on a Plantation or House servant. With him will be sold his WIFE a likely young woman about 25 years old, a good Nurse and House servant, and a tolerable Seamstress. They are sold at their own request, and will not be separated, And if any traveller should want a light Jersey Waggon and a pair of well matched and tried Horses he may be accommodated by applying to the Editor for information.

Washington, Feb. 12—3t

To Rent,

AND possession given on the 19th November next, the Two story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of F and 11th streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Way. Also a two story brick dwelling houses in a central situation, of which possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

THOs. HERTY,

Oct. 17—3t &wtf