



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Once are the plan of fair delightfulness, Unwarp'd by party rage, toll'd off kebrothers

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European Intelligence.

PARIS, DECEMBER 6.

On Monday the 2d of this month, at 12 o'clock, in execution of the orders of his Majesty the Emperor and King, his Serene Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire, repaired to the Senate. His Highness was in his ceremonial dress; he was received in the usual forms, and having seated himself said—

GENTLEMEN,

At the moment when the reins of government were put, by the gratitude of the nation, into the hands of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, there were established between him and you, habitual confidential reports, and a communication of thoughts, which have made you participate in the grand designs conceived and executed for the good of the Empire.

Thus, you were made early acquainted that the first wishes of the the Emperor were for peace, and that this generous sentiment never cooled.

Before he appeared on the field of battle, he offered it to his enemies.

After victory, his triumphant hand always presented it to them.

He hoped that particular and successive treaties, reconciling, one after the other, all interests, appearing by degrees all resentments, would at length bring on that general pacification, so much wished for by European nations, and so necessary to their felicity.

His Majesty's expectation was disappointed.

Europe, drawn towards repose, by the victories of France, was unceasingly called back to arms by the influence of G. Britain, and by the ambitious pretensions of Russia.

Coalitions brought to the ground, gave birth to new coalitions.

The moderation of the vanquisher, encouraged the vanquished.

The greatest efforts of military genius, together with the exploits of an army which counts as nothing distances, seasons, climates and the number of its enemies, have produced, hitherto, only glorious truces, of which peace has been the fruit.

England got possession of the trade of the world: the production of industry in both hemispheres were to be swallowed up in that is and.

However, Russia, so long unknown in the disputes of Europe, this day fomented the disorders of the west, at the same time that she menaces the east with her vast domination.

The Ottoman Empire is disturbed: vexations are aggravated against it: the rights of its sovereignty are rendered in a manner uncertain.

In such conjunctures, in the midst of these machinations and plots, his Majesty has been obliged to quit a road wherein peace was not to be found, which alone the vanquished sought for.

This peace must henceforth be made desirable to those who provoke war.

War must be more fatal to those who let themselves be drawn into it.

Cabinets must be reduced to the unhappy impotency of being again deceived.

Princes so often vanquished must at length be taught that clemency has its bounds, and that the sceptre which they abuse, may break in their hands.

Hence, gentlemen, a new plan of conduct and accessory measures proper for securing its success.

The first and most important of all consists in supporting the power of the nation, by the continuity of the same means, and by the development of its strength.

A nation, the infringer of all the rights of civilization, must afterwards be deprived of all relations with civilized nations.

His Majesty must retain his conquests, and must remove from them the promoters of all discord until the moment when England will have acknowledged the principles, which, among polished nations, temper the disasters inseparable from their dissensions; until the period when just retributions will have acquitted our obligations towards our faithful allies—in fine, until a general peace, which

shall establish the repose of Europe, and promise to all nations the entire development of their industry.

You appreciate, gentlemen, all that is great and glorious in such a design. Its speedy advantages, those it presents for the future do not escape your wisdom; you find in it an ample compensation for the perseverance and momentary sacrifices which it must be the reward of.

The guarantees of its execution will be, for his Majesty, the love of his people, the fidelity so often experienced of the Senate, the courage of the armies; but, above all, that genius the successes of which has never belied its inspiration, and that ardor which knows no obstacle when the glory of France and the happiness of humanity are in question.

His Serene Highness having concluded his speech, the Senator Porcher, one of the Secretaries ascended the tribune and read the following papers:

EXTRACT

Of the minutes of the Secretary of State's Office.

Palace of Berlin, 21st Nov.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy,

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

The Senate shall assemble on the 2d of the month of December next, in the usual place of its sittings, under the presidency our cousin the Arch-chancellor of the Empire.

NAPOLEON.

The Minister Sec. of State,

H. B. MARET.

MESSAGE

from His Majesty the Emperor and King,

to the SENATE.

Senators!

We wish, in the circumstances in which the general affairs of Europe now are, to make known to you and the nation, the principle we have adopted as the rule of our policy.

Our extreme moderation, after each of our first wars, has been the cause of the one which has succeeded them. It is thus that we have had to struggle against a fourth coalition, nine months after a third had been dissolved, nine months after those amazing victories which Providence had granted us, and which ought to have secured to the continent a long repose.

But a great many cabinets of Europe are sooner or later influenced by England; and without a solid peace with that power, our people will be unable to enjoy the benefits which are the first aim of our labors, the only object of our life. Thus, notwithstanding our triumphant situation, we have been stopped in our late negotiations with England neither by the arrogance of her language, nor by the sacrifices which she wished to impose upon us. The Island of Malta, to which was attached in a manner the honor of this war, and which, retained by England in contempt of treaties, was the principle cause of it; we had consented that, to the possession of Ceylon and the Empire of Mysore, England should add that of the Cape of Good Hope.

But all our efforts must have miscarried when the councils of our enemies ceased to be animated with the noble ambition of reconciling the good of the world with the present prosperity of their own country with a lasting prosperity; and no prosperity can be lasting for England, as long as it is founded upon an exaggerated and unjust policy, which would strip 60 millions, their neighbors, rich and brave, of all trade and all navigation.

Immediately after the death of the principal minister of England, it was easy for us to perceive, that the continuation of the negotiations had no longer any other objects but to cover the plots of this fourth coalition, stifled in its birth.

In this new position, we have adopted for the invariable principle of our conduct, to evacuate neither Berlin nor Warsaw, nor the province which the force of arms has made to fall into our hands, before the general peace be concluded, the

Spanish, Dutch and French colonies restored; before the foundation of the Ottoman power is strengthened, and the absolute independence of that vast Empire, the first interest of our people, irrecoverably consecrated.

We have put the British islands in a state of blockade, and have ordered dispositions against them repugnant to our heart. It has been painful to us to make the interests of private persons depend upon the disputes of Kings, and to return, after so many years of civilization, to the principles which characterize the barbarity of the first ages of nations. But we have been constrained, for the good of our people and of our allies, to oppose to the common enemy the same arms he made use of against us. These determinations, commanded by a just sentiment of reciprocity, have been inspired neither by passion nor by hatred. What we offered after having dissipated the three coalitions, which had contributed so much to the glory of our people, we still offer at this day, when our arms have obtained new victories. We are ready to make peace with England; we are ready to make it with Russia, with Prussia; but it can only be concluded upon such basis as that it may not permit any power whatever, to arrogate to herself any right of supremacy over us that it shall restore the colonies to their mother country, and that it shall secure to our trade and industry the prosperity which they ought to attain.

And if the whole of these dispositions removes for some time yet the re-establishment of general peace, however short this delay may be, it will appear long to our heart. But we are certain that our people will appreciate the wisdom of our political motives, that they will judge with us, that a partial peace is only a truce which makes us lose all our acquired advantages to give rise to a new war and that in fine, it is only in a general peace that France can find happiness.

We are in one of these important moments for the destiny of nations; and the French people will shew themselves worthy of the one which awaits them. The senatus consultum which we have ordered to be proposed to you, and which will place at our disposal, in the first days of the year, the conscription of 1807, which, in ordinary circumstances, should only be raised in September, will be executed with eagerness by the father as well as by the children. And at what finer moment could we call the young Frenchmen to arms? They will have to cross, for the purpose of repairing to their colors, the capitals of our enemies and the field of battle, rendered illustrious by the victories of their elder brothers.

Given at Berlin, the 21st November, 1806.

NAPOLEON.

The Minister Sec. of State,

H. B. MARET.

REPORT

Of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Emperor and King

SIRE—A fourth coalition was formed.—In less than a month Prussia has seen her army, her strong places, her capital and her provinces fallen into the hands of your Majesty, and now she implores for peace.

In the preceding coalitions, every enemy of France, as soon as he was vanquished, also sued for and obtained peace. It was hoped that particular and successive treaties of peace would lead to a general one, at once honorable and secure.—Three times has this hope been disappointed;—three times has experience proved that in following the same system of moderation and generosity, France would be constantly deceived. Each coalition, upon being destroyed, engendered a new one, and France was menaced with an eternal war.

The French Empire has attained a degree of power and greatness which your Majesty did not seek. Attacked on all sides with unexampled fury, and placed in the alternative of dying or conquering, France has fought only for her safety, and, victorious, she has made use of victory only to display her moderation. She has not destroyed those who wished to destroy her; she has made immense

conquests, she has kept only a small number of them; she would have kept still less of them, if the blind passions which glowed around her, had not put her under the necessity of aggrandizing herself for her own preservation. Now that she is attacked for the fourth time with the same spirit of hatred and with the same views of destruction, your Majesty has no other aim but to recover what is indispensable to the prosperity of your people. But it is an aim which you cannot attain but by availing yourself of all the greatness of your advantages, and by reserving your conquests as objects of compensation in the arrangements of the general peace.

Two powers, enemies of the repose of Europe, have united for the purpose of perpetuating the discord of war. The objects of their ambition are different, but the same hatred animates them against France, because they know that France cannot cease opposing the accomplishment of their pernicious designs.—Increasingly occupied in seeking and exciting new enemies against her, they employ for this purpose every kind of artifice and intrigue, menaces, caresses, corruption, calumny; and when they aspire to invade, oppose and enslave every thing, it is France they always accuse of pretending to it.

England tends to the exclusive navigation of the sea. She arrogates to herself the monopoly of all trade and all industry, and whenever the irresistible force of events has obliged France to intervene in the affairs of the petty states her neighbors, and to intervene in them for their own repose, England has given the signal of accusations and complaints. She that first sounded the alarm, and because a few towns or a few countries, submitted for centuries past to the influence of France, were again submitted to it, she represented France as menacing the independence of the great states.—Was it upon petty states, which were submitted for a century past to her influence and in a manner drawn into the sphere of her activity?—Was it not on the contrary upon states considered at all times as the principal ones in Europe, that England exercised her violations, when the powers of the north, who had united for the purpose of defending 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. At that time the interest of nations was not only menaced, it was attacked, violated, and, as far as depended on England, annihilated. Of what use was it that England had been obliged to acknowledge, by the convention of Petersburgh, a few principles, which neither her seduction nor her menaces had been able to get abandoned? Immediately after, she trampled on them, or eluded them, by abusing, in a manner at once the most tyrannical and senseless, the right of blockade. This right cannot, in reason and according to treaties, be applied to any other but places invested and in danger of being taken. She pretended, however, to extend it to harbors, to the mouths of rivers, to whole coasts, and in fine, to a whole Empire. Certainly, France never was invested and in danger of being taken by England, and the whole of France has been declared in a state of blockade. By acting in this manner, does not England loudly proclaim that she acknowledges no law; that treaties are nothing to her, and that she admits of no other right but that of force; and that she deems every thing legitimate which she can do with impunity.

The government of Russia, when it ought to be wholly taken up in vivifying its immense states, and of expiating by the benefits of a wise legislation, and a paternal administration, the crime which in one day may reduce from the rank of independent nations, an ancient, numerous and illustrious nation, worthy of a better fate, covets and menaces to swallow swallow up the vast empire of the Ottomans. The same manoeuvres which it made use of against Poland it now employs against Turkey. It blows up the spirit of sedition and revolt. It excites arms

and supports the Servians against the Porte. It raves, upon Moravia, the attempts it had made, but fruitlessly, in 1788. Wallachia and Moldavia were governed by two traitorous and unfaithful chiefs; the Porte had declared them such by a firman, and had deposed them. Russia, not content with giving them an asylum, marched troops towards the Dniester, and menacing the Porte to declare war against it, she required their being re-established.—The Porte had the grief to see itself constrained to re-instate its declared enemies, and to depose the men of its own choosing. Thus its independence has been violated by an attempt which at once strikes at the dignity of all thrones. The moment she has no more the choice of her governors, she is no longer a sovereign, she is no longer a sovereign, she is a vassal, or rather Wallachia and Moldavia no longer belong to her, but in name; and these two great and rich provinces, governed by men sold to Russia, are become for the latter a real conquest.

With such enemies, whose hatred your Majesty has been unable to disarm, and who, notwithstanding your victories, still march to their objects, listening only to their passions, and respecting no right, your Majesty is not free to follow the emotions of your generosity. The very inclinations which lead you to wish for peace, make it a law for you to relinquish none of your conquests, before the entire and absolute independence of the Ottoman Empire, an independence which is the first interest of France, be acknowledged and guaranteed; before the Spanish, Dutch and French colonies, the loss of which has been solely occasioned by the diversion effected by the four coalitions, be restored, and a general code be adopted, conformably to the dignity of all crowns, and capable of securing the rights of all nations on the high seas.

The justice and necessity of this determination will be universally felt; it will be a benefit for your Majesty's allies, and for all commercial towns of your Empire, which have been despoiled only by favor of these same wars, the events of which have put so many vast states in the power of your Majesty. In any other system, the interests of these allies and of so many populous cities would be abandoned, the fruits of the most astonishing victories would be lost, and France, in the midst of unheard of triumphs, after so many exploits which have aggrandized and covered her with glory, would have no prospect of repose: she would not perceive the period when she might lay down her arms, betake herself to the peaceful occupations of industry and commerce, to which nature calls her, and make upon another theatre, less shining but sweeter conquests, which she should not have bought by the effusion of blood that is so dear to her, and which equalling her happiness to her glory, would cost humanity no tears.

C. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.

Berlin, November 16, 1806

REPORT

Of the Minister of Foreign Relations to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

SIRE—Three centuries of civilization have bestowed on Europe a right of persons which, according to the expression of an illustrious writer, human nature cannot sufficiently acknowledge

This right is founded upon the principle, that nations ought to do themselves, in time of peace, the greatest benefit, and in war—the least evil possible.

Conformable to the maxim, that war is not a relation between one man and another, in which individuals are only enemies accidentally, not as men, not even as members or subjects of the state, but merely as its defenders, the rights of persons do not allow that the right of war, and the right of conquest which is derived from it, should extend to persons and unarmed citizens, to habitations and private property, to commercial merchandise, to warehouses which contain them, to the wagons which transport them, and to the unarmed vessels which convey them.