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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

The Negociation with Russia.

The peace of Presburg, the treaty of alliance between Russia and France, & above all the consequences of the battle of Austerlitz, have entirely put it out of the power of Russia to disturb the repose of the continent.

We were waiting with as much uncertainty as patience, to know what part the court of Russia would take, when M. D'Oubril arrived at Vienna. This minister presented himself to M. de la Rochefoucault and demanded his passports for Paris.

M. de la Rochefoucault immediately informed his court of the request of the Russian minister, and received orders to grant the passports immediately to M. D'Oubril; for although the emperor has always been of opinion not to suffer Russia imperiously to interfere in concerns which are placed beyond the sphere of her power and in discussions with which she had no immediate business, yet he was not the less willing to enter into an union that might be useful to the two countries.

M. D'Oubril arrived at Paris the 9th July; he presented himself to the minister of foreign relations, and after some conversation, produced his powers which in the most full and complete manner authorised him to negociate, conclude and sign a peace between the two governments.

Upon the report of this being made to the emperor, his majesty nominated general Clarke, counsellor of state, his minister plenipotentiary, with powers as large as those of M. D'Oubril, to negociate, conclude and sign a peace with the emperor of Russia.

The plenipotentiaries commenced their deliberations with zeal and activity, and continued them with unremitted attention, until at length after very many conferences, a treaty of peace was signed the 20th July: when the treaty shall be known, all Europe will judge whether it is not equally honorable to both governments.

Hostilities were to cease immediately, and on the part of France they did cease. The ratifications were to have been exchanged on the 15th August, and no doubt existed but that the exchange of ratification would take place, for the negociators were well known to have enjoyed for a long time the confidence of their sovereigns; they had acted in conformity with the most precise instructions; in short, they acted in virtue of ample and positive powers, and not as if they had any doubts of their authority upon any point.

M. Ruffin chancellor of the French consulate in Russia, arrived yesterday from Petersburg, and brings intelligence that in consequence of a change of ministers, the effect of the new principle adopted by the Russian government, and the extraordinary influence which the English party has obtained over the new cabinet, the treaty of the 20th of July has not been ratified.

Thus hostilities between France and Russia, are about to recommence. The conquerors at Ulm and Austerlitz, are again assembled under their standards, and approach the field of their triumphs. More powerful in numbers, more formidable than ever, by that organization, which has never been equalled, they wait with impatience the impulse of the great soul which animates them.

However, nothing can induce us to presume, that a general continental war will be renewed.

In every event, the emperor, as well as the French people, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his majesty will be found wherever it shall be necessary to combat for a durable and glorious peace.

Full Powers of Mr. D'Oubril.

We Alexander 1st. emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, &c. (Here follows all the titles of his majesty.)

Having a continual solicitude for the preservation of calm and tranquility in Europe, and being moved by a sincere desire to put an end to misunderstanding and to re-establish good harmony with France on a solid basis, we have thought proper to commit this care to a person enjoying our confidence. For this purpose we have chosen, named and authorised our beloved and faithful Peter Oubril, our counsellor of state and chevalier of the orders of St. Vladimier of the third class of Saint Ann, of the second of Saint John of Jerusalem, and we chose, appoint and authorise him by these presents, for the purpose of attaining that end, to enter into conferences with him or those who shall be sufficiently authorised for that purpose by the French government, to conclude and sign with them an act or convention, on basis proper to secure the peace which shall be established between Russia and France, as also to prepare it between the other belligerent powers of Europe.

We promise on our imperial word, to hold good, and faithfully to execute every thing which shall be settled and signed by our said plenipotentiary: as also to give our imperial ratification within the promised term.

In faith whereof we have signed this full power, and have sealed it with the seal of our empire.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 30th of April, 1806, and of our reign the 6th year.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Countersigned,
PRINCE ADAM CZARTORYSKI.

Certified to be a translation conformable to the original.

PETER D'OUBRIL.
[*Moniteur.*]

SEPTEMBER 6.

The treaty of peace between France and Russia has not been ratified by the emperor Alexander. It would be difficult to find out an excuse or a plausible reason in the laws of public or private morality, for this strange refusal. We see no pretext nor even any subterfuge for ill-faith. It cannot be alledged that the Russian plenipotentiary stepped beyond his authority. Never were powers more unlimited given, nor was there ever a promise to ratify a treaty more formal or more positive. A constant intelligence was marked in the course of the negociations between the courts of St. Petersburgh and London, to advance, delay or break them off. The moment the treaty was signed, Mr. D'Oubril sent a courier publicly to London, to inform the Russian ambassador of what had just taken place. But this might be considered as the premature notification of a treaty which the Imperial word naturally held out as ratified. In these circumstances, Russia made extraordinary levies; England, it was well known, was preparing expeditions; but still upon the Imperial word, it was natural to believe the treaty would be ratified; and the emperor Napoleon gave so far this testimony of confidence in the good faith of the emperor of Russia, that he directly issued orders for the cessation of all hostilities. This generous precipitancy reminds us of the sending back of the Russian prisoners to Paul I. and to those sent back to his son last campaign: this continuation of generosity forms a singular contrast with the perseverance of hostile sentiments which the emperor of Russia observes towards the emperor of the French, and would alone suffice to mark the difference of their causes.

The emperor Alexander may openly set forth the new grievances he has against France. Faithful to the principles of the treaty of Presburgh, she has only completed its execution. The organization of the Germanic confederation was its inevitable consequence; it consecrated the independence of the states which compose it, irrevocably regulated their regulations, and put them in harmony with their interests. This association had been long foreseen and called for, as essential to the future repose of Europe. The communications made in this respect between the members of the Germanic body, had commenced several months prior to Mr. D'Oubril's mission to Paris. The fact was made and known previous to the signature of the treaty of Peace, and France was in the same attitude; she alone had a right to complain that a Russian division persisted in the occupation of a neutral territory.

For want of plausible reasons, we may seek for the secret motive of this rupture—we shall find it however, to be no more dictated by the interest of Russia, than it is by the laws of honor and justice.

For these 15 years past a war has been carried on against France, which has indeed often changed its name or its pretext; but the constant aim of which has been to lower or destroy the French power. However, the obstacles set against her have only served as steps to her elevation; the fate of her arms has left no other bounds to her preponderance than her own moderation; and such has been her fortune, that the most obstinate of her enemies saw peace as the only means of stopping the flight she had taken. At the time of the organization of the new ministry, there appeared under their auspices at London, a work in which this opinion was laid down in a spirit, which announced perhaps less the desire than the necessity of making peace.—Whilst the author reproached the former ministers with their inconsistency, their precipitation, their coalitions ill formed and ill conducted, he considered peace as the best means of one day attacking France with success, of extinguishing by degrees her military spirit, of ruining the alliances and repairing the loss of her allies, of concerting more feasible designs, and of waiting for more favorable occasions. The Morning Chronicle of the 21st and 22d, following the same principles, does not fear to affirm that no power is now able to attack the prosperity of France, and advises her enemies to adjourn their resentment. Thus, according to the most moderate writers, the English government would never see any thing in peace but a means of more advantageously making war. The negociations they open would be snares, the olive branch they hold out a poison. Under such circumstances, with such enemies, France owes thanks to him who, penetrating their designs, has found means to secure himself against them. But from the fatality ever attached to their plots, after revealing their secrets, they have again betrayed their cause.—Their position is not more favorable than at the end of last war.

They have neither more skilful generals, better exercised soldiers, nor better concerted designs. If they again find allies on the continent, they devote them to certain ruin. The emperor Napoleon has read their thoughts; he has known how to avail himself of the advantage of his victory; he has been obliged to keep his military attitude; and happily for the future tranquillity of Europe, those who wish only for truces, those who waited for his sleep, and can keep neither their word nor their treaties, will find him still more formidable than in the plains of Austerlitz.

PARIS, *Sept.* 6.

The emperor went on Monday last to visit the camp at Meudon: H. M. arrived there in a landau, at 11 o'clock, in company with general Junot, his first aid-de-camp, and governor of Paris. The news of the emperor's arrival was soon spread throughout the neighborhood, whence the inhabitants rushed forth to enjoy H. M's presence, their number became so great, that it was necessary to forbid them entering the camp. The emperor alighted at his marquee, where he rested some time, and afterwards went out surrounded by his general officers. The troops who had been in waiting for him for several days, and who were then all drawn up under arms, in order to execute the grand evolutions under the orders of their commandants, perceiving his majesty a little way off, saluted him with cries from all parts of "Long live the Emperor!" placing at the same time their helmets on the point of their bayonets. The emperor reviewed these troops, consisting of 15,000 men, both infantry and cavalry. A detachment of picked gendarmerie arrived and joined the cavalry of the camp.

These troops led into the plain which extends between Clamart and le Plessis, were divided into 12 platoons, half of which were opposed to the other.—They represented, under the immediate command of his majesty, a sham battle of Austerlitz. These manoeuvres lasted much longer than those which produced the great victory that put an end to the war. They began at 12 o'clock, and were not over before 6 in the evening. The visitors, whom the noise of the musquetry had brought from the neighboring country, were mounted on eminences beyond the camp, and followed every motion of the emperor, who was only to be distinguished by the simplicity of his dress, and the swiftness of his course, when to give orders for a counter march, he outrode the generals who attended him. The emperor went throughout the whole of the camp, attentively examined its position, even visited the tents of the soldiers, gave orders for the form of the camp to be changed, returned afterwards to his marquee, changed his dress, and then returned to St. Cloud, in the same landau he came in.

On the following morning all the troops were in motion in order to execute the orders of his majesty for changing the arrangement of the camp. All that part of it which extended to the right on the plain of Veglissy, now falls back towards le Plessis. The 3 squadrons of dragoons will form part of the camp which will be of a square form. The emperor's marquee is to be in the centre—that of prince Borghese, governor of the camp, appears as if it were to remain in its present position. It is remarkable for its height, for the shrubs and verdure which surround it, for the wood barracks serving as kitchens, and above all for the marquees of the general officers which surround it.

Prince Borghese, governor of the camp, assembled the next day in his marquee, all the colonels, and gave them a most sumptuous dinner.

We spoke some time ago of the Conservative Senate having held a sitting on the 14th of August last. The following is the text of the Senatus Consultum framed in that sitting:

ART. 1. The principality of Guastalla having been, with the authorization of his majesty the emperor and king, ceded to the kingdom of Italy, it shall be purchased from the produce of this cession, and in lieu of estates within the territory of the French empire.

2. These estates shall be possessed by her imperial highness princess Pauline, prince Borghese her consort, and the descendants born of their marriage, from male to male, as to hereditament and reversability, quit of all charges, in the same manner as the said principality, and at the same charges and conditions, conformably to the act of the 30th March last.

3. In case his majesty should authorise the change or alteration of the estates composing the endowment of the duchies dependent on the French empire, created by the acts of the same day, 30th March last, or the endowment of any new duchies or other titles which his majesty may create in future, there shall be purchased estates in lieu of them within the territory of the French empire, with the price of the alienations.

4. The estates taken in exchange or purchased, shall be possessed, as to hereditaments and reversability, quit of all charges, conformably to the acts of creation of the said duchies, or other titles, and to the charges and conditions therein expressed.

5. Whenever his majesty shall judge proper, either to reward great services or to excite an useful emulation, or to add to the lustre of the throne, he may authorize a head of a family to substitute his freehold estates to form the endowment of an hereditary title, which his majesty may create in his favor, reversible upon his eldest son, born or to be born, and to his descendants in a direct line, from male to male, by order of primogeniture.

6. The property thus possessed upon the French territory, conformably to the preceding articles, will have and will confer no right or privilege relative to the other French subjects of his majesty, and to their property.

7. The acts by which his majesty may authorize a head of a family to substitute his freehold estates, as expressed in the preceding articles, or may permit the replacing in France of the endowments of the duchies dependent on the empire, or any other title which his majesty may create in future, shall be communicated to the Senate, and transcribed in its register.

Some travellers lately come from Russia announce that from St. Petersburgh to Russian Poland, there are different camps of troops, and that many magazines have been established along that road.

Letters from Dresden announce that several circles of the electorate of Saxony have demanded the establishment of the provincial militia, and that the ministers are settling a plan for this purpose. The present period is highly favorable to this plan; for the stagnation in most of the manufactories of Saxony, has left a considerable number of workmen only the resource of military service.

BERLIN, Aug 23.

It is said that our cabinet has declared to a foreign court, interested in being acquainted with our military preparations, that they are merely defensive.

Letters from Westphalia, contradict the report of pretended hostile movements among the Prussian troops—communications between the French and Prussian Generals are frequent.

Mr. Knobelsdorf, who repairs to Paris as envoy extraordinary, was to have gone to Constantinople as ambassador; this change leaves room to presume that Mr. de Knobelsdorf, may remain a long time at Paris. Our politicians speak already of a journey to be made by the marquis of Lucchesini; but the activity which reigns in our diplomatic relations is so ample a source of conjectures, that it is not necessary to add to it.

The sudden arrival of prince Witgenstein, his majesty's minister to the elector of Hesse, has given rise to several conferences, whence people presume that a closer alliance is forming between our court and that of Cassel. Two other ministers of his majesty are also arrived in this city; to wit, baron Jacobi Kloert, lately accredited to the court of London, and Mr. de Caesar, accredited to the Hague.

Baron de Haenlire repairs to Erosden as his majesty's minister, to confer there with the electoral minister upon the organization of the plan of a constitution for the north of Germany.—Measures are taking both at Dresden and Cassel, to forward this grand plan.

Major general de Pfuhl has been sent by his majesty to Brunswick, because an indisposition prevented his serene highness from repairing hither in consequence of the invitation sent him by his majesty. His serene highness's arrival had been prematurely announced. The interchange of couriers between Berlin and St. Petersburg is more active than ever. These couriers are the bearers of letters written by the two sovereigns themselves.

The prince of Hohenlohe Indelsingen is going to take the command of the army of Silesia, and his royal highness prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia will command the one assembling in the environs of Magdeburgh.

The prince of Baratinsky, chamberlain to the emperor of Russia, is arrived here from Russia. Mr. d'Arseneff, captain in the Russian service, is set off from Berlin for Dresden. Within these few days past several French and Russian couriers have passed through here.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.

Baron Haenlein, goes to Dresden minister, to confer with the electoral minister, on the organization of a plan a constitution for the North of Holland

The college of provisional deputies has made a representation to our government, stating, that it is impossible to comply with the extraordinary requisition of horses, at this time, on account of the peasants employing them to get in their harvest; but positive orders have been given, and the commissaries of war have published that that order will be executed in its utmost rigor.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.

A courier lately arrived from Petersburgh, in 10 days; a dispatch without an example; and one since reports, that Cattaro is to be delivered up immediately to general Bellgarde.

By letters from Buchasert, we learn, that Gen. Sebastiani, Ambassador of the French government to the Ottoman Porte, had embarked at Wurna, from whence he meant to proceed direct to Constantinople.

CASSEL, Aug. 26.

His excellency the Prussian lieutenant general M. De Ruchel arrived here yesterday from Munden. He is charged by the cabinet of Berlin to arrange the articles of the confederation of the North, that relate to or affect our court.

GENOA, Aug. 27.

By reports from Naples, up to the 19th inst. we learned that Marshal Massena obtained a complete victory over a corps of English and insurgents, killed 6,000, & has taken a great number of prisoners. We wait with impatience the confirmation and details of this glorious action.

LEIPSICK, Aug. 23.

Letters from Dresden, state, that the Duke of Saxe Weimar had suddenly arrived at Toeplitz, in order to confer with the elector on several political objects.

The publication of the Ukase, which orders the extraordinary levies in the Russian empire, in order to carry the army to 500,000 men, has given rise to several new calculations on the military forces of the four great military powers of the European continent, such as they were considered before the treaty of Presburg. A justly esteemed writer, has given the following statement of them—

	Infantry.	*Cavalry.*	*Total.*
France,	516,000	88,000	604,000
Russia,	340,000	62,000	402,000
Prussia,	232,000	44,000	276,000
Austria,	170,000	40,000	210,000

The author observes, that with regard to France, he has only valued the troops purely French; for that in comprehending those of the federative states, the forces of that empire will amount to upwards of 820,000 men. With regard to Austria, her army, far from being recruited since the war, has even been diminished by dismissals. Before the campaign of 1805, it was estimated at 385,000 fighting men.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.

We understand, that his majesty the Prince Royal, is expected here to spend some days.

It was rumored for some time past, that our troops assembled at Holstein, were ordered to return to their old garrison, but to day, it is said, that they are to pass the autumn there.

From the 13th to the 22d Aug. 210 vessels passed the Sound.

GRIEFSWALD, August 23.

Mr. Merlin, aid-de-camp to the king was sent yesterday to Berlin with dispatches. The Swedish ships have received orders, it has been said, to raise the blockade of the Prussian ports but, however, without quitting their respective stations. Six squadrons of hussars and two battalions of artillery under the command of general Count Lowenhielm, are on their route for Lauenburg, which by this time must be evacuated by the Prussian troops.

NAPLES, August 17.

The chiefs of a conspiracy which tended to nothing less than to murder all the friends of the French, were arrested the very night their plot was to have been put in execution; to wit—the rev father Anthony de Cutro, a Franciscan friar; Pirantonia Mellica, Andrew Solla, and Michael Albanese. Their whole correspondence and the other proofs of their horrible scheme were seized upon them. Upon being tried before the military commission of Castel Nuovo, they were found guilty and condemned to death on the 11th instant. This sentence was executed the next day.

VENICE, August 23.

Letters from Dalmatia, of a recent date, announce, that the French plenipotentiaries, the Russian admiral, and the Austrian general, are arrived at the mouths of the Cattaro, to carry into execution the article of the treaty of Presburgh, which stipulates that that place shall be delivered up to the French. One of these letters adds, that the Russian admiral declared that the ord