



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

One are the plans of our delightful Peace, Unsurv'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

Vol. X.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1809.

No. 509

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 9.

Late and Important News.

The fast sailing ship Pacific, Captain Stanton, arrived at this port yesterday...

Capt. Stanton furnished a regular file of London Papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 5th of May...

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Dutch papers contain an account of the Treaty of Peace between this Country and Turkey.

The property which either may have in its possession belonging to the other, and all ships of private individuals under embargo...

From the moment of the signing of this Treaty all hostilities shall cease and the prisoners of war on both sides shall be restored within 31 days...

Mutual accommodations, in regard to commerce, to be afforded in its fullest extent—the tariff at Constantinople to remain as it is.

The 11th article says that, as it has been at all times forbidden to ships of war to enter the Canal of Constantinople, viz. the Strait of Dardanelles...

APRIL 25.

It was yesterday reported that the Danish Government had consented to open the port of Toningen...

MAY 1.

The intelligence from the North of Spain continues to be of a very favorable nature. The Marquis de Romana with the regular troops under his command...

Marquis Wellesley is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Bonaparte, before he set off to join the army, issued a decree containing the following provisions:—1. All Frenchmen, who have carried arms against France, since September, 1, 1804...

Great preparations were making at Flushing for the reception of the King of Holland, where he was expected to arrive on Saturday.

Bonaparte, before he set out for Strasbourg, summoned the Senate to hold an extraordinary sitting on the 17th ult.

important documents were expected to appear in the Moniteur of the 19th.

Sun office, half past two o'clock, P. M.

We stop the press to state, that we have just received an account from Dover, which states, that there was a heavy firing on the French coast...

The Governor of Calais would not suffer the Flag of Truce, that sailed from Dover last week, to enter that port...

The departure of a messenger from Dover to Calais, on Friday morning, has given rise to a variety of speculations.

MAY 2.

Two vessels arrived at Yarmouth yesterday morning from Holland, the Captains of which state, that Bonaparte was endeavoring to enforce the Conscription in Holland...

The firing and illumination on the French coast, on Friday night and Saturday morning, has created some apprehension that the Austrians have been defeated.

We last night received Dutch and Hamburg papers, the former to the 26th, and the latter to the 23d ult.

MAY 3.

Dutch papers to the 27th ult. were received yesterday, which, however, contain only accounts of the movements of the French and Austrian troops.

It is rumoured in private letters, that it was apprehended at Gottenburg that Sir Samuel Hood intended to send back the convoy which lately arrived off the coast of Sweden from this country.

A letter has been received from Charante, giving a dreadful description of the battle in Basque Roads. The mouth of the river Charante is entirely choked with the wrecks of the French ships.

The following state of the French fleet is given by an officer who left Rochefort on the 27th ult.

L'Ocean, of 120 guns, Vice Admiral Almand, Captain Rowland—on shore as late as the 24th April, unrigged, lightened and shored up by lower yards, and no probable chance of getting off, having laid there two spring tides.

Foudroyant, of 84 guns, Rear-Admiral Tourden, Captain Henri—in the same state on the 24th.

Cesar, of 84 guns, Commodore Faure—gone up the river towards Robefort, much damaged by grounding.

Tourville, of 74 guns, Captain Le Gallie—gone up the river and damaged. Aquilon, of 74 guns, Captain Manvon, (died of his wounds)—struck to the Revenge and frigates on the 12th of April, and burnt by the English.

Tonnerre, of 84 guns, Captain Clement de la Ronsiere—burnt by the enemy with the French colors flying.

Ville de Varsovie, of 84 guns, Captain Cravillier—struck to the Revenge and frigates, and burnt by them.

Jemappe, 74 guns, Captain Favaur—gone up the river much damaged, having been on shore.

Jean Bart, 80 guns, Captain Boscé (ordered by Bonaparte to be shot)—wrecked on the 26th of February on Lespalles, Shoal, while reconnoitering the English fleet.

Calcutta (formerly English) of 50 guns, Captain Lesence—struck to the Imperieuse, and burnt by her.

Regulus, of 84 guns, Captain Lucas, and Patriot, of 74 guns, Captain Mane—were both on shore; one as late as the 24th, having been there two spring tides—the other supposed to have gone to pieces in a westerly gale, or got off and went up the river in the night.

Indienne frigate, Captain Protoare—burnt by the enemy the 16th of April.

Elbe, ditto, Captain Beranger; Palas, ditto, Captain Le Bigot; and Hortense, ditto, Captain Allgand;—escaped up the river that night our fire ships bore down on the enemy.

Bonaparte has left Strasburgh; he passed through Durlach on the 15th, & was expected at Sturgard the same night—from whence he was expected to proceed to Munich.

MAY 4.

By a signal arrived from the Dutch coast yesterday, letters of last Wednesday's date have been received. They state that hostilities had actually commenced between France and Austria, and that a battle had been fought near Munich, in which the French were defeated.

The impression in this city, however, was so great, that wagers to a considerable amount were made on Change that the account was correct.

It is ascertained that the most scrupulous vigilance is exercised by the officers on the Dutch coast to prevent the Captains of vessels from taking on board either letters or newspapers, unless first inspected by them.

The private letters by the Gottenburg mail of yesterday furnish some particulars, not altogether destitute of interest. Licences continue to be granted at Stockholm to British as well as other vessels, which are to last till the 30th of September.

MAY 5.

We are unable to lay before our readers any authentic information respecting the reported battle between the Austrians and French in Bavaria. The Captain of a French privateer, recently taken and brought into port, states that a desperate battle had taken place, in which, after three days hard fighting, the Austrians were defeated, with the loss of 30,000 men.

DECLARATION OF WAR

By Francis I. Emperor of Austria. AND ADDRESS OF THE ARCHDUKE.

VIENNA, APRIL 22.

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 appropriate to himself the Provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions. Austria was to do homage to 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.

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 the nation. You have evinced them and to this alone it is owing, that we start with a fairer prospect of success, than we ever did.

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 you.

FRANCIS.

Vienna, April 9, 1809.

The Archduke Charles 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 to 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 honors 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 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 NAPOLEON.

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 effusions of scurrility. This is not the way to attack the soldiers of the Emperor 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 our own. Ulm compelled the enemy of our Sovereign again to make peace. In the present instance the Emperor of Austria has threatened the territory 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 those who may dare to disseminate them, and by those means excite disturbance; the prompt execution of military law will be the inevitable consequence.

Soldiers!—In spite of those libellous reproaches, Germany has done honor 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 again excited such agitation among the nations.

A soldier of Napoleon must not only be free from censure, but without fear. If there are 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 speedily follow.

The results of this war are certain. We shall be supported by the Emperor Alexander, who is faithful to his engagements 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 lastly, 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.

From the London Gazette of April 29.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 26th of April, 1809; present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his Majesty, by his Order in Council of the 11th November, 1807, was pleased for the reasons assigned therein, to order, that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other Country, at war with his Majesty, and all other ports and places of Europe from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British Flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the Colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, should from henceforth be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner; and also to prohibit all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the said Countries or Colonies.

And whereas his Majesty having been nevertheless desirous not to subject those Countries which were in alliance or in amity with his Majesty, to any greater inconvenience than was absolutely inseparable for carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, did make certain exceptions and modifications, expressed in the said Order of the 11th of November, and in certain subsequent Orders of the 25th of November, and of the 19th of December, 1807, and of the 30th of March, 1808, declaratory of the aforesaid Order of the 11th of November; and whereas in consequence of divers events which have taken place since the date of the first mentioned Order, affecting the relations between Great-Britain and the territories of other Powers, it is expedient that said ports and provisions of the said act shall be altered and revoked.

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to revoke and annul the said several Orders, except