



AND

## North-Carolina State Gazette.

Once are the plans of fairdelightful Peace,  
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1809.

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### French State Paper.

PARIS, APRIL 26.

#### CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

In the sitting of the Senate, on the 15th of this month, the Prince Arch-Chancellor presiding; his Excellency the Minister for foreign affairs made the following communication by order of his Majesty the Emperor:—

#### REPORT.

Of his Excellency the Minister of foreign affairs, to his Majesty, the Emperor and King.

"SIRE—Your victorious arms made you master of Vienna; the greater part of the Austrian Provinces were occupied by your troops; the fate of that Empire was in your hands. The Emperor of Austria sought you in the midst of your camp; he conjured you to put an end to that contest, which has proved so disastrous for those who had provoked it: he offered to promote in future the quiet of the continent, that you might employ the whole of your forces against England; he acknowledged that the fortune of the War had given you a right to require whatever would be convenient to you; and he vowed an eternal friendship and gratitude for you.

"Your Majesty was affected by this sad example of the vicissitude of human affairs; it was impossible to witness without profound emotions, a monarch lately so powerful, stripped of his power and of his grandeur. You shewed yourself generous to the Monarchy, to the Sovereign, and to the Capital: you might have retained your immense conquests, yet you restored the greater part—and the Empire of Austria existed again:—the crown was replaced on the head of its Monarch, and Europe witnessed, not without astonishment, this act of greatness and generosity.

"Your Majesty has not received that tribute of gratitude, which you deserved: the Emperor of Austria soon forgot his oath of eternal friendship. Scarcely was he re-established on his throne, when, no doubt deluded by evil council, he engaged in no other pursuit than to re-organize his forces, and prepare for a new contest whenever a favorable opportunity should present itself. The Prussian war speedily developed these malevolent intentions; Austria hastened to re-join her armies in Bohemia, but the battle of Jena disconcerted her projects. Being yet feeble and in want of men, cannon, and funds, she deferred until another occasion the execution of her hostile designs.

"The treaty of Tilsit closed that war; the victorious armies of your Majesty, then unemployed, surrounded the north of Germany and surrounded the Austrian territory. Surely, if political ambition guided your Majesty, if the feebleness of the Austrian monarchy entered into your calculations of interest, and if interest influenced you; your Majesty, having no enemy, nothing to apprehend on the continent; at the head of 400,000 men, possessed of the grand duchy of Warsaw, Silesia and Saxony—had Austria completely in your power, & might have demanded an explanation of the inquietude which her conduct had excited during the Prussian war, and the delivery of Cattaro to the Montenegrins, when by the treaty of Presburgh it should have been given up to France. Your Majesty shewed indulgence to the feeble; you were not actuated by the impulse of political usurpation; you have sought a maritime peace, and have had that object steadily in view, and in order that you might the more speedily accomplish that object, you resolved to terminate with Austria all existing difficulties. A treaty was made at Fontainebleau in October, 1807; you gave up Brannau, although Austria had not put Cattaro into your hands; the limits of the empire regulated on the side of Italy; and by means of an

exchange, the Lisonzo\* formed a limit, which, besides being designed by nature, promised to prevent all dispute. Montefalcone,† so important to the security of Trieste, was ceded to the Austrians, another proof that you had no view of aggrandizement upon their territory.—It was believed that there no longer existed any subject for discussion between your Majesty and the Emperor of Austria—no longer complaints, no longer demands, every thing promised a most perfect harmony. Your Majesty wished to bury the past in oblivion; and the war which Austria had provoked, and the success which attended the French arms, gave the hope of a peace which no more could be disturbed.

"The horrible expedition of Copenhagen, and the orders of council of the 11th November, evinced to the world that England would no longer allow any neutral trade; this conduct aroused the indignation of all Europe, and the Emperor of Austria participating in that sentiment, recalled his minister from England and shuts his ports against her. But soon the troubles in Spain commenced, which were excited by the English—king Charles IV. was driven from his throne by his son, the duke of the Infantado & other British partizans, whose object was to withdraw Spain from its alliance with France.—Your Majesty was desirous to prevent such a dangerous triumph for your enemies; and you opposed their efforts. When the unfortunate king Charles, oppressed by the profound grief which succeeded the attempt of which he was the victim, resigned his rights, your Majesty accepted the surrender, that you might re-establish the work of Lewis XIV. and renew the league which had preserved peace for a century. The fanaticism of the monks and intrigues of the English, excited some of the Spanish provinces to insurrection. Then was seen more clearly that of which we had but a glimpse before: the battle of Jena—the flames of discord and war blazing at mid-day re-animated the hopes of Austria; it thought the moment favorable for breaking the treaty of Presburgh, and it armed. A system was commenced which was termed defensive, but which, nevertheless, created numerous battalions of militia, with which Austria threatened Germany: the whole population was called to arms, the Austrian Princes traversed the provinces, spreading proclamations as if the monarchy was threatened with invasion.

"When your Majesty was informed of these movements, you instructed me to make such representations, dictated by a spirit of peace, as the Austrian minister could not misunderstand. Arrived from Bayonne at Paris, your Majesty explained yourself to that Minister, a conversation which has resounded throughout Europe, and which could not leave a doubt of the pacific sentiments, which you expressed with frankness and loyalty, as well as with grandeur and energy. Your Majesty warned M. de Metternich, that the armaments, commenced without a motive, and inconsiderately continued, would produce a war, contrary to the wishes of your Majesty, contrary to those of his Austrian Majesty; and were con-

\* The Lisonzo rises in the mountains near Poneba, in the Friul of ancient Venice, whence under the name of the Carno, it passes south near Udina, below which it is joined by several other streams which issue from the mountains of Carniola, and the neighborhood of Ober Lanbach, the principal of these is the Hydria, which passes by Goritz and Gardisca, above which it is joined by the Vipao, and these united are called the Lisonzo, which run south by Tagliano and dividing the little promontory between Belvidere and St. Cantiano, it forms one of the capes which embrace the gulph of Trieste. This river formed the line which separated the kingdom of Italy from Austrian Istria.

† Montefalcone is a strong military position, five miles east of the Lisonzo, and ten east of Aquileia; it is two miles west of the little river Tinea, which falls into the Triestine Gulph at Doimo, and is 13 north east of Trieste. The military road, by which the French kept open their communication with Dalmatia, passes near and under the power of Montefalcone.

trary to the desire of his Ministers, if they had returned to his pacific sentiments—so much does an impulse given to a people affect those also who produce it, and who cannot stop the movements whenever commenced.

"Perhaps, sire, it would have been a wise policy to have compelled Austria to disarm, when the whole of your victorious troops environed her frontiers; and your Majesty would, without doubt, have done so, if, full of confidence in the alliance of Russia, you had not taken the opinion of that power, which hoped that Austria would respect views the most wise, & wishes the most pacific.—Besides, the Ambassador of Austria promised, at that time, the armaments should be discontinued; the Emperor of Austria wrote to your Majesty attesting his pacific intentions; Baron Vincent, the bearer of that letter, renewed the assurance. Your Majesty believed them sincere; you gave the Emperor of Austria the most solemn assurances of your pacific intentions, in the letter written to him at the moment of your departure from Erfurth. And, at the instant that you gave, with so much frankness, assurances so well calculated to remove the apprehensions of Austria, if fear was the motive for its arming, you invited the princes of the Rhenish confederation to break up the camps they had formed: you evacuated the fortresses in Silesia, and withdrew from Germany two hundred thousand of your troops.

"But in vain did your Majesty evince this confidence: your just expectations have not been realised: military measures have been expedited in Austria with the greatest activity; and notwithstanding the rigor of the season, the militia have been trained. The port of Trieste has been opened to the English\*: vessels of war have arrived there, to convoy the merchantment to Malta, and from Malta convey to the Levant English merchandise. The Spanish insurgents have been received and entertained at Trieste; the Austrian Charge des Affaires in Spain was found to be an agent of the Junta, and the medium of a secret correspondence.

The Austrian provinces have swarmed with libellers and libels against France; the gazettes of the country have circulated the grossest fables respecting the affairs of Spain; their authors have published a relation of the entire defeat of the French at Roncevalles, regretting, no doubt, that the reign of your Majesty exhibited the counterpart of Charlemagne, without his fabulous disasters.—To measures so menacing and almost hostile, are added all those signs of malevolence, calculated to explain the object of the armaments, and the spirit of that system, which Austria adopted.

"Such was the information which your Majesty received in Spain. You were victorious: the numerous Spanish armies were scattered like the dust; the English army was in full retreat, before your Majesty had prepared to place it in danger. One of those accidents which war produces, made you acquainted with the correspondence between the Spanish Junta and the Austrian government, in which the former were promised 100 thousand men, a promise not made to be performed, but in order, by exciting such hopes, to sustain the course of those insurgents—in short, as if Providence, which has so often watched over you and France, and conducted you through so many perils, to such prodigious success, was disposed to develop the bad faith and perfidy of those who had not yet dared to avow themselves your enemies—the declaration of the King of England, of the 16th December, fell into your hands, and your Majesty found

\* Lord Sheffield, in a pamphlet, which he published a few months ago, to prove that the American embargo & nonintercourse did England great good, boasts, that by the means of the communication furnished by the Austrian Emperor at Trieste, the Island of Malta being made a depot, all Germany and the North of Europe was furnished with English manufactures.

therein these remarkable sentiments.

"If there is, at this time, among the nations of Europe, any one, which maintains a doubtful and precarious independence of France, & yet hesitates, between the ruin that certainly merits a prolonged inactivity, and the uncertain dangers that would attend any effort to escape that ruin—the deceitful prospect of a peace between G. B. and France, will not fail to be destructive to it. The vain hope of a return of tranquillity may slacken their preparations, or the dread of being abandoned to themselves may shake their resolutions."

"Thus England herself called your Majesty's attention to the preparations of Austria. Those preparations put an end to the measures adopted by the two Emperors for obtaining a maritime peace. Your Majesty no longer doubted but that you were threatened with another war. The agreement of Erfurth was violated; Austria armed against her benefactor. Your Majesty was obliged to remember what you owed to your people and your allies; and to renounce with regret, your pursuit of the English. If it may be permitted to a Minister of your Majesty to interpret the public opinion, that opinion which is founded upon fifteen years of victories, of which there has been no equal, either in the talents of your lieutenants or the success which attended them; no one entertains a doubt, but that if your Majesty had continued with your army, not an Englishman would have returned to England. But your Majesty made that sacrifice for the safety of these states—you returned from Valladolid to give the last orders relative to the state of Spanish affairs; to write to the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine to prepare their contingents, a measure of precaution which the earlier apprehensions of your Majesty had before rendered necessary; and your Majesty arrived in Paris.

"Your Majesty was anxious to make another and a new effort to avoid this war, which you had not provoked; and you employed the intervention of the Russian Secretary of State, for Foreign Affairs, who was then at Paris. After hearing the overtures of your Majesty, that Minister waited upon the Austrian Ambassador, and proposed the arrangement which should unite the three empires by the ties of a triple-guarantee; which should give Austria, for the safety and integrity of her territory, the guarantee of Russia against any enterprizes of France, and that of France against any enterprizes of Russia; the guarantee of Austria, was likewise to be accepted by those two powers. It is painful to add, those propositions of the Minister, M. de Romanzoff, had no effect. In the mean while, hoping that some success might yet attend those overtures, and unwilling to believe that the delirium, which had been excited in Austria by a faction sold to England, would entirely silence the voice of wise men, true friends to their country, your Majesty made no movements either among the troops of the Rhenish confederation, or your own divisions stationed in the interior and intended for maritime expeditions or for the succor of the colonies.

"Austria, however, very soon threw off the mask. Eight months incessant preparation had given her a new army, in the militia she organized. In the middle of February, orders were given to put the whole in motion, and to march them to the frontiers. The monarchy was completely under arms.

"For a long time, Austria had been acting hostilely to France at Constantinople; she promoted the formation of a treaty between Turkey and England, & proceeded at length to declare herself openly.

"In the mean time, the cabinet of Vienna yet observed the most profound silence. From the time the treaty of Fontainebleau was signed, Austria had made no complaint or demand:

but your Majesty had to complain of the assassination of your courtiers in Croatia, of the insults offered to the French officers at Trieste, of the violence employed against some of your Italian subjects; you were patiently awaiting redress for these wrongs, when, the Austrian ambassador announced that his master had given orders to place his troops upon the war establishment. He gave an excuse for that measure, the letter of advice which your Majesty addressed from Valladolid, to the Princes of the Rhenish Confederation, some newspaper paragraphs, and finally, your Majesty's return to Paris. Your Majesty instructed me to reply by a note, in which, declaring that there existed no subject for discussion between the two courts, I asked what Austria intended; and what she wished for; repeating again the desire of your Majesty that the people of Europe should enjoy all the blessings of peace. M. de Metternich endeavored, in his answer of the 12th, to prove that it was your Majesty's armaments that had induced Austria to arm, when it was well known that you evacuated Silesia and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw & transported 200,000 of your troops from Germany to Spain.

"It was not until then that your Majesty renounced your projects against the English and the expedition against Sicily which had been prepared by the King of Naples, and the embarkations that had taken place at Brest, Boulogne, Flushing & Toulon. Every thing was countermanded, and the troops of your Majesty directed towards Germany; those of the confederation of the Rhine were then also put in motion.

"No—it was not because France armed that Austria had taken up arms; it was, on the contrary, because she expected to find France disabled by another war, and thought the moment favorable for establishing her ancient influence, & for which she had made such vast efforts. She made war because she expected success; she began it without any cause for complaint, without having asked anything, without a single proposition, without leaving any thing to the choice of the other party; she made war when your Majesty far from wishing to ask any thing from her, had manifested no other views, than those for general tranquillity and prosperity; when you had offered her a guarantee for the integrity of her territory; when the Emperor Alexander himself in expressing to the Austrian Minister at his court his disapprobation of the conduct of the Austrian government again renewed the offer of his guarantee against France. Austria has made war against France, and against Russia, the two powers which had offered to defend and protect her. It is not then for her safety she has taken arms. The treaties which fixed her condition are not regarded by her as binding; she has said that they were concluded in the midst of disasters, as if the cessations acquired by victory, did not pledge the honor and faith of the vanquished especially as the generosity of the conqueror deserved their gratitude. Every benefit is forgotten, all engagements are violated. Your Majesty learns that the Austrian forces are about to cross the Inn; they have opened the war. A letter from the Austrian general announces to the French general, that he was advancing, and would treat as enemies all who should resist.

"You may well have the consolation to reflect that you have left nothing undone, to avoid this war so inconsiderately undertaken, which prudence or moderation suggest; you were anxious to save your people from new troubles, and humanity from a bloody contest. But the spirit which has at all times animated Austria, and rendered the policy of that power an obstacle to a maritime peace, will not perhaps suffer it to regret that it has itself produced a crisis calculated to become an obstacle to that event. A maritime peace cannot be