

THE MINERVA.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM
Payable in Advance.

Vol. 14

RALEIGH, (N. C.) THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1809.

No. 690.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The Pacific.—Arrived this forenoon the United States Dispatch ship the Pacific, capt. [Name], in 31 days from Falmouth. The ship left this port on the 24th of March, and performed her voyage out in 18 days; she left Falmouth on the 8th May bringing London dates to the 4th May inclusive. These papers contain the important official declaration of War by Austria against France, also a modification of the Orders in Council favourable to this country.

LONDON, April 28.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL RESCINDED.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, in consequence of a notification sent on Wednesday evening by Earl Bathurst, President of the Board of Trade to Mr. Sanson, Chairman of the American Committee, the latter, accompanied by Messrs. Baring, Jacobs, McKenzie Muller, and several other respectable merchants, and interested in the commerce with the United States, waited on the Lords of Trade and the Treasury.

At this conference it was announced, that the Orders in Council would be rescinded, as they relate to the American Republic, and that this arrangement should take date from the preceding day 26th April. It was at the same time decided that the ports of Holland, Italy, and their Dependencies, should be put into the most rigorous blockade. Under the last distinction are included, in Spain, the city of Barcelona, the Bay of Rosas in the Mediterranean, the coast of the Bay of Biscay from Santander to Fontarabia.

By this regulation the United States may be without interruption from British cruizers, with all the ports of Russia, Norway, Sweden, in the Northern Ocean; with the whole circuit of the Baltic Sea; with the fish Isles; with Spain from the Eastern extremity of Asturias to the Southern Bank of Lobregat; and Italian and French ports, with every harbour of the Mediterranean from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Gulf of Marmora.

Access will be granted to all the ports of the Weser and South of the Eyder: we understand they are to be withheld with respect to the rest of the Continent, excepting the Havens of the Baltic.

Another commercial arrangement of great temporary importance is, the indulgence to be given as to the shipping to be employed in the transport of American produce. These commodities may be imported in any ship ever documented, from the Floridas, from Western Isle, from Madeira, Lisbon and the free of the duties under the Orders in Council, to the 1st of August next.

The full particulars of these changes in our commercial system in regard to the United States, are to appear in the Gazette of Saturday.

Mr. Pinckney we understand, has expressed his approbation of the adoption of these measures by our Government; and the Pacific sailing orders to convey the intelligence to America.

The public will naturally be anxious to know what has induced ministers to adopt a course of conduct respecting America, so diametrically opposite to the policy hitherto maintained; nor can it be doubted that some explanation will be given in Parliament. We sincerely hope that it will be made apparent to some of the just rights of Britain have been conceded to America.

The business will perhaps receive some extension at a meeting of the American Committee, to be held this afternoon at the city London Tavern.

APRIL 31.

THE NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The New Order in Council is contained in the Gazette of last night; the terms of it were settled yesterday morning. At two o'clock on Friday the Committee of American Merchants assembled, after having had an interview with the Lords of the Board of Trade. Their Lordships addressed a written communication to the Committee, which was read by the Chairman, and which is as follows:

The Order in Council of the 26th April, 1807, after a recital of the Orders in Council of the 11th November, 1807, and a reference to the subsequent Orders of the 25th November and 18th December, 1807, and the several Orders, revokes and annuls the said Orders, except as therein after specified. It then proceeds to order, that all ports and places under the governments of Holland and France, together with the Colonies, Plantations, and Settlements in the possession of those governments, and the ports of Italy, north of Orbetello and Pesaro, shall be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the usual exception, as if the same were actually blockaded by his majesty's naval forces in

the most strict and rigorous manner; and that any vessel trading from, and to the said countries or colonies, plantations, or settlements, together with all goods and merchandise on board, shall be condemned as prize to the captors. It is further ordered, that if any vessel shall be captured after the day of the date of the order, in a voyage prohibited by the former orders, but which prohibition is by the present order revoked, such ships shall be released.

"And it is further ordered that no vessels shall be liable to capture, for being in a voyage not prohibited by the former Orders but which is not permitted by the provisions of this Order, unless such vessels shall have received actual notice of the present Order, or until after the same interval allowed for constructive notice in the Orders of the 25th of November, 1807, and 18th of May, 1808.

"It is proposed under the new consolidation Act, that all Cotton Wool not being the growth or production of British Colonies, shall be subject to a duty of £1 1s 6d. per 100lbs. and 12s 6d. temporary or war duty, if not imported in a British ship; but until the passing of this Act, it is intended that Cotton Wool, being the growth or produce of the United States, shall when imported in American ships, navigated according to law, be subject to the same duties, whether such importations shall be made directly or indirectly from the place of its growth.

"With respect to the explanations entered into respecting the extent of protection, which it may be deemed expedient to afford at the present juncture to the commercial intercourse with the United States, their Lordships will be very ready to give any of the American Merchants may wish to obtain."

"April 28, 1809."

LONDON, April 30.

Our difference with America may now be considered as approaching an amicable adjustment. The new Orders in Council, which appears in last night's Gazette, it is said, has been approved by Mr. Pinckney, who considers it sufficient to satisfy his Government, at the same time that it will be as grievous to the enemy as the former Orders were.

DECLARATION OF WAR,

BY FRANCIS I. EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,

AND ADDRESS OF THE ARCHDUKE.

(From the Vienna Gazette.)

VIENNA, April 12.

Before his Imperial Majesty left this capital, he was pleased to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

"FRANCIS I. By the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, &c.

PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA!—I leave my Capital to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers for the protection of the State.

"For these three years past, I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessings of a permanent peace. No sacrifice, any ways consistent with your welfare, and with the independence of the State, however painful, have I spared to secure your tranquility and welfare, by a friendly understanding with the Emperor of the French.

"But all my endeavors proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also to submit to the boundless ambition of the Emperor Napoleon; and in the same manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred Head of the Church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions. Austria was to do homage of the great empire, the formation of which he has loudly announced.

"I have adopted all necessary measures to assert the independence of the state. Not only have ye answered my call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks; they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self-defence, not invasion, was our aim. But the Conqueror will not allow the Sovereign of his people, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his ambitious views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless she should relinquish her measures of defence, and prostrate herself disarmed at his feet.—The disgraceful proposal was rejected; and now his hosts are advancing against us, arrayed for battle.

"I confide in God—in the valour of my armies, in the heroic conduct of my brother, who leads them on to glory, in you my beloved people. Our exertions for this war are great; but such they must be in order to attain more securely the important end of self-preservation.

"What you have hitherto done is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms, will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience, activity, and confidence, constitute the real strength of a nation. You have evinced them, and to this alone is it owing, that we start with a fairer prospect of success,

than we ever did. Fortunate events will not unnerve your energy, nor disastrous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Perseverent valour overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just; Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

"I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your Prince and Country. Depend ye on the paternal solicitude of your Monarch, who finds all his happiness in yours.

"FRANCIS."

"Vienna, April 8, 1809."

The Archduke Charles has issued the following Address to the German nation:—

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria is forced to take up arms, because the French Emperor will not tolerate the existence of a State which does not acknowledge his supremacy of power, nor stoop to become subservient to his views of conquest; because he requires that Austria shall renounce her independence, unbend her energies, and surrender at the Conqueror's discretion; because the armies of the Emperor of France, and of his dependent allies, advance against Austria with hostile views.

"The forces of Austria have risen for self defence and self preservation at the nod of their Monarch; I am leading them on against the enemy, to prevent the certain attack he prepared against us.

"We pass the frontiers not as conquerors; not as enemies of Germany; not to destroy German institutions, laws, customs, and manners, and impose foreign ones; not to appropriate to ourselves the property of Germany, or to sacrifice her children in distant wars, carried on to destroy and subjugate foreign nations. No; we fight to assert the independence of the Austrian Monarchy, and to restore to Germany the independence and national honours which are due to her.

"The same pretensions which now threaten us have already proved fatal to Germany. Our assistance is her last effort to be saved. Our cause is that of Germany. United with Austria, Germany was independent and happy; it is only through the assistance of Austria that Germany can receive happiness and independence.

"Germans! Consider your destruction. Accept the aid we offer, and co operate with us for your salvation. We demand from you no exertions, but such as the war for our common cause requires.—Your property and your domestic peace are secured by the discipline of our troops. The Austrian armies will not oppress, nor rob you; they respect you as brethren, chosen to fight jointly with us, for your cause and for ours. Be worthy of our respect; such Germans only as forget themselves are our enemies.

"Depend on my word, which I have more than once pledged, and redeemed, to save you! Depend on the word of my Emperor and brother, which has never been violated.

"CHARLES, Generalissimo."

PROCLAMATION by DAVOUST, TO THE ARMY OF THE RHINE.

HEMAU, April 12.

"Soldiers,

"His majesty the Emperor of Austria commenced hostilities on the 8th inst.—This was announced by his generals in chief on the 9th. They have taken up arms.—The orders of the day delivered to the Austrian armies are merely the effusion of scurrility. This is not the way to attack the soldiers of Napoleon.—They threaten to overwhelm us with defeat and disgrace upon the plains of Ulm and Marengo. Your conduct will show what right they have to make use of these threats. Soldiers, our beloved sovereign, when he was First Consul, offered peace, the emperor of Austria refused it, Marengo compelled him to accept of terms.—The English broke the treaty of Amiens.—Our sovereign had collected his armies on the French coast, and the emperor of Austria availed himself of that juncture, and without any previous declaration of war, violated the territory of our allies, and threatened ours. Ulm compelled the enemy of our Sovereign again to make peace. In the present instance the emperor of Austria has threatened the territories of our allies without the least appearance of any difference between the two powers, and conceiving himself in a situation to undertake hostilities, has actually commenced war. The directors of the Austrian Cabinet have a very great interest in the result of their libellous scurrilities. Woe be to those who may dare disseminate them, and by these means excite disturbance; the prompt execution of military law will be the inevitable consequence.

"Soldiers—In spite of these libellous reproaches, Germany has done honour to your discipline and good conduct. You do not make war against the inhabitants; those unfortunate sacrifices to the views of the House of Austria, whose ambition has stained so many pages of history with blood, and whose arrogance has excited such indignation among the nations.

A soldier of Napoleon must not only be free from censure, but without fear.—If there be any of a contrary character in our ranks, and who shall so far transgress against the fundamentals of all discipline as to dishonor his cloth by plunder or disobedience, punishment shall soon follow.

"The results of this war are certain. We shall be supported by the emperor Alexander, who is faithful to his engagements both in peace or war. With his armies whom you highly respect: with the confederate sovereigns, whose wish is that we should avenge their cause, and secure them in future against the ambition of our eternal enemy: and, finally, through the justice of our cause, victory must be ours. Your courage, and the genius of your sovereign, when you see him in the midst of you, will be the most infallible assurance of your triumph.

"The Marshal Duke of Auerstadt."

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 1.

REGENCY OF PORTUGAL.—The Earl of Buckinghamshire addressed the House at considerable length, on the propriety of those motives which induced him to bring forward his promised motion, regarding the Regency of Portugal.

The noble Earl concluded a very argumentative speech by moving, "That a letter of Sir Hew Dalrymple's, respecting the appointment of a Regency in Portugal, with certain other documents on the same subject, be laid upon their Lordship's table."

The Lord Chancellor put the question from the Wool-sack, which was negatived without a division.

APRIL 29.

Dutch papers have been received to the 23d containing Paris news to the 19th. Hostilities are believed to have begun, but neither the French or Dutch papers mention when or where.—The Archduke Charles, in a letter transmitted from his quarters at Lintz, to the French General in Bavaria, informed him that according to a declaration made by the emperor of Austria to the emperor Napoleon, he noticed to him his orders to advance and treat as enemies all who should oppose him. After passing the Inn, the Archduke directed his march to Munich and Landshutt. The latter place, the Amsterdam Gazette confesses has been entered by the Austrian troops, and probably Munich is also in their possession.

All prospect of Russia taking a part in favour of Austria seems to have vanished. The negotiations between Russia and the Porte have been suddenly broken off, and a Russian army is said to be in motion towards the Danube to commence hostilities against Austria; at least this Intelligence is repeated in the Amsterdam Courant of the 21st inst.

FALMOUTH, April 29.

AUSTRIA—has at length drawn the sword and her existence is staked upon the issue of the conflict. Hannibal and Scipio, Cæsar and Pompey, were not greater Generals than Bonaparte and Archduke Charles. The stakes they fought for were no less than the civilized world; and the fate of the civilized world once more vibrates between France and Austria. Should Austria fall, the blackest despotism will pervade the Continent. Should Austria triumph, a general insurrection of oppressed States will probably follow. We look forward to the event with trembling anxiety. The Proclamation of the Archduke Charles, and some movements of the French and Austrian troops, are given in our fourth page, &c.—We hourly expect to hear of a great battle.

PERSIA—His Majesty's sloop Seaflower, of 11 guns Capt. Davey, is arrived at Plymouth, in nine weeks from the Cape of Good-Hope, with dispatches of importance from our East Indian possessions. It is confidently said, that the embassy of Capt. Malcolm to the Persian Court has been crowned with complete success. A treaty of amity and friendship, it is asserted, has been concluded between the King of Persia and our Indian Government. Should this prove true, one of the routes to India, at least is shut against Napoleon.

LONDON, April 30.

Ministers it is said, have offered a Pension of 500l. or 600l. a year out of the Civil List, to the eldest surviving brother of the late lamented General Moore, which with a spirit becoming a relative of General Moore, he thought proper to decline.

Captain Maitland, of the Emerald arrived at Plymouth, states that Lord Cochrane had a most miraculous escape; he went in his gig to bring off the Captain, &c. of the French ship which struck to him, and was on his return to the Imperieuse when a shot from the batteries struck them carried away the fleshy part of the French commander's thigh, and nearly threw Lord Cochrane out of the port. Assistance being promptly rendered his Lordship was soon out of danger; but the poor Frenchman died two days after.

A dispatch has been received stating that the Indienne French frigate, in Basque Roads, has gone to pieces in a gale of wind, and that