

The extension of the interdiction of the American harbours to the ships of war of France, as well as Great-Britain, is, as stated in my former dispatch, an acceptable symptom, of a system of impartiality towards both belligerents; the first that has been publicly manifested by the American Government.

The like extension of the Non-Importation Act to other belligerents, is equally proper in this view. These measures remove those preliminary objections, which must otherwise have precluded any useful or amicable discussion.

In this state of things, it is possible for Great-Britain to entertain propositions, which, while such manifest partiality was shewn to her enemies, were not consistent either with her dignity or her interest.

From the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith, it appears—

1st. That the American Government is prepared, in the event of his Majesty's consenting to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part the interdiction of its harbours to ships of war, and all Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation Acts, so far as respects Great-Britain; leaving them in force with respect to France, and the Powers which adopt, or act under her Decrees.

2dly. (What is of the utmost importance, as precluding a new source of misunderstanding, which might arise after the adjustment of the other questions), that America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretension of carrying on, in time of war, all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3dly. Great-Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the Embargo, and the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the Powers adopting and acting under the French Decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of these Powers; without which security for the observance of the Embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great-Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions, his Majesty would consent to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects America.

As the 1st and 2d of these conditions are the suggestions of the persons in authority in America, to you, and as Mr. Pinckney, has recently, (but for the first time,) expressed to me his opinion, that there will be no indisposition on the part of his Government, to the enforcement by the naval power of Great-Britain of the regulations of America with respect to France, and the countries to which these regulations continue to apply, but that his Government was itself aware, that without such enforcement, those regulations must be altogether nugatory; I flatter myself that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a distinct and official recognition of these conditions from the American Government.

For this purpose, you are at liberty to communicate this dispatch in extenso to the American Secretary of State.

Upon receiving through you, on the part of the American Government, a distinct and official recognition of the three above-mentioned conditions, his Majesty will lose no time in sending to America, a Minister fully empowered to consign them to a formal and regular Treaty.

As, however, it is possible the delay which must intervene before the actual conclusion of a Treaty, may appear to the American Government to deprive this arrangement of part of its benefits; I am to authorize you, if the American Government should be desirous of acting upon the agreement before it is reduced into a regular form, (either by the immediate repeal of the Embargo, and the other acts in question, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day), to assure the American Government of his Majesty's readiness to meet such a disposition in the manner best calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt here of an official Note, containing an engagement for the adoption, by the American Government, of the three conditions above specified, his Majesty will be prepared, on the faith of such engagement, either immediately, (if the repeal shall have been immediate in America), or on any day specified by the American Government for that repeal reciprocally, to repeal the Orders in Council, without waiting for the conclusion of the Treaty; and you are authorized, in the circumstances herein described, to take such reciprocal engagement on his Majesty's behalf.—I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

LONDON GAZETTE, June 3.

This Gazette contains an account of the reduction and taking possession of the little Island of the SAINTS, in the West-Indies, by Major-General Maitland.

This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Sir A. Wellesley to Lord Castlereagh; in which that gallant General details his proceedings after his late engagement with SOULT. He had not been able to bring the enemy to any fresh encounter; and, to his extreme regret, has been obliged to relinquish the immediate pursuit.

"Their soldiers, (says A. W.) have plundered and murdered the peasantry at their pleasure; and I have seen many persons hanging in the trees by the sides of the road, executed for no reason that I could learn, excepting that they have not been friendly to the French invasion and usurpation of the Government of their country; and the route of their column on their retreat could be traced by the smoke of the villages to which they set fire.

"We have taken about 500 prisoners. Upon the whole, the enemy has not lost less than a fourth of his army, and all his artillery and equipments, since we attacked him upon the Vonga.

"I hope your Lordship will believe that no measure which I could take was omitted to intercept the enemy's retreat. It is obvious, however, that if an army throws away all its cannon, equipments, and baggage, and every thing which can strengthen it, and can enable it to act together as a body, and abandons all those who are entitled to its protection, but add to its weight and impede its progress, it must be able to march by roads through which it cannot be

followed with any prospect of being overtaken by an army which has not made the same sacrifices.

JUNE 5.—A declaration has been published against Austria by the Court of Peterburgh, but as it does not go the length of announcing the commencement of actual hostilities, it is not likely to be attended with any other result than a suspension of friendly intercourse between the two nations.

The Emperor of Russia has explained to the Swedish Rulers the terms on which alone he will consent to negotiate: viz. the cession of Finland, the exclusion of the British Shipping from the Swedish Ports, and the re-establishment of a legitimated Government.—We know not whether the last mentioned condition is to be understood as an interference in favour of the King, or as a hint to the nation to acknowledge a sovereign of Russian appointment.

A number of reports have been in circulation within these few days respecting the L'Orient Squadron.—The Pilchard, which arrived on Monday afternoon at Plymouth, brings a report that Rear-Admiral Sotheby, in the Defiance, with another of the line, was in chase, to the northward of L'Orient, of the two line of battle ships which escaped from the Saints, and there was every prospect of his coming up with them. The frigates which accompanied to the Saints, forming, with L'Hautpout, the whole of the Squadron that sailed for the West-Indies, are stated to have got safe into L'Orient. Should Admiral Sotheby meet or come up with the enemy, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell how the contest will terminate.

JUNE 8.—Yesterday letters were received from Cadiz of the 24th ult. and Seville Gazettes to the 21st.

General Cuesta retained his head-quarters at Merida; his force was considerable, and he had announced to the Central Junta his capacity and desire to give battle once more to Marshal Victor; but the Marshal had moved to the right towards Portugal.

From the dispatches yesterday received, it appears that Sir Arthur Wellesley had passed the Mondego, and was within 25 miles of Gen. Mackenzie's Corps. This was stationed near Casilla Branco, and had been ordered to march to Alcantara.

Letters from Captain M'Kinley, dated Vigo, May 25, state, "that the Spaniards had retaken St. Jago; that Ney was strengthening himself at Corunna; and that the Spaniards had defeated a body of French, after three actions, near Lugo, and had driven them to take refuge in that town."

Plymouth, June 4.—Came down a King's Messenger, with dispatches for the Government of North-America.—He went immediately on board the Contest, Lieut. Gregory, which sailed directly for New-York. In the evening another Messenger came down with further dispatches, with which he went on board the Plover, Capt. Brown, and sailed immediately for Philadelphia. The Phoenix 44, Capt. Mudge, takes out our new Envoy to the American Government, Mr. JACKSON and his suite.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF JUNE 10.  
POLITICAL REVIEW.

A hope still remains that bounds may be set to the power of France. While Austria maintains the contest in which she is engaged, a contest upon the issue of which her very existence depends, there is a chance that Europe may be saved. Disastrous as the first events of the war have been, they are borne with fortitude and magnanimity. The victories of a cruel and insulting enemy have diffused no unworthy terrors, extracted no offers of accommodation. The enemy, it is true, has obtained signal advantages. He is in possession of the capital; but the heart of the monarchy is not Vienna. It is to be found in the loyal and numerous population of Hungary, and in that formidable and unbroken force which the gallant Prince, who we trust, is destined to be the Saviour of the Continent, has under his command. If these resources be managed with caution and energy, for both are necessary, the common cause is far from being desperate. An obstinate resistance on the part of Austria can alone save her and the rest of the Continent.—Any peace that she may make, unless she absolutely dictates the conditions, will only give her a short respite. The power of her rival must be reduced to a level with her own, or through some new political organization of Germany, an effectual barrier interposed between them, before she can safely reckon upon six months peace or security. She is the only power which stands between France and the dominion of the continent of Europe. The present war, therefore, admits of no compromise; it is a struggle between insatiable ambition and national independence. That this is the nature of the contest, appears to be the sentiment of the Austrian Councils. Should it prove the feeling of the people, we should consider success not merely equivocal, but certain. We cannot conceive the possibility of conquering an army of three hundred thousand men, and twenty millions of people fighting on their own soil. The recent important events on the left bank of the Danube, prove that the Austrian army alone, is capable of successfully resisting an enemy, hitherto deemed invincible.

We perceive with regret that Spain does not dispose herself to derive the immense advantages from this diversion in her favour that she might. Whether it proceeds from the weakness or indecision of her Councils, or a lamentable falling off of national enthusiasm, there is a languor in the military operations which, if it continue, must prove decisive of her fate, so far as it depends on her own efforts. An offensive war, conducted on a desultory plan, and maintained with vigour and unintermitted activity, would, we are persuaded, in the course of a few months, clear the Peninsula of the invaders. There is no excuse for not adopting it. Spain wants neither men, nor money, nor, as we understand, the necessary means of equipping her armies. Her present inaction is therefore unaccountable. It is perhaps true that her fate, along with that of the rest of the Continent, is to be finally decided on the banks of the Danube, but this will not justify her want of exertion in the mean time. Besides her apathy may produce a very pernicious effect on other Governments and people. It is probable that the spirit now excited in the north of Germany, was in a great measure produced by the glorious, and at the time almost hopeless, resistance of Spain. The example to that country, therefore, must naturally have considerable influ-

ence on the public opinion in Germany. If the men who are now exposing themselves to the tremendous vengeance of the ferocious and inexorable Corsican, learn that the Spaniards are firm and true to their original purpose, they will be encouraged to persevere. Should they, on the contrary, find that, grown tired of the contest, or indifferent to the cause, they have bent their necks to the yoke, they will, it is to be feared, consider it as a proof of the hopelessness of resistance, and follow the example. If the French were driven out of Spain, we are persuaded their expulsion from Germany would not be retarded long after.

SAINT JOHN, July 24, 1809.

The highly interesting news published in this day's Gazette, has been copied from London papers to the 10th ult. received by the English Mail for the month of June, which arrived here on Saturday evening last.

BATTLE OF THE DANUBE—DEFEAT OF BONAPARTE.—The triumphant career of the scourge of Europe is at length arrested; arrested even by his own confession. For the first time since he seized the reins of power, and washed the blood of France in wars for which there was no other cause than his boundless and unprincipled ambition, victory has abandoned his standard. In a battle which he fought himself, he has sustained a signal defeat. The particulars of this brilliant event, the dawn we trust of a glorious and happy day to Europe, are contained in the Tenth Bulletin of the French Army, and in the Austrian Official Bulletin of the Defeat of the French, which our readers will find in the preceding columns.

Mr. MOTT is requested by the MAYOR to publish the following in his Paper.

At a COMMON COUNCIL held at the City-Hall of the City of Saint John, on Wednesday the 19th of July, 1809.

ORDERED, That the Freedom of this City be presented to Major O'MALLEY of His MAJESTY'S 101st Regiment, in token of the high sentiments of respect which this Board entertain for him, in consequence of that exemplary propriety of conduct by which he has governed himself and the detachment of the same Regiment under him, during the period of his command in this Garrison. And the Recorder is requested to inclose the same in a letter expressive of these sentiments.

Extract from the Minutes of Council,  
CHARLES I. PETERS, Common Clerk.

[The Certificate of the Freedom of the City was presented to the MAJOR, inclosed in a neat box made in the form of a book, accompanied by the following letter.]

CITY OF SAINT JOHN,  
20th JULY, 1809.

SIR,  
In obedience to the direction of the COMMON COUNCIL, I request your acceptance of the Freedom of this City; tendered by them, as a token of the high respect which they entertain for you, in consequence of the exemplary propriety which has marked the whole of your conduct, during the period of your command of the detachment of the Regiment, and of the Garrison of this place.

Be assured Sir, it is with very great pleasure I perform this first act of duty.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, your most obedient  
and very humble servant,

THOMAS WETMORE, Recorder.

Major George O'Malley, 101st Regt.  
Commanding, &c.

(THE ANSWER.)

PORTLAND, JULY 21, 1809.

SIR,

Permit me to request you will return my grateful thanks to the COMMON COUNCIL of the City of Saint John for the high honor they have conferred, in presenting me with the Freedom of their City. The approbation which they have been pleased to express of my conduct, during my command of this Garrison, is truly gratifying to my feelings, and I beg you will assure them that I shall ever entertain a pleasing remembrance of the happy time I have spent amongst them, and a heartfelt solicitude for their future welfare.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, your very obedient humble servant,  
GEORGE O'MALLEY,  
Major 101st Regt. Commanding.

Thomas Wetmore, Esq. Recorder.

The OFFICERS of the 101st Regiment in Garrison, request those to whom they may be indebted, to present their accounts for payment as soon as possible.

ST. JOHN, 20th JULY, 1809.

STEPHEN HUMBERT,

HAS FOR SALE;

75 Thousand Red Oak Hhds. STAVES, and  
17 Barrels Superfine good BREAD.  
Saint John, 24th July, 1809.

LOST,

ON SUNDAY afternoon the 9th inst. supposed to be in the Burying-Ground, a pair of SPECTACLES marked P. B. on the inside of each bow, in a red Morocco leather-case. Any Person leaving them with the Printer, shall receive Three Dollars Reward.

SAINT JOHN, 24th JULY 1809.

WHEREAS POLLY my Wife, has eloped from my House without my consent—This is therefore to forbid all persons whatever from crediting or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting,  
gwp  
JOHN MORSE.  
Grand-Manan, Charlotte-County, July 17, 1809.