salutatory, by Jacob G. M'Whorter of S. Carolina.

After which honorary orations were delivered by the following gentlemen:—Franklin Anderson, of Maryland, Thomas C. Ryerson, of New Jersey, William A. M'Dowell, of N. Jersey, Thomas T. Stanley, of North Carolina, William Finney, of Pennsylvania, Thomas Skinner, of North Carolina, John Wiley, of the District of Columbia, Ezekiel Forman, of Maryland, Samuel Eager, of New York, John S. Wood, of New Jersey, Charles Brown, of New Orleans, John De Witt, of New York. With these were intermingled debates on the following questions:—1st. Would the universal emancipation of the slaves in the United States at present, be consistent with either justice or good policy? by Nicholas Rhea, of New Jersey, and John G. Sims, of Penn. 2d. Do not justice and good policy require that the crime of duelling should, in all instances in which death ensues, be capitally punished? by Isaac Thomas, of New Jersey, and Lewis Henry, of N. York.

An oration, in the Greek language, on the progress of the fine arts, was then pronounced by William R. Weeks. After which the following degrees were conferred—that of batchelor of arts, on Messrs. Franklin Anderson, of Maryland, Lewis P. Bayard, of Princeton, N. J. Elias Boudinot, of Newark, N. J. Joshua G. Brinckle, of Wilmington, Delaware, Charles F. Brown, of New Orleans, Jacob R. Castle, of Somerset, N. J. John S. Conger, of Orange, N. York. George W. Cook, of Newbern, N. C. John De Witt, of Greene, N. Y. Volckest P. Douw, of Albany, N. Y. Jacob B. Drake, of Somerset, N. J. Samuel W. Eager, of Orange, N. Y. William Finney, of Chester, Penn. Ezekiel Forman, of Eastern Shore, Maryland, Charles D. Hasbrouck, of Ulster, N. Y. Charles W. Henry, of New York, Lewis D. Henry, of New York, John Hopkins, of Lancaster, Penn. Benjamin C. Howard, of Baltimore, Md. Moses T. Hunton, of Martinsburg, Va. Robert M. Livingston, of N. Y. William A. M'Dowell, of Elizabeth Town, N. J. Jacob G. M'Whorter, of Sumpter, S. C. Jonathan Palmer, of Marietta, Ohio, Nich. G. R. Rhea, of Trent. N. J. Clymer Ross, of Philadelphia, Thomas C. Ryerson, of Sussex, N. J. Thomas B. Salter, of New York. Johnson P. Scudder, of Monmouth, N. J. Charles Seely, Cumberland, of N. J. John G. Sims, of Philadelphia, Thomas H. Skinner, of Edenton, N. C. William Skinner, of do. Thomas T. Stanley, of Newbern, N. C. Ch. Thomas, of Morris, N. J. Abraham Voorhies, of New Brunswick, N. J. William R. Weeks, of Steuben, N. Y. John Wiley, of District of Columbia, George Douglass Wise, of Eastern Shore, Va. John S. Wood, of Cumberland, N. J.

That of master of arts on Messrs. Lewis P. Balch, Isaac Blackford, Enoch Burt, James T. Clarke, Edward Colston, John Conover, Janathan Cool, Ely Cooly, John Cruse, Jacob F. Field, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Robert S. Green, John Howard, Christopher Hughes, Jas. Iredell, Richard B. Magruder, Arnold Naudian, Thomas L. Woodruff, Nathanial Wyckoff, Alumni of this College, and on the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, of Cumberland county, New Jersey, A. B. of Columbia College.

And the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Theodore Dehon, of Rhode-Island, the Rev. John B. Romeyn, of New York, and the Rev. Aaron Woolworth, of Long Island.

The exercises were concluded with the valedictory oration, pronounced by Benjamin C. Howard, of Maryland.

The following order in Council, was received by the Aristides, from Liverpool, via Philadelphia:

At the Court of Queen's Palace, 12th July, 1809—Present—

The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his majesty was, by his order in council of the 31st May, 1809, pleased to direct, that no foreign vessel, except as therein excepted, should enter into the port, harbor, or road lying between the island of Heligoland and Sandy Island, and the shoals of the said islands respectively, and commonly called or known by the names of the North Haven and South Haven, under any pretence whatever—

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to revoke so much of the said order as respects ships entering into the port of the said island or places thereof, in ballast; and to direct that henceforth merchant vessels, under any flag except the French, coming in ballast, shall be allowed to enter therein without his majesty's licence; and the right honorable the Lords Commissioners of his majesty's Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) WM. FALCONER.

New-York, October 7.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the British brig Tom Barry, Capt. M'Dougall, in the short passage of 36 days from Scotland, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London and Glasgow papers to the 27th of August.

These papers contain the important information, that Flushing, after being nearly destroyed by a bombardment, had surrendered to the British forces under lord Chatham. The garrison, consisting of 4379 officers and men, were to be sent to England. The English expedition afterwards went up to attack Antwerp, and to destroy the French fleet at that place. Accounts had been received in England, through a variety of channels, that the Armistice was at an end, and that hostilities had commenced between France and Austria—though an article from Paris, of the date of the 17th August, states that peace between Austria and France was signed on the 10th.

The articles respecting Mr. Armstrong's arrival at Amsterdam, and the report of a new decree against the Americans, does not look as if our differences would soon be settled with France. The papers also contain a new decree issued by the king of Holland.

The report of an English expedition having taken Archangel is premature.

Paris, August 1. The preparations making here induce us to presume that his majesty will soon be here. The imperial guard has already received orders to occupy the same posts as is usual when the emperor is here. It is reported here that a general Congress of all the princes of the confederation will be held in this city.

August 18.

Letters from Munich of the 31st July state, that an entrenched camp has been formed on the Wittenberg, (White Mount) near Prague in Bohemia, to which the Austrian army is to retreat in the unexpected case that peace should not be concluded. The works of Prague have been confidently reinforced, and the place has been victualled for a six months' siege. Much heavy ordnance has also been conveyed thither from Therienstadt.

Hamburg, Aug. 10. We have just received advices of the Archduke Charles having been removed from the command of the army; and, that notice had been given to the French of the termination of the Armistice. It is said, that Prince John of Lichtenstein is to succeed the Archduke Charles in the command of the Austrian army,

Naples, July 27. The British have very unexpectedly received orders entirely to evacuate the islands of Ilchia and Proscida. The troops and the sick are embarked. The Sicilian Prince Leopold, who was on board the fleet, and the Dukes of Arcoli and Camera, two Neapolitan emigrants, have by this time returned to Melazzo. It would appear, that considerable differences had taken place between them and Gen. Stuart. Two British regiments had proceeded to Malta.

London, Aug. 16. It is an unquestionable truth, that very serious disturbances have broken out at Rotterdam. The spirit of insurrection first manifested itself among the lower orders of peasantry, who commenced by exclaiming "Long live the House of Orange! Give us back the prince of Orange!" Twenty or thirty of the ringleaders were secured a week or 10 days ago, and lodged in the Stadthouse as prisoners. No example had been made of them at the date of the last advices.

A strict embargo has been laid on all vessels in Holland. We have been favored with the sight of a letter, dated the 4th inst. which positively announces the fact. The same letter enables us to send you a copy of the decree of the 29th ult. respecting Americans, which has already excited so much uneasiness. It is as follows:—

"*29th July*, 1809.

"*Louis Napoleon, &c.*

"Until further orders, our decree of the thirtieth June, No. 1, respecting the admission of American vessels into the harbors of this kingdom shall be repealed; and every thing relating thereto be placed on the same footing upon which it was before the promulgation of the said decree; so that no other vessels than those conforming strictly to the restrictions contained in our former decrees, shall be admitted. Those which shall not so conform shall be warned off. The director of the customs hereby orders all custom house officers, stationed in the harbors and ports of this kingdom, to act according to the above decree; and to inform all captains of American vessels, who may hereafter arrive, of the contents of the same; as also to send the papers of those, who, from the nature of their cargoes, conceive the same admissible; with the addition of the usual declaration of the director of the customs; and to wait for further orders concerning the same."

The above decree when issued, was accompanied with a copy of that of the 30th of June in which the articles allowed to be imported from America are specifically enumerated; and which was published in this country in July.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Wednesday evening, half past seven.

We have not heard that ministers have received any further advices from the island Walcheren. A vessel has arrived in the river from the coast of Holland, by which letters till the 15th have been received. These letters confirm the report of the arrival of Gen. Armstrong at Amsterdam from Paris. They also inform us, that the American armed ship which some time since went into the Texel, for the avowed purpose of imparting to the masters of American vessels the state of the relations between the government of the U. S. and those of the belligerent powers, had, since Gen. Armstrong reached Holland, been directed to quit her anchorage and proceed on a cruise in the North Seas; with a view, no doubt, of warning American vessels in those seas not to enter the ports of Holland or France.

The following is the copy of a letter, dated "Flushing, 18th Aug. 1809.

"This place was not altogether evacuated by the French until this day. A great part of the town is destroyed, and thousands of the inhabitants have perished. The Stadthouse, a large church, and several other public buildings, have been consumed. Most of our ships of war have proceeded up the Scheld, and Sir R. Strachan will follow with the remainder to-morrow. There are ten French ships of the line and fifteen frigates, with about 50 gun boats (as we now learn) beyond fort Lillo. There are also a line of battle ship and two smaller vessels building in Flushing."

Letters from Paris of the 8th inst. speak of the probability of a decree interdicting all communication with America.

The mysterious veil which has covered the negociations between Austria and France is at length drawn aside, and an appeal to arms has been once more resolved upon by the Emperor Francis. This important intelligence has certainly reached his Majesty's ministers. Archduke Charles no longer commands the Austrian armies, & Prince John of Lichtenstein has been declared Generalissimo, with full powers. An official communication declaring this change, and at the same time announcing the determination of the Austrian government to persevere in the contest at all risks rather than yield to the arrogant demands of Napoleon, was on Sunday evening received by Mr. Canning. This we state as a fact, which cannot be contradicted—*The Day.*

Two letters from the Earl of Chatham, dated Middleburgh, August 14th & 18th, will be found under the London Gazette department. The one notices as formerly mentioned the opening of the sluices at Flushing by the French, and letting in salt water, which, says his Lordship, has been attended as yet with little inconvenience—the other, the surrender of the towns of Zeirikzee and Bowershaven, and the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, from which, his Lordship believes, he will be enabled to draw very ample supplies of cattle, spirits and biscuits. His Lordship encloses General Monnet's return of the late garrison at Flushing, at the time of its surrender—he makes the amount, in all 5803. His Lordship farther says, from the information which has fallen into his hands, that the enemy's whole force opposed to him in the Island of Walcheren, may very fairly be taken at 9,000 men.

August 25.—We this day resume our extracts from the German Papers to the 14th received yesterday. The Austrian Army is again represented as very formidable in numerical strength. It is said that it will soon amount to 350,000 men, independent of the Landwehr. This army is posted along the eastern banks of the river Maich; the centre is stated to be at Cromsic, the right at Olmutz; and the left at Holitsch.

Letters from Paris, of so late a date as the 17th, have been received. They state that peace between Austria and France was agreed on the 10th; but accounts from Vienna of the 12th (two days later) positively assert, as we noticed yesterday, that no such event had taken place.

We have received American Papers and Letters to the 27th last—A letter from Boston, of the 23d, is written under the full conviction that no war would result from the impediment to the negociation, and observes, that the ultimate arrangement must be suspended until the arrival of Mr. Jackson, as, under the present circumstances, the Government could not renew the discussions with Mr Erskine, both from motives of delicacy to him, and from the proper respect to his own character and dignity.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

Vienna, July 30.—The 9th corps, which was commanded by the Prince of Ponte Corvo, was disbanded on the 8th inst. The Saxons, who formed a part of it, are under the command of General Reymen. The prince of Ponte Corvo is gone to use the waters. In the battle of Wagram, the village of that name was carried on the 6th, between ten and eleven o'clock, and the glory of this successful enterprise is due to the corps of Marshal Oudinot.

The House of Austria took the field this campaign with 62 regiments of the line, 12 regiments of cavalry, 12 regiments of grenadiers, four free corps or legions, making in the whole 310,000 men; 250 battalions militia (landwehr) commanded by ancient officers, exercised 10 months; 40,000 men of the Hungarian insurrection, and 50,000 horse artillery, and miners composing in the whole from 5 to 600,000 men. With this force the House of Austria supposed herself to be sure of victory. She entertained a hope of shaking the power of France, if ever her whole force were united. But her armies are notwithstanding reduced to one fourth part of her original strength, while the French army has been encreased to double the number it consisted of at Ratisbon.

In the castle of Gratz, twenty pieces of ordnance have been found.

The castle of Sachenborg, situated on the frontiers of the Tyrol, has surrendered to gen. Rusco.

The duke of Dantzic has entered Tyrol with 25,000 men. He has occupied Lofers, and disarmed all the inhabitants; he must by this time be at Inspruck.

Gen. Thielman has entered Dresden.

The duke of Abrantes is in Bayreuth, and has pushed his advanced guard to the frontiers of Bohemia.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Sunday, August 20.

Downing Street, Aug. 19.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated

HEAD QUARTERS, Middleburg, Aug. 15.

My Lord—I have the honor of acquainting your Lordship, that, on the 12th inst. the batteries before Flushing being completed, (and the frigates, bombs, gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations) a fire was opened at half past one P. M. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town, with little or no intermission, till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th instant, about 10 o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Danube passage, led by rear admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept as they passed a most tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lt. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summons the place; Gen. Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a council of war; an hour had been allowed for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed, without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to recommence with the utmost vigor, and about eleven o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon Sea Dyke, in front of Lieut. General Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 36th. 71st, and light battalions of the king's German legion, under lieut. col. Park opposed to great superiority of numbers; they took forty prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceeding evening, an entrenchment, in front of major gen. Graham's position, was also forced, in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th regiment and detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieut. Col. Nicholls, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and thirty prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for forty eight hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted; when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the admiral landed in the morning, colonel Long, adjutant general and captain Cockburn, of the royal navy, were appointed to negociate the further articles of capitulation, which I have now the honor to enclose.—They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the royals on the right, & of his majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your lordship on the fall of a place so indispensibly necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of the force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigor and dispatch which the means of defence the enemy possessed, and particular his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to lt. gen. sir Eyre Coote the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by lieut. colonels Walsh and Offney, attached to him as assistance in the adjutant and quarter masters-general's department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the general officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and ardor of all ranks of officers.

It is with great pleasure I can report the uniform good conduct of the troops, who have not only on all occasions shewn the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained, with great pleasure and cheerfulness, the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of royal engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgement by colonel Eyres, aided by lieut. col. D'Arcey, and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the royal artillery, under the able direction and animating example of brigadier General M'Leod.

The seamen, whose labors had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity of distinguishing themselves; one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigor and effect.

I must beg leave to express my sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the navy on all occasions, and my warmest acknowlegements are most particularly due to captain Cockburn, of the Belleisle, commanding the flotilla, and to capt. Richardson, of the Cæsar, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army.

I have the honor to enclose a return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which I have learned, that besides the number killed, which were considerable, upwards of one thousand wounded men were transported to Cadsand, previous to the complete investment of the town.

I also subjoin a statement of deserters & prisoners, exclusive of the garrison of Flushing.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my first aid-de-camp, Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship every further information and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to his majesty's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against trusting my wife NELLY, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date, and they are also cautioned against receiving [illegible] which she may offer [illegible] presents those [illegible].

GEORGE [illegible]

New-York, October [illegible]