

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN, OR AMERICAN WHIG.

Chronicle

"THE TRUTH OUR GUIDE—THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END"

[Vol. I.]

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1809.

[No. 18.]

PRICES CURRENT.

WILMINGTON, MAY 2, 1809.

Merchandise.	Quantity	From	To
		D. C.	P. C.
Bacon,	Lb.	9	10
Butter,		16	18
Bees-wax,		33	
Beef,	Bbl.	9	10
Brandy 4th proof,	Gal	2 50	2 75
Corn,	Bush	56	62
Cotton, Upland	Lb	14	15
Coffee,		25	
Flour,	Bbl	7	50
Flaxseed,	Cask	7 50	8
Gin, American	Gal	75	
Lumber, pine			
Boards 1 1/4 inch	th. ft	9	10
Scantling,		8	8 50
Timber, sq' pine	no sale		
Shingles, Cypress	M.	1 25	1 50
Staves, w o Hhds		20	25
do ditto		9	9 50
do ditto		10	10 50
Heading w o hhd		28	30
Hard,	Lb	10	12
Molasses,	Gal	45	50
Naval Stores,			
Tar 32 Gallons	Bbl	1 50	1 75
RoSin,		2 50	
Turpentine,		3 50	
320 lbs gross	Gal	37	40
Spir. Turpentine,	Bbl	12	14
Pork,	Bush	62	70
Peas,			
Rum Jamaica,	Gal	1 50	
4th proof,		1 25	
3d proof,		70	
American ditto		2 25	2 50
Rice,	100b	70	
Salt,	Bush	75	
Liverpool		11	12
Sugar, Muscovado	Lb	21	22
Loaf,		4	25
Tobacco,			

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between the Ministers of RUSSIA, FRANCE and ENGLAND, on the subject of a GENERAL PEACE.

No. I. Letter from Count Nicholas de Romanzoff to Mr Secretary Canning, dated Erfurth, September 30, (Oct. 12). Received October 21.

TRANSLATION.

SIR—I send your excellency a letter which the emperors of Russia and France write to his majesty the king of England. The emperor of Russia flatters himself that the king of England will feel the grandeur and sincerity of this step. She will there find the most natural and the most simple answer to the overture, which has been made by admiral Saumarez. The union of the two empires is beyond all change, and the two emperors have formed it for peace as well as for war.

His majesty has commanded me to make known to your excellency that he has nominated plenipotentiaries who will repair to Paris, where they will await the answer which your excellency may be pleased to make to me. I request you to address it to the Russian ambassador at Paris. The plenipotentiaries named by the emperor of Russia will repair to that city on the continent to which the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and his allies shall have been sent.

In respect of the bases of the negotiation, the imperial majesties see no difficulty in adopting all those formerly proposed by England, namely, the *uti possidetis*, and every other basis founded upon the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration, &c.

(Signed)

COUNT NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF,
To his excellency Mr. Canning, &c.

No. II. Letter from his majesty the emperor of the Russias, and Bonaparte, to his majesty, dated Erfurth, 11th of October, 1809. Received 1st October.

TRANSLATION.

SIR—The present circumstances of Europe have brought us together at Erfurth. Our first thought is to yield to the wish & the wants of every people, and to seek, in a speedy pacification with your majesty, the

most efficacious remedy for the miseries which oppress all nations. We make known to your majesty our sincere desire in this respect by the present letter.

The long and bloody war which has torn the continent is at an end, without the possibility of being renewed. Many changes have taken place in Europe; many states have been overthrown. The cause is to be found in the state of agitation and misery in which the stagnation of maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations. Still greater changes may yet take place, & all of them contrary to the policy of the English nation. Peace, then, is at once the interest of the people of the continent, as it is the interest of the people of Great Britain. We unite in entreating your majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, silencing that of the passions; to seek, with the intention of arriving at that object, to conciliate all interests, and by that means to preserve all the powers which exist, and to insure the happiness of Europe and of this generation, at the head of which providence has placed us.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER
NAPOLEON.

No. III. Letter from M. de Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Erfurth, 12th Oct 1809. Received Oct 21st.

TRANSLATION.

SIR—I have the honour to transmit to your excellency a letter which the emperor of all the Russias write to his Britannic majesty. The grandeur and the sincerity of this step, will, without doubt, be felt. That cannot be attributed to weakness which is the result of the intimate connection between the two greatest sovereigns of the continent, united for peace as well as for war. His majesty the emperor has commanded me to make known to your excellency, that he has nominated plenipotentiaries, who will repair to that city on the continent to which his majesty the king of Great Britain and his allies shall send their plenipotentiaries. With respect to the bases of the negotiation, their majesties are disposed to adopt those formerly proposed by England itself; namely, the *uti possidetis*, and any other basis founded upon justice, and the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

(Signed)

CHAMPAGNY.

His excellency Mr. Canning &c.

No. IV. The inclosure No. IV. is verbatim the same as No. II. the joint letter of Alexander and Napoleon, except that this letter, which is transmitted by the French minister, is signed Napoleon—Alexander. In the one letter, Alexander signed first, in the other Napoleon.

No. V. Letters from Secretary Canning to the Russian ambassador at Paris, dated Foreign Office, 28th Oct 1809.

TRANSLATION.

SIR—Having laid before the king my master the two letters which his excellency the Count Nicholas De Romanzoff has transmitted to me from Erfurth, I have received his majesty's commands to reply to that which is addressed to him, by the official note which I have the honour to enclose to your excellency. However desirous his majesty might be to reply directly to his majesty the emperor of Russia, you cannot but feel fit, that from the unusual manner in which the letters signed by his imperial majesty, was drawn up, and which has entirely deprived them of the character of a private and personal communication, his majesty has found it impossible to adopt that mark of respect towards the emperor of Russia, without at the same time acknowledging titles which his majesty never has acknowledged.

I am commanded to add to the contents of the official note, that his majesty will hasten to communicate to his majesty the king of Sweden, and to the existing government of Spain, the proposals which have been made to him. Your excellency will perceive that it is absolutely necessary that his majesty should receive an immediate assurance, that France acknowledges the government of Spain as party to any negotiation.—That such is the intention of

the emperor of Russia his majesty cannot doubt.

His majesty recollects well the lively interests which his imperial majesty has always manifested for the welfare and dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and he wants no other assurance that his imperial majesty cannot have been induced to sanction by his concurrence or by his approbation, usurpations; the principle of which is not less unjust than their example is dangerous to all legitimate sovereigns. As soon as the answers on this point shall have been received, and as soon as his majesty shall have learnt the sentiments of the king of Sweden and those of the government of Spain, I shall not fail to receive the commands of his majesty for such communications as it may be necessary to make upon the ulterior objects of the letter of Count Romanzoff.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
To his excellency, the Russian Ambassador at Paris.

No. VI. Letter from Mr Secretary Canning to M. de Champagny, dated Foreign Office, 20th October 1809.

SIR—Having laid before the king my master the two letters which your excellency transmitted to me from Erfurth, one of which was addressed to his majesty, I have received his majesty's commands to return in answer to that letter, the official note which I have the honour herewith to inclose.—I am commanded to add, that his majesty will lose no time in communicating to the king of Sweden and to the government of Spain the proposals which have been made to his majesty. Your excellency will see the necessity of an assurance being immediately afforded to his majesty, that the admission of the government of Spain as a party to the negotiation is understood and agreed to by France. After the answer of your excellency upon this point shall have been received, and so soon as his majesty shall be in possession of the sentiments of the king of Sweden and of the government of Spain, I shall receive his majesty's commands to communicate with your excellency on the remaining points of your letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

No. VII—OFFICIAL NOTE.

The king has uniformly declared his readiness and desire to enter into negotiation for a general peace on terms consistent with the honour of his majesty's crown, with fidelity to his engagements, and with the permanent repose & security of Europe. His majesty repeats that declaration. If the condition of the continent be one of agitation & of wretchedness; if many states have been overthrown, and more are still menaced with subversion; if it is consolation to the king to reflect, that no part of the convulsions which have already been experienced, or of those which are threatened for the future, can be in any degree imputable to his majesty. The king is most willing to acknowledge that all such dreadful changes are indeed contrary to the policy of Great Britain.

If the cause of so much misery is to be found in the stagnation of commercial intercourse, although his majesty cannot be expected to bear, with unqualified regret, that the system devised for the destruction of the commerce of his subjects has recoiled upon its authors, or its instruments, yet it is neither in the disposition of his majesty, nor in the character of the people over whom he reigns, to rejoice in the privations and unhappiness even of the nations which are combined against him. His majesty anxiously desires the termination of the sufferings of the continent. The war in which his majesty is engaged, was entered into by his majesty for the immediate object of national safety. It has been prolonged only because no secure and honourable means of terminating it have hitherto been afforded by his enemies.

But in the progress of a war, begun for self defence, new obligations have been imposed upon by his majesty, in behalf of powers whom the aggressions of a common enemy have compelled to make common cause with his majesty; or who have laboured his majesty's assistance and support in the vindication of their national independence.

The interests of the crown of Portugal and of his Sicilian majesty are confided to his majesty's friendship and protection. With the king of Sweden his majesty is connected by ties of the closest alliance, and by stipulations which unite their counsels for peace as well as for war. To Spain his majesty is not yet bound by any formal instrument; but his majesty has, in the face of the world, contracted with that nation engagements not less sacred and not less binding upon his majesty's mind, than the most solemn treaties. His majesty, therefore, affirms that, in an overture made to his majesty for entering into negotiations for a general peace, the relations subsisting between his majesty and the Spanish monarchy have been distinctly taken into consideration; and that the governments acting in the name of his Catholic majesty Ferdinand the 7th, is understood to be a party to any negotiation in which his majesty is invited to engage.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. VIII—TRANSLATION—NOTE.

The undersigned minister for the affairs of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias has the honour to reply to the note of the 28th of October, signed by Mr. Canning, secretary of state for foreign affairs, to his majesty the king of Great Britain, and addressed by his excellency to the Russian ambassador at Paris. That the admission of the sovereigns in alliance with England, to a congress, cannot be a point of any difficulty, and that Russia and France consent to it. But this principle by no means extends the necessity of admitting the plenipotentiaries of the Spanish insurgents: the emperor of Russia cannot admit them his empire, in similar circumstances—and England can recollect one particular instance—has always been true to the same principle. Moreover, he has already acknowledged the king Joseph Napoleon. He has announced to his Britannic majesty, that he was united with the emperor of the French for peace as well as for war; and his imperial majesty here repeats that declaration. He is resolved not to separate his interests from those of that monarch—but they are both ready to conclude a peace, provided that it be just, honourable, and equal for all parties.

The undersigned sees with pleasure that in this difference of opinion respecting the Spaniards, nothing presents itself which can either prevent or delay the opening of a congress. He derives his persuasion in this respect, from that which his Britannic majesty has himself confided to the two emperors, that he is bound by no positive engagement with those who have taken up arms in Spain. After fifteen years war, Europe has a right to demand peace. The interests of all the powers, including that of England, is to render it general: humanity commands it; and such a desire, surely, can not be foreign to the feelings of his Britannic majesty. How can it be, that he alone can withdraw himself from such an object and refuse to terminate miseries of suffering humanity?

The undersigned consequently renews, in the name of the emperor his august master, the proposal already made, to send plenipotentiaries to any city on the continent, which his Britannic majesty may please to point out to admit to the Congress the plenipotentiaries of the sovereigns in alliance with Great Britain: to treat upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, and upon that of the respective powers of the belligerent parties: in fine to accept any basis which may have for its object the conclusion of a peace, in which all parties shall find honour, justice, and equality.

The undersigned has the honour to renew to his excellency Mr. Canning the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

COUNT NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

No. IX—NOTE—TRANSLATION.

The undersigned has laid before the emperor his master, the note of his excellency, Mr. Canning. If it were true that the evils of war were felt only on the continent, certainly there would be little hope of attaining peace. The two emperors had flattered themselves that the object of their measure would not have been misinterpreted in London. Could the English ministry have allowed it to weaken or to re-