Col. Jos. Wilkins

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HAMBURGH, JULY 12.

This evening an Estafette arrived from Berlin to his excellency the French minister, M. de Bourienne, who brought the following treaty of Peace:

Conditions of Peace between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the King of Prussia.

His Majesty the emperor of the French, and King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine; and his Majesty the King of Prussia animated with the same desire of putting an end to the calamities of of war, have for that purpose, appointed Plenipotentiaries, namely:—On the part of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, M. C. Maurice Talleyrand, Prince of Bennevento, his Great Chamberlain, and Minister for Foreign Affairs; and on that of his Majesty the King of Prussia, M. A. Marshal Count De Kalkreuth, knight of the Prussian Orders of the Red and Black Eagle, and Count Von Goltz, his Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle, who after the exchange of their several full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

Art. 1. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his majesty the King of Prussia.

Art. 2. The part of the Duchy of Magdeburg, which lies on the right bank of the Elbe; the mark of Prugitz the Ukermark, and the Newmark of Brandenburg with exception of the circle of Kotibus in Lower Lusatia; the Duchy of Pomerania, Upper, Lower, and new Silesia, with the County of Glatz, the part of the District of Netz, which lies from the North of the road from Dresden to Schneidermuhl, and to the North of the line passing from Schneidermuhl, by Wallau, to the Vistula, and to the frontiers of the circle of Bromberg Pomerelia, the Island of Nogat and the country on the right bank of the Vistula and the Nogat to the West of old Prussia, and the North of the circles of Culm and Ermeland: finally, the Kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, shall be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, with the fortress of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslaw, Schweidnitz, Neils, Breig, Cosel, and Glatz, and in general, all the places, citadels, castles and forts, of the above mentioned, shall be restored in the state in which they at present are. The town and citadel of Grudenz, with the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwerkorzy, shall likewise be restored to his majesty the King of Prussia.

Art. 3. His majesty the king of Prussia acknowledges his majesty the king of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, and his majesty the king of Holland, Louis Napoleon.

Art. 4. His majesty the king of Prussia in like, acknowledges the Confederation of the Rhine and the present state of possession of the Sovereigns of which it is composed, and the titles which have been bestowed on them, either by the Act of Confederation, or by subsequent treaties. His said majesty likewise engages to acknowledge those Sovereigns who, in future, shall become members of the said Confederation, and the titles they may receive by the treaties of accession.

Art. 5. The present treaty of peace and amity shall be in common for his majesty the king of Naples, Joseph Napoleon; for his majesty the king of Holland; and for the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine, the allies of his majesty the emperor Napoleon.

Art. 6. His majesty the king of Prussia, in like manner, acknowledges his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon, as king of Westphalia.

Art. 7. His majesty the king of Prussia cedes in such right of property and sovereignty, to the Kings, Grand Dukes Dukes and Princes, who shall be pointed out by his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, all the duchies, margraviates, principalities, counties, and lordships, and in general all the territories and domains, and all territorial property of every kind, which his said majesty the king of Prussia possessed, no matter under what title between the Rhine and the Elbe, at the commencement of the present war.

Art. 8. The kingdom of Westphalia shall be formed of provinces ceded by his majesty the king of Prussia, and by other states, which are now in the power of his majesty the emperor Napoleon.

Art. 9. The arrangements which his majesty the emperor Napoleon will make respecting the countries marked out in the two preceding Articles, and the occupation of the said countries by the Sovereigns for whose advantage those arrangements will be made, shall be acknowledged by his Prussian Majesty, as if they had been settled by and formed a part of the present treaty.

Art. 10. His majesty the king of Prussia renounces, for himself his successors and decendants, all rights, present and to come, to which he would have the least pretensions. 1st. Over all the territories, without distinction, which are not contained in article 8. 2d. Over all the possessions of his majesty the king of Saxony, and of the House of Anhalt, which are situated on the right Bank of the Elbe. On the other hand all the rights and pretensions to the possessions of his Prussian majesty, situate between the Rhine and the Elbe, except such as are settled by this treaty, shall be forever extinct.

Art. 11. All the negociations and conventions, as well as treaties of alliance which would have been concluded, whether publicly or in secret, between the king of Prussia, and one of the Powers situate on the left bank of the Elbe, and which the present war would not have broken, will remain without effect, and be considered as null and void.

Art. 12. His majesty the king of Prussia cedes full property and sovereignty to his majesty the king of Saxony, the circle of Kotibus in Lower Lusatia.

Art. 13. His majesty the king of Prussia renounces forever all the provinces formerly belonging to the king of Poland, which at different periods had fallen under the dominion of Prussia, subsequent to the 1st of January, 1772, with the exceptions of Ermeland, and the country the West of Old Prussia, to the East of Pomerania, and the New Mark, to the North circle of the Kulm, and of a line which passes from the Vistula, by Walden to Schneidemuhl, & traced along the frontiers of the circle of Bromberg, and the road from Schneidemuhl to Dresden; which provinces, as well as the town and citadel of Grandenz, and the villages of Neudorf, Parichken and Swierkorzy, shall belong in future to his Majesty the king of Prussia, in entire property and sovereignty.

Art. 14. His majesty the king of Prussia renounces equally forever the possession of the town of Dantzic.

Art. 15. The provinces which his majesty the king of Prussia renounces, by Article 13, shall belong, with the exception of the territory stipulated in article 18, in entire property and sovereignty to his majesty the king of Saxony, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw, and shall be governed according to a constitution, which shall assure the liberty and the privileges of the people of the said Duchy, & which will be compatible with the tranquility of the neighboring states.

Art. 16. to establish a communication between the Kingdom of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw, the free use of a military road will be granted to his majesty the king of Saxony through the states of his majesty the king of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which shall pass it at a time, and the different stages of their march, shall be regulated by a particular convention between the two Sovereigns under the mediation of France.

Art. 17. The navigation of the Netze and the canal of Bromberg, from Dresden to the Vistula, and vice versa, shall be free from custom-house duties.

Art. 18. To determine, and fix with all possible precision the natural frontiers between Russia and the dutchy of Warsaw: the territory between the actual frontiers of Russia from the Bug to the mouth of the Lassosna, and a line traced from the said mouth and along the valley of that river, the valley of the Bobra up to its mouth, the valley of the Narew from its mouth up to Suradz, the Lisa up to its source near the village of Mien, the arm of the Nurzeck, which takes its source near the village of Mein, the Narzeck itself up to its mouth above Nurr; and lastly, the course of the valley of the Bug up to the present Russian frontiers; all these countries will be incorporated for ever with the Russian empire.

Art. 19. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two miles in circumference, to be restored to its former independence under the protection of his majesty the king of Prussia and his majesty the king of Saxony; and to be governed by the rules by which it was governed when it ceased to be independent.

Art. 20. Neither his majesty the king of Prussia, nor his majesty the king of Saxony shall obstruct the navigation of the Vistula, by any prohibition, nor by any customs, duty, or imposts whatsoever.

Art. 21. The city, port, and territory of Dantzic shall b shut up, during the present maritime war, against the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

Art. 22. No individual of any rank or description whatsoever, whose property and abode are situated in such provinces as formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland, or which the King of Prussia is henceforth to possess; and no individual of the Duchy of Warsaw, or residing within the territory incorporated with Russia, or possessing any landed property, rents annuities, or any income whatsoever, shall either with regard to his person, his estates, rents, annuities, and income, nor with respect to his rank and dignities, be prosecuted on account of any part which he may have taken, either in a political or military point of view in the present war.

Art 23 In the same manner, no individual, residing or possessing landed property in the countries which belonged to the king of Prussia, prior to the 1st of January 1772, (and which are restored to him by virtue of the preceding second article;) and in particular no individual of the Berlin civic guard, or of the gens d'armes, who have taken up arms in order to maintain public tranquility, shall be prosecuted in his person, his estates, rents, annuities, or income whatsoever, or in his rank or dignity, or in any manner whatsoever, on account of any part which he may have taken in the events of the present war, or be subjected to any inquiry.

Art. 24. The engagements, debts, or obligations, of any nature whatsoever, which his Majesty the king of Prussia may have contracted or concluded prior to the present war, as possessor of the countries, domains, estates and revenues which his Majesty cedes or renounces in the present treaty, shall be performed & ratified by the new possessors, without any exception or reservation whatsoever.

Art. 25. The funds and capital which belong to private or public persons, to religious, civil, or military associations in the countries belonging to the King of Prussia, which his Majesty renounces by the present treaty, whether the said capitals be vested in the Bank of Berlin, in the chest of the Marine Company, or in any other manner, shall neither be confiscated nor seized. The proprietors of the funds or capitals shall be at liberty to dispose of the same, and they are to continue to enjoy the interest thereof, whether such interest be already due, or may yet become due, at the periods stipulated in the conventions or bonds. The same shall be on the other side observed with regard to all fund and capitals which vested by any individuals or institutions whatsoever, in such countries as are ceded or renounced by his Prussian majesty, by virtue of the present treaty.

Art. 26 The archieves which contain the titles of property, and in general all the papers, which relates to the countries, territories and dominions ceded by his Prussian majesty, as well as the maps and plans of the strong places, citadels, castles, and forts, seated in the above mentioned countries, are to be delivered up by commissioners of his said majesty within the period of three months next ensuing the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, to the commissioners of his majesty the emperor Napoleon with regard to countries on the left banks of the Elbe, and to the commissioners of the Emperor of Russia, the king of Saxony, and of the city of Dantzic, with regard to all countries which their majesties and the city of Dantzic, are in future to possess by virtue of the present compact.

Art. 27 Until the day of the ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the countries under the dominion of his majesty the king of Prussia, without any exception whatsoever, shall be shut against the trade and navigation of the English. No shipment to be made from any Prussian port for the British Isles or British colonies; nor shall any ship from England, or her colonies, be admitted into any Prussian port.

Art. 28. The necessary arrangements shall immediately be made to settle every point which relates to the manner and period of the surrender of the places which are to be restored to his majesty the king of Prussia and to the civil and military administration of the said countries.

Art. 29. The prisoners of war taken on both sides are to be returned in a mass as soon as circumstances shall admit.

Art. 30. The present treaty is to be ratified by his majesty the emperor of the French and the king of Prussia; and the ratification shall be exchanged at Koningsberg, by the undermentioned, within the term of six days next ensuing, or sooner if possible.

Done at Tilsit, the 9th of July, 1807.

Signed,
[L. S.] C. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.
Signed,
[L. S.] Count KALKREUTH,
Field Marshal.
Signed,
[L. S.] Augustus Count GOLFZ.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Koningsberg, the 12th July, 1807.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Probable Hostilities with America.

New York papers to the 4th of last month, and Halifax to the 15th of the preceding, have arrived by the Princess Mary Packet. The intelligence is of great importance.

It appears that the inhabitants of New York are inflamed to the highest possible point, at the affair between his Majesty's ship Leopard, and the American frigate Chesapeake; that town meetings had been called in every part of that state, and particularly at Albany, where the most violent resolutions had been adopted. All communication with the shore and the British squadron had been intercepted; no pilots were suffered to go on board, and the watering parties were watched and driven to their boats.

It is stated in some of the letters, that in consequence of the distress occasioned by this prohibition, the English captains had been engaged in several bloody frays, and that they had landed and supplied themselves by main force, giving an estimated price to the first person who came forwards to receive it peaceably. It appears, in short, that the present conduct of the English captains and their crews is as temperate and moderate as that of the Americans is violent and outrageous.

With respect to the state, it seems that orders have been issued by the Secretary of War, commanding all the American officers to repair to Norfolk.

The order of Admiral Berkeley contains a narrative of circumstances which could not fail to try the patience of a British commander. It appears, that some British seamen had deserted from several vessels constituting the squadron off the Chesapeake; that they had entered on board the American frigate, and had openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, under the protection of the American flag; that the magistrates had refused to deliver them up; and that the captain of the American vessel had equally pertinaciously retained them. The order then concludes with commanding the British captains to require of the American captain of the Chesapeake, that the British captain should search his vessel for deserters; "and if a similar demand should be made by the American, it is to be complied with, according to the usage and customs of civilized nations."

It is impossible to deny that Admiral Berkeley received a more than ordinary provocation, and that his order is conceived in very moderate terms.—He allows the same liberty to the Americans which he claims for the British. He does not ground his right of search upon any assumed superiority of his country—he does not claim the sovereignty of the seas In a word, his conduct appears to have been much more temperate than it had been previously considered even by his most strenuous advocates. Indeed from the known character of Admiral Berkeley we could anticipate no less.

It may be necessary to qualify the preceding account by an article of Intelligence which we have received from another source. It is stated in a letter of the first authority, that these commotions were almost solely confined to the populace, and that no state had officially, and by its magistrates, as yet in any way interposed or declared its opinion—with the single exception of the state of Virginia.

The resolutions of one of the town meetings of New York will be found in another part of our paper. They are conceived in very angry terms, but it must be remembered that they were adopted in the moment of irritation.

HALIFAX, Aug. 28.

On Wednesday last a court martial was held on board his majesty's ship Belleisle, Rear Admiral Sir A. F. Cochrane, K. B. Capt. N. D. Cochrane, for the trial of John Wilson, alias Jenkin Ratford, (lately taken from the American frigate Chesapeake) on charges of desertion, mutiny and contempt.

PRESIDENT

Rear Admiral Hon. Sir A. F. Cochrane, K. B.

Captains—F. Pickmore, W. Fahie, E. Hawker, J. E. Douglas P. Beaver, N. D. Cochrane.

It clearly appeared on the trial, that the prisoner was born in London—was a volunteer in the service—had been some years in his majesty's ship Leopard, but last in the Halifax. That, on the 7th of March last, the ship being then in Hampton Roads, the prisoner was sent with four other men, under a petty officer, in the jolly boat, to weigh a kedge anchor, when, taking advantage of the dusk of the evening, the men mutinied upon the officer, and some of them threatened to murder him, but the rest interfering, they desisted—and landing at Sewell's Point, the five made their escape. A few days after, the deserters were seen parading the streets of Norfolk, in triumph, under the American flag; One of them, H. Saunders, being accosted by Lord Townsend, asserted that he had no intention of deserting, but was compelled by the others—and would embrace the first opportunity to return on board. At that moment the prisoner, Jenkin Ratford, took the arm of Saunders, declaring that neither he nor any of the others should return to the ship; with a contemptuous gesture asserted, that they were then in the *Land of Liberty*, and instantly dragged Saunders away*: that the prisoner had entered on board the Chesapeake; had proceeded to sea in her; and had been found on board that ship, after the action, (by an officer of his majesty's ship Leopard) hid in the coal hole.

A variety of other circumstances were developed in the course of the evidence. The whole of which tended to prove, that although deserters from the American naval or military establishments had been readily given up by his majesty's ships on the station; yet, on the other hand, they had ever been refused by the Americans, when demanded by British officers.

Two men had entered on board his majesty's ship Chichester; who, being demanded by an American officer as deserters from their service, were instantly restored, notwithstanding they were confessedly Englishmen. But, W. Philips, corporal of marines, John Mahoney, 37th regiment, and others, having deserted from the Chichester, and entered, with their uniforms on, into the American service, were positively refused to be given up to the British officer sent to demand them.

The evasion and duplicity of the American commodore, in denying that there were any deserters on board his ship, were strikingly contrasted with the humane and honorable conduct of Captain Humphreys; who, evidently demonstrated the greatest reluctance to pursue the steps, which the refusal of the American commodore rendered absolutely necessary.

After a full and patient hearing of the evidence, on both sides, the court withdrew for about half an hour; and, on its return, the Judge Advocate pronounced the sentence—*Death!*

The President addressed the unhappy criminal in a most pathetic and impressive style—lamenting much the depravity, which had induced him to desert the cause of his king and country in the present eventful moment; when the very existence of that country was threatened by inveterate and implacable enemies, on every quarter—and earnestly recommended him to occupy the remaining moments of his life in making his peace with the Almighty.

* *Application was then made to lieut. Sinclair, the American officer, at the rendezvous; but without effect.*

September 1.

The above sentence was carried into execution yesterday morning, at a quarter past nine o'clock, at the fore yard arm of his majesty's sloop of war Halifax—the ship he deserted from—he was one of the four deserters taken out of the American frigate Chesapeake.

Treasury Department of the United States, April 2d, 1807.

Whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did resolve, that the sum remaining to complete the expenditure of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, should among other purposes be applied to the reimbursement of the FOUR AND HALF PER CENT. STOCK, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 3rd day of March 1795.

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the said Four and half per cent. stock, will on surrender of the certificates be paid on the 1st day of October next ensuing the date hereof to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of stock respectively held by them, & that the interest which may then be due on said stock, will also be paid to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the said Four and half per cent. Stock, either from, or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of September ensuing, and the interest on all certificates of said stock, which shall not have been surrendered in pursuance of this Notification will cease and determine on the day preceding the day, hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 6—wt230

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1806 notice is hereby given to all persons holding Lots in the town of Cumberland, Alleghany county, and on which ground rents are now due, that unless they come forward and discharge the same on or before the 1st day of January next, the said lots so standing charged with ground rent, and remaining unpaid on that day, will then on the said 1st day of January be put up at Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, upon a credit of 60 days, as by the said act of Assembly, entitled "An act authorising the collection of certain ground rents due on lots in the town of Cumberland in Allegany county" is directed. The sale to be held at John Ryne's tavern in said town, and to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THOMAS BEALL, of Saml.

April 29—3t&m7t