

BOSTON, August 7.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The New-York Gazette of Friday last, in announcing the arrival of the dispatch ship Mentor, from France, presents the following as a summary of news received by her:

The Dispatch ship Mentor, Capt. Ward, arrived here yesterday afternoon, in 24 days from L'Orient, with dispatches from Mr. Armstrong to government. Mr. Gellston, who is the bearer of them, proceeds this day for the seat of government.

On the arrival of a vessel in so short a passage, much news is naturally expected; but the fact is, no change has taken place in our affairs. Mr. Armstrong remains in Paris, and the French decrees are still in force.

There had been no battles of moment since the defeat of Bonaparte near Vienna, on the 21st and 22d of May; the reason of which is, that Napoleon was waiting the arrival of a large Russian army, which was marching through Galitzia in three divisions.

We have received Paris papers to the 3d of July. They contain the Bulletins to number 23; the last is dated at Vienna, the 24th of June. The bridges on the Danube have been repaired; and Bonaparte expected to destroy the Austrian army, as soon as that of Russia had joined him.

Mr. Morton had arrived at Paris with dispatches from London.

Col. Burr had arrived at Stockholm from England. Several American vessels had arrived in the ports of Holland. Two of it is said were from New-York.

It appears, by the last bulletins, that Bonaparte had retrograded from Ebersdorf to Vienna, where his head-quarters were on the 24th June. Bulletin No. 19 states, that an action had been fought near Raab in Hungary, on the 13th June. The French army was commanded by Prince Eugene, and the Austrians by the Archduke John. The latter were formed in three columns, of 20 or 25,000 men; the first column was attacked by the French and repulsed, but the 2d, detained for a moment by the impetuosity of the French first division, which was immediately reinforced, and repulsed the Austrians. The bulletin says, "the enemy in full retreat with difficulty would have rallied, had it not been for a long pass, which was an obstacle to the movements of our cavalry—3000 men are prisoners, 6 pieces of artillery, and 4 standards, are the trophies of the day. The enemy left on the field of battle 3000 killed, amongst them a Major-General. Our loss has been 900 men killed and wounded.

The 20th bulletin, states that the Russian army, under the command of Prince Galitzan, had entered Galitzia, near Hungary, on the 3d of June, in three divisions, to attack the Austrians. The 2d contains an account of the capitulation of the city of Raab to the French-Italian army under Prince Eugene.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 31, 1809.

"On the late disavowal of Mr. Erskine's conduct by the British government, the indignation is general it seems, throughout the country as well as here. The Secretary of State has applied to the President to know how Mr. Jackson was to be received, and when? Whether he would return to the seat of government soon for that purpose, and enquired generally how the subject is to be treated. The general expectation was, that he would immediately return to this city to receive Jackson; but he has answered explicitly and without reserve, that he does not mean to return before, about the close of September, which was the originally intended period of his absence, and will then receive the minister and his communications!" The reason is obvious—the tenth Congress have left him nothing to do.

"The Secretary of the Treasury contemplated a visit to Mr. Madison, but the late news detained him in expectation of the latter's immediate arrival. The President now, however, writes him that he holds him to his engagement, and looks for him next week in Virginia!

The secretary will barely wait until Jackson's arrival, to make his usual excursion to Baltimore! The secretary of the Navy is going to the Southward! Thus you may suppose Jackson's negotiation will progress rapidly!

"Not the public feeling but the public sentiments is much suspended here. No one ventures to give any specific opinion. In fact, the state of things is so unexpected and so embarrassing, that the soundest politicians appear as yet, to have no digested system in their minds.—Pub. Adv.

Mr. Erskine's arrangement is disavowed.—Many speculations are afloat at the seat of government, in relation to this business.—Some suspect Erskine of a co-operation in consequence of a secret understanding with Canning.—Others that he was completely overpowered and vanquished in the negotiation. Some that he has conformed to his instructions either formal or informal. Others that he has exceeded them from a motive of justice; or a supposed necessity of the case and conviction that he would ultimately stand justified by his nation; or say, from a dishonorable motive of gaining from us, the most important advantages by meretricious means, let the result be what it would in other respects.

Mr. Erskine absolutely acknowledges that the copy of his instructions published in England is correct! Is he then a dunce; or is there something more behind the curtain? He says also, "that his Father has lately written him, "that all his friends IN ENGLAND are highly satisfied with what he has done here!"

FRENCH CAPTURES.

Col. Thorndike, of Beverly, has received a letter from Paris, by the Syren, informing him of the capture of his schooner the Mary, Capt. Larcom, taken by two French boats, within a few hours sail of her port in Sardinia, and carried into Civita Vecchia, where it was expected she would be condemned, on the pretext of wanting the French Consul's Certificate. Three American vessels which had arrived at Naples (names not mentioned) were also seized, and the property sequestered.—Civita Vecchia is nominally under the Pope's dominion, and Naples under King

Joachim (we believe they call him)—but all Italy is really under the controul of Napoleon, the appointed servant of God; according to the belief of our good democrats.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given, in such event, by the 11th section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation, bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June after which the trade suspended by certain Acts of Congress might be renewed; And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said Orders in Council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid: I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said Orders being withdrawn is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the United States at the City of Washington the ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-fourth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.
By the President,
R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

[The following Letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective Collectors, in consequence of the above Proclamation.]

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, August 9th, 1809.

SIR,

You will herewith receive the copy of a Proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing that certain British Orders in Council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewable, on the event of the said orders, being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

The act "to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed on the 28th day of June, is therefore in every respect applicable to Great-Britain and her dependencies, as well as to France and her dependencies; any thing in my circular of the 28th June last, to the contrary notwithstanding. It results that from the receipt of this, you must in every instance, except as hereinafter expressed, refuse clearances for British ports, requiring as usual, bonds from all vessels bound to permitted ports, in the manner provided by the 3d section of the act above-mentioned. But as many British vessels have or may come into the ports of the United States in consequence of the President's proclamation of the 19th of April last, he directs that you will permit such British vessels to depart without giving bond, either in ballast, or with the cargo on board when notified of the enclosed proclamation; it being however understood that this indulgence shall not be extended to any other vessels than such as are now in the ports of the United States, or such as may hereafter arrive, having sailed from a foreign port before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at such port.

The President also directs that until a decision from Congress on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or until otherwise intimated, seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either the above-mentioned act or of the non-intercourse act of 18th March '01, arising from acts which would, in conformity with his proclamation of the 19th April last, have been considered as lawful shall be suspended in the following cases, viz.

1. All vessels which have entered a British port since the 10th of June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having sailed for the same, before information of the enclosed proclamation had been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty which may accrue or have accrued by reason of their having thus entered a British port.

2. All vessels which have arrived either from British ports or with British merchandize in the United States subsequent to the 10th of June last; and also all vessels which may hereafter thus arrive, having sailed for the United States, before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from their arriving in the United States from British ports or with British merchandize.

3. All vessels now owned by citizens of the United States, and sailing under the American flag, which, being in a foreign port at the time when the enclosed proclamation will be made known at such port; shall with all due diligence depart therefrom and return without delay to the United States; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from their arriving in the United States from British ports, or with British merchandize.

In the above-mentioned cases of vessels arriving in the United States and which are for the present exempted from seizure, the vessels and cargoes may be admitted to entry. The time when the enclosed proclamation shall have been known at the port of departure respectively, must be ascertained by the best means in your power; and you may refer doubtful cases to this department.

Applications may of course still be made in all cases for an absolute remission of the forfeitures and penalties in the

manner provided for by law; the instruction herein given to abstain from prosecutions and seizures in the above-mentioned cases, being only intended to prevent the expences and inconvenience to which the parties concerned would otherwise be exposed.

I am, respectfully fir your obedient humble servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of

The following particulars of the battle on the Danube is from the Baltimore Federal Gazette of Saturday last; and we are assured is from an authentic source.

THE BATTLE OF ELSING.

The battle of Elsing; or Elfingen, fought by Prince Charles of Austria and Bonaparte, on the 21st and 22d of May, 1809, was unquestionably the most sanguinary of any thing known in the present age, and may prove all important to the liberteis of the world. The quidnunc, the politician, and the christian, will not fail justly to discriminate between the causes by which the combatants were impelled, and every good man must acknowledge, that he is gratified in the discomfiture of the unrighteous, and feels thankful to God for the victory of the virtuous and the brave; of the defenders of their homes their liberties and the freedom of Europe. Feeling then the importance of this battle; its probable influence over the speculations and anticipations of Americans, we deem it our duty to mention some incidents which have not before appeared in print, and a knowledge of which is understood from the highest circles at Washington, to have been derived from the arrival of the Syren from France.

The French army was permitted to pass over to the left bank of the Danube without opposition, and in the face of a numerous and well appointed force. The Austrians were formed in what is termed the half-moon line, extending from village to village, by which the extremities were covered. After the French had formed, it was well understood by every Austrian, that they were not to advance in the first instance to meet the attack; but that their centre should yield certain ground allotted, and until the great mass of French infantry would be in the rear of two hundred pieces of artillery, which they covered from the sight of the enemy. The French as is usual with Bonaparte, bore with all their whole weight on the Austrian centre, hoping to penetrate and thus envelope a moiety of their opponents. This fierce attack, which was bold and well conducted did not dismay the Austrians, for they had their lesson, and their centre was impenetrably strong. They fell back and thus gave vent to the fire of death. 200 cannon opened which destroyed the front line of the enemy; Massena who led the attack was wounded.

The French line was again formed, harrassed, and led on by Oudinot; some thousands more were mowed down, and this gallant chief mortally wounded.

A third time the French were brought to the charge, by Lafnes, who with a daring valor worthy of a better cause, rushed to the Austrian cannon, bearing himself the imperial banner, and calling on his crippled countrymen to sustain the honor of the French arms. Lafnes fell, amidst a shower of bullets, and the French retired in haste to the river, pursued by the Austrian cavalry, and leaving on the field one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, and 40,000 or more killed and wounded.

After this third and last regular attack, Bonaparte himself is said to have harrassed the troops, and attempted to lead them in person; but they refused to fight. He immediately ordered the retreat, and reached the Island in the Danube.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica), JULY 15.

The Tweed sloop of war, of 18 guns, Capt. Symonds, arrived from Santo Domingo, having on board Brigade Major Twigg, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Camille, charged with dispatches to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, and Vice-Admiral Rowley, announcing the surrender of that place to his Majesty's arms.

We learn by the Tweed that the Major-General landed on the 18th ult. with 500 men, about 30 miles to leeward of the city, and marched forward, when he was met by an Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Dubarquier, offering to surrender on certain conditions, which was, however, rejected. Several other offers of surrender were also made, but all refused. On the 6th inst. the British troops had advanced within 600 yards of the city, when a message was sent by the enemy to the Commander in Chief, signifying his intention to submit to an unconditional surrender; which was of course accepted. On the following morning the terms of capitulation were agreed upon and signed, which we understand are merely that the garrison should lay down their arms as prisoners of war, to be sent to France at the expense of the British government, for the purpose of being exchanged, although we have no doubt they will meet with the same reception on their arrival as the garrison of Martinique has already experienced, and will consequently remain in England until the conclusion of a peace.—Private property of every description to be respected.

The whole of the French force in Santo Domingo, at the time of its surrender, consisted of about 600 regulars, belonging to the 5th Legion, and about 300 militia, under the command of Gen. Dubarquier and Colonel Aussenac. There were upwards of 200 soldiers sick in the hospitals, and the place exhibited the most distressing picture of famine, the inhabitants not being able to obtain a sufficiency of the most loathsome food.

Some of the expedition had not reached their destination when the Tweed sailed. Last Monday, at a short distance from the city, she fell in with a brig and two schooners, with troops, supposed to be part of the second division. A few hours after the spoke the Helder frigate and Bramble schooner, all well.

The schooner Diego, which sailed with the first division of the expedition, put into Jacmel, from whence all the officers embarked in her were forced to proceed in boats to the place of her destination.

Lieut. Col. J. Francois, 12 officers, and 132 French soldiers, the garrison of Fort Jerome, arrived in the Tweed.