PARIS June 1.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

"On the 23th Prince Eugene completely defeated the enemy, with the loss of 7000 killed and wounded.

"On the same evening he entered Leoben.

"On the 22nd General Macdonald obliged the enemy to capitulate in Labach. A Lieutenant-General and 2000 men were made prisoners."

Austrian Official Bulletin.

OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

Published by order of His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

In pursuance of the command of His Imperial Highness the Generalissimo, the following preliminary Report of the brilliant victory obtained the 21st and 22d of May, is issued on the 23d, from the Head Quarters at Breitenlee:—

On the 19th and 20th, the Emperor Napoleon passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the island of Lobau, whence the second passage over the less arm, and his further offensive dispositions were necessarily to be directed. His Imperial Highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprise.

This determination excited throughout the whole army the highest enthusiasm! Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their sovereign, every man became a hero, and the smoking ruins—the scenes of desolation which marked the track of the enemy in his progress through Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated, of—"Live our good Emperor," and with victory in their hearts, our columns at noon on the 21st, proceeded onward to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy; and soon after 3 o'clock the battle commenced. The Emperor Napoleon in person directed the movement of his troops, and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body of horse he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested on Aspern and Essingen, places to the strengthening of which the resources of nature and of art had, as far as was possible, contributed. He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry shewed their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorsed his armour-equipt cavaliers, and our light-horse carried death into his flanks. It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description. The battles with the infantry became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on the opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction. Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Esslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At eleven at night the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear. Night had put an end to the carnage.

Meanwhile fire-boats, which were floated down the Danube, destroyed the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river.—The enemy, however, conveyed over during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna and on the Upper Danube, made every possible effort for the reconstruction of his great bridge, and attacked us at four in the morning with a furious cannonade from the whole of his artillery, immediately after which the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening every attack was repelled.

The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and the most complete victory crowned the efforts of an army, which, in the French Proclamations, was declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries. The loss of the enemy has been immense; the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6000 wounded, and removed to our hospitals. When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Aspern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

At the departure of the courier the Emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large island of Lobau. Our army is still engaged in close pursuit. The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as they are collected. Among the prisoners are the French Gen. Durosnel, Gen. of Division, and Foulet Royer, first Chamberlain to the Empress; also the Wurtemburg General, Roder, who was made prisoner at Nusdorf, by the second battalion of the Vienna Landwehr.

May 25.

The day before yesterday the head quarters of the Archdeke Charles were at Breitenlee, in Marchfield. The strength of the enemy's army is estimated in the Archduke's report at 60,000 men, besides cavalry. The Archduke on his part had collected all his disposeable troops previous to the battle. The Wurtemburg General, Roder, was made prisoner at Nusdorf. Generals Royer and Durosnel shared a similar fate in the action. The Regiments of Splieny & Kerpen particularly distinguished themselves. The Prince Lichtenstein commanded the Reserve Cavalry.

From the Hamburgh Correspondent of the 2d inst.

MORAVIA, May 24.

The report of a most severe battle, which lasted two days, is confirmed by further accounts. It was fought on the 21st and 22d near Entzerdorf, between the villages of Aspern and Esslingen, the latter of which belongs to the family of Count Kenski, and is situated about a league and a half to the South East of Vienna.

LONDON, June 1.

Russian Fleet Out.

The Russian fleet is supposed to be destined against Stockholm. The Emperor's army has broken up from its cantonments in Finland, and he threatens to pour it into the heart of Sweden, unless she consents to accept a King of his nomination.—Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ has sailed for the Baltic, and we hope will come up with the enemy. The Swedish Diet is said to be much divided—the deputies from the farmers insist upon framing a new Constitution before they choose a King. The army, it is also reported, is far from being unanimous. Finding that the disposition of the King has not produced the effect of restoring peace with Russia, several regiments, it is said, have expressed sentiments of compassion for the unfortunate Monarch, and repentance at the conduct that has been adopted towards him.

June 5.

Russia and Sweden.

The Emperor of Russia has explained to the Swedish Rulers the terms on which alone he will consent to negociate, 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.

June 3.

OF SPAIN.

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 A. Wellesley had passed the Mondego, and was within 25 miles of Gen. Mackenzie's corps. This was stationed near Castel Branco, and had been ordered to march to Alcantara.

Letters from Captain M'Kinley, dated Vigo, May 25, state, "that the Spaniards had re-taken 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."

The London Gazette of June 3, contains a letter from Sir A Wellesley to Lord Castlereah; 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 Sir A. W.) have plundered and murdered the peasantry at their pleasure; 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 Vouga."

PLYMOUTH, June 4.

Came down a King's Messenger, with dispatches for the Government of North America. He went immediately on board the Contest, which sailed directly for New-York. In the evening another messenger came down with further dispatches, with which he went on board the Plover, and sailed immediately for Philadelphia. The Phenix, 44, takes out our new Envoy to the American Government, Mr. Jackson and his suite.

The Express Packet has arrived in 16 days from Halifax, previously from New-York.

Transports are taken up for the conveyance of 3000 troops, on another expedition.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

"HALIFAX, July 13.

"The *Windsor Castle*, Packet has just arrived in 28 days from *Falmouth*. Our *London* papers by her are to the 10th June.

"Gen. Kollowrath, with an Austrian division, is stated to have passed the Danube, near Lintz, and to have taken 5000 prisoners.

"The Duke of *Sudermania* has been honoured with the Crown of *Sweden*—his title Charles XIII.

"The Island of *Anhalt*, in the Baltic, has surrendered to the British.

"We are sending a powerful naval force to the Baltic.

"The *Bellona* and *Defiance* prevented the French ships from the Saints getting into *Brest*—but night favoured their escape to *Cherburg*."

"HALIFAX, July 14.

Mr. Erskine's Instructions.

"Our paper of this day, provided neither of the Cutters from *England*, or the *Phœnix* with Mr. Jackson, is arrived, will be interesting to you.—Since publishing it, I have seen a copy of Mr. Canning's official instructions to Mr. Erskine—I had previously supposed him to have laboured under an extraordinary mistake, but on examining that Document, I think otherwise. Mr. Erskine having stated to Mr. Canning that Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith (last autumn) had expressed a desire to come to an amicable accommodation with Great Britain—That Gentleman, (Mr. C.) on the 23d of January last, tells him that if it be really the case, that the Members of the American Government have that disposition, His Majesty's ministers will be ready to withdraw the exceptional Orders in Council, so far as respects America—On the condition that—

1st. America shall withdraw her interdictions, Embargoes, &c. &c. so far as they relate to the ships of war, and trade of Great Britain—leaving them in force as to France and the Powers who adopt her Decrees.

2d. That America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretensions of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3d. G. Britain for the purpose of securing the operation of the Embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her Citizens from trading with France, and the Powers acting under her 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 those Powers. Without which security for the observance of the Embargo, [Interdiction,] the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

DOMESTIC.

Knoxville, July 15.—We are informed that the Cherokee Indians have been invited to meet the commissioners on the part of this state and of the United States, at Highwasse, on the 20th of August next; we hope a treaty satisfactory to both parties will be the result of this meeting.

The Hon. Ninian Edwards, is appointed by the President of the U. S. Governour of the Illinois Territory.

It is stated in the Boston Centinel that Mr. J. Q. Adams, lately appointed Minister to Russia, will sail for Europe in 2 or 3 weeks.

Extract of a letter, dated New-York, July 21, 1809.

"Enclosed you have the new order of council, which has been received this morning by a vessel from Bristol. It is probable that Mr. Jackson, a new minister, has arrived ere this, in Hampton roads; whether he is contemplated as successor to Mr. Erskine, or a special minister, to negociate a treaty, is yet uncertain with us.

"The intelligence has produced a general panic; but I believe all and every party will now rally round the administration, should the honour of our country require it. Mr. Madison is deservedly becoming more popular every day. Notwithstanding the present unpleasant prospect, if I am not exceedingly deceived the result will be productive of new honours to the President. I cannot yet persuade myself that any serious embarrassments will be cast in the way of a final adjustment of our affairs. If however they should, I think I may venture to say the American people repose full confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the Executive."

A suit for more than 100,000 dollars has been instituted by the United States against Messrs. Degen, Purviance, & Co late American Navy Agents at *Leghorn*.—*Philadelphia paper of June* 21.

From the Orleans Gazette of June 13.

Captain George Peters having become disgusted with general Wilkinson, has resigned his commission in the army. By this resignation the army is deprived of one of its most valuable officers, a loss that it will be difficult to replace.

We are sorry to say that other officers besides captain Peters, are disgusted with the conduct of the commander in chief, and have, or are about to throw up their commissions.

Congress is now in session—If they wish to preserve the army, let them provide a new commander in chief, or institute an enquiry into the conduct of general Wilkinson, and if he appears pure, then in the name of heaven let him stand acquitted to the world.

Extract of a letter, written in 1808, and now extant in the War Department, From General Wilkinson to Mr. Abm. Abrahams, Military Agent in New-Orleans.

"Apropos, I received from you at New-Orleans, among other sums $ 2,500 for *secret services*.—If you have not already, do not notice this in your accounts, which will be immediately called for. I offer you as an *equivalent* Dauphen Island, near the Mobile. Mr. William Simpson is instructed by this mail to give you every information on the subject, and he is authorised by me to pass into your hands the titles which he holds for the same. To this you may safely accede. More of this anon."

(He then wanders from the subject, and points out the *many advantages* attendant on the *office of Military Agent*; that a rupture with one or both belligerents is unavoidable. And near the conclusion of the letter he thus resumes;)

"The Island, in point of foreign as well as domestic advantages, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate, is as you will find a terrestial Paradise. See Simpson, and you will be *perfectly at ease*.

The Star.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1809.

We have scarcely the command of language forcible enough to express the indignation we feel at the base, dishonourable, and faithless conduct of the British ministry, in disowning the arrangement entered into on the 19th of April, between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith. We hailed that event as the source of great good to our country, and gave full credit to what we believed to be the upright and honourable views of the British government. But we are disappointed. We find that government descending to the most mean and pitiful equivocations and falshoods, to gain some temporary advantages. We find it bartering an honourable character of candour and justice for low cunning, trick and deceit. This disavowal of Mr. Canning justifies all that his worst enemies have ever urged against him. It does more—it plunges his character into new and still greater depths of dishonour—it fixes upon it such a palpable stamp of treachery as can never be effaced, and can only be in part atoned for, by a full and prompt reparation of the injury, by permitting, independently of French decrees, the neutral trade of America to be carried on to the full extent of our claims.

These remarks are predicated upon the fair conviction that Mr. Erskine acted conformably to the orders of his government. We have every reason for that belief, Mr. Canning's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. The overture was made by Mr. Erskine the next day after it was known that he had received dispatches from England—it was made under circumstances less unfavourable to England than existed at the time when the instructions were dictated, and Mr. Erskine's connections, hopes, and situation in every possible point of view, forbids, positively forbids the suspicion that he would have violated his instructions. No. The fact probably is, that Mr. Canning learned that, without the arrangement, we were willing to remove our embargo, and when he found the produce of two years from America at once pressing into British ports till all their ware-houses groaned with their fulness—when he had obtained a supply for all the wants of England—when he had measured our policy and discovered the feelings of our government and nation, he then sacrifices Mr. Erskine to his treacherous and narrow policy, disowns the arrangement, and prepares to impose anew the restraints of the old orders, *now* doubly detestable, *now not to be borne by a nation that is free, and that is determined to remain so.*

Heretofore some sort of apology would have been offered for the British orders, as they went to retaliate upon similar French decrees. The friends to the independence of nations—enemies to the insatiable ambition of Bonaparte, who desired to see him checked in his career of blood and conquest—who saw Britain struggling to preserve her existence—if they could not approve her orders, yet gave something in consideration of the peculiar situation. Her treachery to the Danes was attempted to be pallisted by the plea that she was wresting from Denmark a navy that would otherwise soon become Napoleon's—was possessing herself of weapons that would soon be turned against her. This, though true, was hardly to be forgiven. In national policy, as well as in the circles of social life, we believe nothing justifies a departure from moral rectitude; that a good end is not sufficient to sanctify base means—that honesty should always govern policy, and that in a long course of events it will prove itself to be the *best policy*. Can the English now pretend to justify this breach of faith towards us, under the pretence that we were devoted to France? Profligate as they are they cannot have the hardihood to make the avowal. Let Britons prate about French parties and British parties, we have no belief of their existence. There may be and probably are, base individuals who are devoted to each nation; but that is not true of either of the great parties which exist in this country. They are, almost to a man, Americans in heart and in principle, and would cordially unite, and hand in hand co-operate to promote the public weal, were it not for the laboured attempts of factious and designing men to preserve the division—to revive old prejudices—to excite new animosities—to destroy the confidence of our fellow-citizens in each other—to lead captive their understandings, in order to preserve to themselves a consideration with their party which they never would possess with their country, when useful citizens alone would have influence in it. No. The world will bear testimony to the impartiality of our government—to the uprightness and liberality of its views; and Mr. Canning will learn, by the awakened spirit of the whole American people, that they have a due sense of the mighty wrongs he has inflicted, and that they are ready, without a speedy reparation is offered, to redress and avenge them.

We are aware that we speak with some temper on this subject, but though we are strongly impelled by our feelings, we are not led by prejudices—we utter the undisguised effusions of our hearts—of hearts that feel for our country's honour. We should disdain the feelings that were guided by cold-blooded calculations in a case like the present, where a direct attack is made upon our welfare and honour, and which violates our National Independence—We feel abhorrence and indignation, and spurn the narrow rules of policy and decorum that would suppress their utterance.

But it will be asked, have we nothing to hope from the justice of England? little, very little indeed! We have seen old Ministers denounced by the patriots of the day; we have seen their places filled by these exclusive friends of the people, and we have seen them invariably tread in the footsteps of their predecessors. Pitt, Fox, Portland, Grey, Canning, Sheridan are alike when in power, though all preach patriotism when unpensioned and out of office. The government in all its branches and the people governed are a tissue of corruption. The nation is morally and politically rotten. Men there obtain power from motives of self, and the people meanly sell themselves to any bidder, are meanly submissive or boldly factious according to their situation, or the selfish or corrupt motives which govern them. The exaltation of the few, the degradation of the many, & the corruption of all, has banished every thing like patriotism from Europe, and every state pretence to it is but the means of taking revenge on a fortunate or rival, or advancing the interest of self. Canning may and probably will be driven from the ministry, but we have little or nothing to hope from a change.—We must be *our own best friends*, and do ourselves justice.

What measures will our government pursue in the present exigency? We pretend not to foretel, much less would we presume to advise. But one thing we will venture to say—let them be what they may, if they manifest a determined opposition to British aggression, the nation as one man will rise up to execute them.

We deprecate war. We look upon it as the worst of human evils, but there are periods beyond which concessions cannot be made. We must at some time, on some occasions defend our rights, or we shall soon be left without any thing worth defending.

COMMUNICATION.

Whether the British Minister exceeded the limits of his authority in the late partial arrangement which he effected with the U. States, we do not, nor can we, at present, know. But if the fact be as stated by Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, Mr. Erskine is perhaps not more blameable than our own Cabinet. The mode of managing diplomatic negociations is, in primis, for each of the "high contracting parties" to exchange its credentials with the other. Now altho' M. E. may have misunderstood the import of his authority, is it not singular that it should have escaped the sagacity of our cabinet that he might be exercising an unauthorised agency;—But if, on the other hand, our Cabinet had not the curiosity to peep into Mr. E's instructions, and he has imposed upon their credulity, by the assumption of an authority not delegated by his government, then has he acted with the most reprehensible perfidy, & our cabinet with the most pernicious folly. But if "all have been done in honor here," and it is the oblique policy of the reigning Ministry in *Britain* to disavow the legitimate acts of her Envoy, then indeed, she has profaned her ancient honor, & will stand convicted of the most barefaced instance of *Punic Faith* which modern *Europe* has recorded.—

(Boston Palladium.)

Upon the censure *conditionally* thrown in the foregoing paragraph upon our administration the Editors of the STAR will remark that it is *unconditionally* unjust. It ought to have been known to the Editors of the Palladium as we believe it is to everyone else that instructions to ministers are generally confidential, for the obvious reasons that they often convey discretionary powers—instructions to insist on claims or to make concessions according to circumstances or the disposition of the power to be treated with. Can any reasonable man suppose that a negociator, while insisting on one point, should permit the other party to know if that could not be obtained he would remit something of his claims and accept of terms less favourable. It cannot be forgotten that when Congress asked president Washington for a copy of the instructions to Mr. Jay, he refused to give it on the ground that it would be improper for the British government to know the private sentiments of our Cabinet on the subject of the negociation. The exchange of *Credentials* which the Palladium speaks of as being pro-