

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

Foreign.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 27.

TO-DAY we have received intelligence that the three small islands of Egholin, Oggerroe and Orns, to the south of Cottoer, have been attacked by the English, who were forced to abandon their enterprise through the courageous resistance of our gun-boats and the bravery of capt. Goldberg, and his detachment.

The English have taken in the Cattedgat 6 American vessels. [Moniteur, June 10.]

MEMINGEN, JUNE 1.

Persons who have this moment arrived from Lindau by the circuitous way of Ravensburg and Bivorach, bring the unpleasant news that gen. Callender, at the head of 8000 Austrians and Voraltburghers, marched the day before yesterday, early in the morning, by Breunz against Lindau, and drove the French and Wirtembergers who occupied that place back to Wangen. Some days before 2000 armed peasants had committed many murders in Dornlin. The garrison of Lindau, consisting of some hundred men, was determined to make the most vigorous resistance, and one moiety of the bridge which connects the town with the Continent, was also broken down yesterday morning.

AUGSBURG, JUNE 1.

Two Tyrolese priests arrived here a few days ago as prisoners, and were sent to Munich to wait his majesty's decision of their fate.

Our hospitals at present contain upwards of 3000 sick and wounded.

Intelligence from the Pertesdall, states, that the inhabitants there continue in a state of insurrection.

MUNICH, JUNE 2.

The traitorous Tyrolese, (among whom the former order of things were already in a great measure although not completely restored,) will not yet keep peace; on the contrary, the insurrection has broken out anew, and nearly spreads over the whole country.—The Bavarian general Duay has judged it prudent to retreat from Inspruck to Kuffstein.

On the 29th of May, the Tyrolese attacked the safeguards appointed for their own safety, but were afterwards driven back into the mountains by count Arco.

FROM SWABIA, JUNE 3.

The division of the French army, which is under the orders of the duke of Dantzic, had no sooner left the Tyrol, than that ill-fated country became again the seat of war-like operations, where on one side general Deroy, who was in Inspruck, has been compelled to retreat to Kuffstein, and the Bavarian col. Arco sustained a severe conflict near Scarnitz and Lostach on the other side. Gen. Casteller is marching at the head of an Austrian corps, joined by a numerous body of armed peasants through the Voraltburg, against Lindau. All the neighbouring country is in the utmost consternation.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

Reports have been in circulation of a conspiracy against the king of Prussia, which was happily frustrated. It is said, that it was the intention of the conspirators to declare this sovereign incapable of reigning.—It is confidently asserted, that several inhabitants of the Mark and Silesia have been engaged in this plot. It is certain that a great many persons have been arrested in both these provinces, particularly in Silesia.

HAMBURG, JUNE 9.

Letters from Silesia of the 3d inst. state, that another action had taken place in Poland, the official account of which has not yet been received.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 26.

The Austrians entered Leipstick on the 22d, but made no stay there. We expect every moment to hear of a battle.

Prince Gagarin, who passed through here, two days ago, is general-aid-de-camp to his majesty the emperor of Russia. He is going to the head-quarters of his majesty the emperor of the French.

CASSEL, JUNE 24.

The king arrived at Artern with his guard, the regiment of Berg and the Dutch division. Gen. d'Albignac, with his division, has this day joined the Saxons who are on the Saale at Weissenfels. The enemy is said to be at Leipstick; if so, gen. d'Albignac will attack them to-morrow, and it is probable the enemy will not remain there long.

ROME, JUNE 10, 1809.

Annihilation of the Pope's Temporal Power.

This morning at 10 o'clock, has been published, in the principal places, at the found of the artillery of Fort Saint-Ango, a decree of his majesty the emperor and king, which unites the states of the Pope to the French empire. This happy change has taken place with the greatest tranquillity, and the inhabitants of Rome have manifested great joy and a lively acknowledgement of an event which puts an end to all the uncertainties of their political existence.—This decree, dated from the imperial camp at Vienna, 17th May, 1809, is conceived as follows:—

Napoleon, &c.

Considering that when Charlemagne, emperor of the French, and our august predecessor, presented the bishops of Rome with divers tracts of land (contrees,) they were granted to them as feudal tenure, to secure the repose of his subjects, without Rome having ceased on that account to make a part of his empire:

Considering that since that period the union of the two powers, spiritual and temporal, having been, as it still is, at this present day, the source of continual discords; that the Popes having but too often made use of the influence of the one to support the pretensions of the other; and that in consequence of it, the spiritual affairs, which by their nature are immutable, are confounded with the temporal, which change according to circumstances and the policy of the times:

Considering, lastly, that every thing we have proposed to conciliate, the safety of our armies, the tranquillity and welfare of our people, the dignity and integrity of our empire, with the temporal pretensions of the Popes, have been proposed in vain:

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

1. The States of the Pope are reunited to the French empire.
2. The city of Rome, the first Christian See, and so celebrated by recollections which she enforces on the mind, and the monuments she preserves, is declared an imperial and free city. Its government and administration shall be regulated by a special decree.
3. The monuments of Roman greatness shall be preserved and kept up at the expense of our treasury.
4. The public debt is declared a debt of the empire.
5. The present income of the Pope shall be extended to two millions of francs, free from all charges and tenure.
6. The properties and palace of the Pope shall be subjected to no impost, jurisdiction, or visit, and shall besides enjoy special immunities.
7. An extraordinary consultum shall on the 1st of June next, take possession, in our name, of the States of the Pope, and make the necessary arrangements, so that the constitutional government be in vigor on the first of January, 1810.

Signed

NAPOLÉON.

By the emperor,

The minister Secretary of State,

Signed,

H. B. MARET.

By another decree of the same day, 17th May, the extraordinary consultum instituted by the preceding decree, will be composed of the following members: the general of division Miollis, governor general, president; Salicetti, minister of the king of Naples; De-gerando, Jannet, and del Pozo, masters of requests; de Balde, auditor of the state council, secretary.—The consultum is charged with taking possession of the states of the pope in the name of the emperor, &c. It will correspond with the minister of finances of the French empire. The extraordinary consultum as soon as established and formed, addressed the following proclamation to the city and Roman states:

ROMANS,

The will of the greatest hero unites you to the empire. It was just that the first people on earth should share the advantage of its laws and the honour of its name, with those who in former times preceded it in glory. When your ancestors conquered the world, such were the counsels of their generosity, and the results of their glory.

The love of your prosperity has alone dictated the decree of your union. The moment chosen for its accomplishment, unfolds to you the motives that inspire it.—You become a part of the French empire at a time when every sacrifice required for establishing it is perfected; you are called to the triumph, without having partaken in the dangers.

Throw a glance over the annals of your history; for a long time they contain nothing but a recital of your misfortunes.

Your natural weakness rendered you the easy prey of any warrior intent to cross the Alps.

United to France, her strength becomes yours. All the evils which result from your weakness have ceased.

Unhappy as a nation you are not less so as citizens. The wretchedness and unwholesomeness which existed in your cities and country have for a long time back proved to Europe and yourselves, that your sovereigns, divided

between cares, too opposite found themselves unable to procure you that felicity which you are about to obtain.

Romans! not conquered but united; fellow-citizens and not enslaved, not only our strength becomes yours, but our laws will insure you repose as they have insured ours.

Whilst by this union you reap every blessing you were in need of, you lose none of those you possessed.

Rome continues to be the see of the visible head of the church; and the vatican richly endowed, and secure from every foreign influence, as well as above all vain terrestrial considerations, will exhibit religion to the universe more pure and surrounded with more splendour.

Other cares, will preserve in your monuments, the inheritance of your ancient glory; and the arts, the offspring of genius, encouraged by a great man, enriched with all the examples and models, shall no longer be constrained to seek elsewhere either the opportunity or the reward of their divine inspirator.

Such, Romans, is the future prospect that opens before you, and of which the extraordinary consultum is charged to prepare the foundation.

To guarantee your national debt, enliven your agriculture and arts, improve in every respect your present destiny; in short to prevent and dispel the tears which the reform of abuses has so many times caused to be shed; such are the orders, such is the intention of our august sovereign.

Romans! by seconding our efforts, you may render to yourselves more prompt, and to us more easy, the salutary effects of the task we are charged with for your welfare, which we have much at heart.

Rome, June 10, 1809.

(Signed)

SALICETTI JANET.

The Count MIOLLIS, Gov. Gen. President. For the Consultum, D. DE BALDE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The weather has been uncommonly variable during the last fortnight, particularly in the north of England. Sunday fortnight was as warm as midsummer; on the Monday following, it was as cold as at Christmas; on the Tuesday there was a heavy fall of snow, so much so, that last Thursday it was 18 inches deep on the open road, on Shap Fells, in Cumberland; and, to complete the winterly weather, the wind was several days in the east. A coach, in only passing over Shap Fells, on Thursday last, the snow was between three and four inches thick on the roof.

JUNE 19.

Orders have been issued by the lords of admiralty for the immediate recall of the lieutenant of the frigate who impressed the American seamen at Cadiz.

American.

BOSTON, AUGUST 5.

WE have some late Lisbon papers. The English and Portuguese were marching into Spain, to assist, it was said, the Spaniards in an attempt upon Madrid. Reinforcements were continually arriving in Portugal from England, and *Ca ira* was the song of the Spanish and Portuguese patriots.

The following is the only article of local news they contain:

LISBON, JUNE 19.

Yesterday arrived here a number of transports with two regiments of English troops from Gibraltar. At the same time two other regiments arrived from England. We daily expect further reinforcements.

AUGUST 7.

Letters by the Mentor state, that no decision had been had on American affairs. It was supposed the result would depend on the success of the Austrian war, in which the French had been, for the last month, so unsuccessful, that the commands of the emperor were already received for a negotiation to be opened with the American minister; and it was expected something would be decided in the course of 15 days, when another vessel would probably be dispatched to this country. In the mean time seizures of American property were made in various parts of the continent: two vessels were seized in the Texel, though loaded with tobacco, oil, &c. in conformity to the last decree of king Louis.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

Letters from Paris, of the date of the 4th July, state, that negotiations commenced on the 2d between Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, and Mons. Hauterive, appointed by the emperor to negotiate in the absence of count Champagny, the minister of foreign affairs—and, it was said, with a prospect of success.

Letters are also received from Amsterdam, dated the 21st June, which mention the arrival, at Amsterdam, of the Urania, and ship Susan; Delans, from New-York, and brig Hannab; from Newburyport. The articles of

the above cargoes, permitted to be imported by a decree of the king of Holland, were delivered to the consignees; and the goods were stored in the king's warehouse to remain till a peace takes place. The commercial intercourse between Holland and France had been opened; which caused a rise in colonial produce of 20 per cent.

We have received from a passenger in the Mentor, a list of fifty-six American captives and seamen detained in the prisons of France. Among the number is George F. Smith, Philadelphia, who was nine years in chains in Algiers.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9.

[Private correspondence of the United States Gazette.]

A friend has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman, who came passenger from France to New-York in the Mentor.

From the Syren's departure to the 9th July, the day that the Mentor sailed, nothing remarkable took place relative to our relations with France, though letters from well-informed bankers of Paris stated that the government of that country appeared to be more inclined to come to an arrangement with the United States, and that some views had in consequence taken place between the French minister and general Armstrong. This conciliatory spirit (if sincere) was rather on the part of the ministers, who are opposed to the measures latterly pursued than on that of the emperor.

In the event of an arrangement taking place, it was thought that our vessels would at first be only allowed to import to France and the countries under her control, the products of our own soil; but should an arrangement take place (which I much doubt) it is likely things would be placed on their former footing.

The news carried out by the Syren of the accommodation with England, which ought to have occasioned a great sensation, did not produce any, because information of the refusal of the English to ratify the proceedings of their minister reached France at the same time. An English armament was stated in private letters to have arrived in the Weser, and landed a body of troops. The emperor Napoleon was still at Vienna, and did not advance. It was said that the Austrians had been greatly reinforced from the other side of the Danube, and advantageously posted, and that he feared to attack them. He received reinforcements, though his army was still immense, notwithstanding the losses he had sustained.

Russia had not yet taken any active part in the war—she appeared to have three armies ready to take the part of the strongest, and in the mean time contented herself with fighting against Sweden and Turkey. The circumstances, and the raising the prohibition, which existed to the importation of colonial produce from Holland into France, naturally produced a great stagnation in the markets of the latter country.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) JULY 15.

SURRENDER OF ST. DOMINGO.

We learn by the Tweed that the major-general landed on the 28th ult. with 500 men, about 50 miles to leeward of the city.

On the 6th inst. the British troops had advanced within 300 yards of the city, when a message was sent by the enemy to the commander in chief, signifying his intention to submit to an unconditional surrender, which was of course accepted. On the following morning the terms of capitulation were agreed upon and signed, which we understand are merely that the garrison should lay down their arms as prisoners of war, to be sent to France at the expense of the British government, for the purpose of being exchanged; although we have no doubt they will meet with the same reception on their arrival as the garrison of Martinique has already experienced, and will consequently remain in England until the conclusion of peace. Private property of every description to be respected.

The whole of the French force in St. Domingo, at the time of its surrender, consisted of about 600 regulars, belonging to the 5th Legere, and about 300 militia, under the command of gen. Dubarquier and colonel Auffenac. There were upwards of 200 soldiers sick in the hospitals, and the place exhibited the most distressing picture of famine, the inhabitants not being able to obtain a sufficiency of the most loathsome food.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 11.

On the 29th of May, died at Cassel (Westphalia,) the celebrated Swiss historian Johannes Von Muller. In his great history of his native country, he asserted with spirit and talent, republican principles, which he however found incompatible with obedience to arbitrary monarchs. He had entered successively into the service of the elector of Mentz and the emperor of Germany, as a barbarian; of the king of Prussia, as historiographer; and lately of king Jerome, of Westphalia, first as secretary of state, and afterwards as minister of public instruction.