IMPORTANT NEWS.

NEW YORK JULY 21.

The Editors of the New York Gazette have received by the brig Nancy, from Bristol, a file of London papers to the 30th of May, from which they make the following interesting extracts:

We learn by the passengers in the Nancy, that Mr. Jackson, whose appointment is mentioned below, was to sail in a frigate to America, about the first of June. It is probable he has already arrived in Hampton Roads.

LONDON, MAY 22.

It appears from the Gazette of Saturday night, that Mr. Erskine is recalled from America. Mr. Jackson is appointed minister to the United States, and will set out upon his mission without delay.

The Gazette also contains an account of the occupation of the Danish Island of Anholt, in the Baltic, by a British force.

We understand that the marquis Wellesley's embassy to Spain is merely complimentary. He is to remain only two months with the junta, and his brother, the hon. Henry Wellesley, is we hear, to succeed Mr. Frere as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

It is reported that the emperor Alexander refused to see the envoy sent to him by the duke of Sudermania [new king of Sweden] and had ordered the renewal of hostilities.

The Falmouth papers received this day say, under the date of the 27th inst. "A rumor has reached us of the surrender of the whole of Soult's army to sir Arthur Wellesley; but we know not what credit is due to it."

A vessel is arrived at Penzance, that spoke a ship on Wednesday from Cadiz, who was informed, that Madrid was in possession of the Spaniards.

STOCKS—3 per cent. Consols, 67 3 8 1 2 to 63 1 8—Omnium, 1-2 premium.

Portsmouth, May 27.—An expedition is forming, which is going to the Baltic; six gun brigs are ordered to Woolwich to take in mortars.

Marquis Wellesley, ambassador to Spain, is expected here in a few days; the Donnegal being fitted up to take him to Spain.

GOTTENBRGH, May 19.

The following is a list of American vessels captured by the Danes and carried into Norway; the cargoes are taken out and sold but it is expected they will not be condemned, viz: Packet from Marblehead; Ann, from Boston; Edward and Henry, from Massachusetts; Surwarrow, from Beverly; America, from Portland, Good Friend from Philadelphia: and another ship unknown.

At the court of 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 of 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 U. States, whereby it is understood that his majesty's orders in council of the 7th of January and of 11th November, 1807, shall be withdrawn, so far as it respects the United States, on the tenth 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 January and of the 11th 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 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 vessel 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 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 not be molested or interrupted by the commanders of any of his majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessels shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and 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 other port or place not subject to 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 vessels shall have so cleared out previous to actual notice of this order at such place of clearance, or in default of proof actual notice previous to the like periods of time after the date of this order, as are fixed for instructive notice of his majesty's order of the 11th of November, 1807, by the orders the 25th of November, 1807, and 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 the 11th of November 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th April, shall also be suspended, so far is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said U. 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 first 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 November, 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last.

Provided also, that nothing in this order 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 lord 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 high court of vice admiralty, and to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTREL.

The Gazette also contain two other proclamations, one allowing the importation into Newfoundland of bread, flour, Indian corn, live stock, &c. from the territories of the United States, for which licences are to be granted, the other for continuing the prohibition of the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, and ammunition, and any sort of arms, for six months from the 6th of June.

LONDON, May 25.

The Gottenburg mail, which arrived this day, repeats the intelligence of the renewal of hostilities against Sweden by Russia. It appears that Russia has declared war against Austria—and the Russian minister has left Vienna. What a combination of infamy, iniquity and ruin to independent nations, is produced by the unnatural union between Alexander and Bonaparte.

We published yesterday, in a second edition, the latest accounts of sir Arthur Wellesley's motions, which fully justified the confidence we expressed on the preceding day, that he would pursue the enemy without losing a moment. He left Oporto on the 13th, the advanced guard having gone before him a considerable time. On the 16th, sir Arthur was at Braga whither the enemy were understood to have directed their course from Villa Real, in order to penetrate into Gallicia. But such was the rapidity with which the enemy fled, leaving behind artillery, and every thing else that could retard them, that they could not be overtaken. They are, of course, supposed to have got into Gallicia, where Soult will endeavour to form a junction with Ney, Kellerman, and Mortier, and turn to make against sir Arthur Wellesley, only when sure they have a superior force. We are happy to be assured however, that they cannot bring together any force to which sir A. Wellesley's army, aided as it is by the Portuguese, under Gen. Beresford and Gen. Silveira, and the Spaniards under Romana, will not be fully adequate. We therefore continue to look forward with confidence to other victories more important then the last.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS

LONDON, May 27.

A meeting of merchants of London took place at the City of London Tavern yesterday morning, in pursuance of an advertisement for that purpose. About two hundred merchants attended Mr. Wilson of the house of Agessez and Wilson, was called to the chair, who represented in a clear and impressive manner the severe hardships which would affect the British mercantile interest, by the admission of Americans into the ports of Holland, &c. &c. A string of resolutions, of which the following is the substance, was then read to the meeting, and after a long discussion principally expressive of dissatisfaction at the indulgence given to Americans, in which the chairman, Mr. John Hall, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Alderman Atkins, Mr. S. Cook and several others, took a part, were passed unanimously—viz.

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 apprized that such an arrangement would not be sanctioned—that the time proposed to be given to the Americans, would prejudice the British merchants by enabling them to pour in their produce to the ports of Holland and the Baltic, at much lower prices 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 of 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 April last was inconsistent with that pledge and militated against the interest of the British merchants. 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 close 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, shall not be permitted to enter the ports of Holland, or to take out licences from thence for such a purpose. That the committee which waited on the Board of Trade yesterday (Thursday) do this day (Friday) attend the appointed interview with that Board. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct.

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 to-morrow (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 from the 10th August to the 20th July, and "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 that purpose."

We understand that a fast sailing vessel is prepared to convey the decision of his majesty's government to America, as soon as the consultation with the mercantile interest is terminated.

House of Lords, May 25.

AMERICA.

Lord Sidmouth wished to be informed whether it was intended to make any communications to parliament respecting the state of our relations with America. Earl Bathurst said the negociation being still pending, it was not intended to make communication to Parliament. The arrangement which had been entered into between his majesty's minister in America and the government of the United States was *unauthorized*, the former having made concession without demanding any of those conditions the compliance with which ought to have been 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 instruction had been given to Mr. Erskine to make 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 which followed in such order and rule, that it was almost impossible to believe, but what Mr. Erskine of whose ability that he had the highest opinion, conceived that he was acting strictly according to his instructions. It must be evident, that by his disavowal of this arrangement, the difficulties in the further negociation 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 to ourselves. A fearful respousibility 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 negociation with America; but that could not be imputed to Ministers, as in making that arrangement, Mr. Erskine not only acted unauthorized by his instructions, but in direct contradiction to his instructions; he thought it necessary to state this distinctly, as the noble Earl appeared to have misunderstood 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 consequence 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 their goods, should not be loosers. As to the discussion of the subject, Ministers would be anxious, when the proper time arrived, that every possible information should be given to Parliament.

BALTIMORE, July 29.

From the American.

SUMMARY OF THE

FRENCH BULLETINS.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Bulletins appeared in the Evening papers of yesterday. Their details are minute and in some measure unimportant. The 11th mentions the entry of the duke of Dantzic on the 19th May in Inspruck; the capture of 7 cannon and 600 men; the raising of the siege of Kustein; the defeat of Chastelar, and the general submission of the Tyrol to the king of Bavaria. The combat of Urfar has already been described in our paper in an extract of a letter from Lintz. The loss of the Austrians was 2000 killed and wounded, besides prisoners—the French lost 400. The 12th Bulletin mentions the expected junction of the duke of Dantzic with the grand army near Vienna; the repair of bridges; the entry of Lauriston into Styria; and the amount of prisoners after the capitulation of Vienna; who are reckoned, 7 field marshal lieutenants, 9 major-generals, 10 colonels, 20 lieutenant colonels and majors, 100 captains, 250 subalterns, 3000 non commissioned officers and privates, besides several thousand in the hospitals.

The 13th mentions the carrying away of the bridges and mills and the repair of one; the army of Italy's arrival at Bruck; Lauriston's junction with the army; the destruction of Jellachich's corps, the Archduke John's evacuation of Gratz with scarcely 25,000 men; the subjugation of the Tyrol and Voltaberg; Carniola, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg and Upper and Lower Austria tranquilized and disarmed; the capture of Trieste; the confiscation of all British property there; the salvation of the Russian squadron; the refuge of Schill to an island in the Elbe; the amount of Jerome's army; and the destruction of 40 mills in the vicinity of Vienna by order of the house of Lorraine.

The 14th dated June 1, at Ebersdorf, mentions the completion of the bridges on the Danube, with the progress of the works to defend them; the arrival of the crews of the Boulogne flotilla under command of captain Baste; the preparations of small armed vessels to ensure the command of the river, the surrender of 650 troops of the line and 2000 of the levyen masse to Gen. Mathieu; the arrival of Lauriston and his advanced guard at Olenberg in Hungary, a majority of whose inhabitants are said to be in favor of France; Lasalle's head quarters at Presburg, his advanced posts at Altenberg; three divisions of the Italian army at Nieustadt; the vice-roy at the emperor's head quarters; the surrender of a whole column at Neumark; the abundance of wine and meal and the commencement of a scarcity of meat at Vienna; and the death of marshal Lasnes duke of Montebello, whose body was to be embalmed and sent to France, to receive its merited honors.

The 15th from Ebersdorf, June 2, mentions successes of the Dalmatian army at Mount Kitta, &c. The capture of the Austrian commander in chief; the arrival of the duke of Ragusa at Fiume; his junction with the grand army of which his was the right wing; the arrival of Count Caffareli at Trieste; the landing of cannon from the Russian squadron for its defence against the English who were compelled to retire; & the defeat of 1000 Austrians near Krems:

The 16th dated June 4, mentions the attack by the duke Auerstadt on the village of Engerau; the viceroy's head-quarters at Oettenberg: the removal of the Austrian Court to Peterwardin; the arrival of the duke of Ragusa at Haybank; the capture of Gratz by M. Donald; and the concentration of the armies between Esling and Aspern; the lowering of the Danube; and the safety of general Fouliers and Derosnel after their wounds received in the battle at Esling.

NEW YORK, JULY 26.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British Packet, Windsor Castle, Capt. Sutton, from Falmouth, via Halifax, came into port yesterday.

By the Packet the editors of the New York Gazette have received the LONDON TRAVELLER, of the evening of the 12th June, from which they have copied the following articles.

LONDON, June 12.

Dutch Gazettes to the 8th, and Paris papers to the 4th inst. have reached us.——The former communicates the death of the gallant Schill. He fell at the head of his brave followers, contending for glory and independence, in the heart of the city of Stralsund, of which it appears he had been in complete possession. Stralsund was attacked by the French General Gratien, whose report of the action is not very clear.—The fate of the intrepid Schill, was a circumstance too important to be passed over; but the conclusion of the affair is not noticed with precision——we are merely told that his troops were thrown into confusion.

The Moniteur contains a detail of the operations of the army of Italy, almost from the first reverses of the Austrians in that quarter, to the capture of Trieste, and the junction of the army with that part of the French force in Germany, commanded by Gen. Lauriston. If we are to give implicit credit to this detail, the trophies gained by his son-in-law, Eugene Beauharnois, are not less brillant than those of Bonaparte himself, in his most successful campaigns. We are assurred that the French army has in this extraordinary career of victory, taken 25,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, and 10 standards. Of the accomplishment of the object in view, no doubt, we think, can be entertained; but when we are gravely assured, that *six hundred* Austrians were taken by a *Lieutenant* and *twelve men*, we are surely justified in considering these official accounts very grossly exaggerated.

We have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 3d inst. The Supreme Junta of of government in Spain has directed a decree confiscating all the property of the Spanish Nobles and other persons who had adhered to the French interests—ordering also that these persons therein named, should be arrested and carried before the Tribunal of Public Welfare, to be tried and punished for high treason.—The papers contain a correspondence between Marshal Beresford, and the Portuguese General, Mahy, announcing some partial actions between the latter with the French, who were shut up in Lugo, when Ney marched to the Asturias. The amount of the French force in Gallicia is between 6 and 7000 men.——In an action which took place in Ponte Neuvo, between Mina and Lugo, the French lost 3000 men in killed and wounded, besides 2000 Germans, who deserted and came over to the Spanish army. Lugo has been recaptured, and 4000 prisoners taken. According to the recounts transmitted, the situation of Marshal Ney is very precarious. There was every reason to suppose, from the aspect of affairs, that Gallicia, would be speedily cleared of the enemy. A French column of 3000 infantry, and 300 horse had been completely routed near Sant Iago—the remains had fled for Corunna abandoning the former place which the Spanish troops entered on the 23d, finding considerable magazines of arms and ammunition therein. The Marquis de la Romana was at Sant Iago.——Vigo is occupied by his brother, with a force of 7000 men,

This morning arrived a mail from Gottenburg. The possession of Stralsund by the patriotic Schill is mentioned in terms of high satisfaction—but his unfortunate fate does not appear to have been known when the mail was sent off. The war continues with vigour between the Russians and Swedes.

DOVER, June 11.

Passed by for the Downs, the ship Powhaten, Capt. Poythress, from Virginia; ship Pandora, Sheraton, from Maderia—and the ship Sally, Hill, from Magadore.

A vessel called the Richmond, is arrived in the Downs from Philadelphia, from whence she sailed on the 3d of May.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

WRITING & PRINTING PAPER,

Just received and for sale at the Star Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

AT THE STAR OFFICE,

—EASTON—

CLEAN LINEN & COTTON RAGS