THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 9.

Late and Important News.

The fast sailing ship Pacific, Captain Stanton, arrived at this port yesterday. in 13 days from Falmouth, with diparches for Government, of which Lieutenant Reed, of the U.S. Navy, is the Bearer, who proceeded immediately for the City of Washington, During the 26 days the Pacific remained in England, no intelligence was received from France of the arrival of the Mentor. .

Capt. Stanton furnished a regular file of London Papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 5th of May, twenty days later that any advices previously received from England. From these papers, the fot lowing articles, some of which are of a very interesting nature, are copied.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Country and Turkey. It is said to conlowing is the substance:

"The property which either may have in its possession belonging to the other, and I ships of private isdividyals under embargo, shall immediately be restored.

" From the moment of the signing of this Treaty all hostilities shall cease & the prisoners t war on both sides shall be restored within 31 days succeeding

without any ransom. " Mutual accom nodations, in regard to commerce, to be afforded in its fulles extent-the tariff at Constantinople to

temain as it is. The 11th article says that. " as it has been at all tim-s forbidden to ships of war to enter the Caral of Constantinople, viz. the Strait of Dardanelles, or that of the Black Sea, and as that ancient rule of the O toman Empire mos be henceforth observed in time of peace by all Powers whatsoev r, the British Court promise to conform to this prin ciple."

APRIL 25.

It was yesterday reported that the Danish Government had consented to open the port of Toningen, but we believe that it has merely granted permis sich to neutral vessels in the port to sai with ballast.

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, and a large body of armed pra sants, has completely ut off all commucation between General Ney at Cornu na and Soult, who still remains at Oporto, although reports have been circulated of his having advanced to Corun-

Marquis Wellesley is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Pienipotentiary to Spain.

Bonaparte, before he set off to join the army issued a decree containing the 3 following provisions :- 1. All Frenchmen, who have carried arms against France, since September, 1, 1804, are are declared to have incurred the pu nishment of death; 2. Frenchmen in the service of any foreign p wer, are to quit such service the instant hostilities arise between that power and France; 3. All French men, recalled by this or former decrees, and continuing refractory & disobedient, are declared to have suffered civil death, and their estates & effects are to be confiscated.

Great preparations were making at Flushing for the reception of the King of Hoil nd, where he was expected to arrive on Saturday. A general illumi nation was ordered. The object of his journey was to visit the fleet, which is considerable, and completely prepared for sea. It is the opinion of competent persons, that this squadron might easily be destroyed by an expedition of five thousand men and a few ships of war .--Flushing was one of the ports included in the embargo.

Bonaparte, before he set out for Strasburgh, summoned the Senate to hold an extraordinary sitting on the 17th ult. This was supposed to be for the purpose of laying before them the whole of the late correspondence between him and the Emperor of Austria. These Hing been on shore.

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

Sun office, balf pust two o'clack, 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, on Frilay night and Saturday morning. Some four cruizers, who were on the oppoite coast, observed a general illuminaion, and some neutral vessels that have strived report that the firing and illumination were in consequence of a victory obtained by the French over the Austri-

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

The departure of a messenger from Dover to Calais, on Friday morning, has given rise to a variety of speculations-He was certainly charged with the new Order in Council and Dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to General Armstrong, the American Minister at Paris.

MAY 2. The Dutch papers contain an account Two vessels arrived at Yarmouth of the Treaty of Peace between this vesterday morning from Holland, the Capts, of which state, that Bonaparte was sist of twelve articles, of which the fol- endeavoring to enforce the Conscription in Holland, and that in many pl. ces the people had manifested a dispo-

stion to resist it ley force. Th firing and illumination on the French coast, on Friday night and Saturday morning, has created some apprehension that the Aus rians have been deleated. It is hardly probable that any decisive battle could have been fought so soon after the Austrians had crossed the Inn, which was on the 10 h of last month. Some engagements between the advanced posts, however, may have taken place, and there, can be no doubt that Bonaparte would, in his present critical situation, magnify to the utmost any partial advantage which he might gain.

We last night received Dutch and Himburg papers, the former to the 26th, & the latter to the 23d ult. They do not con ain any account of a battle.

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. The former appear to be filling back, but whether in consequence of fi ding the Russian force superior, or in the hope of drawing the Archduke into a disadvantageous position, cannot be determined from the scanty information which these papers afford.

It is rumoured in private letters, that it was apprehended at Gottenburg that Sir Samuel Hood intended to send b ck the convoy which lately arrived off the coast of Sweden from this country.... Since the revolution, the war taxes which the King had imposed by his own authority, have been abolished, & this and other measures of a similar description have rendered the new G .. vernment very popular.

A letter has been received from Charante, giving a dreadful description of the battle in Basque Roads. The mouth of the river Charance is entirely choaked with the wrecks of the French ships. The enemy have lost about 8 housand killed, besides a great many

wounded. The following state of the French fleet is given by an officer who left Rochefort

on the 27th ult. L'Ocean of 120 gons. Vice Admiral Alemand, 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, Re r. Admiral Jourden, Captain Henri-in the same state on the 24 h.

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

Tourville, of 74 guns, Captain Le Gaillie-gone upthe river and damaged. Agoilon, of 74 guns, Captain Man-

von, (died of his wounds) - struck to the Revenge and frigates on the 12th of A pril, and burnt by the English, l'onnerre, of 84 guns, Captain Clei

nent de la Ronsiere -- burnt by the enemy with the French cotors flying. Ville de Vacsovie, of 84 guns, Captain Crevillier-s ruck to the Revenge

and frigates, and burnt by them. Jemappe. 74 guns, Captain Favaurcone up the river much damaged, havwrecked on the 26th of February on the English fleet.

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

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 Protoarebarnt by the enemy the 16th of April.

Elbe, ditto, Captain Beranger; Pallas, 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 leit Strasburgh; he passed through Durlach on the 15th, & was expected at Sturgard the same night -from whence he was expected to proceed to Munich.

By a signal arrived from the Dutch coast vesterday, 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. We have no authority for the statement but the letters in question. -The impression in this city, however, was so great, that wagers to a cons derable 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. Sir S. Hood persists in not suffering an armed vessel to enter the ports of Sweden. On the 10th ult. a fleet under convoy sailed from Stariferona. Mr. Merry had given notice tot Mr. Smith the consul, that in the evenof a war between Great-Britain & Swe den, the property of the Merchants would be reciprocally respected by the two Governments.

MAY 5.

We are unable to lay before our readders any authentic information respecting the reported battle between the Austrians and French in Bavaria. The Captain of a French privateer, recently tak en 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 appropriates 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 !

Jean Bart, 80 guns. Captain Bosee [[state. Not only have ye answered my] (ordered by Bonaparte to be shot) - | call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Lespalles, Shoal, while reconnoitering | 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 ambilious 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 vou my beloved people : our exertions for this war are great; but such they must be in order to attain more securele the important end of self-preserva-

What you have hitherto done is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who hear no arms will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience. activity, and confidence, constitute the evinced them and to this alone it is ow ing, 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. Persevering 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 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 nd self-preservation at the nod of their Monarch; I am leading them on against the enemy, to prevent the certain attack he prepared against

We pass the frontiers not as conque rors: 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 of Germany .- United with Austria, Germany was independent and happy : it is only through the assistance of Austria that Germany can receive happi ness 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 enemics.

Depend on my word which I have more than once pledged, and redeemed other Powers, it is expedient that sundry paris 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. have taken up arms. The orders of the day delivered to the Austrian armies are merely the efficient of scurritity. This is not the way to attack th diers of the Emperor Napoleon. The 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 Out 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 compilled the enemy of our Sovereign again to make peace. In the present instance, the Emperor of Austria has threatened real strength of the nation. You have 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 d sturbance; the prompt execution of military law will be the inevitable consequence.

Soldiers!—In spite of those libel. lous 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 ambitton 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 disnonor his cloth by plunder or disobedience, punishment

shall speedly 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

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 Maje ty 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 alhes, or of any other Country, at war with his Majesty, and all other ports and places of Eu. rope from which, although not at war with him Majesty, the British Flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the Colonies belonging to his effort to be saved. Our cause is that | Majesty's enemies, should from hencetorth be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most street and rigorous manner ;" and also to prohibit ' all trade in articles which are the produce or manuface. ture of the said Countries or Colonies?

And whereas his Majesty having been ne. / yertheless 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 councertain exceptions and modifications, expressed in the said Order of the 17th of November, and in certa a subsequent Orders of the esta of November, and of the 18th of December, 1807, and of the 50th of March, 1808, declaratory of the aforesa d Order of the 11th of Nove And whereas, in consequence of divers events which have taken place since the date of the first mentioned Order, affecting the relation between Creat Britain and the territories of 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 about the said several Orders, excep-