

REPORT

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

STATE

Russia has ceased to dissemble, she has thrown off the mask, with which to the present time, she has endeavored to conceal her intentions.

(1) Her troops have entered Moldavia and Wallachia. (2) They have besieged the fortresses of Choczin & Bender. (3) The garrison small in number, and unexpectedly attacked at a time when they reposed on the faith of treaties, have yielded to superior force, and the two fortresses have been taken possession of by the Russians.

Whatever has been held sacred among men, has been trodden under foot. Blood has been profusely shed, while the envoy of Russia, whose presence alone should have been the proof and guarantee of peace, continued at Constantinople, and never ceased to repeat assurances of friendship on the part of his Master, for his highness the Sultan.

The Porte was ignorant of the aggression, and knew not that her provinces were invaded, until it was announced by the manifesto of General Michelson, which I have the honor to place before your Majesty, and what is like shameful and disgusting, when this manifesto was transmitted to the Turkish government, the Russian envoy, protesting that he had received no orders from his court, and that he gave no credit to the rumour of war, affected to disavow the proclamations of the generals, and to doubt the entrance of the Russian troops on the Turkish dominions.

To what fate would Europe be reserved, if her destiny depended on the caprice of a cabinet, incessantly fluctuating; torn by contending factions, and which, influenced only by its passions, is either insensible to, or ignorant of those sentiments and regulations, which preserve the order of the civilized world.

The Ottoman Porte had long been assured of the infidelity of Prince Iplanti, Hospodar of Wallachia; nor did Prince Moruzzi, Hospodar of Moldavia, inspire the government with greater confidence. Exercising the incontestible right of sovereignty, they were both deposed, and replaced by the Princes Guzzo and Gallimachi. This measure displeased Russia, and her envoy declared (4) that he should quit Constantinople, unless the deposed Hospodars were reinstated. At this period, an inconceivable war appeared to be on the point of breaking out between France and Prussia. Astonished to behold a misunderstanding between the two powers most interested in her safety, the Porte perceived the advantage which must result to her natural enemy, from their disunion. (5) An English Admiral appeared with a squadron, and signified that England would make common cause with Russia, unless the Hospodars were restored.

The Porte yielded to necessity, and avoided the storm with which she was menaced. (6) By reinstating the Hospodars, whom she had declared traitors, and removing the men of her choice. Russia was satisfied, and England succeeded beyond her hopes. As the price of her concession, the Porte expected, and had reason to expect, that she would preserve a peace, which had been so grievously and so dearly purchased. But the news of Prussia, and the first acts of hostility were soon announced at Petersburg. The court of Russia secretly rejoiced at a war, which involved two allies, against whom she cherished an equal resentment; two powers that ought forever to oppose her projects against Turkey. From this moment her measures were undisguised. Orders were dispatched to Gen. Michelson to enter Moldavia, and she already, in expectation, devoured a prey which had been devoted for years, and which the union of France and Prussia had hitherto preserved from her grasp.

Happily for Turkey, the Prussian war was but of short duration, and the French army arriving at the Vistula when the Russian troops were assembling on the Dreiser, compelled them to retreat to the defence of her own frontier. The hopes of the Ottoman Porte were revived. She perceived the abyss into which her concession had nearly plunged her. She has recognized the miracle by which she has been saved, and all Turkey has run to arms, to become henceforward the inseparable ally of France, without whose assistance she was in danger of perishing.

On the 29th of December, the Russian ambassador and all persons attached to the legation, left Constantinople—together with all the Russian and Greek merchants, who resided there under the protection of Russia. All of them were respect-

ed and permitted to depart without molestation, while the Russians carried prisoner to Russia, your Majesty's Consul at Yassy, although they had given him passports to return to Austria.

Very few nations have employed as much artifice and perseverance in the execution of their projects as Russia. The stratagem and violence which were alternately practised, during sixteen years against Poland, are the same arms which she now wields against the Ottoman empire. Abusing the influence, which, since the late wars she had acquired in Moldavia and Wallachia, she has, from the heart of these provinces, every where infused a spirit of sedition and revolt. She has encouraged the Servians in their rebellion against the Porte. She has furnished them with arms, and sent officers to command them.

Availing herself of the native savagism of the Montenegrins, and of their disposition to rapine, she has excited & armed them—she has also, with a view to future projects, armed the Morea, after alarming the people with imaginary dangers, the rumours of which she had industriously circulated.

She has even under pretex of the most frivolous, continued to occupy Corfu, and the other islands of the Ionian Sea, of which she herself had acknowledged the independence.

Her projects being thus prepared by every mean of artifice and intrigue, she has adroitly seized the occasion of the war between France and Prussia, with a violence which neither knows nor respects the rights of others, to carry them into effect.

Circumstances of this serious nature compel me to recal to your Majesty, the conduct pursued by the former government of France, at a time to which we must refer to ascertain the causes of present events. Of all the faults of that government, the most inexcusable, because the most mischievous, was to permit as it did, with inexcusable imprudence, the first partition of Poland which it might, with great facility have prevented.

But for this first partition, the other would not have been attempted, and could not have been carried into effect. Poland would still have existed, and Europe would have shunned those shocks & agitations which, for ten years, she has unceasingly suffered.

The cabinet of Versailles even aggravated its fault, by leaving the Turks to contend single handed against Russia, and forced to make the most grievous sacrifices, when she might have prevented them, and with the greatest facility interposed her succour; either in 1803, after the peace, or five years afterwards, when the war took place, which terminated in the deplorable peace of 1791.

This neglect of the interests of France, and of all Europe, would at this day have been attended with consequences still more extraordinary and fatal, if your Majesty had not rendered them impossible.

But your Majesty has done every thing to inspire your enemies with the desire of peace, and to make it easy of attainment; for it is impossible to believe that Russia should be so blind as to renounce all the benefits of peace, by refusing to enter into the only engagements which your Majesty exacts, that of henceforth abstaining from those enterprises which she has made for thirty years, and which she is now renewing against the states which border on her southern frontier; and to recognize the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, so essentially important to the policy of France, and the repose of the whole world.

C. M. TALLEYRAND. Warsaw, Jun 28th, 1807.

- (1) November 2 (4) September 29. (2) December 1 (5) October 13. (3) Nov. 23 to 28 (6) October 15.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY.

By the Commander in Chief of the Imperial Russian Army.

By a long series of the most unfortunate events, your country has become a prey to the most cruel and insolent of foes. The manifold sufferings to which you have been subjected, are known to the Emperor my most gracious sovereign, and his majesty is so much the more disposed to take the warmest interest therein, as he himself has sprung from German blood; and mindful of the intimate ties which exist between his imperial house and many of the German princes, he has never ceased to entertain with regard to the German nation, all that esteem to which a people so numerous, enlightened and virtuous, are justly entitled. With this sentiment of the warmest interest in the fate of Germany, are naturally and inseparably conjoined his majesty's wishes to deliver this empire from its oppres-

sors, and restore it to its just freedom and independence. His majesty will think no exertion too laborious to attain this great object.

Inhabitants of Germany! the whole Russian army fights for your interests! Under these circumstances so favourable, shall you alone remain inactive?—Shall you be so blinded, as in the present state of things to do nothing for yourselves?

The enemy is at a great distance from his frontiers, in territories, and at a season of the year, which not only do not afford him sufficient means of supply, but also impede all his operations. Will you voluntarily contribute to his relief? Will you act against your own interests? Forget not that you have all possible aid to expect from the brave army entrusted to my command. I trust that I shall victoriously drive back the common enemy of Europe, and convince him that there still remains a people, who, faithful to their country and their monarch, have both the inclination and the power to resist the imposition of his iron yoke. But however probable this success may be, his majesty will still regard it as incomplete, so long as the foe shall not be driven back beyond his natural boundaries; and as this is the only means of restoring the independence of your country, and obtaining a general peace upon secure foundations, his imperial Majesty relies with the fullest confidence, that at this finally decisive crisis, the inhabitants of Germany will not only lend no kind of support to the common foe, but on the contrary, that they will, by a general resistance, render his further stay in Germany impracticable, & throw every possible difficulty in the way of his retreat towards his own frontiers. By this intimate union of the whole Russian force with all the means of the German empire, the common object may be attained, and peace, so anxiously desired, be once more restored to suffering Europe.

Take courage then, brave and virtuous Germans. Reflect on the immortal renown of your ancestors, who, in former ages, maintained their independence with the most signal bravery. Unite yourselves under the colours of such of your princes, in whom the unfortunate events of our times have not yet extinguished a sense of honour, and of their own dignities. To this grand and noble purpose of delivering your country from a foreign yoke, sacrifice every private quarrel, every consideration of internal discord, and then shall you compose a formidable whole, capable not only of disputing every inch of ground with the common enemy, but also of ultimately vanquishing and repelling him forever within his natural frontier.

In your efforts to attain so glorious an object, you may rely with the fullest confidence on the powerful and continued assistance of the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign. The universally acknowledged principles of his Imperial Majesty afford you a guarantee, that not only will his Majesty not abandon you in the present struggle, but that on the happy termination thereof, he will particularly direct his attention to the restoration of your country, which for a succession of centuries rendered your forefathers the happiest people on the face of the earth, & which could only be destroyed by the domineering ambition of the enemy, who makes no scruple of treading under foot the most sacred treaties.

Given at the Imperial Russian head-quarters.

Baron Von Benningsen, Gen. of Cav. Mil. Gov. of Lithuania, &c."

The following Address has been circulated at the out posts of the French army:

Soldiers of France! Formerly, when foreign armies meditated the conquest of your country, and came even in the bosom of your land to attack you, you repelled them with a valour and perseverance which the whole world admired. The report of your brilliant exploits reached even us. Your courage, your loyalty, was known to us, and the soldiers of France became the objects of our esteem. But it is no longer your country which demands your efforts. A war foreign to your interest tears you from your families, your friends, your homes. A tyrant whose insatiable ambition knows no bounds, drags you into distant climes, and sheds the blood of Frenchmen, that he may bestow crowns upon his relations. He forces you to combat a people who are ready to offer you pledges of their ancient affection, but who will shed the last drop of their blood in the sacred cause of their country. BENNINGSEN.

From the N. Y. People's Friend.

NEW BRITISH MINISTERS.

The civilized world could scarcely bear more disastrous tidings, or Bonaparte more propitious, than the

change and new arrangement of administration in England. There could not be culled out of the population of Great-Britain a set of men so well calculated to stand the dreadful tug of the times, to support the tottering independence of the world to press back the enormous tyrant of the earth, to promote the happiness and true interests of that empire, & at the same time to extend ample justice and liberality to all other states, as the men who have for some time so successfully for Europe, and so honorably to themselves, wielded the powers of Britain—So there could not be picked out a set so well qualified to bring ruin and disgrace on it, and to call back all the curses of discontent and disturbance, as those who are to come in, as it is said, in their places. With the exception of the Duke of Portland, there is not one of those names who is not signal either for his weakness, worthlessness, or corruption. In a word, this new cabinet is made up of all that was bad, without an atom of what was good of the old administration. While that which goes out to make way for it, is composed of the vigorous old patriotic whig families and connections—the descendants of the Russels, the Cavendishes, and those who bled for British freedom, these now coming in, are the court spawn of the Bute junta and their new made minions.—Good God! Melville!! Castlereagh!! Dundas!! Men who brought Britain to the verge of ruin, in the places of Fitzwilliam, Windham, Grenville, and the Fox connections—those men, who, in the short administration of a few months, turned the tide of European affairs, and made hope brighten on the crest of England & Ireland, and of that whole quarter of the globe. The new cabinet are the very identical persons to whom Burke alluded in the following poignant and vigorous satirical statement of facts in his "Regicide Peace."

"The creatures of the desk, and the creatures of favour, had no relish for the principles of the manifestoes, no regiments, no revenues whence emoluments might arise by perquisite or by grant. In truth, the tribe of vulgar politicians are the lowest of our species. There is no trade so vile and mechanical as government in their hands. Virtue is not their habit. They are out of themselves in any course of conduct recommended only by conscience & glory. A large liberal and prospective view of the interests of States, passes with them for romance, and the principles that recommend them for the wanderings of a disordered imagination. The calculators compute them out of their senses. The jesters and buffoons shame them out of every thing grand and elevated. Littleness in object and in means, to them appears soundness and sobriety. They think there is nothing worth pursuit, but that which they can handle; which they can measure with a two foot rule; which they can tell upon ten fingers."

It is our firm opinion, that if George the Third were to send a Carte-blanche to Napoleon, leaving to him and Talleyrand to select an administration answerable to their views, those arch fiends of cunning and wickedness could not pitch upon any more likely to be instrumental to their advantage.—Indeed it is probable that, with the exception of the Duke of Portland, they would chuse these very men. In a word, it is a sad and sorrowful business. If asked what we think will be the consequence, we will answer that we very much fear the powers of Europe will withdraw that confidence which they so unimpairedly reposed in the other men. We fear that fresh discontents will arise in Ireland, and perhaps some in England. We are almost convinced that this country will find no favour with the new men—and that the treaty refused by Mr. Jefferson will be cancelled. The means which should go to the carrying on the war will be defalcated and frittered away by office speculation.—We know that there is not among them (if they were ever so honest) vigour, genius, or imagination for the times. To adopt the words of Burke in his speech on American taxation—they might do well enough "as long as things went on in their common order; but when the high-roads are broken up, and the waters out, when a new and troubled scene is opened, and the file affords no precedent"—(and such are the present times) they are but mere, mere drudges of office, without virtue, without honour, without efficacy.

As there are some who may be startled at the peremptory resolution of the British ministers not to resign their places, it may not be unnecessary to explain the matter.—Heretofore when a change of administration was intended by the sovereign, the ministers going out, voluntarily resigned, and were succeeded by

dismissal: but the present cabinet are called upon to act in a different way, for many good reasons. The consequences to the country, they foresee will be very bad: whatever they may be, therefore, they very properly are determined to throw no blame off their own shoulders. They know that those who are to follow them would, if they resigned, and if evil followed, (and follow it will) taunt them with having flown from the helm in the hour when the vessel of state was in danger. And, above all, they know that no ministers ever came into power with greater glory than they themselves will go out.—When pushed from the palace doors for not sacrificing their duty and their consciences, at the shrine of imbecility, humour, and rack brained fanaticism!

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT OF LAND, lying on the Yadin River, about three miles from the Town of Huntsville, containing 183 Acres. For terms, apply to the Subscriber, living on said Land.

April 6. WM. MOSLEY.

The above Land will be sold cheap for Cash.

40\$ Reward if taken out of the State, And 25\$ if taken in the State.

RUN AWAY, from the Subscriber, near Wilkesborough, N. Carolina, on the 21st of March, a NEGRO FELLOW, named Joz, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black skin, has a large beard for his age, and can read and write. I suppose he has a pass with him, and perhaps he is conveyed by some white man, or he may attempt to pass as a freeman. He is a good Shoemaker, a tolerable Cooper, speaks plain English, has a thin visage—is an arch, cunning fellow, can tell a smooth, plausible story. His clothing not known. He stole and carried away with him, a small Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, branded with HB, if branded at all, has a snip in his nose, is a natural trotter, is well made, and shews the Janus blood—he is marked with the Gears.

The above Reward will be paid, together with all reasonable expenses, if the said Negro is lodged in any Jail in the U. States, so that I get him again. The decline to think he has made for Tennessee.

JAMES WELBORN. Wilkes County, April 1.

Runaway taken up.

WAS committed to the Jail of Nash County, on Monday the 9th of February last, a NEGRO MAN, by the name of GEORGE, but who endeavoured to pass by the name of Billy. He says he belongs to S. Anderson & Mosely, in Green County, Greensborough, in Georgia. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a yellow complexion, is about 25 years old.

The owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold to pay expenses. March 15. A. GANDY, Shf.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Randolph County on the 12th instant,

TWO NEGRO MEN, who call themselves Tom and Bob, and say they belong to Dr. Thomas Hall, in Halifax, N. Carolina. They are each of them 5 feet 6 inches high, and say they are twins about 27 years of age. They say, that Pleasant Hall took them out to General Davie's to sell them, but could not sell them—that the General gave them a pass to come home to their Master, which they had lost on the road. April 20. J. CRAVEN, jr.

LOST,

On the 29th of March, on the road between my house and Smithfield,

A Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes, to-wit: One of Col. Wm. Bayley's, Southampton, Va. for \$1600, payable on the 1st September next. Two Notes on John Stevens, jun. Esq. of Johnston county, one for \$100, the other for \$125, both on demand. One Note on Henry Bowell of Johnston County; for \$100, payable on the 25th of last Decr. A number of other small Notes and Accounts, the amount of which I do not recollect, and four Bills of Sale for Negroes purchased in Virginia the last winter, which are not registered.

I forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes, and the drawers of them from paying the money to any one but myself, as this is a true state of the business.

I also caution the public against trading for any note payable to me, without my assignment. BARNABY BULLS. Johnston County, April 1.

Runaways taken up,

And committed to Hillsborough Jail, TWO NEGRO MEN, one by the name of Sam—says that he belongs to Edwin Becton, formerly of Craven county. Sam says he left his Master on the west side of the Blue Ridge, on his way to Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, about 22 years of age—he is an active, sensible fellow.

The other says his name is Ned, and that he belongs to James Jones of Franklin County—he states that he was persuaded to run away, and assisted by—until he was taken up on a Haw River, and committed as aforesaid. Ned is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 23 years of age, an active sensible fellow, and rather inclined to be impertinent.

The owners are requested to comply with the requisitions of the law, and take their Negroes out of Jail. April 16. S. TURRENTINE, Shf.

STUBENS

Military Exercise