

ing a anecdote may serve to corroborate this assertion.

The little tale relates to his being in the same garden walking with some ladies, to one of whom he was then paying his addresses, and afterwards married. The servant came and informed his master that a gentleman wanted him in the house; the Dr. unwilling to quit the ladies, refused to go; they, however, taking him by the hand, led him to the gate, and obliged him to leave them—when passing with them, he, looking back, exclaimed, in the following extempore lines:

Thus Adam look'd when from the garden driven, And thus departed on a moment from heaven; Live him I go—and yet to go am loath; Like him I go, for angels drove us both; Here was he late, but now still more unkind, He's gone with him—but mine stays behind!



"He comes The way herald of a busy world."

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 11.—A Portuguese frigate arrived at Scilly in 24 days from Rio Janeiro, with dispatches, brings a report that a French frigate had arrived at Rio Janeiro to negotiate for peace.

Portuguese papers and letters arrived this morning to the 30th ult. The following is an extract of a private letter:

"The whole of our army has left Spain.—Sir A. Wellesley has his head quarters at Elvas, from which place he will march to Abrantes. Gen. Beresford is at Casite Brancan. They are said to have been obliged to retire for want of provisions. The French have retired towards Madrid."

It is with much concern we state, that all the accounts received from the Scheldt concur in stating that a great degree of sickness prevails among the British troops in that quarter, and some mortality.

A Gottenburg mail arrived last night with an account of a severely contested battle fought by the Swedes and Russians, near Umea, in West Bothnia, on the 10th ult. in which the former was defeated; but the opposition which the Russians experienced was so great, that, instead of attempting to advance, they retreated from that position which was occupied on the 24th by the Swedes. A private letter, received at Gottenburg on the 4th inst. states, that peace had been actually signed between Sweden and Russia, by which Russia was to retain Finland and the isle of Aland, and the demand of shutting the Swedish ports against England was abandoned. A private letter dated Stockholm, the 30th last, gives a still more favourable account of the military operations in the vicinity of Umea, than that published in the Gottenburg papers. It says, "The enemy has been forced to evacuate Umea; but I am sorry to say, that exploit has cost us dear. The loss of the Russians is, however, much greater."

Sept. 8.—It is gratifying to learn that Cuesta has been dismissed from the chief command, which is said to have been conferred on the gallant and persevering Blake. This measure has been adopted, we fear, too late to produce any material advantages. Lord Wellington is stated to have expressed his conviction that no reasonable hopes of success can be entertained from the co-operation of the Spanish levies, who are ill supplied, wretchedly disciplined, and destitute of able officers. He also complains of the negligence of the Junta in preparing and sending necessary supplies and provisions to the British army. The total force of the French in Spain is ascertained to be little short of 100,000 men. We shall not be surprised to learn the determination of his majesty's ministers to withdraw the whole of our army from Spain and Portugal. The last dispatches from Marquis Wellesley do not, we understand, hesitate to recommend the evacuation of both countries. The Supreme Junta is a deliberative body, and a deliberative body only. It was known at Lisbon on the 22nd, that Major-General Lightburne and Brigadier-General Crauford, who advanced with their corps in the direction of Ciudad Rodrigo, were on their march back to Lisbon.

It is reported that his Sicilian majesty will have a monarchy assigned him in New Spain, under the protection of this country, in case all attempts to restore Ferdinand to liberty and to his nation shall fail. The reason circulated for this intended establishment is, that he is the next heir to the crown of Spain at present in the enjoyment of personal liberty, and one more likely to be well received by the transatlantic Spaniards than any other personage in Europe.

September 13.—German papers to the 21st inst. have been received; but they bring no intelligence as to the negotiations. A private letter from Vienna of the same date, (September 2) mentions that the preparations for war which ceased on the conclusion of the armistice had suddenly been resumed in that capital with greater activity than before. The length to which the negotiations have been drawn out is stated by former accounts to have been occasioned as well by the jealousy of Russia as the firmness of the Emperor Francis. The claims of Napoleon to Austrian Galicia are said to be unpleasant to the Autocrat

of Russia. Advances have been received by the Duke of Brunswick that the Prussian troops have recently been ordered into encampments; but the object of this movement is not obvious. The brave Tyrolese are yet in arms, and as appears even from the German papers, are very formidable and resolute.

September 15.—An officer of the staff of our army in Spain, writes from Traxillo on the 22nd August as follows:

"The war in Spain is nearly terminated—the Spaniards are savages full of superstition and fanaticism; there is nothing to hope from them. We can by no means rely upon them.—Cuesta has been deposed, but too late. The general opinion is, that we shall be in England before two months—all the military stores are sent back to Lisbon—the French have 90,000 men, and we have no more than 25,000. We are in want of every thing. Whether it be negligence or treason on the part of the Spanish commissaries, we have found nothing in a country where we expected to find abundance; we have not even carriages and mules to transport our sick and wounded. I am of opinion that all this will cure our ministers of the mania of sending expeditions to Spain. There is not an officer or soldier in the army who does not wish speedily to return from hence. The French do not at all molest us in our retreat. In a few days we shall be in Portugal. This fruitless expedition will have cost our government immense sums. Every thing is frightfully dear; hay costs here 24 pence a pound, and we give 10 pounds of it per day to each horse.

September 20.—Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres.—"A new viceroy has arrived at Buenos Ayres, to succeed General Liniers, who has retired to Mendoza, a town about 900 miles up the country. General Liniers had orders from the Supreme Junta to repair to Spain, to answer charges brought against him by Gen. Elio, Governor of Monte Video; but, on resigning his office, he insisted on not going to that country; till its situation was in a more settled state than at present.

All the Creoles, or natives of the country, are wholly in favour of General Liniers; he has disbanded the different regiments from old Spain, and taken the natives in their room, which caused much jealousy on the part of the old Spaniards, who, taking advantage of the circumstance alleged of his being greedily ruled in his conduct by a well-known lady of French extraction, contrived to raise a strong party against him.

Some communications have been received from the Portuguese settlements in South America. A letter from Bahia, of the 28th of July, exposes the total neglect of that settle since the establishment of the court of Braganza in the Western World. A circumstance which promised so much benefit to the vast empire of the Brazils, has performed nothing.—Trade was in that situation not only languishing, but expiring. The following extract will shew the melancholy situation of affairs, even in the seat of the Portuguese government:

Rio Janeiro, July 20.—I am sorry to inform you, that a serious misunderstanding took place here on the 24th of June, in consequence of an order issued by the government to draft ten men from every hundred of the militia, to be incorporated among the regulars. In these provinces the militia is thrice as numerous as the troops of the line. The colonels and superior officers of the different regiments of militia formed a body, and went to the palace, with a view of remonstrating with the governor; but not finding their complaints heard, or their grievances redressed, they resigned their commissions. The next morning an order was given out for the militia to appear in the grand square of the city, before the palace, unarmed; but the officers having suspicions of the intention of the Governor to seize the men, to have them drafted by force, went with a considerable body of the militia to the palace, and expressed their determination not to comply with the Governor's orders. The government dreading the consequence, immediately issued an order countermanning all their previous resolutions. The necessaries of life became every day more exorbitantly dear, in consequence of the monopoly."

October 6.—We know of no farther Ministerial arrangements having been settled. We trust and believe however that no time will be lost. The interests of the country imperiously require it. His Majesty will not come to town again before next Wednesday, but it is probable that Mr. Perceval will wait upon his Majesty before that time at Windsor.—Meanwhile the Grenvilles assure us that "nothing can exceed the courtship and caressings that are now going forward; and that applications have been made to men of all parties and of all opinions to join the Ministers. And supposing this statement to be correct, how does it reflect upon the Ministers? They were anxious to form an extended Administration.—They made overtures to Lord Grenville.—Lord Grenville will not come in with men, who have thought it right not to press the King's conscience upon a subject on which his majesty's principles are known to be unalterable. They are forced, therefore to look to other men, and not deeming the interest of party to be paramount to the interests of the country, they are willing to sacrifice the former in order that they may consult the interests of the latter. They wish to prevail upon men of talents and of patriotism to join the Administration, without too nicely considering what party they may belong to.

Change in the administration. Mr. Perceval yesterday kissed hands on his eleva-

tion to the post of first lord of the treasury, vice the Duke of Portland, by which movement the right gentleman becomes premier. This was the only appointment announced yesterday at the levee.—Lord Harrowby has not yet received the seals of the Foreign Department, vacated by the resignation of George Canning, and it is even said they have been refused by Earl Bathurst. Indeed a man of any pretensions, however slender, if he possesses a particle of pride, must pause before he consents to receive a *lettre de confiance* for the marquis Wellesley. Mr. Robert Dundas 5 Anders, has set out for Ireland, before he makes his debut here as the secretary for the war and colonial department, vice Lord Castlereagh. He is expected back on Wednesday next.

DUEL.

Between Lord CASTLERAUGH and Mr. CANNING. Sept. 22.—There was a meeting at Putney Heath yesterday morning, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. Lord Yarmouth accompanied the former to the field; Mr. Ellis the latter. After taking their ground, they fired by signal, and missed; and no explanation taking place, they fired at each other a second time when the ball from Lord Castlereagh's pistol went through Mr. Canning's thigh on the outer side of the bone. Thus the affair terminated. Mr. Canning's wound is not considered to be dangerous.

Of the cause of the misunderstanding that produced the duel, the reports are various.—Some persons say, that "a dispute arose a few days ago at a cabinet dinner at the Duke of Portland's; the expedition being the subject of discussion, Mr. Canning is said to have made use of some strong expressions, which were deemed personal by Lord Castlereagh. A reference was however, made to the duke for his testimony of the offensive words; and it was not till Wednesday that his grace could be conveniently seen on that business. His grace's opinion being in unison with Lord Castlereagh, his lordship sent a challenge to Mr. Canning."

This is one report—another is, "that Lord Castlereagh had been offended by Mr. Canning's pressing the necessity of his lordship's resignation—and that some sharp language arose on the subject, not at the Duke of Portland's house, but at Lord Leveson Gower's."—A third report is, that Mr. Canning had reproached Lord Castlereagh with having too eagerly pressed a certain appointment in the late expedition. Which of these rumours is correct, or whether any of them are, we are not able to state, the parties having declined for the present publishing any information beyond the general declaration above communicated.

Sept. 23.—After a scandalous rencounter which has taken place between two men so lately intrusted with the superintendance of the most important branches of the public affairs; after the daily and reiterated proofs we have had of the incapacity, and even folly with which the mightiest energies of the country have been rendered nugatory and disgraceful; after the presentation of the late commander in chief of the expedition at the Levee on Wednesday, and his attendance at the cabinet councils since held, we cannot discover the slightest grounds of hope, that any partial change or modification in the members composing his majesty's councils will satisfy the wants and wishes of the nation. Nothing short of a complete and radical alteration can inspire those who take a full view of the perils to which we are exposed with a sense of confidence and security. It will not be sufficient to put into the places of the Duke of Portland, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning mere names. Acknowledged abilities, and what is even more essential to obtain the confidence and support of the nation, acknowledged integrity, if, indeed, it can be found, ought instantly to be called into action. Those littlenesses, trivial changes of men, and not of measures; which belong to party, and mark the variations of petty and partial politics, should be set aside, and altogether exploded. To meet the dangers that are ready to burst upon us, it becomes our duty to collect all that is truly patriotic, to make one common sacrifice of party feuds and party prejudices, to summon all the means and resources which the united experience and wisdom of the country can supply.

To retain the present men still in office, and to increase their numbers and not their abilities, would be a wretched mode of proceeding; a kind of tawdry patch-work, that would excite universal derision.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6, 1809.—In consequence of the negotiations for peace between France and Austria continuing so long without being brought to a successful close, rumours have for some days been afloat of the likelihood of a renewal of hostilities between those two powers, and of the Russians and Prussians uniting with the latter against France; and those rumours in part seem strengthened by the following article, which is taken from the London papers of this morning.

The Munich Court Gazette of September 4th, contains the following General Order, published in the Austrian head-quarters.

"My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, nor a desire of conquest. Self-preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honour of my crown and with the safety and tranquillity of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aim of my exertions.

"The chance of war disappointed my expectations, the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and overran with all the horrors of war; but he learned at the same time to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and

the valour of my armies. The experience which he daily brought, and my constant exertions to preserve the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negotiation for peace.

"My Ministers, empowered for that purpose by the French Emperor, wish to an honourable peace—a peace, the negotiations of which offer a prospect and possibility of duration. The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love to their country, their desire strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could not allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very foundations of the monarchy, and disgrace us.

"The high spirit which animates my troops affords me the best security that, should I see my yet mistake our sentiments and dispositions, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance.

Signed FRANCIS, Comoro, Sept. 16.

From the London Courier of Oct. 3. IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

We have thought it our duty to endeavour to collect for the information of the public as accurately as we can, a correct account of the endeavour which has been recently made by his majesty's ministers, to form an extended Administration, by an union with their opponents; and we believe, it will be found that the following statement is correct.

The overture was made by a letter from Mr. Perceval which, in substance, stated, that in consequence of the duke of Portland's resignation, his majesty had authorised Mr. Perceval and Lord Liverpool to communicate with Lords Grey and Grenville for the purpose of forming an extended and combined administration; for that purpose Mr. Perceval expressed a hope that the noble lords would come to town; stating to each respectively, that he had by the king's command, made a similar communication to the other; and adding that Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning had also resigned.

Lord Grey, who received the letter in Northumberland, immediately acknowledged the receipt of it, but declined coming to town, stating that if his majesty had had any commands for him personally he would have obeyed instantly, but that as it was proposed to him to communicate with his majesty's present ministers for the purpose of forming a combined administration with them, he must at once declare that such a union was, with respect to him under present circumstances, impossible.

Lord Grenville was in Cornwall; he also immediately acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Perceval's letter, and stated that understanding it as an official signification of his majesty's pleasure for his attendance in town, he would lose no time in repairing thither in obedience to his majesty's commands, deferring until his arrival, all observations on the other matters to which the letter referred.

We understand that his lordship (with Lady Grenville and Mr. Thomas Grenville) arrived in town accordingly on Thursday night, and on Friday morning wrote another letter to Mr. Perceval, in which, after noticing his arrival in town the preceding night, he stated that he thought it his duty to lose no time in expressing the necessity under which he felt of declining the communication proposed as not likely to be productive of any public good.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

This morning the United States sloop of war Wasp, Lieut. Lammie, arrived here in 33 days from U' Orient, from which place she sailed on the 28th September.

Lieut. Hawell, the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, left Paris on the 30th of September.

Contrary to the general expectation; there is nothing received by the Wasp, that will tend to lessen the evils, resulting from an interrupted state of commerce as will appear from the following facts, which have been communicated to us by passengers in the Wasp, and gathered from letters to houses of the first respectability, received by her.

In the first place, we learn, that nothing had been done by Mr. Armstrong, nor did he expect to bring the French government to any kind of terms with the U. States unless the latter went to war with G. Britain, or, would guarantee the French that America would resist the search of American vessels by the cruisers of England.

We further learn, that the dispatches which went out in the Wasp, had not as late as the 20th Sept. been sent to Bonaparte, at Vienna, as it was observed by Mr. Armstrong, was useless to trouble him on the subject while he was engaged on the Continent.

Mr. Armstrong intended some time since to have left France for the United States; but was prevented by repeated requests from the French minister to remain, as something decisive from the emperor might be expected, but as nothing had been received, and Mr. Armstrong despaired of any success, he intended as soon as possible, to sail for America—he would have detained the Wasp for that purpose were we informed his family could have been accommodated in her.

At the time of the sailing of the Wasp, no hope of peace between Austria & France, had been received. Indeed it was rumoured that a re-commencement of hostilities had taken place, and that Russia was on the point of joining Austria, in consequence of the enormous demands made by Bonaparte on Emperor Francis.

Our French papers by this arrival are to the 20th Sept. from Paris. They contain but little news; we find enough in them to convince us, that the war on the continent is not at an end. They again speak in hostile terms against the Austrians.

It is true, the Prize Courts in France, have suspended the condemnation of American property