The conduct of lieutenant Colonel Smith during the course of this service, although attended with a momentary reverse, has large represented to me the major general M'Kenzie in terms of great approbation with every praise to the zeal and spirit exhibited by the troops employed under his orders. He has also expressed great admiration of the active assistance of captains Crawley and Pulleyne of the majesty's ships Pilomel and Alarrie, who were his cooperators on this service.

The great plunder of navy in the province was a material obstacle to every means of intelligence, and led to the sending the detachment of the 21st regiment, which had been sent at the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants of the town of Palmi for their protection. General Mouri directed a flag of truce to me after our arrival here, to offer to treat for an exchange of those officers, four non-commissioned officers, and eighty men of the 21st, who were stated to be prisoners, and on their march to Naples. I had accordingly acted to the message, when, to a sounding fit of Bluhmer, occasioned by a disturbance at the terrace of exploitation effaced, the general, he, and other flag again to the withdrawing the terms, and declining any further correspondence or communication with me whatever.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. STUART, Lt. Gen.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.

Extracts from London, Liverpool, and other Papers to the 20th of Septemb. (25 days later than any previous arrival) received at the office of the Aurora, by the Schooner Mary Clements, Capt. Hall, from Plymouth, who sailed from Liverpool after her voyage to St. Sebastian, and discharged without trial.

We have copied made the following Summary extracts:

Canning and Castlereagh had quarrelled about 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.

A body of French troops had possession of the island of St. Beveland.

The British appear to have abandoned the attempt against Sebastiano, while some blaming the Junta, others considered Wellington for the failure.

The order of Sir Robert Wilson, (memorable for his fabrications about Bonaparte's cruelty in Egypt) appears to have been of early date, in a war between Candelaria and Villa Nueva, in Spain.

We understand, says the Taunton Courier, some points are to be published by his Majesty, (the Prince Regent) in Spain, with the Supreme Junta, which, if refused, ministers have determined on withdrawing the whole of our forces from the peninsula. (Quere? what "points" are those Excluding the Americans from all participation in the Spanish trade? Persuading England to pay for our certain pouts in the new world?)

Mess. Clarke and the two Wrights have published for a cudgel-work against Col. Wardle, on the testimony of Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Bad Lorrain, Lord Castlereagh & Mr. Canning.

"There was a meeting at Putney lately on Thursday morning between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. Lord Yarmouth accompanied the former to the ground, Mr. Ellis the latter. After taking their ground, they fired by signal, and missed; and to explain the matter, they said they had fired each other's second time, which the hall from the opposite's pistol went through the hat. This the affair terminated. Mr. Canning's wound is not considered to be dangerous, of course it will require ordinary effort is said to have originated in some official misunderstanding. The challenge was given by lord Castlereagh. Mr. Canning, we are happy to learn, is considered out of all danger."

London, Sept. 19.—The arrival of the vessel from Boston, with the intelligence of a proclamation having been issued by the American President for re-establishing the provisions of the non intercourse act, produced a considerable advance yesterday in the price of American produce. The purchases on Saturday, at Liverpool, were to a tremendous amount. It was at first reported that the proclamation was a mere ticket one—and that we was likely to take place. Our readers however, will see by the proclamation, that it is quarter in very difficult. It gives no opinion with respect to the refusal of our government to ratify Mr. Pinkney's arrangement. It merely declares that the Non-intercourse Act, remains in force, our orders in council not having been withdrawn. Nor do we find the tone, and language of the American newspapers particularly violent. Some of them even enter into a defence of the conduct of the British ministry, and assert that they have done every thing in their power to preserve peace with America. We have extracted an article of this kind from one of the papers. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Jackson's mission may be successful; at least, if it be not, the fault will not rest with his majesty's government.

Courier.

September 13.

We learn, by letters from Holland, that there is a fleet 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 loss of blood.

An article by the Gottenburgh mail, which arrived on Saturday, states that the Russians have made a desperate attack upon the fortress of Ismail, and defeated the Turks, with the loss of 3,000 men killed, including several genera with 17 pieces of cannon. It is added that the Russians have also been defeated in several actions, and that the heads of 500 of the principal officers of them have been sent to Constantinople.

We have been informed that vessels sail from London and Portsmouth, under any colors except French or British. These are easily forged. All men of war have on the flag the government of what are granted, and proposes to the commanders of neutrals hold acquaint with the same, except the same man of war meets with two of them. He then is not detained unless they pass safely. They bring nothing but French produce, brandies, &c.

Courier, September 19.

Some more foreign journals arrived yesterday afternoon, from which we have given some extracts. The intelligence, as might be expected, emits no circumstances of importance. Events in Spain, that can produce any thing like impression of French superiority, I. Ney's flight to intimate at the present moment, and can the tide of exclusion be expected to turn while the tyrant has hitherto been opposed to them shall continue unabated.

The loss sustained by Venegas, on the 11th ult. at Almonacid, is said to be very great. The French boast of possessing 4000 prisoners, 35 pieces of artillery, 100 power wagons, 3 colors, and one eagle. Joseph Bonaparte has returned to Madrid, and celebrated Zi Draw; and the accounts of the Spanish continue to be very ill suppose, false assertion, that the fire 22 days in which the king was absent.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have passed a decree for abolishing the order of Monks and Friars in Spain, which were left after the fire of Bonaparte, claiming and requiring those bodies. Has the Junta performed any such act of like wisdom? It is not improbable that such institutions are immoral, and impolitic institutions that such an enemy as Napoleon is to be conquered.

September 23.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

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

By these dispatches it appears that the whole of the Spanish fleet has sailed from Ferrol for Cadiz, Agreeably to instructions from the Admiralty to the Mediterranean fleet, which left by admiral Berkeley, who had also complied with the arrangements and embarked the troops for the relief of the naval stores collected at this great naval depot. This event must tend in the highest degree to tranquilize our fears in that quarter.

It also appears that 25,000 Spaniards who chiefly composed that army formerly under the command of Sarsfield in Zamora, are on their marches to Cuadrilla, to which place so much importance is attached, that the Spanish Junta, of which so much anxiety has been expressed. They were on the 20th of August at Almanacid, about 50 miles north of that city, to which it was ascertained to be the intention of the French to attack it. Wellington was also likewise preparing to interrupt that operation, should the garrison hold out till succour was in a state to afford succour to their assistance.

We are sorry to announce the arrival of a fleet of transports in 14 days from Lisbon, by which several officers have arrived from Lord Wellington's army.

By this conveyance we have received the following particulars respecting Lord Wellington's army:

"The army are halted at head quarters, Ribadavia—General Sherbrooke's division extends from Logroño to Merida; brigade of German artillery is at Lobon; a troop of horse artillery at Merida, and also some cavalry; General Crawford's flight brigade of infantry is at Nelas and Portalegre; another division of the army is near Campo Mayor and Alborquerque; the 40th garrison Badajos, & the 27th is at Elbion; a part of the artillery (foot brigade) is encamped near Badajos. The convalescent sick are at Elvas—the worst cases have been sent to Oliven; Lord Wellington is at Villa Viciosa and the neighborhood. The army is extremely sickly—about 7000 sick, wounded, &c. The flight cavalry is almost dismounted—a remount of 1000 for the 14th and 16th has arrived from England, under Major Archer. That fine regiment the 1st Royal Dragoons has assembled by that excellent officer General Slade, landed and marched into Beleos (ten days from Lisbon) seven hundred strong, in high order. Scarcely a transport in the Tagus, and only the Barfleur and Spitfire remain in Lisbon."

London, Sept. 24.—In the enumeration yesterday of the names of the cabinet ministers who retained their situations, we omitted the name of the Duke of Montrose, who is one of the Knowledged talents. The number of those who remain will then be seven—Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Portland, the earl of Harrowby the earl of Chatham, and earl of Bathurst—the secretary of state—the duke of Portland, Mr. Canning, lord Castlereagh, the secretary of state Westmoreland, & Lord Levison Gower.

The answers from Lords Grenville and Grey cannot be expected before Thursday at the soonest. Their friends to be, the capable, have been to accept the proposition made them.

In the mean time, we must again deem it our duty to represent that this state of affairs in the cabinet has not been occasioned by any consciousness felt or confessed of incapacity for managing the affairs of the nation. It is the result of a combination of the difficulties consequent upon the resignation of the duke of Portland. Mr. Perceval's packet has arrived, it would not remain in the cabinet, unless he was the premier. Mr. Perceval's ambition was not to be premier, but having, as chancellor of the exchequer, the lead in the house of commons, he felt that it would be an acknowledgment of inferiority to consent to the appointment of any other premier. Wellesley, (who had been originally wished by Mr. Canning to succeed the duke of Portland) was unwilling to this country so long after having been recalled from the Spanish Junta, (which was perhaps connected with that wish) is said to have been distinctly proposed by Mr. Canning, to succeed the duke of Portland. But this proposition did not at all square with Mr. Perceval's views. Lord Grenville (the person, and the Marquis (whether accepted or not, we know not, we know not) is understood to have openly declared before his departure, that he would not consent to the Duke of Portland resigned. Mr. Canning resigned because he could not be prime-minister. The Marquis Wellesley, (the person) not be prime minister because Mr. Canning had resigned. This we believe, will be found to be a pretty correct statement of the fact. Most sincerely we wish that this state of things had not existed, and that such an arrangement could have been made, as keeping Mr. Perceval, (who was not brought to the cabinet the important accession of the talent of the Marquis Wellesley.

A few words however are necessary to be said on a subject not indeed connected with the proceedings, but with the conduct of the opposition, so far as it relates to Lord Castlereagh. Extracts are given by his opponents to the upon Lord Castlereagh the whole tenor of his conduct in the cabinet and in the same proposition in which blame is bestowed upon Lord Castlereagh, is bestowed upon the conduct of Canning, for having it is said, "formed a just estimate of his colleagues." Lord Castlereagh, we understand, is what is called "his manly determination to look the ministers in the face, and to state his opinion of the conduct of impossible orders." Now Mr. Canning, we think, will hardly be considered to be very grateful for his eulogists among the opposition—If the "just" of the "estimate" of his colleagues Schedule" was as his eulogist says" in the ignorance and conclusion of the "just." was Lord Castlereagh, in ignorance more than Mr. Canning or any other members of the cabinet? Was not the expedition to Walcheren the whole cabinet? Was it not arranged, discussed, and settled at meetings of the cabinet? Could it have been carried into execution had it not received the approbation of the cabinet? Was it not an inexcusable fault in any one, any single, against the expedition—for very far from that. But when Mr. Canning's estimate of Lord Castlereagh is attempted to be justified & bolstered up by an appeal to a measure which was as much the act of Mr. Canning as of Lord Castlereagh, we really must enter on protest against that mode of reasoning and of conduct.

As to the praise for the "manly determination to stop in the mean time the execution of impossible orders," we certainly are not now disposed to quarrel with any man for not executing orders which cannot be executed. That delivery could not have been taken when the calculation was formed to return from South Beveland we are willing to admit; but that is the point to be enquired into. The questions to be investigated and answered. Whether that which was practicable at the end of August was equally impracticable at the beginning.

Dispatches were received last night from Lord Wellington, who is at Badajos. They are dated on the 13th, at which time the army was rapidly recovering from sickness. Orders to action is at Montroy, another at Real, the third at Campo Mayor, and the fourth at Badajos—heavy cannon, and the horse artillery are at Merida—the light cavalry at Elvas. The enemy have not yet ventured to make any attack upon the army, nor even to attempt turning in its retreat.

The head quarters of Lord Wellington between the 16th and 19th of August, was at Elvas, and consisted of one room, without a door or window, (all having been been burnt by French) and very little furniture on the floor, through which you could see into a dirty stable.

Courier, September 26.

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.—The Auklaud packet has arrived with mails and passengers from Gottenburgh.

The report of a renewal of hostilities between France and Austria is again revived: indeed, it is pretended that a battle has actually taken place, in which the French have received a defeat! We have not been able to learn on what authority this rumor rests.

Another, received through the same channel, seems entitled to more credit—A peace is said to have been concluded between Russia and Sweden.

London, Sept. 30.—Our readers have already been informed of the situation of Lord Castlereagh. His Lordship had yesterday an audience of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He had also received from his Lord Holland, Mr. Tierney, and all the gentlemen in town who form the administration when the Lordship was last in power. His Lordship had also communications with the remaining members of the present cabinet.

The result of these conferences cannot be known with certainty till those interested shall have come to a determination, or shall have, or rather till etiquette shall permit disclosure to be made; but, judging from the conversation, which the general impression seems to be, that Lord Grenville and his friends will not come into the present ministers.

The letter sent by Mr. Perceval to Lords Grenville and Grey, but for his object to invite these noble lords to a conclave with himself and his present ministers on efficient administration. So far it was written as a personal communication from Mr. Perceval, or at least might be so conceived. But it concluded with an expression that Mr. Perceval feels himself in duty command to make the same communication to earl Grey and secretary."

The note which Lord Grenville sent the message as coming from the king, conceived himself bound from propriety to be in correspondence with the king, immediately to learn; the other, as propriety, gave his opinion by letter, upon the subject he conceived to be offer of co-operation, made only by the chancellor of the exchequer. We believe, will be found to be the true cause of the different conduct adopted by the noble lords; it may however, we presume, be but little doubt that Lord Grey will be in town shortly.

The note which Lord Grenville received from his king was sent to Cornwall, in answer to the intimation transmitted Mr. Perceval, and which was received on Thursday morning, was nearly as follows:

"His lordship acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and understand it to be an official communication of his majesty's commands, declared his readiness, as in duty bound, immediately to attend in London.

"But his lordship desired to defer all discussion of the subject noticed until after his arrival in town."

At an early hour yesterday morning lord Grenville informed Mr. Perceval of his arrival in town in a note, in which the following is reported to be the substance:

"That his lordship took the earliest opportunity of acquainting Mr. Perceval with his arrival, and of communicating his sentiments of the intimation which he received in the country, and which he begged might be laid at the feet of his majesty, to whom he had the honor to address."

"That he declining to unite with his majesty's present ministers, he was not actuated by any motives of personal hostility, but he felt convinced, that, in joining his majesty's councils in the present crisis, he could be of no real service to his country."

"That while him it had unfortunately been called upon to offer rather than foment political animosities, which system he thought at this moment more particularly objection than ever.

"He therefore begged that his resignations might be considered as connected to his majesty, with a firm assurance that his zeal should be unremitting, whether exhibited in the good prospect of its being successfully exerted in his majesty's service."

Of course lord Grenville's letter was laid before his majesty, but it was of a nature, which it is not for us to state what passed on the occasion.

We have reason to believe that one of the principal difficulties which stand in the minds of the noble lords to comply with the request that has been made to them, for advice and assistance in extending, and continuing the administration, arises from the expectations of the present crisis, arises from a conviction that the country cannot be benefited by such resolutions and projects as have for some time been carrying on. In this conviction we have reason to believe that the regular; indeed we can hardly doubt that those who promoted them are now very much of the same opinion; and confident we are that a great majority of the public will be ready to disclaim for such measures, have had their eyes opened not only to the injustice, but to the mischief of persisting in such measures.

Whoever may form the administration, we have reason to hope we have no hesitation in asserting, must pursue a very different system from that which has been followed for many years, if they hope to make the country finally triumph over the dangers with which it is threatened.

Those who have been in the habit of reading the Star, we are sure will not impute to us malignant motives, in stating a conviction which with us is not new, but has repeatedly recorded our columns for years. We have been uniform in our sentiments, that we have been wrong, and that we have been limited population in fighting the battle of Europe, and that it is impossible to do so is to destroy and annihilate the last hopes of the very people who are gone under the oppression of the tyrant who has levelled their institutions and liberties in the dust!

Lord Castlereagh is interwoven with the prince of Wales as we gather from Morning, and early in the Chronicle yesterday morning, and continued for nearly two hours. Mr. Sheridan had afterwards a very long conversation with royal highness; and in the course of the morning, the prince also saw his royal brothers, the duke of Cumberland and Cumberland, and his serene highness the duke of Brunswick.

THE BRUNSWICK AND AUSTRIA.

In the Star of Thursday we mentioned that a report had been received by the Auckland Packet, from Gottenburgh, 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 hostilities were put an end to by the Austrians; the Prussian army, under general Blucher, had marched to assist the duke of Austrian forces, and the king of Prussia had himself set off for Brunswick, to meet his brother, the duke of Brunswick!

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

On the other hand it is asserted that a Paris paper has been received in Sweden, which represents Bonaparte as giving of a treaty of peace between France and Austria, and that in consequence Bonaparte, Nov. 2, had left Vienna for St. Cloud, and was to enter Paris in triumph on a given day, when great preparations were ordered to take place. We have not, however, been able to ascertain by whom this paper has been received.

THE ARMY.

General Frazer established yesterday at Portsmouth for Gibraltar, where he is appointed second in command.

In Middlesex and Hertfordshire, fortifications were raising, and every preparation was making, to render the island perfectly secure from any hostile attack.

THE LATE DUEL

Between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh.

A full explanation of the circum-