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Austrian State Paper.

Proclamation of the emperor of Austria, Francis II. elective emperor of the Romans, hereditary emperor of Austria, &c.

"The emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms.

"To his ardent desire of military achievements—his passion to be recorded in history under the title of conqueror—the limits of France, already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred treaties, still appear too narrow; he wishes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruits of exalted civilization, every species of happiness which a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, as the sovereignty of a great civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a war of conquest; and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France.

"This project announces all that the emperor of France has performed, threatened or promised. He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations to the sacredness of treaties, and of the strict obligations which are due towards foreign independent states. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted, for the re-establishment of tranquility, the security of my states, and the promotion of a general peace, his views were fully disclosed, and no choice was left between war, and unarmed, abject submission!

"Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand which the emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, that we would, in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new constitution which Germany received after the peace of Lunéville. Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain: no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils.

"But the Sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquility, listened not to these overtures. Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his force—compelled Holland and the elector of Bavaria to join him—while his secret ally the elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated, in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the king of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube, and the Rier, and finally, in compelling them to surrender after a brave resistance.

"A proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French revolution gave birth, was issued, in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage.

"Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge, actuate the foe; calm & firm I stand in the midst of 25 millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance; for whatever they venture for the throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquility, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

"With fortitude the Austrian monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigor is still undecayed.—There still exists in the breast of those good and loyal men for whose prosperity

and tranquility I combat, that ancient patriotic spirit which is ready to make every sacrifice, and to dare every thing, to save what must be saved—their throne and their independence, the national honor and the national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect, with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but above all things unanimity, and a quick, firm and courageous co-operation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the emperor of Russia, and other powers, who have formerly and recently experienced the insults of the emperor of France have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the security of thrones and of nations. Success will not forsake a just cause forever; and the unanimity of the sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters.—Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation.

In the name and at the express command of the Emperor and King.

FRANCIS Count SAURAU.

Vienna, Oct. 26.

STATE PAPER.

Transmitted by the Baron de Hardenberg to M. Duroc and M. Lefort.

"The king has commanded me to communicate what follows to his excellency marshal Duroc, and to M. Lefort, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the Emperor of the French.

"His majesty is uncertain whether he ought to be more surprised at the outrages which the French armies have taken the liberty of committing in his provinces, or at the extraordinary arguments by which it is attempted at this day to justify them. Prussia had declared her neutrality; but adhering to the last to her prior engagements, all the advantages of which henceforth would be in favor of France, she made sacrifices to them, which might have endangered her dearest interests. This inviolable integrity, this connection, which, without being in the least degree expensive to France, produced to her an invaluable degree of security on many essential points—how has it been repaid? Justly jealous of that consideration which is not less due to his power than to his quality, the king has read, with sensatious, which he has in vain endeavored to suppress, the justificatory dispatch communicated by the French ambassador to his cabinet. A justification is attempted upon the practice of the last wars, and the similarity of circumstances; as if the exceptions which were then admitted had not been founded upon positive acts, which have been since annulled by the peace; as if the emperor ever took those acts into his consideration, when he took possession of the country of Hanover, of a country that had been so long placed under the protection of Prussia! But ignorance of our intentions is pleaded, as if the intention did not exist in the nature of the transaction, so long as the contrary is not stipulated! As if the solemn protestations of the authorities of the province, and of the minister of his majesty to his highness the Elector of Bavaria, had not sufficiently made known what was by no means necessary; and that I myself, with the map in my hand, in the conferences which I had with their excellencies M. Duroc and M. de Lefort, had not declared that no troops whatever should pass through the Margraviates; pointing out to them, at the same time, the route of communication that Bavaria had stipulated for herself, as the only one in which the march of the troops was not likely to meet with any obstruction! It has been said, that in matters of such importance, a positive explanation should take place, as if that were a duty incumbent on the power which reposed in confidence on the faith of a principle, and not upon that which in-

tended to subvert it. In short, a pretext is made of facts which have never had any other foundation than in false reports; and in imputing outrages to the Austrians, which they have never committed, the observations of his majesty is only directed to the contrast which their conduct offers to that of the French armies. The king could have drawn from the contrast, conclusions more unfavorable respecting the intentions of the emperor. He will confine himself to the reflection, that his imperial majesty had at least his reasons for considering the positive engagements which existed between him and Prussia, as of no importance in his eyes, under the present circumstances; and that he himself was consequently on the point of sacrificing every thing to adhere to his engagements. He considers himself this day absolved from all obligations antecedent to the present time. Thus restored to that state of things, in which he has no other duty than that of his own safety, and the maxims of common justice, the king will not the less evince that he is always animated by the same principles. To see Europe participate in that Peace, in which he aspires to maintain his own subjects, is his only wish; to contribute, by all the means in his power, to re-establish it upon a solid basis, and to apply to this great work his active mediation, and his unremitting endeavors, shall be his chief duty.—But, impeded on every side in these his noble intentions, the king can no longer intrust to other hands than his own, the care of providence for the safety of his people. Without obligations for the future, and also without assurances, he finds himself compelled to order his armies to occupy those positions which are indispensably necessary for the protection of the state. Entreating their excellencies M. Duroc and M. De Lefort, to transmit these observations to his Imperial Majesty, I have to assure them of my high consideration.

(Signed)

HARDENBERG.

Berlin, Oct. 14, 1805

German State Paper.

Translation of a Proclamation of the Elector of Bavaria to the Bavarians.

BAVARIANS!

At a moment when I was closely occupied with your prosperity, when I foresaw no danger, I was forcibly separated from you!

Austria, for the preservation of which the generous blood of the Bavarians has so often flowed, had conceived perfidious plans against you and against me.—Your sons, my brave soldiers, were demanded with menaces, to be distinguished in the Austrian army, and to fight against a power which has at all times protected the independence of Bavaria. Thus the Bavarians were no longer to fight for their country, but for foreign interests: thus the very name of the Bavarian army, was to have been destroyed.

My duty, as a Prince and as the father of a faithful and independent people, must have led me to repel propositions so dishonourable for the nation and to maintain, with firmness the neutrality of my states.

I still latter myself with the hope of seeing accomplished the most ardent of my wishes, the repose of my country.—The negotiations, upon this head, were not broken off, when Austria, faithful to the system of annihilating the independence of Bavaria, violated the most sacred treaties, made her army cross the Inn, and treated you as the inhabitants of a conquered country. The most ungenerous requisitions were made; you were deprived of the most necessary instruments of your industry, even of those of you agriculture; your fields were laid waste, your cattle carried off by force you were inundated with a depreciated paper currency; even a great number of your sons were constrained to serve under the standards of Austria.

Aer so perfidious an invasion after such unheard of outrages, my dignity commanded me, as Prince and protector of the nation to take up arms, and to deliver the country from its oppressors. To Emperor of the French, the na-

tural ally of Bavaria, flies to our succour; with his intrepid warriors, he comes to avenge us; already your brothers and your sons fight in the ranks of these brave fellows, accustomed to victory, and already we see the dawn of our safety.

Bavarians, who patiently bear the evils with which the enemies of your country overwhelm you; remember your Prince, who knows your sufferings, who shares them, and who cannot support the idea of being separated from you, but in the persuasion that in preserving his individual liberty, he has secured to himself the means of acting with an absolute independence for his dear and faithful subjects.

Our good cause is under the protection of a just God, and of a courageous army commanded by an individual hero.

Let the rallying word of every Bavarian be for his Prince and for his country.

(Signed) MAX. JOSEPH, Elector. *Wurtzburg, 20th October, 1805.*

STUTGARD, Oct. 26.

Our Court has just published an exposition of its conduct in the present conjuncture. This exposition states in substance what follows:

In the last war, the Elector of Wirtemberg, fulfilled his duties as a state of the empire with the most scrupulous exactness; he has even fulfilled to the last moment the obligations he had contracted towards the House of Austria.—He had then ground to expect that the Court of Vienna would powerfully interfere in his favour at the negotiations concerning the indemnities; but his hope was completely frustrated. During the short continuance of the peace the proceedings of the Austrian authorities towards the Court of Wirtemberg proved that the sacrifices this court had made for the House of Austria were no longer thought of and an indemnity was refused for the provisions furnished during the war to the Austrian troops, for which a payment had been formally promised in specie, the artillery taken during the war were refused to be restored; the House of Wirtemberg was openly attacked at the last Swabian Diet; the Austrian envoy held on that occasion a language both indecent and violating on the rights of the Directory of the Circle; in short the Aulick council of the empire decided completely against the immediate Nobility of the Empire.

Nevertheless the friendly conduct of the Elector towards the Court of Vienna underwent no change; and in the differences concerning the possession of Hailbrunnthal, as well as with regard to the pretended right of sequestration and of retcheat, he displayed great defence towards Austria. The elector then had no reason to believe that this country would be the theatre of war, and of a war which in no manner regarded him. His first care was to obtain the guarantee necessary for the neutrality of his states. He addressed himself on this head to the Court of Berlin and opened confidential communications with the electoral courts of Bavaria, Baden, Hesse and with the court of Hesse Darmstadt, in order to preserve the southern circles of the empire the enjoyment of neutrality. But the reply of the court of Berlin contained a refusal and the diversity of the position of the other courts above mentioned hindered the proposed measures; In the mean while the Austrian envoy communicated the Note which his court had presented to the imperial courts of Paris and Peterburgh: this overture was followed up by no other communication. The envoy, (Mr. Schrandt) kept a profound silence; he then suddenly put to the minister for Foreign affairs the question, "whether France had demanded, that the court of Wirtemberg should place its troops, artillery and ammunition at her disposal." The indecency of such a demand was presented to the said minister; he was informed nevertheless that no such proposal had been made on the part of France. Such was the state of things when Mr. Bacher delivered to the Diet the well known Declaration concerning the hostile preparations of Austria. The electoral minister hastened to demand some overtures on this head of Mr. Schrandt, and the same demand