

tranquility of a private station, and convoking the grand Constitutional Assembly of the nation, as the only means of saving the country from impending destruction.

On Tuesday, the 9th, his royal highness the Regent, opened the Diet with a speech addressed to the states, in which the Lord Chancellor (Lagerbjelke) of the court Baron, read in an audible voice, a detailed account of the events and circumstances which had rendered the Convocation of the states indispensably necessary for the salvation of the country. The Marshal of the Diet, and the respective Speakers of the Clergy, Burghers and Peasants, addressed his royal highness in appropriate speeches.

On Wednesday, the 10th, all the members of the states met at an early hour in one assembly, which will ever be remarkable in the annals of Sweden. His royal highness having ordered the Lord Chancellor to read aloud the Act of Abolition voluntarily made by the king on the 20th day of March, Baron Mannerheim rose and addressed the Assembly. The Baron, in a speech of considerable length, drew a picture of the state to which Sweden was reduced by the king's passion for war, renounced all allegiance and obedience to the person of Gustavus IV. and declared him and his issue, now and forever, deprived of the Crown and Government of Sweden. The Baron then asked whether this act, this solemn resolution of his, in which his heart and tongue concurred, met with the approbation of the members composing that august Assembly? Long and reiterated exclamations of Yes! yes! All! all! resounded from all parts, and Baron Mannerheim's declaration was adopted by the constitutional Representatives of the Swedish nation, without a single dissentient voice.

His royal highness was then conducted to the chair, from which he addressed the Assembly. He proceeded to remark upon the state of the nation, noticed the abuses which had crept into every department of the state, and lamented the inadequacy of the laws to restrain or suppress those abuses. It therefore became, in his opinion, indispensably necessary to new-model the Constitution, and enact such laws as should secure the country from a recurrence of the evils which had brought it to the brink of ruin.—The execution of this object, so important to the vital interests of Sweden, he confided to the united wisdom and councils of the states, and hoped they would discharge their duty with credit to themselves and advantage to their country.

In the mean time he would take upon himself, and execute to the best of his ability, the management of public affairs in the capacity of Regent, and wished that nothing should be resolved upon respecting himself, until the new constitution should be drawn up and presented for adoption.

To morrow a committee for drawing up the new Constitution will be chosen, and when they shall have terminated their labors, it is supposed that the States will declare themselves in favor of his Royal Highness.

GREAT NEWS.

BOSTON, July 21.

Yesterday the schr. Eagle, Capt. Robinson, arrived in 4 days from Halifax. A friend has politely favoured us with a paper of the 14th inst. containing news by the packet, in 28 days from Falmouth—London dates to the 10th of June.

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 of Breiteneck.

On the 19th and 20th the Emperor passed the great 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, & 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 endeavored 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 by 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested upon Aspern and Esslingen, places to the strengthening of which, the resources of nature and 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 unhooked his armour equipped cavalry, and our light horse carried death into his flanks. It was a gigantic combat, and is scarcely 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 11 at night, the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in the corner, with the island 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, 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 4 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 7 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 as 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 has been covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6,000 wounded and removed them 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 are 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 General Duronel, Gen. of Division, and Foylet Boyer, first chamberlain to the Empress; also the Wettemburg General Roder, who was made prisoner at Nicorof by the second battalion of Vienna Landwehr.

Tenth Bulletin of the French Army.

EBENSDORF, MAY 23.

After describing the form of the Danube at Ebenstoff, the bulletin states, that on the night of the 20th, the Emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena, and Lasnes—they took a position on the 21st, on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Efsling, and the left at Grossaspach. Both these villages were taken. At four in the afternoon, on the 21st, the enemy shewed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the river—vain attempt!

The Duke of Rivoli was first attacked at Greffaspen by Bellegarde—He maneuvered with Molitor's and Legrand's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive. The Duke of Montebello fled Essling. The Duke of Istria covered the flank with cavalry. The action was severe. The enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men, being the remains of their armies.

General D'Espagne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket ball at the head of his troops, and general Foyler was also killed. General Nanfayre arrived in the evening on the field of battle, and distinguished himself highly. At eight in the evening the battle ended, and we remained masters of the field. During the night, Oudinot's corps, Hillaire's division, and two brigades of cavalry, crossed from the right bank to the left. On the 21st, at four p.m. the Duke of Rivoli was engaged with the enemy, who made several successive attacks on the village; but Rivoli at last completely defeated them. The enemy occupying a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre. The Duke of Montebello headed the charge. Oudinot was on the left, St. Hilaire in the centre, and Boudet on the right. The centre of the enemy could not withstand us; in a moment all was overthrown.

The Duke of Istria made several fine charges. It seemed all over with the Austrian army, when at 7 in the morning an aid-de-camp of the Emperor came to inform him that the rising of the Danube had drifted a great number of trees and booms, which in consequence of the events at Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the bridges which communicated from the right bank with the little island and with the island In der Lobau.

All the reserve corps which were advancing were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerstadt's corps. In consequence of this shocking accident the Emperor resolved to stop the troops from advancing. He ordered the Duke of Montebello to stop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the Duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Efsling. The canona, infantry and cartridges which belonged to our parks, could not be brought over. The enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learnt our bridges had been broken down.—The slackening of our fire, and the concealing of our army, left him no doubt respect-

ing the unforeseen accident that had happened. All his cannon and artillery equipment were again brought in line, and from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. he made the greatest efforts, supported by 200 cannon, to overthrow the French army—but all his efforts turned only to his discomfiture. Three times he attacked the villages, and three times he filled them with his dead. The enemy resumed the position which they had left before the attack began, and we remained masters of the field of battle. Their loss has been great—Prisoners who have been taken say, that they lost 23 generals and 60 superior officers. Marshal Webber and 4500 prisoners are in our hands. Our loss has also been very considerable—1100 killed and 3000 wounded. The Duke of Montebello (Lasnes) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh on the 22d, in the evening. General Hillaire is also wounded. General D'esperey was killed. The waters of the Danube did not permit the bridges to be rebuilt during the night, and the Emperor ordered the army to pass the little arm from the left bank, and to take a position on the island of In der Lobau. We are labouring to replace the bridges, and nothing will be undertaken till they are replaced.

In addition to these particulars, a great part of the bulletin consists of a sentimental description of the interview between Lasnes and Bonaparte, at a time when the Marshal's wound was thought to be mortal, in which, of course, the Duke of Montebello manifested all possible heroism, and evinced the greatest readiness to die for his Emperor; and that the Emperor was melted into tears.

The bulletin has however, other passages from which some inferences may be drawn, as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French. Bonaparte it is said, boasts that the retreat was well conducted, though 200 pieces of canon were playing upon them, which they could not answer, during which forty thousand rounds of shot were fired amongst them. Bonaparte promises to repair his loss, and declares his intention not to renew the attack till his force is concentrated, and better prepared. He allows the Austrian army to have been well furnished and equipped on the occasion.]

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 honored 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 favored their escape to Cherbourg.

HALIFAX, July 14.

Mr. Erskine's Instructions.

"Our paper of this day provided neither of the Cutters from England, or the Phoenix, with Mr. Jackson, is an evil, 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 labored 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 exceptionable 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, & 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. Great 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, [interdict, n.] the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On those concessions (the 1st and 2d suggested by persons [now] in the American government,) his majesty would consent to withdraw the orders in council of January and November 1807, so far as respected America.—And, for this purpose, Mr. Erskine was authorized to communicate this dispatch, in extenso, to the American Secretary of State.

And, on the receipt of an official note, engaging to adopt the three conditions aforesaid, his majesty would be ready to repeal the orders in council—either previous or subsequent to the conclusion of a treaty for that purpose

—for which a person would be impeached appointed to negotiate.

This I think is nearly the substance of note (instructions.)

Plymouth, June 4.—Came down a messenger, with dispatches for the government of North America. He went directly on board the Contest, which sailed for N. York. In the evening another messenger came down with further dispatches with which he went on board the Plover, Phoenix, 44, takes out our new envoy to the American government, Mr. Jackson and suite.

Transports are taken up for the conveyance of 20,000 troops, on another expedition.

Congress

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEBATE ON

The petition of Americans concerning MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.
(Continued.)

MR. PEARSON.—This discussion, I hope drawing to a close, but I cannot conceive it, without submitting a few observations, which I conceive due to myself, my friends, and not inconsistent with the sentiments I am under to this assembly. I took my seat in this House, I thought fortunate, a propitious moment—a new era had arrived—a time had come, if met with proper dispositions and approved, ancient feuds might be done away and that harmony, that good will and unanimity, once more restored, which is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the republic, and which for some time past nearly been driven from this land by such sentiments and dispositions, (to which I still hope to adhere) what was my regret to hear a venerable gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) not only make an unfair interpretation of my language but an injustice to my motives. I had hoped still indulge the belief, that a majority of the House were perfectly satisfied with my language and motives—but I felt no relief on the contrary I was cheerful in making an explanation as I did deem fair to and satisfactory to every member of the House. Then, sir, what was my surprise when my sensibility and astonishment certain gentlemen, and particularly a man from Virginia (Mr. Jackson) who is not now seen in his seat, but who I hope is in my hearing, if he is not ready to repeat every syllable I uttered. I say was my disappointment, to find a gentleman not satisfied even with my nation—not disposed to interpret my language liberally and ingeniously; but quickened and roused as if some some evil spirit had rushed through the walls and threatened us with destruction. This gentleman immediately moved the committee to rise; alleging that information had been given by a gentleman from North Carolina, which demanded consideration, implicating the conduct of some of the officers of government, and which might per to be disclosed by calling the gentleman from North Carolina to the bar of the house as a witness, and for this object he did a wish that time would be given for action till to-morrow. Although I did not conceive the language and proposition of this gentleman as directly insulting, yet from the and manner of those remarks, together the circumstance of my having been a few days a member of this House, I could not forbear to apprehend that more was intended than expressed; and taking all the circumstances together, were well calculated to produce unpleasant sensations if not a my feelings.

I had imagined that gentlemen of understanding would have seen, that the circumstances stated by me respecting the conduct of some of the officers of the late administration, were not given as facts with own knowledge, to which I might be liable to depose, and that the conclusion I draw from their probable knowledge of Miranda's was not an assertion of their participation in his plans, but an inference deducible facts and circumstances before the public. The discriminating powers of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Jackson) did not also comprehend this distinction; it is however fortune, not my fault.

Permit me now to say—to my countrymen I shall always obey a call of duty; whose interests require I hope to be found. A gentleman whom I perceive is now before me may know, that not only the call of my country shall be obeyed, but also my future which it may be honorable to meet.

MR. J. C. JACKSON said he had indeed served that he conceived it proper the groundless and slanderous charge should be made openly and not covertly avowed when he had recollect a moment ago conceived it not worthy notice. And I conceive (said Mr. Jackson) how gentlemen when they say that they feel themselves offended, should lay themselves open to hold myself responsible any where for thing which I have said.

COMMITTEE,

To the jail of Raleigh, on the 21st of July, a Negro says his name is Cove, otherwise Moore, 26 inches high, and 25 years old, says he was born in Masses on the Chesapeake, S. C. The owner is unknown, he claims his property, pay charge, and take care of him. WM. SCOTT, major.

August, 1 1802.