

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

BY FRIDAY'S MAILS.

Foreign.

FRANCE.

ROUEN, MAY 16.

THE following advertisement has been published here:—"A considerable number of Austrian prisoners of war being arrived in France, his majesty is desirous, that far from being a burden to the state, this circumstance may be a means of giving fresh activity to the manufactures, and supply the wants of agriculture. There shall be placed successively, at the disposition of the prefect, 200 prisoners, who shall be sent into this department in detachments of 50 men. The agriculturalists and manufacturers who should desire to obtain some of those prisoners, will present themselves to the mayor of the commune, who will receive their declaration as to the number they are able to employ.—The Austrians are laborious and docile—and the manufacturers and cultivators who may employ them, cannot but be well pleased with them."

LETTER

From the Emperor Napoleon to the Duke of Sudermania.

MY BROTHER,

"I have received your Royal Highness's letter of the 17th of March. You are right to believe that I wish Sweden to enjoy tranquillity, happiness and peace, with her neighbours. Neither Russia, Denmark nor myself, were eager to wage war against Sweden—but on the contrary, did every thing to ward off disasters, which it was easy to foresee—I have taken the earliest opportunity to acquaint those courts with your royal highness's sentiments and views; and trust that they will perfectly agree with me in opinion—and that it will not be our fault, if Sweden should not be restored to the enjoyment of happiness and peace.

"As soon as I shall be informed of the intentions of my allies, I will not fail to communicate them to your royal highness. In the mean-time, you will not entertain a doubt of the respect which I entertain for your nation—of my wish for its happiness—and of the high esteem with which your character and virtues have inspired me for your royal highness.

"I pray to God, to keep you, my brother, in his holy guard.

"Your good Brother,
"NAPOLEON."

PARIS, JUNE 2.

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers of the Army of Italy,

You have gloriously attained the end which I pointed out to you. The Somering has been witness to your junction with the grand army. You are welcome! I am satisfied with you. Surprised by a perfidious enemy before our columns had joined, you were obliged to retrograde to the Adigo. But when you received orders to march forward you were in the memorable field of Arcola, and where you swore, by the names of heroes, to triumph. You kept your word at the battle of the Piave, at the battles of St. Daniel, of Tarvis, of Coritz. You took by assault the forts of Malborghetto and Predel, and forced the division of the enemy, intrenched at Pevald and Laybach to capitulate. You had not yet passed the Drave, and already 25,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, and 10 standards, had signaled your valour. Afterwards the Drave, the Suve, the Meur, could not impede your march. The Austrian column of Jellachich, which first entered Munich, which gave the signal for the massacres in the Tyrol, surrounded at St. Michael, fell beneath your bayonets. You have executed speedy justice on these scattered remains which had escaped the rage of the grand army.

Soldiers, this Austrian army of Italy, which for a moment had polluted my province by its presence, which pretended to break my iron crown, beaten, dispersed, annihilated, thanks to you, shall be an example of the truth of the motto—"God has given it to me, woe to him who touches it."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
Ebersdorf, May 27, 1809.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURG, MAY 26.

We have this moment received information that the Russians have positively broken the armistice, and have taken possession of the town of Tornea, and 700 men who garri-soned it.

Their demands are said to be, that the queen shall be appointed regent during the minority of her son; that Finland shall be ceded, and that the Swedish ports shall be shut against England—the whole proposition

having been rejected, is the cause of the re-commencement of hostilities.

MAY 29.

We have a report that 40,000 Russians are forcing their way into Sweden, the ice being still strong enough in the Gulph of Bothnea for the passage of heavy artillery.—The official account of the Russians having entered Tornea, arrived this morning.

GERMANY.

HAMBURG, MAY 30.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

From the Petersburg Gazette of the 25th April, (5th May.)

"The peace between France and Austria, which has long been wavering, is at length entirely at an end. By the last advices the Austrian troops have at last entered the duchy of Warlaw, and the states of Saxony and Bavaria.

"It is thus that the flames of war which had been so lately extinguished upon the continent, have just been rekindled, and, by the force of circumstances, it is necessary that all the powers of Europe should take up arms again.

"The preparations for war on the part of Austria, were the first cause for this misunderstanding. Russia could not see this with indifference. Every means were employed from the beginning to put an end to them. The guarantee of Russia of the integrity of the Austrian states was even offered, and at the same time it was declared, that in virtue of the existing alliance with France, every attack upon the present order of things, would be considered as a violation of the rights stipulated by treaties, which ought to be maintained by the force of arms.

"Austria, not rejecting the pacific offers made to her, pretended at first that her measures were only defensive—that they were occasioned only by the fear of the danger which threatened her; that her intention was not to undertake an offensive war, and that she would not break the peace.

"Facts have proved of how little value these assurances were. The measures of defence which progressively increased, have changed into offensive measures. In the room of the fear that was expressed, ambitious plans have been developed, and the war was broken out by the invasion of foreign states, even before any declaration of war in the accustomed form.

"Austria, who knew perfectly well the conduct which Russia would hold under the present circumstances, has determined to renounce her friendship, and rekindle the flames of war, even upon our frontiers, rather than desist from her projects.

"In consequence orders have been given to the Russian ambassador at Vienna, to quit that capital immediately, and it has been declared to the Austrian ambassador at this court, that from this moment his diplomatic functions have ceased, and that all relations are broken off with him and his court."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the Cadiz letters, a difference is mentioned between an English lieutenant and an American master, the cause of which, we hope, is inaccurately stated, under the very critical circumstances of our Trans Atlantic negotiations. It is asserted, that the dispute arose in consequence of the former having pressed nearly the whole of the crew of the U. States vessel, and we are told, that the master has arrived in England for the purpose of exposing to Mr. Pinkney the facts of the case.

The appointment of Mr. Jackson to the American mission, has excited general surprise, and much regret to those who are anxious for the removal of the misunderstanding subsisting between this government and that of the United States. The grounds of these feelings it is impossible to explain, without animadverting upon the character of an individual, which is always a very unpleasant task. But we are sure, that if either Mr. Liston or Mr. Garlike had been sent upon this mission, a very different result might have been expected.

BISHOP OF LONDON.

Early on Sunday morning, the 7th of May, died, after a long and painful illness, at the Episcopal house at Fulham, in the 79th year of his age, the Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, lord bishop of London, dean of the chapel royal, a governor of the charter house, and an official trustee of the British museum. At noon the great bell of St. Paul's was tolled an hour, according to ancient usage on the death of the sovereign of the metropolitan bishop. The public expressed considerable anxiety to learn the cause of this solemn ceremonial. His lordship was first consecrated bishop of Chester in 1776; and in 1796 was translated to the see of London, on the death of the celebrated Dr. Lowth.—It is expected that the bishop of Salisbury will be translated to the see of London, the bishop of Bangor to Salisbury, and that the dean of Bristol will be the new Bishop.

American.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SALEM, JULY 28.

WE understand that one of Mr. Gray's vessels is prepared to take out Mr. Adams and his family to Russia. A son of col. Smith's, of New-York, (grandson to President Adams) goes as private secretary; and a son of Mr. Gray accompanies Mr. A. Captain Benjamin Bickford, of Beverly, commands the ship.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 1.

Extract of a letter from a well informed American gentleman at L'Orient, to the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated 15th June.

"The emperor received dispatches from America only the day before the great battle of Ebersdorff—since which he has been occupied with matters of much greater personal concern, so that no answer has yet been given. In this battle (contrary to the advices of Lafnes, Massena, and the most eminent of his generals) the flower of the French army was engaged—and you are, by the time this reaches you, no doubt, well acquainted with the result. Letters from persons who were eye-witness, state—that after the French army crossed the Danube, the Austrian army formed into a kind of half-moon, with their flanks far extended, which induced the emperor Napoleon to believe they must have weakened their centre. He therefore ordered Lafnes, and 3 or 4 other generals, to force their centre, and beat them in detail. But this was not the case, the Austrians opened a fire of 200 pieces of cannon that had been masked behind the centre, and literally mowed down the French as with a scythe. It is supposed the loss of the French has been 30,000 prime troops, the Austrian bulletins say 48 thousand. Since that time we hear of no engagements. The great mass of the French people of all ranks, even those round the emperor's person, are extremely favourable to an honourable commercial intercourse with us."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 1.

Last evening arrived brig Porley, of Bermuda, John Ingham, 18 days from Port-Royal, Jam.

Capt. Ingham confirms the information received a few days since, that three American vessels have been captured by British cruizers and taken into Jamaica, for, as it is said, attempting to trade to St. Domingo. Captain Ingham also informs that 3000 British troops had effected a landing at St. Domingo, for the purpose of taking possession of that island.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived the ship Bramin, Singleton, in 50 days from Cadiz. By this arrival we have received from our correspondent, Cadiz papers to the 7th June, Gibraltar papers to the 3d June, and Seville Gazettes to the 29th May:—From these papers we have made some extracts. Captain Singleton states that the French were leaving Spain as fast as they could, the patriots being every where victorious.

On the 5th June, a British convoy arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon, to take on board 30 thousand sheep, a present from the Spanish Junta to the king of England.

The British orders in council of April 26, and the President's proclamation dated April 19, were published in the Gibraltar papers.

A Cadiz Extra Gazette of June 2, gives an account of great success in Arragon. The inhabitants had risen in a body and cut off a small division of the French. After this a division of 1,500, determined to revenge themselves on the inhabitants, marched to Monfon, where they were met by gen. Blake, with an inferior force. He however completely repulsed them, and forced them to an inglorious retreat.

VIA BARBADOES.

Marquis Wellesley, the newly appointed ambassador from England to Spain, was momentarily expected at Cadiz: his appointment had given the greatest satisfaction to the Spaniards, as the nomination of such a person insured every possible support to the Spanish cause which could be afforded by G. Britain. The army of Sir Arthur Wellesley was receiving reinforcements from England, which was to be augmented to 68,000 men, 10,000 of whom were to be cavalry, with a large train of flying artillery, supplied with Surpuell shells, which did so much execution at the battle of Zimiera.

Great quantities of cloathing, arms, &c. had arrived from England for the Spanish armies, both from the British government and from individuals, who had subscribed large sums to the Spanish patriots. All the dollars which could be collected by the British government had been sent to Cadiz and other places, for the use of the Spaniards, who were in great distress for want of money, as the expected remittances from Vera Cruz, Cuba, &c. had not arrived.

State of the strength of the principal armies.

Gen. Cuesta	44,000, in Estremadura.
Gen. Venegas	33,000, in Lamancha.
Gen. Blake	50,000, in Arragon.
Gen. Reding	40,000, in Catalonia.
M. de Romana	47,000, in Galicia.

SEVILLE, MAY 15.

Lieut. general the Marquis de Coup upon sending, on the 23d of last month, an account of the death of D. Theodor Reding, commander in chief of the army of Catalonia, expressed himself to the following purpose:

"Sinking under the load of business, exhausted with excessive fatigue, grieved to a very heart at the incessant and urgent war for the cause which he so heroically defended, gen. Reding breathed his last this morning leaving to his cotemporaries, examples of bravery seldom equalled, and to posterity, a name which future ages will not easily forget. The brother at arms of so deserving an officer, my grief must have been, and actually is more poignant than that of any self, as I feel his loss the more severely for my remembering the many times that I attended him to the field of battle, and having shared the laurels with which he was crowned in his last moments.

MAY 29.

We have beaten Soult and his army entirely. His loss is 4,000 men surrendered to us with all his train of artillery. Soult was taken prisoner in a village of Galicia, a few hours after the surrender of his army. This is official. It is also true, that the marching Joseph has left Madrid, and fled to the monastery of Labrador, in Aranjuez, and it is said had stripped that city of all its riches.

Romana has beaten a division of Napoleon's army and taken Ferrol.—The duke del Parque is in Salamanca with 15,000 men. Corunna alone remains in possession of the French.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 2.

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 failed when Mr. Coles left France, being detained to await the orders of Mr. Armstrong.

We have received by this arrival a fresh Paris papers from the first of April to the 13th June inclusive. They contain no important intelligence later than that received by the arrival at Salem a few days ago.

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.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, dated June 16, 1809.

"Yesterday the Commissary of Marine for that port, greatly alarmed us by making a very injudicious communication to the Chamber of Commerce of the city, on the subject of American affairs. It appears that the Minister of Marine instructed the Commissary to inform the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux of the late act of congress interditing trade with France and England; at the same time recommending to them to suspend for the present, all operations with the U. States. In conforming to the orders of his superior, the Commissary thought proper to annex comments of his own, of a very alarming nature, which were immediately communicated to the merchants on the Exchange and as the whole wore an official form, an immediate rupture between the two countries was considered as inevitable. The Commissary, finding he had gone too far, sent for one of the members of the chamber, through whose influence he prevailed on that body to return his letter, promising to write another more consonant with the minister's views.—Thinking it highly probable some of the American merchants may have communicated this alarm to the U. States by this ship, I have thought it my duty to state to you, sir, these facts, that in such case its bad effects may be counteracted."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated Bordeaux, June 17.

"The ship Hope having been detained a day longer on account of some Merinos seized on board, gives me an opportunity of stating to you, that upwards of a dozen letters from Paris by the mail of to-day, mention that his Imperial and Royal majesty has revoked his decrees in favour of Holland, by opening the ports of that country to neutral news, from the sensible effect it has had on the price of colonial produce."