



AND  
North-Carolina State Gazette.

Once are the plans of fair and helpful Peace,  
Unwary'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, JULY 22.

Late and Important News.

Every day adds something to our stock of intelligence from England, & increases its importance.—The brig Nancy, from Bristol, arrived at this port yesterday, in 43 days, and furnishes the Editor of the "Mercantile Advertiser" with London papers to the 29th of May, inclusive. They contain the new British Order in Council, relative to Mr. Erskine's adjustment of our differences—the proceedings of the London merchants on that interesting subject; and the progress of the French arms in Germany, as far as the capitulation of Vienna.

From the London Gazette of the 27th May, we perceive that Mr. Erskine is recalled; and that Mr. Jackson, well known amongst the corps diplomatique of the Continent of Europe, is appointed to succeed him. Mr. Jackson was to sail for Hampton Roads, in a British frigate, about the first of June.

A gentleman on board the Nancy is the bearer of Dispatches to the Secretary of State from our Minister in London.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A Message from his Majesty was last night delivered to both Houses of Parliament, stating the restoration of the ancient relations of friendship between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, and his desire to be enabled to afford his Imperial Majesty all convenient assistance in the contest in which he has engaged with the common enemy, as well as to continue his succors to the cause of Spain and Portugal. It is intended to move a vote of Credit for three millions for these important objects.

In the House of Lords, yesterday (May 25th) Lord Sidmouth wished to be informed whether it was intended to make any communication to Parliament respecting the state of our relations with America?

Earl Bathurst said, the negotiation being still pending, it was not intended to make any communication to Parliament. The arrangement which had been entered into by his Majesty's Minister in America and the government of the U. States was unauthorised, the former having made concessions without demanding any of the conditions, the compliance with which ought to have made the basis of granting such concessions.

Lord Sidmouth asked if he was then to consider the arrangement made by his Majesty's Minister in America as wholly unauthorised? Earl Bathurst answered in the affirmative.

Earl Grey thought from the expression used by the noble Earl that some instructions had been given to Mr. Erskine to make certain concessions, which the latter might have misunderstood. From the arrangement, as published in the newspapers, it seemed as if the measures adopted had been preconcerted, for every thing followed with such order, that it was impossible to believe but what Mr. Erskine, of whose ability he had the highest opinion, conceived that he was acting strictly according to his instructions. It must be evident that by the disavowal of this arrangement, the difficulties in the further negotiation with America would be materially increased, and when known in America, it might give rise to some imputations against the character and good faith of this country, under the impression that a trick had been resorted to for the sake of obtaining a little temporary advantage for ourselves. A fearful responsibility, therefore, rested upon Ministers, and investigation might take place.

The Earl of Liverpool agreed that the disavowal of this arrangement must necessarily increase the difficulties in the negotiation with America; but that could not be imputed to Ministers, as in making the arrangement, Mr. Erskine had not only acted unauthorised by his instructions, but in direct contradiction to his instructions; he thought it necessary to state this distinctly, as the noble Earl appeared to be misunderstood by his noble friend. Care would be taken in the Order, which would appear as soon as the course of business would allow, that those vessels which, in the mean time, had sailed, in conse-

quence of the confidence reposed in the arrangement made in America, should be excluded from the operation of that order, and that those persons who had thus embarked not be losers. As to the discussion of the subject, Ministers would be anxious, when the time arrived, that every possible information should be given to Parliament.

We have already stated that a communication has been made to a deputation of merchants, stating that although our government have found themselves under the necessity of disapproving the proceedings of Mr. Erskine, they feel themselves bound, in order to the preserving the public faith, to make an order to protect all the American vessels which shall sail from the U. States subsequent to the 9th of June, for a limited time; that innocent individuals, meaning to carry on a legitimate trade, may not be surprised by condemnation, in an intercourse they have reason to believe lawful. And in order to put British subjects as nearly as possible on the same footing as Americans, a communication has also been made to the merchants, that Licences will be granted to all who shall apply for them, to export freely to Holland, during such time as the trade may be open to America. It appears, to us, however, that the relief will be very short of what could be wished, because America must have a great advantage in a direct intercourse for colonial produce, &c. but we are not aware that much more could be done, under the distressing circumstances in which the country is placed, by what has lately occurred in America.

Since writing the above, we have been made acquainted with some further particulars: a deputation of merchants waited upon the Board of Trade, to learn what was meant in relation to themselves and their commerce under the present circumstances, whereby it should appear, that America was to be admitted, for a time to the unrestricted trade of the continent, from which they had been so long excluded. The proposed order of council, to be published in Saturday's Gazette, was first read to them; from which they learned that Mr. Erskine had entered into arrangements, for which he possessed no authority whatever from his Majesty's government at home, which arrangements could not, of course, be ratified; yet that his Majesty being still disposed to grant as great indulgence, as the present circumstances will admit, to the merchants of the U. States, had therefore made it known, that all vessels sailing from America, upon the strength of Mr. Erskine's void agreement, between the 9th of June and the 9th of August ensuing, would be permitted to proceed to Holland direct, with their cargoes unmolested, notwithstanding the ports of Holland are declared to be in a state of blockade. This being the case, the next topic of enquiry was, what concessions were made to British merchants trading to the same ports, in order to place them on an equal footing with the Americans; they were informed, as we have already said, that they were to have licences granted them for that purpose.

The deputation considered this relief to be extremely inadequate. Lord Bathurst said to the gentlemen, "You are nearer to the continent than America, and therefore, with facilities which we shall grant you, your merchandise being first there, the market will be glutted with it before the American ships arrive." To this it was replied, that America being able to supply articles at a much less expence, the continental traders would wait the arrival of their ships. This may be the case; but we do not see that any measure government could adopt could remedy this evil, except by interdicting American vessels from proceeding on their voyage to Holland and other places in consequence of Mr. Erskine's arrangement; a measure which could not be adopted with any propriety towards the American merchants, who, believing, as of course they could not do otherwise than believe, Mr. Erskine to have acted according to the orders of his government, had shipped articles for Europe. We confess, however, that we should rather have seen a little less time allowed than two months from the 9th or 10th of June. It would, perhaps, have been better to have sent out a disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement as soon as possible. It would have reached Ame-

rica by the end of June, and the liberty to proceed to the ports of Holland should have been refused to all ships that should not sail within a fortnight or 3 weeks after the notification of our disavowal should have reached the different American ports.

Another hardship was laid before the Board of Trade, the hardship of those who had filled Heligo and various other depots with merchandise to be imported to Holland and the North of Europe, as occasion might serve, which merchandise could no longer be sold at a very reduced rate indeed after it was known that American vessels were permitted to proceed to the continental ports.

This, no doubt, is a greater hardship upon our Merchants, but here again we ask, whether government could apply any remedy for it, except in interdicting American vessels from proceeding at all to Dutch ports; an interdiction that would be manifestly unjust to those Merchants in America, who have given full credit to, and acted upon Mr. Erskine's arrangement.

A general meeting of the Merchants was to be held this day upon the subject.

MAY 27.

At a meeting held yesterday of the Merchants interested in the trade of Holland and the Baltic, Mr. Wilson (of the firm of Messrs. Wilson and Agassie) was called to the chair. The object of the meeting was then stated to be to take into consideration the probable effect of the concession, in point of time, proposed by government to shippers from the United States, who embarked their property, in the confidence of Mr. Erskine's arrangement. It had on the preceding day been suggested by the Board of Trade, that all commodities shipped from thence, destined to Holland and elsewhere, which under the orders in council would have been liable to seizure, should not be exposed to sequestration, if put on board in America, prior to the 9th of August, in order that the merchants of the U. States should not be detrimented by the misunderstanding of the British Minister resident at Washington.

Mr. John Hall and several other gentlemen stated the inconveniences that would arise to the Dutch trade, if Americans were permitted in the interval to be allowed to pour their produce into Holland, and thus supply the market directly from the United States, under advantages which could not be employed by the British merchant, who had all the difficulties of a contraband intercourse to struggle with. The matter, they said, was not taken up on the particular interests of any individual merchants, but on the general ground of the justice which is demanded of his Majesty's government, that the citizens of a foreign state, like the Republic of America, should not derive from the indulgence of this crown, a benefit to the injury of the subjects of the country.

After some further remarks, the Resolutions, of which the following is the substance, were passed:

"That the Order in Council of the 26th of April would probably arrive about five days before the arrangement of Mr. Erskine could have taken effect; and that by this order, the Americans would be apprised that such an engagement would not be sanctioned.—That the time proposed to be given to the Americans would prejudice the British Merchants, by enabling them to pour their produce into the ports of Holland and the Baltic, at a much less price than we could supply them. That good faith is as necessary to be exercised by government to the natives, as to aliens, and that the Orders in Council of November 1807 were a pledge to the British Merchants, that the system of rigor adopted in those Orders should be exercised against France and her dependencies, as long as the Edicts of Berlin continued."

"That the Order of Council of the 26th of April last was inconsistent with that pledge and militated against the interest of the British merchant. That it is essential to the West-India trade that the Americans should not ship colonial produce to Holland direct. That there is a great quantity of colonial produce in America ready to be shipped off, which will be sent to Holland if the time proposed be conceded to the Americans, by which the markets will be glutted, and closed upon the British merchant. That, at all events, the ships which have sailed, or may sail from America, which have not, or shall not be, under the late arrangement destined to Holland, should not be permitted to enter the ports of Holland, or to take out li-

ences from hence for such a purpose. That the Committee do this day (Friday) attend the appointed interview with the Board."

With the preceding instructions, the Committee, at half past two, waited on the Board of Trade, when Lord Bathurst informed the Gentlemen attending, that the particulars they had stated would be immediately taken into consideration, and that an answer would be given if they would favor him with an interview, at the same hour this day. It was, however, intimated by his Lordship, that the Board would probably so far accede to the wishes of the Merchants, as to vary the time of the proposed concession from the 10th August to the 20th July, and further, "that at all events the shipping which have sailed, or may sail from America, which have not been, or shall not be under the late arrangement, destined for Holland should not be permitted to enter the ports of Holland; or take out licences from hence for such a purpose."

MAY 29.

The dispatches received by government, and by the Austrian Ambassador are not of so late a date as the last French bulletins. All the Austrian armies seem to be taking the direction of Hungary. Gen. Bellegarde is at Pilsen, and the Archduke Charles behind the Radbruz with about 120,000 men. The Archduke Ferdinand remains at Warsaw, but will probably abandon it to strengthen the main Austrian army. Gen. Hiller, with 50,000 men was on the borders of Moravia. The army of the Archduke John falling back in good order, has recrossed the Tagliamento and will proceed to Hungary. The brave Tyrolese, making incursions into the heart of Suabia, have pushed their parties almost to Augsburg and Munich.—They have been at Memmingen, Kempton and Kausern. The French army is thus distributed—

The main body under Bonaparte is at Vienna.—Bernadotte and Davoust are in Bohemia, watching the Archduke Charles and General Bellegard. A battle was expected to take place at Pilsen. The Duke of Dantzic's division, with the division under General Wrede, are marching from Saltzburgh to attack Gen. Jellachich and the Marquis de Chastelar. Eugene Beauharnois is following the Archduke John, who, if he had not been obliged to weaken his army by sending so large a force to Gen. Hiller, would probably by this time have been at Milan.

On Friday we received Dutch Gazettes to the 25th, and a series of the Hamburg Correspondent to the 10th. We select the most important articles:

ROTTERDAM, MAY 23.

The Paris news of the 18th states that M. Daroo, belonging to the Russian Legation at Vienna, has arrived at Paris with the intelligence that Russia had declared war against Austria.

On Sunday at noon, we received the following intelligence, transmitted at 8 o'clock on Friday by telegraph, by order of the Prince Chancellor.

The secret expedition sailed yesterday. The command is entrusted to Brigadier General Crauford.

THE NEW ORDERS IN COUNCIL.  
From Saturday Night's Gazette.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 24th of May, 1809,  
PRESENT,  
The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas His Majesty was pleased, by his Orders in Council of the 26th of April last, to declare certain ports and places of the countries which have been lately styled the Kingdom of Holland, to be subject to the restrictions incident to a strict and rigorous blockade, as continued from his Majesty's former Order of the 11th of November, 1807; and whereas advices have been received of a certain provisional agreement entered into by His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in America with the Government of the United States, whereby it is understood that His Majesty's Orders in Council of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November, 1807, shall be withdrawn, so far as respects the United States, on the 10th of June next.

And whereas, although the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorised by His Majesty's instructions, or such as His Majesty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons, being citizens of the said United States, may be led by a reliance on the said provisional agreement, to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of Holland, contrary to, and in violation of, the restrictions imposed by the said Orders of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the Order of the 26th of April last;

His Majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniences, that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said several Orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, so sailing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, viz. That after the 9th day of June next, no vessels of the United States, which shall have cleared out between the 19th of April last, and the 20th of July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage, by the Commanders of His Majesty's ships or privateers.

And it is further ordered, that no vessels of the United States, which shall have cleared out from any port of America previous to the 20th of July next, for any other permitted port, and shall during her voyage have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, that after the said 9th day of June next, no vessel of the said United States, which shall have cleared out, or be destined to any of the ports of Holland, from any port or place not subject to the restrictions of the said Order of the 26th of April last, after notice of such provisional agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of His Majesty's ships or privateers, provided such vessel shall have so cleared out previous to actual notice of this Order at such place or clearance, or in default of proof of actual notice, previous to the like periods of time after the date of this Order, as are fixed for constructive notice of his Majesty's Order of the 11th of November, 1807, by the Orders of the 25th November, 1807, and of the 18th of May, 1808 at certain places and latitudes therein mentioned, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and warned by any of His Majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to any port of Holland, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, attempt to proceed to any such port.

And His Majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several Orders of the 7th of January and 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the said Order of the 26th of April last, shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, which shall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade from any port of Holland, between the 9th day of June and the 1st day of July next; provided always that nothing that is contained in the present Order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessels, or their cargoes that may be liable to condemnation or detention for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid Orders of the 7th of January and the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the said Order of the 26th of April last.

Provided also, that nothing in this Order contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessel which shall attempt to enter any port actually blockaded by any of His Majesty's ships of war.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appear.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

PARIS, MAY 19.

Yesterday evening Col. Guichenon, Aid-de-camp to the Duke of Montebello, arrived at the Arch-chancellor's Palace, with dispatches from the Emperor, with accounts that the French army entered Vienna on the 12th when the following proclamation was issued:

"Soldiers! A month ago the enemy passed the Inn.—On the same day, and at the same hour, we have entered Vienna.

"Their nation, their general insurrection, their bulwarks, which have been raised by the power of the Princes of the House of Lorraine, have not been able to withstand your presence. The Princes of that House have abandoned their capital, not as warriors of honor, but as egoists who are pursued by their self reproaches. Flying from Vienna, their adieu to the inhabitants has been fire and murder. Like Medea, they have destroyed their own children.

"The people of Vienna shall be the object of your regard. I take the inhabitants of this town under my particular protection; but any disturbances or irregularities I shall exemplarily punish.

"Soldiers, behave well to the people of the country. Let us take no pride in our successes; let us only