

LATE
Foreign Intelligence.

IMPORTANT.

Extracts from London, Liverpool, and other English papers to the 30th of September, (22 days later than any previous news) received by the schooner Experiment, capt. Hill, from Plymouth, into which she had been carried on her voyage to St. Sebastians, and discharged without trial, arrived at Baltimore.

SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.

MR. CANNING has retired from the ministry—as have the duke of Portland, lord Castlereagh, earl Camden and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.

Canning and Castlereagh had quarrelled and fought a duel, in which the "joker of jokes" was wounded in the thigh. The cause of the fray was the accusation of Castlereagh by Canning to the king, concerning the expedition to the Scheldt. Castlereagh was the challenger.

Lords Howick and Grenville were supposed to be the efficient actors in the new ministry—Sheridan was also spoken of, but the list had not been finished at the latest accounts.

The proclamation of the President, reviving the non-intercourse with England, together with the circular letter of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into the London Courier (received) of Sept. 12.

A body of French troops had possessed themselves of the island of St. Beveland.

The British appear to have abandoned their purposes against Spain—while some blame the junta, others censure lord Wellington for the failure.

The corps of sir Robert Wilson appear to have been cut off early in August, between Candelario and Villa Nueva, in Spain.

Those of the old ministry who retain their posts, are the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr. Perceval, earl of Liverpool, earl of Chatham, and earl Bathurst.

We understand, says the Taunton Courier, some points are to be insisted on by lord Wellesley (the English minister in Spain) with the supreme junta, which, if refused, ministers have determined on withdrawing the whole of our forces from the peninsula.

Mrs. Clarke and the two Wrights have been indicted for a conspiracy against col. Wardle, on the testimony of major Dodd and Mr. Glennie.

The American consul (Mr. Simpson) at Tangier, has given notice, that the emperor of Morocco had ordered all vessels approaching his ports, to hoist colours through the day, and a light at night—else they should be fired on.

The English despair of being able to hold the island of Walcheren.

The Russians are reported to have lost 3,400 killed, and 17 pieces of cannon, in an attack on Ismael. The Servian insurgents were also overcome by the Turks.

Many officers from lord Wellington's army have arrived in England.

Joseph Buonaparte, has by a decree, abolished all the orders of monks, &c. in Spain.

Marquis Wellesley was expected to return to England from Spain at the latest accounts, and Mr. Frere was about embarking at Cadiz.

Some disturbances had taken place among the troops at Madras—there being a misunderstanding between the council and the army. An English editor, remarking on the necessity of harmony there and at home, says, "Yet, alas! the nation is at this minute distracted in head and sick at heart, and the very hands which should be its safeguard, are employed in madly limiting each other."

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

We learn, by letters from Holland, that an army was fast assembling at Cadzand, and such preparations making for the recovery of the island of Walcheren, as to render it impossible for our troops to retain it beyond a month, and then only by a dreadful waste of blood.

A letter from our squadron in Basque Roads conveys the following information—"As for the Rochefort squadron being wholly destroyed, there are eight sail of the line now afloat up the river. The three decker has been fresh coppered. They have only their lower masts standing, and have neither men nor stores aboard. The captain of a vessel we have just detained and sent in, says, that they are marching every man they can find in the country into Spain; they march them with their hands tied behind."

SEPTEMBER 23.

Last night government received dispatches from Corunna, dated the 19th inst.

By these dispatches it appears that the whole of the Spanish fleet, had sailed from Ferrol for Cadiz. Agreeably to instructions from the admiralty, it had previously been fitted out by admiral Berkley, who had also emptied all the arsenals, and embarked on board the fleet the whole of the naval stores

collected at that great naval depot. This event must tend in a great measure to tranquillize our fears in that quarter.

We have also to announce the arrival of a fleet of transports in 11 days from Lisbon, by which several officers have arrived from lord Wellington's army.

SEPTEMBER 26.

In the enumeration yesterday of the names of the cabinet ministers who retained their situations, we omitted the name of the earl of Harrowby, a nobleman of acknowledged talents. The number of those who remain will then be seven—lord Eldon, Mr. Perceval, the earl of Liverpool, the earl of Harrowby, the earl of Chatham and earl Bathurst. The seceders are six—the duke of Portland, Mr. Canning, lord Castlereagh, earl Camden, earl of Westmoreland and lord Levison Gower.

Dispatches were last night received from Lord Wellington, who is at Badajoz. They are dated on the 13th, at which time the army was rapidly recovering from sickness. One division is at Montys, another at Real, the third at Campo Mayor, and the fourth at Badajoz—the heavy cavalry and horse artillery are at Merida—the light cavalry at Elvas. The enemy had not even ventured to make any attack upon the army, nor even to attempt annoying it in its retreat.

The French divisions were thus distributed:—Soul's at Placentia—Victor's at Talavera—Mortier's at Oropesa, and Ney's at Salamanca.

SEPTEMBER 30.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

In the Star of Thursday we mentioned that a report had been received by the Auckland Packet, from Oottenburg, that hostilities had been renewed between Austria and France. We have now to state that the duke of Brunswick received similar accounts yesterday, by an officer from the continent.

According to the statement of the officer alluded to, the armistice was put an end to by the Austrians; the Prussian army, under gen. Blucher, had marched to co-operate with the Austrian forces, and the king of Prussia had himself set off for Petersburg, to confer with the emperor Alexander!

This news has made a considerable impression on many; but we must confess we are still inclined to scepticism.

On the other hand it is asserted that a Paris paper has been received in town, which mentions the actual signing of a treaty of peace between France and Austria, and that in consequence the emperor Napoleon had returned to St. Cloud, and was to enter Paris in triumph on a given day, when great rejoicings, &c. were to be ordered to take place. We have not, however, been able to ascertain by whom this paper has been received.

We have received no intelligence of public interest by the Prince Ernest Packet, except that the British army under sir J. Stuart had returned again to Sicily. The Spartiate, 74, was left at Gibraltar on the 11th inst. with a convoy for England, wind bound. The affairs of Spain appear to be at a stand—and in Portugal the British army is waiting in suspense to hear whether it is to be reinforced, to enable it to advance again—whether it is to act upon the defensive on the Portuguese frontier—or whether it is to abandon the peninsula altogether. But these and many other events of equal importance must depend upon the changes now pending in the ministry.—If the friends of the Prince of Wales predominate, there will, most probably, be a complete change in our political system.

This important point very naturally absorbs the whole attention of town and country. Nor does it find any interruption in the pending negotiations on the Danube, upon which no light has yet been thrown. The reported treaty between Sweden and Russia also wants confirmation. The latter negotiation is doubtless interwoven with the former; and if it be true that symptoms of wavering have appeared in the counsels of Alexander, a speedy adjustment of our ministerial arrangements may have the happiest influence on the north of Europe.

The arrangements for a new cabinet, are not yet finished, nor can they till lords Grenville and Gray shall have arrived in compliance with the message sent to them by command of his majesty.

The statements which appear in some papers, of who are to remain in office, and who are to be admitted, have no foundation whatever. They serve merely to express the desire of certain individuals, but will have no influence on the arrangement.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 30.

Marshal De Winter, before retiring, by the king's orders, from the command of the Helder and Zuyder Zee, had been replaced in that of the flotilla and the naval forces on the Meuse, and in the waters of Zealand, by marshal Verheuil, his majesty's ambassador at Paris, who for that purpose immediately quitted his diplomatic functions. The new commandant hoisted his flag on the 27th inst. on board the Royal Hollander.

THE LATEST.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 3.

The ship Commodore Rogers, capt. Gage, arrived at this port last evening in the unprecedented passage of 22 days from Liverpool. The editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received by her a regular file of London papers to October 6.

By virtue of the new arrangement, lord Wellesley is to be the new secretary of war, the earl of Harrowby takes the foreign department; Mr. Perceval is to be 5th lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. Lord Grenville and lord Gray were invited to co-operate with the new administration; but conceiving that their services could not benefit their country, in support of a ministry which they could not but despise, they declined all participation in the guilty measures of the government; expressing their devotedness to the cause of the nation whenever talents or influence could be employed with advantage.

Bonaparte was still at Schoenbrunn. Mr. W. Sieler, is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, the minister in London.

An extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Oct. 6th, states—"Our ministerial arrangements appear nearly settled for the present, though, apparently, less favourably to a settlement of the differences between your government and ours, than if the change had been complete. The refusal of lords Gray and Grenville, to accept the propositions made to them, produced a temporary briskness in our cottons, and an advance was freely given by speculators; that article, as well as others, is now depressed. Pst Alms 60 to 65; Peat 66 to 67; Turpentine 35 to 38; WO. lbd. flaves 19 to 21; Wheat 17 to 17 6d; Flom 69 shillings; Tobacco from 7 to 14d; Cotton, Upland, 17 to 20d—New Orleans 21; Sea Island 2 and 2 to 2 and 6d."

LONDON, OCT. 5.

We have just received Paris papers to the 26th ult. but they contain nothing of any importance.

We received this morning, Dutch papers to the 1st inst. containing news from Vienna to the 20th ult. Buonaparte was at that date at Schoenbrunn, and the emperor of Austria at Buda, for which place the Austrian count Bubna had set out on the 15th, from Schoenbrunn with dispatches for his master. At his departure he was presented by Buonaparte with a precious stone of great value; from which circumstance it was inferred that the negotiations are drawing to a close. There are, however, many circumstances unfavourable to this supposition. Letters from Strasburgh, of the 22d Sept. state, that the armistice, which expired on the 20th, has been prolonged for a month, with the additional stipulation, that hostilities are not to recommence until after six weeks notice of its expiration. French corps and military stores had passed through that city on their way to Austria, and the troops, both French and Austrian, were in constant motion. Buonaparte was also busily employed in establishing a line of telegraphs from Strasburg to Vienna, passing through Ulm and Munich; by which means there would be a complete line of telegraphs between the Austrian and French capitals. As the immediate evacuation of Vienna would probably be one of the conditions of peace, it would seem from this circumstance, that such an event is not considered as near at hand.

The accounts from Paris in the Dutch papers are to the 27th ult. and from Bayonne to the 9th. Several detachments of troops had lately passed through the latter place, on their way to Spain.

Mr. Perceval, yesterday, kissed hands on his elevation to the post of First Lord of the Treasury, vice the duke of Portland, by which movement the right honourable 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 right honourable George Canning, and it is even said, that 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 become a *locum tenens* for marquis Wellesley. The principal inducement to a calculating mind is the chance that marquis Wellesley, seeing the fort of head that is put to the ministry, may decline also, in which event, the party put in as a warming-pan for his lordship, would probably remain in permanent possession of "The Bed of Roses." Mr. Robert Dundas Saunders, of whose abilities we know nothing, but the pathetic and prepared speech which he made for his father, lord Melville, in the House of Commons, previous to his lordship's trial in Westminster Hall, has set out for Ireland, to pack up his papers, before he makes his debut here as secretary for the war and colonial department, vice lord Castlereagh. He is expected back on Wednesday next, on which day the Premier will have probably made considerable progress in completing his squad.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, OCT. 27.

LAST evening arrived here the schooner Pochahontas, capt. Herrick, in 27 days from Lisbon. Capt. H. reports that Gen. Wellesley had arrived at Lisbon indisposed, leaving his army about 100 miles from that city, probably near Badajoz and Elvas, on the Portuguese frontiers.—About 7000 troops had just arrived from England. The Portuguese did not appear under any apprehensions of another visit from the British. The transports in the Tagus were last night preparing to return to England.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 1.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

This morning the U States sloop of war Wasp, lieut. Lawrence, arrived here 22 days from L'Orient, from which place she sailed on the 28th of September.

Lieut. Halfwell, the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, left Paris on the 26th September.

Contrary to the general expectation, there is nothing received by the Wasp, that would 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 her. 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 any kind of terms with the United States. The late, went to war with Great Britain, or, would guarantee to France that America would resist the search of American vessels by the cruizers of England.

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

Mr. Armstrong intended sometime 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 no purpose, we are informed, if his family had not been accommodated in her.

At the time of the sailing of the Wasp news of peace between Austria and France had been received. Indeed it was rumored that a recommencement of hostilities had taken place, and that Russia was on the point of joining Austria, in consequence of the enormous demands made by Buonaparte on the emperor Francis.

Our French papers by this arrival are to the 23d of September from Paris. They contain but little news; but we find enough to convince us, that the war on the continent is not at an end. They speak in hostile terms against the Austrians.

It is true the prize courts in France, suspended the condemnation of American property; but this is supposed to be only an answer to some particular purpose.—Nevertheless the immense property under seizure, as far as we can learn, been restored.

General Armstrong told one of the passengers in the Wasp, on the 19th of September that he had at last procured the release of American seamen who had been long imprisoned at Arras, and that they would about the 10th of October from Depeze, an American brig which he had purchased to bring them home.

Since the above was prepared for the press, a gentleman of this city has favoured the editor of the New-York Gazette with a letter written on the cover of other letters, as the 25th of September. Extract:—

A letter from one of Buonaparte's camps to his brother in L'Orient, states, that the emperor is delirious, probably occasioned by fatigue and vexation, which had thrown him into a fever. His physicians apply to the top of his head.

It is worthy of remark, that the Wasp has been gone from this port only 76 days. She sailed from the Hook on the 13th of August, and reached L'Orient in 19 days—the dispatches by her were in the hands of Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, in 24 days after her departure from this port; and he answered the communications by the Wasp, the second day after receiving them; and we presume that what he has said to our patrons in reply, is very concise and satisfactory.

KNOXVILLE, OCT. 14.

At the late superior court held in this city for Hamilton district, JESSE WARD, of twelve years of age, was convicted of house-burning, and sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday the 31st inst.