stances which led to this extraordinary disagreement has now been handed about in the high political circles, together with the note containing the challenge, and Mr. Canning's answer to that note. As the whole case is but imperfectly known to the public, we shall endeavor to describe the facts from the representation of those by whom the narrative has been read.

So long since as the Easter recess, it was submitted by Mr. Canning, and given as his opinion in a meeting of the cabinet council, (from which lord Castlereagh was absent) that he considered it absolutely necessary that a change should take place in the war and colonial department. He assigned powerful arguments in support of that opinion, and suggested that no one was so fit to be the successor of Lord Castlereagh as the Marquis Wellesley. All the members of the cabinet then present concurred with Mr. Canning, some for the immediate disclosure of these sentiments to Lord Castlereagh. The others, influenced by a regard to his lordship's feelings, and having the recollection of the then recently concluded inquiry into East India patronage fresh in their memory, agreed to postpone the delivery of their avowed sentiments until the end of the parliamentary session. This proposition had Mr. Canning's unqualified approbation. That period arrived, and Mr. Canning again urged the duke of Portland to enforce the proposition submitted to the cabinet. His grace, still convinced that the necessity had not been diminished, was at a loss to devise the most delicate and prudent means of conveying the sentiments of the cabinet to Lord Castlereagh; but after some few days consumed in deliberation, Lord Camden was selected as the best calculated for the disclosure At this juncture, however, lord Castlereagh, and most of his majesty's ministers, were so busily occupied in the construction and arrangement of the expedition to the Sheldt, that delay was again deemed prudent; and no communication was made to lord Castlereagh until Mr. Canning, on the 6th instant, tendered his resignation. On this occasion the duke of Portland contrived to communicate the original sentiments of Mr. Canning, with the concurring opinion of the cabinet, to Lord Castlereagh, who after a short deliberation wrote to Mr. Canning a letter of considerable length, in which he charges him with unfair and illiberal motives, accuses him of hypocrisy, demands the accustomed satisfaction, and names the place of meeting.

To this note Mr. Canning returned a laconic answer. He laments that the information given to his Lordship must have been derived from a very partial source; and that, had his motives been fairly inquired into, it was impossible they could bear the construction so unjustly put upon them. After declining all further explanations Mr. Canning agrees to the meeting on Putney Heath.

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, a cabinet council was held at the foreign office; at which were present the Lord Chancellor, Earls Liverpool, Camden, Chatham, Harrowby, Bathurst & Westmoreland; Lords Mulgrave and Leveson Gower, and the Chancellor of Exchequer.

Vienna, August 27. Desertion from the Austrian army is very considerable. Every day 100, 150 or 200 deserters repair to our advanced posts. Discouragement seems to prevail throughout this army.

☞ *JAMES J. PORTER,*
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING returned from his visit to the country, to the city of Washington, takes this method of informing his friends and the public of the same. As usual, every exertion will be made, to meet public patronage.

November 6—4t

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Col. Luke Marbury, deceased, late of Prince Georges county, are requested to exhibit the same, legally proved to the Executors, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment to

JOHN F. BOWIE, COLMORE BEANS, } Executors.

November 6——w6t

JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of the First Quality
WRITING PAPER,
Which I will sell at Wholesale or Retail—and expect to keep a general supply.
WILLIAM MORGAN.
Georgetown, 11th month, 6th——w3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN Pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Robert D. Reeder, to secure the payment of all his just debts, due and owing from him, will be sold at Public Sale, at the house of the said Reeder on Monday the 1st day of January next, for ready cash, all the Real and Personal Property of the said Robert D. Reeder, consisting of a Tract or Parcel of LAND, whereon the said Reeder now lives, called Workington Park, containing about 700 acres of very good forest land; the improvements are convenient and in good repair—also two Negro Women and a Child, several Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils and House and Kitchen Furniture.

JO: HARRIS, Trustee.
Leonard Town, Nov. 8——wtw

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to remit their arrearages and advance for the ensuing year. Should this request not be attended to, the suspension of their papers will be rendered indispensible. It may be proper to add that subscriptions are not received for less than a year of persons residing at a distance.

It is erroneously stated in some of the northern prints that Congress meet on Monday the 13th of this month. A reference to the law fixing the time of meeting will shew that the fourth Monday (the 27th) is the day to which Congress adjourned at their last session.

Lieut. Haswell, the bearer of dispatches from France, arrived in this city on Friday. We do not learn, that the information brought by him indicates any material alteration in the relations between this country and France.

The Globe (an anti-ministerial paper) of the 4th Oct.. gives the following as *probable* appointments in the new Ministry:

Mr. Spencer Percival, first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer—

Mr. Robert Dundas Saunders, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department.

Mr. Arbuthnot, Sec'ry of the Admiralty.

Ld. Wm. Bentinck, Secretary at War—

Mr. Cooke, Secretary of the Treasury—and Marquis Wellesly (now in Spain) is also to have a place.

Proposals have been made to Lords Grenville and Gray to become members of the new Ministry, but they have refused to serve with a remnant of the old.

Letters from London of the 28th of Sept. say, that it was not likely the privy council would grant Licences to import American produce indirectly in any other than British Vessels—it cannot by the navigation act be imported indirectly without special licence.

Baltimore, November 2.

Extract of a letter received in this city, via Philadelphia, dated
"*HAVANNA, Sept.* 25, 1809.

"This government are about interdicting all intercourse with either England or America—their reason I know not, but expect it is only a stratagem, or some trick which the English are acquainted with. Yesterday arrived here from Vera Cruz, a Spanish 74 and a British frigate, laden with dollars—a fine freight for a British ship of war! The non-intercourse proclamation is expected to be issued this day."

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

London, Sept. 28.

The following letter from *James Simpson*, Esq. at Tangier, is published for the information of the Masters of American vessels and others therein concerned, that they may govern themselves accordingly:—

Tangier, August 26.

I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that by a recent order of his Imperial Majesty, all vessels approaching any port or battery on his coasts, by day, without hoisting their colors, or by night, not shewing a light in a conspicuous place, will be fired upon with ball.

I have the honor to be,
JAMES SIMPSON.
Wm. Lyman, &c. &c. &c.
London.

The Liverpool Courier of the 30th of August says, that six of the persons concerned in the riot at Liverpool on the 4th of July, were sentenced at the Lancaster assizes to one year's imprisonment in Bridewell.

A gentlemen recently arrived from Buenos Ayres, informs us that Don Balthasar de Cisneros, vice king of that province, appointed by the Supreme Junta of Spain, had arrived there a short time before his departure, and had rigidly interdicted foreigners, (English as well as others) trading to that province; and it was expected that he would order away all those who not become regularly Spanish subjects.

Liniers and the marquis of Sobremont, the two former vice kings, with several officers of different ranks, had orders to proceed to Spain in a frigate that was preparing for the purpose & to carry specie to the Junta.

Gen. Elliot, the governor of Monte Video continued in his command.

New-York, Nov. 2.

Yesterday the Spanish frigate *Cornelie*, which brought out the Spanish Minister from the Junta of Seville, sailed from this port for Cadiz. *Chevalier De Foronda*, late charge des Affaires of Ferdinand the VII. went passenger in her.

New-York, Nov. 2.

The ship Commodore Rodgers, Captain 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 Oct. 6th, and Lloyd's Lists to the same date.

One of the most important articles of intelligence we have received by this arrival is the sudden and expected change in the British ministry, which took place about the 22d of September.

By virtue of the new arrangement, Lord Wellesley is to be the Secretary of War; the Earl of Harrowby takes the foreign department; Mr. Percival is to be first 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; at the same time expressing their devotedness to the cause of the nation, whenever their talents and influence could be employed with advantage.

Bonaparte was still at Schœnbrunn.

Mr. W. Shaler is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, the minister in London.

An extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated October 6th, states, "Our ministerial arrangments appear nearly settled for the present, though apparently less favorable to a settlement of the differences between your government and ours, than if the change had been complete. The refusal of Lords Grey and Grenville, to accept the propositions made to them produced a temporary briskness in Cottons, and ad advance was freely given by speculators; that article as well as others is now depressed. Pot Ashes 60 to 61, Pearl 66 to 67. Turpentine 35s to 38, W. O. bbl. Staves 19 to 21, Wheat 17 to 17 6d. Flour 60s. Rice 34s. Tobacco ftom 7 to 14d. Cotton, Upland 17 to 20d. New Orleans 21, Sea Island 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d."

The following articles are from our latest papers by the Commodore Rogers:—

LONDON, OCT. 5.—We have received Paris papers to the 26th last, but they contain nothing of any importance.

We received, this morning, Dutch papers to the 1st inst. containing news from Vienna to the 20th last. Bonaparte was at that date at Schœnbrunn, and the Emperor of Austria at Buda, for which place the Austrian Count Buhna had set out on the fifteenth from Schœnbrunn, with dispatches for his master. At his departure he was presented by Bonaparte with a precious stone of great value; from which circumstance it was inferred that the negociations are drawing towards a close. There are, however, many circumstances unfavorable to this supposition. Letters from Strasburg, of the 22d Sept. state, that the armistice which expired on the 20th, has been prolonged for a month, with the additional stipulation that hostilites are not to recommence until after 6 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. Bonaparte 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 near at hand. The accounts from Paris, in the Dutch papers, are to the 27th last, and from Bayonne to the 29th. 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 Rt. Hon. Gent. 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 Rt. Hon. G. Canning, and it is even said that they have been refused by Earl Bathurst.

From Barcelona we are informed, that this city, which lately contained 120,000 Inhabitants, is abandoned by almost every Spaniard, and that the grass is growing in those streets which were once crowded with the productions of every quarter of the world.

Sept. 16.—The Heligoland letters mention a report, that the King of Saxony has been dethroned.

Sept. 25.—The Gazette of Saturday contains a Proclamation for proroguing Parliament from the 28th inst. to the 2d of November next. This proclamation does not state that Parliament is then to meet for the dispatch of public business; and it is, therefore, probable that a further prorogation is contemplated. The meeting of the Legislature cannot, however, be protracted much beyond that period.

Sept. 30.—In one of the letters we have just received from Cadiz, mention is made of a truly extraordinary demand which has been made to the Junta by our ambassador, the Marquis Wellesley, viz. to put his Britannic Majesty in the possession of the port of Cadiz and the island of Cuba, as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the engagement entered into by Spain with England. We cannot believe that he would dare to make so extravagant and injurious a proposition.

Morning Chronicle.

Lord Collingwood was before Toulon on the 6th Aug. The French fleet is composed of 15 sail of the line, 2 Russian line of battle ships and 3 frigates. Four thousand seamen have arrived at Toulon from Rochefort. Rear-admiral Allemand has a command in the squadron.

New York, Nov. 2.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday morning, arrived at this port the United States' sloop of war, Wasp, Lieut. Lawrence, 25 days from L'Orient, with dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, to our government. Lieut. Haswell, the bearer of dispatches, proceeded to Washington yesterday morning.

We have not been able to learn, that any material change has taken place in our relations with France; and it is rumored, on the authority of letters, that no change was likely to occur, at least until the return of the emperor Napoleon.

By the Wasp, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of Paris papers to the 23d of Sept. inclusive, containing London dates to the 15th of the same month, 4 days later than before received from London.

No intelligence had reached Paris, on the 21st September of a peace having been concluded between France and Austria; and among the many rumor afloat, it is said that Russia was about joining Austria against France; and that the French and Austrian armies were again in motion.

A letter from L'Orient, of the 27th September, states that one of the Emperor Napoleon's aids had written to his brother at L'Orient, that Napoleon was at Vienna in a complete state of madness!

In one of our latest French papers, we find that a vessel taken up by Gen. Armstrong, would sail from Dieppe, about the tenth of October for Philadelphia, with dispatches and passengers.

American and colonial produce were very scarce and very high in France.

The Wasp had but 19 days passage out, and 32 home, having performed her voyage in about seventy-three days.

Translated from late French papers.

Copenhagen, Sept.—We are assured that peace is on the point of being signed between Denmark and Sweden.

Vienna, Sept. 9. An aid de camp to the Emperor of Austria arrived yesterday at Schoenbrunn. They speak of a new prolongation of the armastice; all that is certain is, that the Austrian army is not in a condition to recommence hostilities. On this point all travellers from Hungary and Moravia are agreed.

The positions of the French army have undergone little change. The army of Italy occupies Carinthia, Carniola, Styria and a part of Hungary; it has its head quarters at Raab. The troops of marshal Mac donald are at Graetz; marshal Oudinot occupies the borders of Moravia which separate Hungary from Moravia; the marshal of Danzic occupies Upper Austria, Salzburg, and the frontier of the Tyrol; Marshal Massena occupies the western part of Moravia, and Marshal Davoust the eastern. The Bavarian division is at Lintz.

Warsaw, Aug. 28.—It is contemplated to maintain a force of 40,000 men from the Polish army, joined to the troops of Gallicia, without reckoning the numerous recruits which are found at the depots and who are exercised daily.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—All the islands of Zealand with the exception Walcheren are occupied by the troops of his majesty. Marshal Verheuil, with the squadron under his orders has approached before Zuriksee, to protect the passage of the infantry to the island of Schouwen. A cutter belonging to the enemy has been taken and arrived at Rotterdam.

Paris, Sept 19.—On the 10th of October next a flag of truce, expedited by his excellency the minister of the United States near the court of France, will sail from Dieppe for Philadelphia or any other American port which the wind may permit her to enter; and will take on board persons wishing to embark for the United States

London, Sept. 15. The fleet from China is arrived It was at St. Helena on the 17th of July; at which time, three of the fleet, viz. The Glory, Experiment, and Lord Nelson, had not been heard of. An American vessel reported that they have been taken by French privateers and carried into the Isle of France.

An officer of the general staff of our army in Spain writes under date of Aug. 22, from Truxillo, as follows:

"The war in Spain is nearly at an end The Spaniards are the complete savages of superstition and fanaticism. It is the general opinion that we shall be in England before the expiration of two months."

We understand by the Wasp, the U. States' schooner, Enterprize was to sail from the Texel for America, about the 8th of October.

Boston, October 31.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived the brig Comet, capt. Bartlett, from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. No military operations of importance had recently occurred. The subjoined note, which was written on the day the Comet sailed, will shew the positions of the armies at the latest date. Reinforcements of British troops arrived daily at Lisbon, and the spirits of the people were not abated. In Spain, there had been several small affairs, the Spaniards improving every opportunity to annoy the French. The patriots continue their efforts to increase, discipline and provision their armies.

NOTE.

"*Lisbon, Sept.* 24, 1809.

"The head quarters of the British army is at Badajos. It is supposed with the late reinforcements to be about 25,000 strong. The head quarters of the Portuguese army is at Castel Branco, but the larger part of the troops are distributed in different places, many of them at a considerable distance. The French army near the Tagus is supposed to be 60,000 strong, and occupies Placenza, Almarez, Ponto del Arcobispo, and Toledo, under gens. Soult, Sebastiani and Victor. Ney is at Salamanca. The Spanish army occupies positions near the Siera Morena."

Boston, October 31.

Arrived yesterday the schooner Mermaid, capt. Stacy, 26 days from Oporto.—No papers. His letters contain not a syllable of political information. There had been no rumor of a peace being concluded between France and Austria, at Oporto, so late as the 2d instant. All was tranquil—no anxiety for the British or Portuguese army.

Liverpool, 6th October, 1809.—In consequence of the negociations for peace between France and Austria continuing so long without being brought to a successful close, rumors 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 rumors in part seem strengthened by the following article, which is taken from the London papers of this morning.

The Munich Court Gazette of Sept. 14th, 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 honor of my crown, and with the safety and tranquility 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 valor of my armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negociation for peace.

"My Ministers empowered for that purpose have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honorable peace—a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and possibility of duration. The valor of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honorable 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 the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and dispositions, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance.

Signed, FRANCIS."
Comorn, Sept. 16.

Cologne, Sept. 20.—We have accounts here that the armistice has been prolonged to the 5th of October. This agreement between the two Monarchs is said to have been the result of a letter in the Emperor of Austria's own hand to the Emperor Napoleon, and which was transmitted by Count Von Bubna.