The 44th crew of the flotilla of Boulogne, commanded by captain Baste, has arrived. A great number of boats cruize about the islands, cover the bridge, and render a variety of services.

The battalion of navy workmen is employed in making small armed vessels, which will serve to command the river perfectly.

After the defeat of the corps of gen. Jellachich, M. Mathieu, an officer attached to the army of Italy, was sent with a dragoon express on the road to Saltzburg; having met in succession with a column of 650 troops of the line, and a column of 2000 Landwehrs, who were wounded and straggling, summoned them to surrender, and they laid down their arms.

Lauriston, general of division, arrived at Oldenburg, the first county of Hungary, with a strong advanced guard. It appears that there is some commotion in Hungary, that the minds of the people are very much divided, and that the majority is not in favor of Austria.

Lasselle, general of division, has his head quarters opposite Presburg, and has advanced his posts to Altenburg and near to Raab.

Three divisions of the army of Italy have arrived at Neustadt. The viceroy has been for two days at the head-quarters of the emperor.

Gen. Macdonald, commander of a corps of the army of Italy, has entered Gratz. They found in this capital of Styria, immense magazines of provisions and clothing, and equipments of every sort.

The duke of Dantzic is at Lintz. The prince of Ponte Corvo [Barthier] is marching for Vienna, with the Wurtembergher's, is at Saint Polten, Mautern and Krems.

Tranquility prevails in the Tyrol. Cut off by the movements of the duke of Dantzic and of the army of Italy, all the Austrians, who had imprudently engaged at this point, have been destroyed, partly by the duke of Dantzic; and the rest, such as the corps of Jellachich, by the army of Italy. Those who were in Suabia had no other resource but to attempt in parties to traverse Germany on their way to the Upper Palatinate. They formed a small column of infantry and cavalry, who escaped from Lindau, and was met by colonel Reiset, of gen. Beaumont's corps of observation. The column was cut off at Neumarck, and the whole body, officers and soldiers, laid down their arms.

Vienna is quiet; bread and wine are abundant, but meat, which this capital gets from the interior of Hungary, begins to grow scarce. Contrary to all reasons of policy and humanity, the enemy do every thing to starve their countrymen, and this city, which contains their wives and children. This conduct is very different from that of our Henry IV. who himself supplied an enemy city he was besieging.

The duke of Montebello [Lasnes] died yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the morning. Some time before the emperor conversed an hour with him. His majesty sent, by gen. Rapp, his aid de camp, for Dr. Franc, one of the most celebrated physicians of Europe. His wounds were in good condition; but a destructive fever had made the most injurious progress in a few hours. All the aid of the art was unavailing. His majesty ordered the body of the duke of Montebello to be embalmed and carried to France, to receive the honors due to his high rank and eminent services. Thus has departed one of the most distinguished soldiers that France has had. In the numerous battles he had been in he had received 13 wounds. The emperor has shewn great sensibility on this loss, which will be felt by all Frenchmen.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorf, June 2.

The army of Dalmatia has gained the greatest success. It has defeated every thing that opposed it at Mont Kitta, Gradcharz, Licca and Ottacharz. The commander in chief, Sloissevich, was taken. The duke of Ragusa arrived on the 28th [May] at Fiume, & formed a junction with the grand army, of which the army of Dalmatia was the right extreme. We will make known the relation of the duke of Ragusa on these events.

On the 28th an English squadron of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and a brig appeared before Trieste, with the intention of taking the Russian squadron. The general Count Cafferelli, had just arrived then. As the city had had no cannon, the Russians landed 24 thirty-sixes, and 16 twenty-fours, and fixed them in battery, and immediately clapped springs on their cables. Every thing was prepared to receive the enemy, who having raised his siege retired. 1000 Austrians who had passed from Krems to the right bank of the Danube were defeated by the Wirtemberg corps, who made 60 prisoners.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorf, June 4.

The enemy had thrown a division of 9000 men on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Presburg, which was entrenched in the village of Engeran. The duke of Auerstadt ordered the riflemen [tirailleurs] of Hesse Darmstadt, supported by the 12th of the line (infantry) to attack it yesterday. The village was soon carried. A major, 8 officers of the regiment of Beaulieu (among them the grandson of that field marshal) and four hundred men were taken. The rest of the regiment were killed, wounded or driven into the water. The remainder of the division secured themselves in an island till they could repass the river. The riflemen of Hesse Darmstadt fought well.

The viceroy's head quarters are this day at Oedenburg.

The most valuable effects of the court have been removed from Bude to Peterawadin, whither the empress is retired.

The duke of Ragusa is arrived at Laybach.

Gen. Macdonald is master of Gratz. He is surrounding the citadel, which makes a show of resistance.

At the battle of Essling the brigadier Foulers, being wounded, was thrown from his horse; and major general Darosnel, one of the Emperor's aids, while carrying orders to a division of cuirassiers who were charging, was also thrown. We have the satisfaction of learning that these two Generals and one hundred and fifty men that we supposed lost, are only wounded, and were found in the field, when the Emperor gave orders to concentrate between Essling and Gross-Aspern on hearing that the bridge of Danube had given way.

The Danube is lowering; though from the continuation of the heats, a rise is feared.

From the army of the grand duchy of Warsaw.

After the capture of the bridge of Gora, the enemy having abandoned the right bank of the Vistula, the army under the command of Prince Poniatowski was divided into two columns; the first ascending the Vistula to Pulaiw, the other marching to Kock; on the 4th Poniatowski entered Lublin, and the next day marched towards Sandomir. Part of the army entered Pizersworski and cut off the communication between Lemberg and Cracow.

General Roznicecki with four hundred cavalry took 710 prisoners, comprising major and nine other officers; also sundry arms, shoes and clothing.

Poniatowski succeeded in an attack on Sandomir, which was strongly fortified. The enemy lost 1000 men killed, 1200 prisoners, 20 cannon, and considerable stores. Poniatowski's cavalry extending to Leopold is pushing on to Cracow. They have set free 3000 men who had been enlisted by force.

On the 14th, Thorn was attacked. The tete-de-pont was not in a state of defence. The garrison burnt that part of the bridge which communicated with it, and took possession of the island. This movement was made, after an affair very destructive to the enemy, who not being able to pass the river, gave up the enterprise when he saw the good appearance of the city.

On the 16th the enemy under Plock attempted the passage of the Vistula, but were repulsed and obliged to burn their boats.

From the 16th to the 23d general Dombroski attacked the enemy between Bromberg and Czentochow, and repulsed him with effect before Bromberg, afforded full protection to Czentochow and Thorn, and secured the communication of this latter place with Inovraclaw.

London, May 14.—By a gentleman recently from France, we learn, that the quantities of corn, wine and other produce, upon hand, is incredible—and the prices so low, that the land holders are rendered totally unable to pay their taxes. A representation of this state of the country, was made to the Emperor by three of his Ministers—and Napoleon said he would attend to it. From this, it was immediately stated, that a decree would pass, permitting the exportation of corn, flour, wine, brandy, &c. and annulling the import of certain enumerated articles. A second express was sent by Mr. Armstrong, to overtake the messenger appointed to carry out dispatches to America. And it is believed that this contains the notice of some decree of this kind.

London, June 12.—Accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres, brought by a vessel from Cadiz, announcing the total defeat and submission of Liniers to the patriotic party, who had established a junta, proclaimed Ferdinand VII. and forced Liniers to sign a declaration that he would surrender the government on the arrival of the person appointed to succeed him. In the conflict we learn, that 13 of his adherents had been put to death.

St. Petersburg, May 13.—It is already understood that our troops have already received orders to enter the provinces of the Austrian monarchy. Yet upon this day no formal declaration of war has appeared. The Prince of Schwartzenberg is still here.

Hamburgh Correspondent, May 31.

"*Amsterdam, 27th May, 1809.*—We remain here still in the same disagreeable situation; you have no doubt heard of the British withdrawing their decrees in favor of the American navigation; but on the other hand, they have enforced a blockade on our, the French, and some Italian ports, so that the navigation for your ships, will, in Europe, be chiefly confined to the Baltic and those quarters.—It is now a question, how France will act in regard to the decrees taken by her against the American navigators—Will Napoleon follow the British example or will he if possible, now bring his decrees into a more rigorous execution? For my part, I do not believe that his adopted system will allow him to deviate from the measures taken; and in that case no American vessel will be able to touch at any port on the Continent. Three ships have arrived lately at Tonningen and it vicinity from Baltimore; but it seems to be a question yet whether they will have the free disposal of their cargoes—Some say that they are to be warehoused at Hamburg and Altona, till the decision of Napoleon is known respecting them."

Cassel, March 25.—A special court martial has pronounced sentence of death upon the arrested leaders, of April 22d, which at 3 o'clock P. M. was carried into execution. Several secret agents of the ex-collector, who were confined here have been sent away under a strong escort.

Naples, May 25.—The police arrested very lately some individuals, the greater part monks or ecclesiastics, who were strongly suspected of having a criminal understanding with the Court of Palermo.

The vigilance of His Excellency the Minister of Police is more than sufficient to baffle such miserable intrigues, which are moreover not less effectually frustrated by the affection that all the Neopolitans bear to their sovereign.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

Having nearly closed the publication of the debates of the last session of Congress, our paper has resumed a more miscellaneous complexion. In addition to a comprehensive detail of domestic and foreign events, various topics of general interest will be discussed, and our progress in literature and the arts be exhibited. We shall thus endeavor to render the National Intelligencer the vehicle of amusement as well as instruction, and to relieve the gravity of political discussions by the lighter effusions of genius.

Will it be esteemed arrogant, on this occasion, to dwell for a few moments on the duties of the Press? As, under a free government, there is no engine so potent, there can be no object more important than the regulating it so as most effectually to make it the means of promoting the general welfare. Those who appreciate its influence, and who have contemplated with alarm the abuses, not only of which it is susceptible, but likewise those into which it has actually run in past times, must have derived no inconsiderable satisfaction from its improvement during a few years past. It is but a short time since mechanical skill was deemed the only necessary qualification of an Editor, who was consequently the humble copyist of the crude matter cast in his way by accident. Although this still remains the *general* qualification, there have sprung up a considerable number of prints in different parts of the union, conducted with taste and discrimination, and sometimes with learning and genius. Editors, possessed of these attainments, disdaining in general to stoop to the vulgar habits of detraction, and able, in the mass of matter placed before them, to distinguish the wheat from the chaff, might be expected to render their papers the vehicles of valuable information and the powerful advocates of truth. The expectation has, in no inconsiderable degree, been realised, and the general character of the American Press been much ameliorated; for the good has not been confined to the Presses characterised by these traits, but has been extended to the minor prints of the country, which have borrowed copiously from them. Changes that are gradual are usually imperceptible. It may be from this circumstance that this favorable change in the character of our prints is not generally realised. But whoever will give himself the trouble to examine the files of papers printed ten or twelve years ago will find that there were not at that time more than two or three entitled to the least distinction, except on the score of mechanical talent; whereas now there is scarcely a state in the union, in which there is not one or more prints directed by a well educated mind.

Public instruction is the vital principle of a republic, and will in every well regulated society be invariably found to have been the germ of the general welfare. Its offspring are liberty, dignity of mind, intellectual eminence, that spirit of research that explores the true riches of a country, and that spirit of industry that makes the most of them. It is the poet's theme, and the philosopher's text. Our true greatness will exactly keep pace with its progress, and our liberty will be as fugitive as a dream unless it be generally, if not universally, extended among all ranks of the people. It is to the aristocracy of knowledge, more than to any other cause, that we are to trace the precarious and ephemeral existence of liberty in every quarter of the globe. The passions of men will always impel them to whatever conduces to their aggrandisement; by the monopoly of knowledge the few have hitherto possessed the means of influence over the multitude; they have, as a body, invariably used it for the promotion of their own ends; and their tyranny has risen on the slavery of nations. This will ever be the case, until nations are enlightened; until the aristocratical monopoly of knowledge is broken; until equal laws secure equal rights.

How shall this great effect be produced? The means are various; and whenever, or by whomsoever possessed, they create the most solemn duties. On governments, whether that of the union, those of the states, or those of minor corporations, these duties are, perhaps, of the highest obligation. Their power over the rising generation, and generations yet unborn, is almost infinite. Have they exercised it, or is it probable they will exercise it to such an extent as to insure the vast stake dependent upon it? It is a mournful truth, that they have not; and it is awfully to be feared that they will not. Limiting their views to the paltry interests of the day, they reject those liberal and comprehensive views in which alone eventual and permanent interests are embraced. Something, it is true, may much may be hoped for from them; but it is to be feared that they will leave much to be done by others.

Next to the power of governments over this momentous object, is, or, at least, may be that of the Press. To estimate its influence, it is only necessary to remark that more than a moiety of the whole reading of the country is through it, and that the principal reading of nine-tenths of the people is confined to newspapers. How much then of the public instruction must depend upon their contents? Hence results the infinite importance of those contents, and the solemn obligations imposed on those who conduct them to render them the vehicles of useful information and sound principles. Can there be a stronger stimulus to ambition, a higher incentive to virtue, than the thought of an Editor that he is addressing a nation, whose judgment, in concerns of the highest moment, may depend on the information he lays before them? How elevated ought such a man to be above the petty interests of the moment, and the round of personal feuds that form the endless web of party? He does not address himself to this or that man, but to millions, whose cause can be no other than the cause of truth. Let this fact be once realised, and the Press will soon become, what it ought to be, the most powerful instrument of instruction, the shield of good men, and only dreadful to the vicious.

The number of Presses already established in the U. States may be safely estimated at four hundred. Computing one thousand subscribers to each of these, and five readers for every subscriber, it will follow that the aggregate readers of newspapers in this country amount to two millions, which considerably exceeds a moiety of the whole population above the age of twelve years. Through the instrumentality, then, of the Press, the great mass of the people can be daily reached, and their minds habitually penetrated with truth, which, by being offered in a practicable shape, will command their constant attention. On this theatre, and in the presence of the whole nation, every topic of interest, on which different minds hold different opinions, may be discussed by the collective talent of millions, here concentrated to a focus. The final decision, under the auspices of learning and genius, will be, where it ought to be, with the whole people, who, as they are to be the gainers or sufferers, should be the eventual judges. Have knowledge, truth or liberty ever before had such chances among men?

A well conducted newspaper should not only be the centinel of liberty and the advocate of violated right, but should likewise be the pioneer of human industry, should shed on individual pursuit light borrowed from the habits of other nations, should describe and recommend their improvements in agriculture and the arts, should animate and direct the public zeal to the developement of our own resources, should notice with approbation the efforts of genius and persevering labor to produce beneficial results by their researches into nature or their combinations of art, should inspire an ambition to cultivate every thing native, and to render us as we ought to be (and must be, to secure the perpetuity of our rights) in every respect an independent people.

Such, fellow-editors, is the vast field that lies before us for cultivation. It contains the germs of many useful plants; but their nurture requires constant care, and the weeds that would otherwise choak them must be eradicated with a vigorous arm. Such, fellow-citizens, is the powerful engine at work among you, which, like the Cameleon, will borrow much of its color from the objects that surround it, and which requires the zealous attention and patronage of talent and virtue to promote its beneficent ends. Unable, like the Cameleon, to live upon air, by a just compliance with your engagements, you should, moreover, place the Editor upon independent ground by a just reward for arduous services. One of the most fatal causes of the inferiority of the American Press is the almost criminal inattention of subscribers to this circumstance. Let us hope that every day, with our growing prosperity, may diminish this evil, together with its effect. Other duties call for discharge. While you encourage prints conducted with talent and candor, discountenance those distinguished by the opposite views. The first is the greatest blessing of a free people, the last their greatest curse. The moral obligation that enforces the support of the one equally dictates the discouragement of the other.

It only remains, in a few words, to notice the peculiar duties required at this time of the Press. It ought to maintain the same vigilant and imposing attitude, which it has so long opposed to the injustice of foreign powers; for there is too little reason to consider that injustice as extinct, and the only rational means of averting, is to be prepared for it. The best preparation for it, the way indeed of disarming it of almost all its violence, is to cultivate to the utmost our internal resources; not the gold or silver trash that fools only mistake for national wealth; but the genial soil afforded by a beneficent nature, the products it bears or is capable of producing; the arts that shape and combine objects for comfort and enjoyment; and the roads & canals, which, in proportion as they detach us from a dependence on others, make us dependant on each other. Hence, the improvements of agriculture, the growth of domestic manufactures, and permanent roads and canals, constitute the objects, which, in our opinion, at this time, most imperiously call for the public attention. On these several objects the public mind must be collected before they will be pursued with a zeal becoming their importance.—Towards this great end it shall be our humble ambition to contribute our mite. In such a path we shall not fear to go alone; though we shall be highly gratified with having as companions of the way, the learning, research and leisure of minds that acknowledge the justness of the preceding remarks. We cordially invite their contributions.

On Monday arrived in this city, captain Coles, the bearer of dispatches from our Minister in France. He arrived at New-York on Saturday last in the Syren, which sailed from L'Orient on the 18th June.

No change is understood to have taken place in our relations with France.

The Mentor had not sailed when Mr. Coles left France, being detained to await the orders of Mr. Armstrong.

We have received by this arrival a file of Paris papers, from the first of April to the thirteenth June inclusive. They contain no important intelligence later than that received by the arrival at Salem a few days ago. A few articles however are extracted.

It is understood that the French losses in the Austrian war, and particularly in the engagement of the 21st and 22d May have been very great; though from the French papers no such thing could be inferred, their contents consisting almost entirely of literary articles, appointments in the Legion of Honor, celebrations of birth-days and victories, and annunciations of public spectacles.

Our attention has been called to an important omission of a part of a sentence in the instructions of Mr. Erskine, as published in the New York prints and from them copied into the National Intelligencer. The words omitted are these—"*a minister fully empowered to consign them to.*" The paragraph in question therefore should read thus:—

"Upon receiving through you, on the part of the American government, a distinct and official recognition of the three mentioned conditions, his majesty will lose no time in sending to America *a minister fully empowered to consign them to* a former and regular treaty."

THE THEATRE

In this City is about closing for the season, the Company designing to perform but two nights more. The Pieces performed here, have been very judiciously selected, and the performance of them, though slight defects