

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

LATE INTELLIGENCE,
—By arrivals at New-York and Baltimore.—

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 1.

GENERAL Gardanne, the French ambassador at the Persian court, is arrived here, and has already had several conferences with the Reis Effendi. It is not doubted that the Porte will soon break with England.

ROME, JULY 10.

The journal of the capitol contains a variety of decrees of the new government. One of these abolishes the tribunal of the inquisition, and all the establishments attached to it. The archives and papers belonging to these several jurisdictions are put under seal and consigned to the depot of the archives, an inventory of them being made.

By another decree, a great number of special tribunals are also abolished, as well as every temporal jurisdiction hitherto possessed by the clergy, secular or regular. All clerical privileges are annulled.

The right of asylum rests no longer—in consequence, the authors or accomplices of crimes will no longer be sheltered from the vengeance of the law.

A new establishment is made of justices of the peace, &c. all of whom are nominated by the emperor.

By a third decree, a committee is appointed for the preservation of all the ancient and modern monuments of Rome and the Roman States. This committee is particularly charged to take precautions for preserving the cupola of St. Peter from lightning; and the paintings of Raphael, which are on the loggia of the Vatican, from injuries arising from the air. This committee consists of Martorelli, director of the imperial archives; Marini, director of the library of the Vatican; Danova and Camuccini.

VIENNA, JULY 15.

Yesterday afternoon Prince John, of Lichtenstein, who has been very graciously received in his audience by Napoleon, arrived here to negotiate the peace with the French minister of state count Champagny.

The emperor Francis, as is generally asserted here, is much in favour of peace, and charged the Archduke in writing to open negotiations for it, even with considerable sacrifices, in order to put an end to the dreadful effusion of blood. Previous to the signing of the armistice, some chief points had been agreed upon, which are to form the basis of the peace about to be made. An immediate peace was expected, nay, bets were laid that the emperor Napoleon will be at Paris by his birth day, the 15th of August.

THE MAINE, JULY 20.

The head quarters of the Archduke Charles are at Eylau. A Congress for peace is spoken of to be held in Moravia, or at Vienna. The emperor Francis, according to some accounts, is gone from Olmutz to Hungary.

GOTTENBURG, JULY 21.

The two men who were tried for the murder of the mate of an American ship, were found guilty, and are to be beheaded for the offence.—The day of their execution is not yet fixed, as it cannot take place without the sanction of his Swedish majesty.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Letters were yesterday received from Rotterdam till the 15th instant. One of them mentions, that Gen. Armstrong, on the part of the government of the U. S. had arranged with the Ministers at Paris, a Commercial Treaty, the conditions of which were all agreed and determined; and it remained only for the ratification of the Ruler of France and the American President. The letter adds, that one of the duplicates had been forwarded to Napoleon for his approbation and signature.

AUGUST 1.

A Paris paper says—"By various letters from Constantinople, dated the 27th of May, and forwarded by way of Dalmatia, we learn, that the news of the battle of Ratisbon, and the taking of Vienna, had been spread all over Turkey with the greatest rapidity and produced a very strong sensation. The Divan, which till then seemed disposed to open the passage of the Dardanelles to the English, and give them an opportunity of burning the Russian ports in the Black Sea, have now refused them permission to pass, and manifestly seem to be making advances to the French charge d'affaires; every thing tends to shew that France has resumed her influence at the Porte."

AUGUST 2.

There have been some skirmishes between the Austrians and the Russian gen. Buller,

who after some fighting had taken possession of Lamborg.—Another column of Russians had arrived within twenty miles of Cracow. The separation of Galicia from the Austrian government is decided upon. A levy of 50,000 men was made in order to join them to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

The Pacific has arrived from Philadelphia. Expeditions appear to be the order of the day. There is now one fitting out at Cork, but its extent is not known.—Sixty transports lately arrived from Lisbon, will be employed in it.

AUGUST 5.

Dutch letters, which announce the preliminary of peace to have been signed, represent the following as the substance of the treaty: Buonaparte is said to have wrested from Austria all her territories on the right bank of the Danube, and to have extended the Bavarian territories to Vienna on the East, and following a line along the frontiers of Hungary to the Drau, to have ascended to the sources of that river. A line is then described to Inspruck and Bregenz, and this new accession of territory is given to Bavaria. All the territory to the south of the Drau, including part of Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Trieste and Fiume, is added to the kingdom of Italy.—The Tyrol is ceded by Bavaria to France.—Wirttemberg and Bayden are to get some accession of territory in Franconia.—Bohemia and Moravia are to be retained by the house of Austria, as well as Hungary.—Russia is to obtain an increase of territory in Austrian Poland.—Saxony is also to have an increase.

AUGUST 6.

Yesterday an Austrian messenger arrived with dispatches to prince Stahremberg, who immediately after communicated their contents to Mr. Canning. We hear that they are dated on the 9th ult. and announce the necessity to which the imperial army was reduced of suing for a suspension of hostilities.—It was last night, confidently stated, that these dispatches represent the overture intended to be made to the enemy, as being merely for the establishment of a truce, and expressing a hope that the successful co-operation of England in the war might enable the emperor Francis to renew hostilities.

The report of the armistice having been broken by the Austrians, and that the French were defeated on the 19th ult. with great loss, was revived yesterday on the arrival of the Heligoland mail; but we think it wholly undeserving of credit.

We daily see occasion to deplore the armistice. Two days after it was signed, and before it was announced to the different corps of the Austrian army, Dresden and Leipzig, and other parts of Saxony, were re-occupied.

Yesterday, government received dispatches from Sweden, announcing, we understand, the retreat of the Russians from the frontiers of Bothnia, for the purpose, as is supposed, of reinforcing their armies in Galicia and Turkey.

The Swedes are apprehensive of a rupture with England, and are evidently preparing for that event.

Washington Morton, Esq. dispatched by Mr. Pinkney to gen. Armstrong, with an account of the refusal of the British government to ratify Mr. Erskine's arrangement with the U. S. left Paris the 16th of July and has arrived in England. As soon as it was known in Paris that this negotiation was refused to be ratified by the British, the knowledge of the fact was communicated to Buonaparte at Vienna, by telegraphic dispatch, which it was the opinion in the French capital would produce a favourable change in the relations between France and America.

The different places in Walcheren, Flushing excepted, after a feeble resistance, surrendered by capitulation to the English, who made about 1000 prisoners. The islands of South & North Beverland and Schoven are taken by the division of gen. sir John Hope.

On the 7th July an attack was made upon the Russian flotilla of gun boats, under Percola Point, on the coast of Finland, by the boats belonging to and manned from the Implacable, Bellerophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus ships of war, part of the Baltic fleet, under admiral sir James Saumarez, and under the orders of lieut. Hawkins of the navy, who was killed. The British took six gun-boats, mounting each a 32 and 24 pounder, and sunk another. They also took the vessels under their protection, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army in Finland, and burnt a large armed ship. The English had 17 killed and 57 wounded.

An Austrian messenger has arrived at Yarmouth with dispatches to prince Stahremberg; the dispatches announce that the emperor Francis is reduced to the deplorable necessity of accepting whatever peace Buonaparte may be disposed to grant him.

In the battle of the 7th with Buonaparte, the Archduke Charles is said to have taken ten pieces of cannon and 12 eagles. The emperor Francis addressed a note to the governor of Briinn, wherein he informs him that the centre and right wing of the Archduke Charles' army remained unconquered and maintained an unconquerable position at the foot of the Bisam mountains in Moravia. He also

states that the Austrian loss was less than at the battle of Aspern and the French greater. This is incredible since the Austrians acknowledge themselves beaten.

The Austrians are said to have advanced again into Saxony and to have driven the duke of Abrantes (Junot) from Barenth. Count Giulay is stated to have retaken Gratz from the French.

The Dutch troops, lately co-operating with the Saxon and Westphalian troops, were marching for Bremen and the coasts of the north sea.

The king of Westphalia, with his army, is expected in Hanover.

The duke of Abrantes (Junot) is expected at Hamburg, which is to be his head quarters. Hamburg was to be garrisoned by Dutch and Westphalian troops.

Private Correspondence.

HANKS OF THE ELBE, JULY 21.

Letters from Vienna, coming from very respectable sources, represent the loss of the French in the battle of Wagram as very considerable. Near 30 marshals and generals were wounded. On the 8th the inhabitants of Vienna received orders to prepare quarters for 32,000 wounded Frenchmen. On the same day the duke of Istria, marshal Bessieres, arrived there badly wounded, besides gens. Rapp, Frere, and several others; some say Bessieres is dead of his wound, as well as Duffus.—It is asserted, that if the Italian army had not failed in its action with the Bavarians under gen. Wrede, the Archduke Charles would have obtained a complete victory.

The popular commotions at Bremen, and particularly in Hanover, owing to the rumour of a speedy arrival of a British army, have been very serious. At Hanover the veteran soldiers of his majesty stopped by force the money which, by order of the French, was to be transported out of the country. The great expedition preparing in England seems to have panic struck the French & their friends, and the King of Westphalia and his army will immediately enter Hanover.

Fifteen hundred Poles, from the Russian fortresses, are said to be on their march to garrison Hamburg, whence the French minister is gone to Travemunde. Junot is expected soon to establish his head quarters at Hamburg.

The Berlin Gazette, in consequence of its partiality, has been forbidden in the King of Westphalia's territory. Its circulation has also been stopped in Hamburg.

On receiving the news of the armistice between the two Emperors, the price of colonial produce rose full ten per cent. in the northern markets.

The following anecdote is in circulation:

—At the commencement of hostilities between France and Austria, the son of sir John Sinclair, happening to be in the neighbourhood of the French armies, in pursuit of agricultural knowledge, was made prisoner, and some suspicion being entertained of his being an English spy, he was taken before the emperor himself, who interrogated him. Mr. Sinclair stated who he was, and that his only object on the Continent was the improvement of the agriculture of his country. Buonaparte observed:—"The name of your father is well known in France; and as I am an encourager of the arts in all countries, if you can make out your story I shall furnish you with a safe escort; for in the present state of affairs, I can assure you, the Continent does not require British cultivation, and my advice to you, young man, is, that with such facilities as I shall give you, you make the best of your way home to England." Mr. Sinclair produced letters from his father, which substantiated his statement; he was then immediately furnished with letters to Jerome Buonaparte, in Westphalia, and Louis Buonaparte in Holland, the latter of whom was required to furnish a vessel to convey Mr. Sinclair to England.

COTTON.

From the apprehension of some interruption of our commerce with America, in consequence of our non-ratification of Mr. Erskine's treaty with that government, the sales of cotton have been this week unprecedentedly large, amounting to 14,000 bags, chiefly to the regular trade, but with some considerable speculation.

TOBACCO,

Eagerly sought after, and considerable sales made, but holders are become more tenacious.

GLASGOW, AUG. 3.

Flour has risen to-day five shillings per barrel, in consequence of the American news.

GREENOCK, AUG. 9.

A mercantile house of great respectability in London is said to have seen a letter on Saturday from Rotterdam, of a very recent date which positively asserts, that intelligence had been received there of the rupture of the armistice, and adds that another battle had taken place between the French & Austrians, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 14,000 men.

NEWBURYPORT, SEPT. 19.

A LETTER from the Postmaster at Bath town, (Maine,) of the 11th inst. relates the circumstances of a shocking affair, which took place at Malta, the Friday preceding. It appears that a surveyor of the Plymouth company, with others, were running a line, when several men in disguise came up, and three of them fired on the surveyor and mortally wounded him. Three of this mob were apprehended; the man's name who was first taken was Paul Chadwick. There appears to have been a combination of the settlers to oppress the proprietors, for which purpose they bound themselves by an oath to be true to one another, under pain of immediate death.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 22.

HAMET CARAMALLI,

The ex-basha of Tripoli, has been formally installed Dey of Berne, and has taken possession of his government. Through the influence of Dr. Davis, agent of the United States, that province was ceded to him, and its revenue (12,000 sequins) confirmed to him and his heirs for ever.

Fatal Accident.

At the Elizabeth-town races on Saturday last one of the horses bolted and run among the crowd, perfectly unmanageable, and at length came in contact with col. Moya's carriage, with one or more ladies in it. As the animal rose to leap over the horses, one of his hoofs struck the forewheel with such force as to knock out four of the spokes.—The driver threw him heels over head between the horse and driver, clear over both horses, pitched his rider upon his head and killed him upon the spot.

NEWARK, (N. J.)

Died, last evening, Mr. Isaac Wade, in this village, in the 47th year of his age. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by skinning a cow which had died of some period disorder, the poison of which was communicated to his own system through the medium of a small wound in his right hand. A few days after he had been thus engaged, he discovered an angry pimple on the same arm, between the wrist and elbow, which was soon succeeded by a multitude of what are commonly called ganger blisters. The swelling and inflammation of his arm soon became excessive, and extended to his shoulder and breast, a mortification followed and terminated in his death, 14 days after the first appearance of infection.

The idea of his taking the disorder from the carcass of the cow was at first thought a vulgar notion—but upon inquiry, it was found not to be a solitary instance of this nature; several persons in the county of Essex have within a few years lost their lives by similar means, and many have suffered severely. As far as has been ascertained, the danger seems to be confined to the heat of the summer, and perhaps to dog days; it is hoped, however, that this subject will claim the attention of medical gentlemen, and that the public will be cautioned by them, as hundreds are every day putting their lives in jeopardy for the trifling consideration of a few shillings.

Springfield, Essex county, }
September 15, 1809. }

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 21.

We have conversed with an American gentleman, who was at Liverpool on the 4th of July last, and eyewitness of the transaction which took place there with regard to the American flag; and as truth is always desirable, particularly on subjects of so much delicacy, we shall give his information nearly in his own words:—On that day, most of the American captains generally unite in celebrating their national anniversary, even in foreign ports. This was the case at Liverpool on this occasion. In the course of the day, some person very indifferently, or with design to excite a disturbance, hoisted the American flag, with the British flag under it reversed. The ship carpenters hearing of this insult to their flag, assembled in a tumultuous manner, tore down the standard, and then repaired on board most of the American vessels, and forced them to haul down their colours, which were displayed in honour of the day. The officers of one ship, (the Superior, of this port,) refusing to strike the American flag, had it forcibly taken down and torn to pieces by the enraged mob. No other violence was done. This we believe to be the true state of the case.

A vessel from Guadaloupe has arrived at New-London. She reports, that about the beginning of August, a severe gale was experienced there. Out of 20 vessels in the port or Baffaterra, 17 were lost! The plantations had suffered severely.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 15.

The great Match Race between Sir Solomon and Wrangler, was this day won, at two heats, by the former, with great ease. At starting, Wrangler the favourite. After the first heat 4 and 5 to 1 on Sir Solomon.