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National Intelligencer.

MESSAGE from the President of the United States transmitting Documents and papers relative to complaints by the government of France, against the commerce carried on by American citizens to the French Island of St. Domingo.

TO THE
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In compliance with the request of the Senate, expressed in their resolution of December 27, I now lay before them such documents and papers (there being no other information in my possession) as relate to complaints by the government of France, against the commerce carried on by the citizens of the U. S. to the French Island of St. Domingo.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Jan. 10, 1806.

FROM GENERAL TURREAU TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

October 14, 1805.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal majesty, to his excellency the President of the U. States of America, has testified in his conversation with the secretary of state, his just discontent with the commercial relations, which many citizens of different states of the union maintain with the rebels of every color, who have momentarily withdrawn the colony of St. Domingo, from the legal authority.

The principles injuriously affected by such a commerce, or rather by such a system of robbery (brigandage) are so evident, so generally acknowledged, & adopted not only by all nations, who have a colonial system to defend, but even by those who have none; and moreover even by every wise people to whatsoever political aggregation they may belong; that the statesman, if he has not lost every idea of justice, of humanity, and of public law, can no more contest their wisdom, than their existence. And certainly the undersigned, in finding himself called by his duty, as well as by his inclination, in the bosom of a friendly people, and near the respectable chief who directs its government; certainly the undersigned ought not to have expected that his first political relations would have for their object, a complaint so serious, an infraction so manifest of law, the most sacred, and the best observed by every nation under the dominion of civilization.

But it was not enough for some citizens of the U. S. to convey munitions of every kind to the rebels of St. Domingo, to that race of African slaves, the reproach, and the refuse of nature; it was moreover necessary to insure the success of this ignoble and criminal traffic by the use of force. The vessels destined to protect it are constructed, loaded, armed, in all the ports of the union, under the eyes of the American people, of its particular authority, and of the federal government itself; and this government, which has taken for the basis of its political career, the most scrupulous equity, and the most impartial neutrality, does not forbid it.

Without doubt, and notwithstanding the profound consideration, with which the minister plenipotentiary of the French empire is penetrated for the government of the Union; he might enlarge still farther upon the reflections suggested by such a state of things, a circumstance so important, so unexpected. But it would be equally as afflicting for him to dwell upon it, to state its consequences, as it would be for the government to hear them.

The secretary of state, who perfectly knows the justice of the principles, and the legitimacy of the rights, referred to in this note, will be of opinion, that neither are succeptible of discussion; because a principle universally assented to, a right generally established, is never discussed, or at least is discussed in vain. The only way open for the redress of these complaints, is to put an end to the tolerance which produces them, and which daily aggravates these consequences.

Moreover this note, founded upon facts not less evident than the principles which they infract, does not permit the undersigned to doubt that the government of the U. States will take the most prompt as well as the most effectual prohibitory measures, in order to put an end to its cause; and he seizes with eagerness this occasion of renewing to the secretary of state, the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

TURREAU.

Faithfully translated,
J. WAGNER, *Chief Clerk,*
Department of State.

General Turreau Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and royal Majesty, to Mr. Madison, Secretary of State.

Washington, 3d January, 1806.

SIR,

Formal orders of my government oblige me to insist upon the contents of my official note, of the 14th of October last, relative to the commerce, which some inhabitants of the United States, maintain with the rebels of St. Domingo.

Not receiving any answer to that note, I had room to hope, that the government of the union would take prompt & effectual measures to put an end to the causes which produced it; but your silence towards me, especially in relation to St. Domingo, and that of your government towards Congress, impose upon me the duty of recalling to your recollection the said official note, and of renewing to you my complaints upon the tolerance given to an abuse, as shocking, as contrary to the law of nations, as it is to the treaties of peace and friendship existing between France and the United States.

I will not recur, sir, to the different circumstances which have attended the commerce with the revolted part of St. Domingo; to the scandalous publicity given to its shameful success; to the rewards and encomiums prostituted upon the crews of armed vessels, whose destination is to protect the voyages, to carry munitions of every kind to the rebels, and thus to nourish rebellion and robbery.

You ought not to be surprised, sir, that I call anew the attention of the American government to this subject. His excellency Mr. Talleyrand has already testified his discontent to gen. Armstrong, your minister plenipotentiary at Paris; and you will be of opinion that it is at length time to pursue formal measures against every adventure to the ports of St. Domingo occupied by the rebels. The system of tolerance which produces this commerce, which suffers its being armed, which encourages by impunity its extension and its excess, cannot longer remain; and the emperor and king my master, expects from the dignity and the candor of the government of the union, that an end be put to it promptly.

I add to this dispatch a copy of the official note, which has already been transmitted to you. I earnestly request, sir, that you acknowlege the receipt of both, and receive anew assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed)

TURREAU.

Faithfully translated,
J. WAGNER, *Chief Clerk*
Department of State.

From Mr. Talleyrand to General Armstrong.

[Without date, but received in Gen. Armstrong's letter to the Secretary of State of the 10th August, 1805.]

SIR,

I have several times had the honor to call your attention to the commerce carried on from the ports of the United States to those of St. Domingo occupied by the rebels. These commercial communications would appear to be almost daily increased. In order to cover their true destination, the vessels are cleared for the West Indies, without a more particular designation of the place, and with the aid of these commissions, provisions, arms, and other objects of supply, of which they stand in need, are carried to the rebels of St. Domingo.

Although these adventures may be no more than the result of private speculations, the government of the United States is not the less engaged to put an end to them, by a consequence of the obligations which bind together all the civilised powers, all those who are in a state of peace. No government can second the spirit of revolt of the subjects of another power; and, as in this state of things, it cannot maintain communications with them, it ought not to favor those which its own subjects maintain.

It is impossible that the government of the United States, should longer shut its eyes upon the communications of their commerce with St. Domingo. The adventures for that island, are making with a scandalous publicity. They are supported by armed vessels—at their return, feasts are given, in order to vaunt the success of their speculations; and the acknowledgement, even the eulogies of the government are so much relied upon, that it is at these feasts, and in the midst of an immense concourse, where are found the first authorities of the country, that the principles of the government of Hayti are celebrated, and that vows are made for its duration.

I have the honor, sir, to transmit to your excellency, an extract of an American journal, in which are contained sundry details of a feast, given in the port of New York, on board of a convoy which had arrived from St. Domingo.

The ninth toast, given to the government of Hayti, cannot fail, sir, to excite your indignation. It is not, after having covered every thing with blood and ruins, that the rebels of St. Domingo, ought to have found apologists in a nation, the friend of France.

But they do not stop at their first speculations. The company of merchants, which gave a feast on the return of their adventure, is preparing a second convoy, and proposes to place it under the escort of several armed vessels.

I have the honor, sir, to give you this information, in order that you may be pleased to call the most serious attention of your government towards a series of facts, which it becomes its dignity & candor, no longer to permit. The federal government, cannot so far separate itself from the inhabitants of the U. States, as to permit to them, acts and communications, which it thinks itself bound to interdict to itself; or, as to think that it can distinguish its own responsibility from that of its subjects, when there is in question an unparalleled revolt, whose circumstances, and whose horrible consequences, must alarm all nations, and who are all equally interested in seeing it cease.

France ought to expect from the amity of the United States, and his majesty charges me, sir, to request in his name, that they interdict every private adventure, which, under any pretext or designation whatsoever, may be destined to the ports of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels.

Receive, general, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) Ch. M. TALLEYRAND.

To his excellency general Armstrong, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S.

Faithfully translated,
J. WAGNER,
Chief Clerk, Dep. State.

From Mr. Talleyrand to General Armstrong.

Paris, 29th Thermidor, 13th year, (16th Aug. 1805.)

SIR,

Since the letter, I had the honor to write to you on the 2d Thermidor, concerning the armaments which were making in the ports of the United States for the western part of St. Domingo, fresh information upon this point, confirms every thing which had been received. The adventures for St. Domingo, are publicly made; vessels are armed for war, to protect the convoys; and it is in virtue of contracts, entered into between Dessalines and American merchants, that the latter send him supplies and munitions of war.

I add, sir, to the letter, which I have the honor to write to you, a copy of a sentence given at Halifax, in the matter of a merchant of New York, who had conveyed into the revolted part of St. Domingo, three cargoes of gunpowder, and who was taken on his return by an English frigate.

If even in the English tribunal, where this prize was condemned, the whole island of St. Domingo was considered as a French colony, how can the federal government tolerate that the rebels of this colony, should continue to receive from America, succours against the parent country? It is impossible that that government should be ignorant of the armaments making in its ports. Too much publicity is given to them, not to render it responsible, and it ought to perceive that it is contrary to every system of peace and good friendship, to suffer longer in its ports, armaments evidently directed against France.

Without doubt the federal government would not wish, in order to favor certain private speculations, to give new facilities to rebellion and robbery (brigandage,) the tolerance of a commerce so scandalous would be unworthy of it. Neither your government nor his majesty can be any longer indifferent to it; and as the seriousness of the facts, which occasion this complaint, obliges his majesty to consider as good prize every thing which shall enter the port of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels, and every thing coming out, he persuades himself, that the government of the United States, will take, on its part, against this commerce, at once illicit and contrary to all the principles of the law of nations, all the repressive and authoritative measures proper to put an end to it. This system of impunity and tolerance * can no longer continue; and his majesty is convinced, that your government will think it due from its frankness promptly to put an end to it.

Receive, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed)

Ch. M. TALLEYRAND.

To his Excellency, Gen. Armstrong.

Faithfully translated,
J. WAGNER, *Chief Clerk*
Department of State.

* *Ne pourroit durer d'avantage.*

Fresh Garden Seeds, &c.

THEOPHILUS HOLT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has received from London per ship Mars to Baltimore, and for sale, a very extensive assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, garden tools, grass seeds, bird seed. Split peas and flour of mustard by the pound.

He also has for sale a variety of bulbous flower roots, fruit trees, flowering shrubs, Lombardy poplars, &c &c.

The customary allowance made to Gardeners and those who purchase to sell again.

Washington City, Dec. 13 2awtf

P. S. An assortment of the garden seeds are for sale at Dr. Ott's George Town.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBURGH, Nov. 2.

Russia and Sweden have made very considerable demands of money on the Senate of this town, of Bremen and of Venden, but is asserted that the latter have declared their incompetency to determine on such a demand, which must necessarily be submitted to the decision of the citizens.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

H. M. the emperor has consented to withdraw his troops from the Neapolitan states. They were stationed there by virtue of the stipulations of the treaty of Florence. The motives of prudence, guarantee and safety which have determined this measure, acquired no doubt a new force by the circumstance of a continental war. No doubt but it was also the interest of France to make sure by a useful and easy conquest, of a kingdom which borders so near on the states of H. M. to him that he had placed an obstacle in the way of a general peace; he has followed the principle of that generous and moderate policy which serves him for a rule in all his determinations, and has consented to conclude the following treaty with H. M. the king of the two Sicilies.

H. M. the king of the two Sicilies & H. M. the emperor of the French and king of Italy wishing to prevent the friendly relations, which unite their states from being compromited by the events of a war of which they wish to diminish the evils, by restraining as much as in them lies, the theatre of the present hostilities, have appointed for ministers plenipotentiary, viz: H. M. the king of the two Sicilies, H. excellency marquis de Gallo, his ambassador at Paris to H. M. the emperor of the French as well in this quality as in that of king of Italy; and H. M. the emperor, H. excellency Charles Maurice Talleyrand, minister of foreign affairs; who after having exchanged their full powers, agreed *sub spe rati*, on what follows:

Art. I. H. M. the king of the two Sicilies promises to remain neuter during the course of the present war between France, on the one side, and England, Austria, Russia and all the belligerent powers on the other. He engages himself to repel by force and by the employment of all the means in his power, every attempt which shall be aimed at the rights and duties of neutrality.

II. In consequence of this engagement H. M. the king of the two Sicilies will permit no corps of troops belonging to any belligerent power to land on or penetrate into any part of his territory, and he engages himself to observe, both by sea and land, and in the police of the harbors, the principles and laws of the strictest neutrality.

III. H. M. moreover engages not to intrust the command of his armies and fortified places to any Russian or Austrian officer or to any other belonging to the belligerent powers; the French emigrants are comprised in the same exclusion.

IV. M. H. the king of the two Sicilies lies engaged not to permit the entrance into his port of any squadron belonging to the belligerent powers.

V. H. M. the emperor of the French confiding in the above mentioned promises and engagements, consents to order the kingdom of Naples to be evacuated by his troops. This evacuation shall be entirely finished one month after the exchange of the ratifications; at which time, the fortified places and military posts shall be delivered up to the officers of H. M. the king of the two Sicilies, in the state in which they are, and it is agreed on, that in the interval of the month employed in those operations, the French army shall be maintained and treated as heretofore.

H. M. the emperor of the French moreover engages himself to recognize the neutrality of the kingdom of the Sicilies, by sea and land, during the whole of the war.

The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged at Naples within the shortest delay.

Done at Paris the 21st Sept. 1805.

(L. S.) The *Marquis de Gallo,*
(L. S.) *Ch. Mau. Talleyrand.*

Ratified at Portici, the 8th October, 1805.

(Signed,)

FERDINAND.

And under, Tommasso Ferras.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Ried, 11th Brumaire, 2d November, year 14.

Prince Murat continued his pursuit of the enemy, and arrived on the 9th before Lambach. The Austrian generals, seeing that their troops could no longer hold out, made 3 Russian battalions advance to protect their retreat. The 17th regiment of infantry of the line, the 1st rangers and the 8th dragoons charged the Russians with impetuosity, and after a brisk fire of musketry, threw them into disorder and led them as far as Lambach. We made 500 prisoners, among whom about an hundred are Russians.

On the 10th in the morning, prince Murat writes that gen. Walter, with his division of cavalry, took possession of Wels. The division of dragoons of gen. Beaumont, and the 1st division of the corps of the army took position at Lambach. The bridge upon the Traun was cut down; marshal Davoust caused it to be replaced by a bridge of boats. The enemy attempted to defend the left bank, col. Valterre, of the 30th regiment, rushed one of the first into a boat and crossed the river, gen. Bisson, making his dispositions to cross over, received a ball in the arm.

Another division of the corps of marshal Davoust is beyond Lambach on the road to Steyer. The rest of his corps of the army is on the heights of Lambach.

Marshal Soult will arrive this evening at Wels.

Marshal Lannes will arrive this evening at Lintz.

Gen. Marmont is marching to turn the position of the river of the Enns.

Prince Murat bestows great praises on col. Couroux, the commander of the 17th regiment of infantry of the line. It would be impossible for the troops under any circumstances, to show more impetuosity and courage.

At the moment of his arrival at Saltzburgh, marshal Bernadotte detached gen. Kellerman at the head of his advanced guard in pursuit of a column of the enemy, which was retreating by the road of Carinthia. It sheltered itself behind the fort of Passling in the defile of Colling However strong its position might be, the carabineers of the 27th regiment of light infantry attacked it with impetuosity. Gen. Werle made capt. Campobane go round the fort by almost impracticable ways. Five thousand men, three of whom are officers, were made prisoners. The enemy's column, three thousand men strong, was dispersed in the heights. We have found such a quantity of arms there, that we are in hopes of picking up a great many prisoners. Gen. Kellerman bestows great praise on the conduct of the chef du battalion Barbe Latour. Gen. Werle had his coat shot to rags.

Our advanced posts write from Wels, that the emperor of Germany arrived there on the 25th Oct. that he there learned the fate of his army at Ulm, and that he was convinced with his own eyes of the frightful ravages which the Russians are committing every where, and of the extreme discontent of his people. It is asserted that he returned to Vienna without alighting from his carriage.

The ground is covered with snow; the rains are over; the cold has set in, it is pretty rigorous; it is not a beginning of November, but a month of January. This weather being drier, has the advantage of being wholesomer and more favorable to our march.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Lambach, 12th Brumaire, 3d November, year 14

To day the 12th, Marshal Davoust has advanced posts near Steyer. Gen. Milhaud, with the reserve of the cavalry under the orders of prince Murat, entered Lintz on the 10th. Marshal Lannes arrived there on the 12th, with his corps of the army. Considerable magazines were found at Lintz, the inventories of which are not yet arrived; in the hospitals were many sick, among whom were an hundred Russians. Some prisoners were taken, among whom were fifty Russians.

In the action of Lambach were two pieces of Russian cannon among those taken. A Russian general and a colonel of Austrian hussars were killed.

The wound which gen. Bisson, commander of the first division of the corps of the army of marshal Davoust, has received in the arm, is sufficiently serious to prevent his serving during the rest of the campaign. It is, however, not dangerous. The emperor has given the command of this division to Gen. Caffarelli.

Since our crossing the Inn, we have taken between fifteen and eighteen hundred prisoners, Austrians and Russians, without comprising the sick.

The corps of gen. Marmont set off from Lambach on the 12th at twelve o'clock.

The emperor has established his head quarters at Lambach, where it is presumed he will pass the whole night of the twelfth.

The season continues very rigorous; the ground is covered with snow, and the weather very cold.

At Lambach magazines of salt were found, to the value of several millions.—In the chest of Lintz were several hundred thousand florins.

The Russians have laid every thing waste at Wels, Lambach and all the surrounding villages. In some villages they have killed eight or ten peasants.

Vienna is in the utmost agitation and disorder. It is said that the emperor of Austria, settled at the convent of the Benedictines of Molk. It appears that the rest of the month of November will see great and important events.

Mr Lezay, Minister of France at Salzburgh had an audience of the ele