

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Translated from Dutch papers for the Federal Republican.

AMSTERDAM, JULY 9.

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, & the constitution of the kingdom, king of Holland, Constable of France.

"To all those who may see, or hear or read, these presents, health.

"Hollanders—Being convinced that nothing more for your interest or your welfare can be effected by me, but, on the contrary, considering myself as an obstacle which may prevent the good will and intentions of my brother towards this country, I have resigned my rank and royal dignity in favour of my eldest son, Napoleon Louis, and his brother prince Charles Napoleon.

"Her majesty, the queen, being of right, and according to the constitution, regent of the kingdom, the regency shall, till her arrival, be vested in the council of ministers.

"Hollanders! never shall I forget the good and virtuous a people as you are. My last thought, as well as my last sigh shall be for your happiness. On leaving you, I cannot sufficiently recommend you to receive well the military and civil officers of France. This is the only means to gratify his Majesty the Emperor, on whom your fate, that of your children, and that of your whole country depend. And now, as an ill-will and calumny can no longer reach me, at least so far as relates to you, I have the well-founded hope that you will at length find a reward of all your sacrifices, and for all your magnanimous firmness.—Done at Harlem, July 9, 1810.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

"Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, the Constitution of the kingdom, king of Holland, Constable of France.

"Considering that the unfortunate state in which this country is now arises from the displeasure which the Emperor my brother has conceived against me.

"Considering that all endeavours and sacrifices on my part to support the state of things have been fruitless.

"Considering lastly that it cannot be doubted that the course of the present state of things is to be attributed to my having been unfortunate enough to displease my brother, and to have lost his friendship, and that I therefore, am the only obstacle to the termination of these incessant differences and misunderstandings.

We have resolved, as we by these letters, published by our own free will, do resolve to resign, as we do from this moment resign, the royal dignity of the kingdom of Holland, in favour of our well beloved son Napoleon Louis, and in failure of him, in favour of his brother Charles Napoleon.

We further desire, that according to the constitution of the guarantee of his majesty the emperor our brother, the regency shall remain with her majesty the queen, assisted by a council of regency, which shall provisionally consist of our ministers, to whom we commit the custody of our minor king, till the arrival of her majesty the queen.

We further order that the different corps of our guard, under the command of lieutenant gen. Bruno, and gen. Bruno, second in command, shall render service to the minor king of this kingdom, and that the great officers of the crown, as well as the civil and military officers of the household, shall continue to render their customary services to the same high personage.

The present act done and concluded, and signed by our hand, shall be transmitted to the legislative body, and then deposited copies shall be taken, and these letters be published in a legal manner, and in the customary form.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Haarlem, July 1, 1810.

By the Onida from Dublin, arrived at New-York.

DUBLIN, JULY 14.

Many foreign papers, and a great number of private letters have arrived, the contents of which, in their substance, will be found in another part of our paper. The principal interest of the foreign papers are the loose hints which they contain of the active execution of the league between the Emperors Francis, Napoleon and Alexander. It is not usual with the foreign editors to speak out upon these heads; the liberty of the press is still more narrow in France than in England, and the government has its eye and its attention every where.—Enough, however, may be collected even from the loose hints and detached paragraphs, to lead to a conclusion that there is a general expectation on the continent, that a campaign is meditated in Moldavia and Wallachia.

LONDON, JULY 9—10.

We have received letters from our Squadron off Toulon to the latter end of May. The enemy's fleet had been repeatedly reconnoitred by the Unity frigate, and ascertained to consist of 17 sail of the line, four of which were three-deckers, & carrying Admi-

ral's flags, & apparently ready for sea. Sir C. Cotton had, in consequence, despatched orders to Minorca, &c. for the re-assembly of his fleet, and during some days before the close of our letters, all our ships were kept clear for action.

The Unity, Voluntaire, and Alacrity, were chased off Toulon by two sail of the line and a frigate; but it blew hard at the time, and the enemy soon returned to port, followed by our vessels which greatly outailed them.

Court of King's Bench—Monday July 9.

WM. COBBETT.

This being the day on which the Court was to pronounce its judgment on the above defendant, the avenues at a very early hour were all crowded, & the throng so unusual and prodigious, that the Chief Justice was obliged to order the avenues to be cleared, it being with the most extreme difficulty that even the prisoners could contrive to get into the body of the Court.

At length they appeared, and the Attorney-General prayed the judgment against Wm. Cobbett, T. C. Hanford, John Budd, and Richard Bagshaw.

Mr. Justice Grose first addressed the prisoner, Cobbett: he signified to him that he was convicted of a most foul & wicked libel—A libel, the tendency of which was to create dislike of their duty in the Local Militia of the country, and disgust to our service in the foreigners employed therein, and through them to bring disgrace on the Government; and to paralyze the energies of State. The Learned Judge observed that the opportunity and the season that the defendant had selected were those when an enemy, the most ferocious, was at the very moment threatening our shores; an enemy whose military government had laid prostrate the surrounding States, and who marked his way with spoliation and plunder; yet this was the enemy who was slated by the prisoner to use his soldiers better than the soldiers of this country were used, and whose Government was compared with the Government of this country, and asserted by him to afford more comforts and protection to its soldiery than were afforded to the soldiers of this country. The malignancy of this poison was therefore considerably increased by the time and the season when it was spread throughout the nation—Defendant had a fair, patient and impartial trial, he had the fullest opportunity of removing from the minds of the Jury any doubts that they might entertain, if any doubts they could have, of the guilty and deleterious libel that he was charged with—But the defendant neither did nor could exculpate himself in their eyes, and they decided upon him with proofs most convincing of the foulness and wickedness of his guilt. If it could not be imputed to him that his objects were only to distract the Government and to embarrass the State, then it could not be denied that objects, if not as dangerous, at least as base, could not be removed from his intentions, namely, that of writing libels for the degenerate purposes of base and unworthy lucre and profit. This then, itself was an offence of the deepest die, and such as the Court was imperiously called upon to visit with a heavy hand.

It was much to be lamented that a man who had the experience of the defendant, should, after that passes in life so constantly before his eyes, grow worse, and as he increases in years, increase in malignity. It was also to be lamented that the numerous examples made of libellers had no effect upon him; but that knowing the fatal consequence of such conduct, he still perseveres in spreading the poison of most destructive malignancy thro' the nation, a check must be put to such mischief, the state must be governed, the army must be satisfied that their fellow-citizens are satisfied with them, the foreigners in our service must not be traduced when they are labouring in common with the whole of our military system, to support the dignity and protect the safety of the empire, and the military system must not be moved to a disgust of the service in which they are employed. For these reasons the court holds itself called upon to exert its authority this day. The Learned Judge then adverted to the libel, noticing the most prevailing feature of it, and then in an emphatic manner proceeded to pass the following

SENTENCE ON WM. COBBETT.

"The sentence of the Court is, that you Wm. Cobbett, do pay a fine to the King of 1,000l. that you be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for the space of two years; that at the expiration of that period, you enter into a recognizance to keep the peace for seven years, yourself in the sum of 3,000l. and two sureties in the sum of 1,000l. each. And further that you be imprisoned till that recognizance be entered into; & that fine paid.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass the sentence of the Court on the other three prisoners:—T. C. Hanford to be imprisoned in the King's Bench prison 3 months, and to give security to keep the peace—himself in 400l. and two sureties in 200l. each.

Budd and Bagshaw were sentenced each to two months imprisonment in the same place.

NEW-YORK, AUG 26.

FROM GOTTENBURG.

Capt. Forbes, who arrived this morning from Gottenburg, informs that all the ports of Denmark were shut against American vessels; and that the Danish privateers capture every American they can come across; & that the most of them were condemned under some pretext or other. It was correctly reported at Gottenburg that the emperor of Russia had made propositions to the English to join them in a war against France.—A French consul was hourly expected at Gottenburg, when it was supposed all American property would be sequestered. In consequence of this information the American vessels had hauled out of the reach of the castle.

Capt. Forbes also informs, that the high marshal at Gottenburg was taken from his carriage by the people and torn to pieces, on account of a suspicion that he had been accessory to the death of the Crown Prince.

The British consul's functions ceased on the 20th June at Gottenburg by order of the Swedish government.

Mr. Robert Dickson, who had usurped the power of acting as American consul, was said to be an agent of the governor of Anholt, and concerned with him in several privateers. This contributed not a little to exasperate the Danes against Americans; in consequence of which it being discovered that the said Dickson had no authority to act as consul, a meeting was held by the Americans in port, and a letter addressed to Mr. D. pointing out the impropriety of his opening despatches from our government, and likewise the pernicious tendency his conduct would have in admitting an office he was in no wise entitled to the possession of.

The British admiral on the station refused to give convoy instructions to any but vessels having licenses, but observed that he conceived himself bound to protect all American vessels that chose to join the convoy, and should protect them accordingly. The Sylph was boarded by the Thamer gun-brig, and treated politely.

It was slated at Copenhagen that Mr. Dickson being possessed of the secret marks of American papers had fabricated registers, &c for English ships.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Captain Harriott from Port-au-Prince, informs that a few days before he sailed Christophe had taken Fort Presque Isle by storm; that general La Marre was killed by a cannon shot from one of Christophe's batteries, while in the act of mounting his horse. Gen. Goman who commanded the South side of the Island, had surrendered with his troops, which consisted of between 2 and 3000 men, to Petion. It was expected that Christophe would be obliged to raise the siege of the Mole, as Petion was preparing to march against the Cape in a few days. Petion's fleet, with a number of his wounded on board, had escaped from the Mole, and arrived at Port-au-Prince, with the loss of his three masted schooner. The schooner being closely pursued by Christophe's fleet was run on shore and blown up by her crew, on the Island Guanaba.

The heart and entrails of gen. La Marre were brought to Port-au-Prince, and there buried with great pomp and parade.

ARRIVAL OF MR. MORIER.

The British frigate Venus, capt. Crawford, anchored yesterday at Staten-Island. She had a passage of 45 days from Falmouth, and 43 from Yarmouth, England. Mr. MORIER, the British charge des affairs to this country is a passenger—so is also Mr. Rutterfield.

The Venus carries 44 guns, and will remain here to take out Mr. Jackson.

It was reported in London, on the 7th of July, that Buonaparte had issued an order for imprisoning all Americans in France, and sequestrating their property. It was not known whether this measure had been actually adopted; but it was certain that several citizens of the U. S. had lately arrived in England from France, in consequence of an apprehension that some violent proceeding would be resorted to against them. An American gentleman, who had arrived in three days from Paris, and was on 'Change on the 6th, stated that he left the French capital to avoid that detention which was about to be imposed on all his countrymen who remained in France.

[Merc. Advertiser.]

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 31.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Magnet, capt. Myrick, in 31 days from Cadiz. Capt. M. informs, that down to his sailing (July 28,) no events of an important nature had occurred.—He heard nothing of the reported disaster of gen. Crawford's division; from which it is presumable the account is entirely untrue. The French continued the siege without any augmentation of force, & made frequent and unsuccessful attempts to throw shells into the city. The allies were equally active in erecting their fortifications. It will be observed by an article under our marine head, furnished by capt. M. that on the score of provisions Cadiz is amply supplied.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1810.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to state that HER CHILDs will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly, for Anne Arundel county.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to say, that ZACHARY DUVALL will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly, for Anne Arundel county.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to state that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly, Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to say, that DOUGLAS PERSON WARFIELD is a candidate for Anne Arundel county, as delegate to the next general assembly.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to inform the voters Anne-Arundel county, that RICHARD HARRISON of EDWARD, will serve as a delegate for county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized and requested to say that PHILEMON LLOYD CHEW will be a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates for Anne-Arundel county, at the next election.

DIED, on board the U. S. brig Vixen which he was commander, Lieutenant JOHN TRIPPE, on his voyage to New-Orleans.

It has become so much a custom to give in unbounded panegyric to the dead, vice and talents which their lives did not exhibit that an impartial notice of the character of this gallant officer, may be, perhaps, furnished by those who knew him; not, among such meaning and prostituted eulogiums—yet due to the cause of human nature, that an example should not be unknown; and essential to justice, that such virtues should be embalmed in the memory of his countrymen—One, therefore, who knew, and I appreciated his worth, may be permitted near to it, this sad and sincere testimony.

At an early age he entered the navy, rising into eminence, and soon distinguishing himself by that spirit of subordination, which best displayed his future fitness to command; though by nature violent in his passions, affability and gentleness endeared him to his heart was noble and liberal as the day to distress "his pity gave ere charity began." His courage when aroused, was dreadful; heaven's vengeance; to the vanquished, mercy was gentle and reviving as its dew. It would exceed the limits of this paragraph to follow him in his career of honour—indeed was the path, though full of dangers. He was enamoured of glory, and at the price of his best blood was admitted to her embrace—nor did his health ever recover from the multiplied wounds, which sealed his victory over the pirates of Tripoli.—In private life, his modesty but added lustre to his other virtues; ever careful to avoid any mention of his own exploit, and shrinking from the most justly merited eulogiums, he was always first to observe and to applaud the merits of others. He was cherished by his friends with no common affection, and his sincerity justified its warmth—but he is gone, and to the are left unavailing regrets—yet long, yet long, shall he be remembered; "recorded by our hall gather round his monument, and thicken over it; it is a solid fabric, and support the laurels that adorn it"

[N. Y. American Citizen.]

WOBURN SHEEP-SHEARING.

First day.—At an early hour the company began to assemble at the park farm yard, the business commenced by the showing twelve South Down tupps, from the Millen Farm, intended to be let, which had previously been shorn, and their fleeces were brought round the shew-rooms for the examination of the company. Five Merino Tups intended to let were next shewn and separately examined by the company unshorn, and all eight cows and heifers, in calf, intended for sale. A series of experiments were made by sir Joseph Banks and Davies Giddy, Esq. with an eye-glass Micrometer of Dalland contrived to measure conveniently the diameter of the filaments of wool from different fleeces, to the 10,000th part of an inch. The instrument promises to be of considerable use in determining the comparative fineness in wools. At 3 o'clock the company repaired to Woburn Abbey, and a numerous company sat down to a very elegant dinner the Duke of Bedford in the chair. After dinner they proceeded to the Park farm to attend the sale of South Down sheep which average 8, 12 to 4 guineas each.