

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.
PEACE CONCLUDED BETWEEN SWEDEN AND
RUSSIA.

Observer-Office, Two o'clock.
We have this moment received, Exclusively (BY EXPRESS,) a Stockholm Gazette, which announces officially (certainly not unexpected) the Conclusion of a TREATY of PEACE between SWEDEN and RUSSIA on the 17th ult.—The following is an extract: "Stockholm, Sept. 26.

"His Royal Majesty has received intelligence, by a Courier arrived from Frederickshamn, that on the 17th instant, a Treaty of Peace between Sweden and Russia was signed by Baron Stedink and Colonel Skoldbrand on the part of Sweden, and Count Romantsoff and Baron Alopeus on the part of Russia." (Stockholm Gazette.)

It was also reported at Gottenburgh, on the authority of Letters from Stockholm of the 26th, that the Ports of Sweden would be shut against England on the 12th of November.

Yesterday, the Heligoland Mails, which have been due for some weeks, arrived. We regret to state, that 13 vessels were lost at and near that Island, during violent gales between the 22d ult. and 1st inst.

Yesterday morning, an Officer arrived in Downing-street from Lisbon, with Dispatches from Viscount Wellington. We understand that no military operation has taken place since the date of the former accounts from his Lordship.

The King, we understand, has addressed to the two Secretaries of State, a letter strongly expressive of his Majesty's displeasure at their recent duel.

The Gazette of last night contains the appointment of the Duke of Brunswick Oels to Lieut. Gen. with temporary rank in the army. The commission is dated 1st July.

A letter from Rome states, that all the heads of religious houses throughout the whole of the Papal States, have been carried to France under an escort.

General Monnet, the Governor of Flushing, has fallen under the displeasure of Napoleon, for surrendering that place to our army—an act which is imputed either to treachery or cowardice, and a Council of Inquiry is directed to assemble, for the purpose of investigating his conduct.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The whole of the new Ministerial Arrangements are not yet completed—The Foreign Department remaining to be filled up, which will probably be accepted by the Marquis Wellesley, who is on his return from Spain; in the interim, Lord Harrowby, it is supposed, will be placed at the head of that Department. All the other appointments, which have been determined upon, are as follow:—The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The Right Hon. R. Dundas, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department, in the room of Lord Castlereagh.—Lord W. Bentinck, Secretary at War, in the room of Lord G. L. Gower.—And, we believe, the Hon. Wellesley Pole will succeed Mr. R. Dundas, as principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—It is expected that Mr. Arbuthnot will be appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. W. W. Pole.

Accounts received on Monday from the Island of Walcheren state, that the fever which produced such dreadful havoc among the troops, had considerably abated, and that the number of sick was diminished to 3000.

A Gentleman arrived in Town on Wednesday morning, who left Flushing on Sunday last. He states that all the French troops had left the Islands in that neighbourhood for the Danube; that on the day he left Flushing he spoke to a gentleman who had just arrived from Rotterdam, who informed him that a report was current of a great battle having been fought on the Danube; that the Tyroleans had obtained a new and splendid victory over the French, who had penetrated into the heart of the country, and who were almost entirely cut to pieces. The sickness among our troops at Flushing, he adds, had almost totally subsided.

The return of the sick from the Island of Walcheren, on the 26th of last month, was 9798. On the 27th, the deaths were 48; on the 28th only 9; and no new patients had been admitted during the two last days. The inference is, that the disease which has so dreadfully afflicted our army, is on the decrease.

OCTOBER 10.

We have continued our extracts from the mass of foreign Papers we received yesterday. The articles from Vienna are of considerable importance, because, being inserted in the *Hamburgh Correspondent*, they may be considered as having been inserted by French authority. It appears by one of these articles, that the conferences at Altenburgh were, before the prolongation of the Armistice, so near breaking off, that Count Metternich, the Austrian Minister, had begun to prepare for his departure. Champagny, the French Negotiator, then invited him to remain, with the assurance, that he should have to submit some proposals that could not but be agreeable to the Austrian Government.—But one of the great points, and as we should conceive one of the great obstacles in the way of Peace, demanded by France has not, we conclude, been withdrawn, because it is still mentioned in the latest article that has been received from Vienna.—We mean the demand, "that a French army shall remain in the Austrian States until Peace is concluded with Great-Britain." To this demand Austria could not, we think, accede, unless she were in a situation much worse than she is at present.—At the same time it must be confessed, that the policy which has urged Bonaparte to press this point is exceedingly artful. By keeping a large army in the Austrian States, after peace was made, he would overawe Austria, and be relieved from any apprehension of her making any fresh effort against him; and he would probably produce the effect of indisposing Austria towards us.

There is no doubt that the fate of Turkey forms one of the subjects in discussion at Altenburgh, and that Bonaparte is endeavouring to purchase both Russia and Austria's compliance with his demands, by offers of sharing in the plunder of that country.

There is in the *Hamburgh Correspondent* an article from Peterburgh, which shews clearly enough that considerable discontent prevails in Russia.

Hostilities are reported to have recommenced between Austria and France. Two letters were received yesterday evening from Hamburg, of so late a date as the 2d; they state that an express had reached Hamburg on that day with an account of the renewal of hostilities, adding, that "the Austrians had gained the first battle." This rumour we doubt.—It may be true that the negotiations have broken off, but hostilities could not be renewed immediately.—The Armistice required so many days notice to be given of the renewal. The Dutch Papers to the 3d, and letters from Holland of the 4th, make no mention of hostilities having recommenced.

A Messenger has certainly been dispatched to the Marquis Wellesley, inviting him to take the foreign department. Some time must elapse before his Lordship's answer can be received. It may be, however, that he is at present on his way home; for it was said some time ago that he intended to return in October. Mr. Canning is reported to have declared that he does not stand in the way of his Lordship's acceptance of office in the present Administration: We hope this rumour is true, and indeed it would seem preposterous that his Lordship should have so tied and bound himself to any person, as to prevent his taking office, under any circumstances, unless the colleague of that person. This would be making himself a tool with a vengeance. If his Lordship's sentiments accord with those of his nearest relations, we may entertain strong hopes of his Lordship's acceptance of the offer made him. Mr. Wellesley Pole is decidedly with the present Administration, as, indeed, his accepting the chief Secretary of Ireland sufficiently shews. Till the Marquis's determination is known, Earl Bathurst will take the Foreign Department. The Earl of Harrowby remains at the Board of Control, and will besides discharge the duties of the Presidency of the Board of Trade, during Earl Bathurst's continuance in the Foreign Department.

Mr. York, it is reported, will be the new Secretary of War; an appointment that will give very general satisfaction.

It was reported yesterday afternoon a Dutch Paper of the 7th had been received, containing an account of the Emperor of Austria, being ill, that his life was despaired of; that it also announced the determination of Russia to take part with Austria against France. The latter part of this statement we do not believe—we have not seen the paper ourselves.

By a letter from Paris, dated on the 13th of last month, we are informed that General Armstrong had on that day received through the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the *ultimatum* of Bonaparte, upon the subjects of his disputes with America: which was to the following effect:—That he would repeal his Berlin and Milan Decrees, provided his *Britannic Majesty* would rescind his Order of November 11, 1807; and also that of last April, establishing the blockade. A vessel was to be dispatched in the course of last month to America with this intelligence.

Letters from Flushing of the 4th say, that half the garrison who had been ill have recovered, and have returned to the ranks. A great many of the peasants have been working at the fortification, which is completed.

Yesterday Lord Castlereagh arrived in town and, after transacting business at his Office, returned in the evening to his seat at Stanmore to dinner.

Naval Appointment.—Captain Mounsey, of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, is appointed to the rank of Post Captain; and on seniority from the 6th of July last, the day on which he took the *Furieuse* frigate.

(PRIVATE LETTER.)

MUNICH, AUGUST 20.

"My present sojourn in the Capital enables me to acquaint you with the disasters which beset the Bavarian troops in their late incursion into the Tyrol. The invincible attachment of these mountaineers to their independence, joined to their abhorrence of the French, make them fight with a degree of enthusiastic bravery, which reminds us of the extraordinary efforts formerly made by the Swiss in support of their independence. You have read in the public papers, that the Duke of Dantzic had entered the Northern Tyrol, with about 30,000 men; whilst another column, less numerous, under Gen. Rusca, penetrated from Leinz on the eastern side, and a third from Italy by the way of Tren. As the Insurgents were totally abandoned by the Austrians on the twenty-ninth day of July; as the greatest want of harmony was reported to prevail amongst them; as they were said to be without artillery, leaders, and provisions, and their cowardice already known; as they had not hitherto the courage to support an attack made upon them with the bayonet, or to face our artillery, and never fired but from their lurking places, it was universally supposed they would be soon reduced to unconditional submission; and the Bavarian Government sent a military commission with the army, in order to judge the leaders of the insurrection. The first occurrences seemed to justify this opinion. The passes were weakly occupied, and some communes made a voluntary offer of submission, and even delivered up some arms, but which were, for the most part, unfit for use. It was soon, however, perceived that a very inconsiderable part of the inhabitants; were willing to submit, whilst the rest fell back in a southerly direction, and fled with all their moveable effects to the summits of the mountains, which were inaccessible to our troops. Inspruck was in the mean time occupied, and our troops advanced to the right towards Landeck, and in another direction towards the Brennar. From this moment our disasters commenced, though the Brennar was occupied. The troops which seized this important position, marched from thence on the 7th, under the command of the Duke of Dantzic in person, against Sterzing, and were almost all crushed by huge pieces of rocks which were thrown down upon them, whilst those who escaped from the carnage were afterwards cut to pieces by the Tyrolese. The Saxons, amounting to 1600 men, formed the advanced guard. They were ordered to march with the greatest rapidity, and were advancing with uncommon intrepidity, when they discovered that the hills were occupied on every side by the enemy. Apprehensive that their retreat might be cut off, they commenced immediately a retrograde movement, when

they were assailed with masses of rocks and trees, which were flung with such tremendous effect, that all, with the exception of 200, were sacrificed in less than 15 minutes. I have this account from an Officer, who was amongst the few who had the good fortune to escape, and they fled with such precipitation and dismay, that they left their artillery, amounting to 8 pieces, behind them. A second, and a more prudent attempt was now made by the Bavarians, but it terminated with still greater carnage: and it was then determined to effect a retreat to Inspruck. During the march our troops were exposed to inconceivable hardships. The Tyrolese were transformed into men of another stamp; for, contrary to their usual mode of fighting, they rushed with irresistible fury upon our troops, under the most dreadful fire of grape-shot and musketry, which incessantly played upon them. The column which advanced towards Landeck was exposed to still greater havoc.

"It no sooner entered the narrow pass near Pfunds, behind Landeck, than it was assailed by the insurgents. In an instant the road, in front and rear of the column, was completely blocked up by trees and rocks, which was precipitated down the sides of the mountains. The carnage which ensued was dreadful. Of the regiment Funke, which amounted a little before to two thousand men, only four hundred escaped; and three other regiments sustained a proportionate loss, only fifteen hundred were able to save themselves. The Tyrolese fought with incredible fury.—They rushed upon the batteries, and flung themselves into the midst of the cavalry. Nothing could resist their impetuosity.—During the retreat 100 of these mountaineers fell in with 60 hussars near Schwatz. They charged with such fury, that not a single horseman escaped. This column, in its retreat to Inspruck, lost almost all its artillery and ammunition. To that point the whole of the army directed their retreat; but even there they found the mountains seized by the insurgents who pursued, and those who effected, in the commencement, to submit. On the 12 and 13, two most sanguinary battles were fought.—The Bavarians withheld to dislodge the Tyrolese from the heights; and though they renewed the attack seven times, they were each time repulsed with the greatest slaughter. The insurgents afterwards broke, though armed only with hunting pieces, unprovided with bayonets, into the thickest ranks of our troops; and would, in all probability, have killed or taken our whole army, had they succeeded in destroying the bridge over the Inn Hall. As this project failed, the Bavarians were able, during the 14th and 15th, to continue their retreat to Worzel, behind Rattenburg.—There they took up a position for some time; and had afterwards the good fortune to reach Kuffstein and Salizburg. In the battle of the 13, near Inspruck, the Tyrolese lost 1000 men, and the French and Bavarians 5000 in killed, besides wounded and prisoners.

"The principal leader of the insurgents is a man of the name of Parfeyer. When summoned by the Duke of Dantzic to deliver up his arms before the 10th of August, he wrote him back an answer, desiring him to send two of his Aids-de-camp, who should decide—whether the Duke in the year 1795, when he was only General Lefebvre, at the head of such a force as he (Parfeyer) commanded, would have obeyed a similar summons. The insurgents are estimated at 80,000 a number which appears incredible; but several officers who have been present at the late occurrences, have assured me that an army of 60,000 is scarcely sufficient to obtain possession of the country; and that even a force of that magnitude would be incompetent, unless the severest measures were adopted;—such as setting fire to the houses, driving away the cattle, occupying the sides of the mountains, and forcing the inhabitants to the tops of their Alps, where they must either surrender, or perish by hunger. Should the war break out again, our own frontiers will probably, be exposed to the greatest devastation; and we may expect to see retaliated upon ourselves a part of the calamities we intend for the Tyrolese."

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 8.

United States and England.—We have, says the Editors of the *Freeman's Journal*, steadily adhered to the opinion that the existing disputes between the United States and England would not eventuate in war. The opinion has been founded upon the knowledge possessed by every one that the two nations have a mutual interest in Peace, and upon the idea that both governments have such a perfect consciousness of that interest as will induce them to agree upon some terms of accommodation, at however late a stage of negotiation, rather than resort to arms. As to France, we have inclined to think that we must have war with that power, ever since its ruler undertook to dictate to us what course we should pursue in respect to England.—But we should be happy to find that we had miscalculated in this instance. Peace with both nations is extremely desirable. Yet we have had no faith in the negotiations which were said to have been resumed at Paris. We have much confidence, however, in those which have lately been instituted at Washington. It is still our opinion that the President is sincerely desirous of an honorable accommodation with England, and we have some reasons for that opinion which are perhaps peculiar to ourselves. It is known to us, indeed, that a most disastrous influence has been attempted to be exercised upon the President, to produce a rupture of the negotiation; but it is known to us, also, that in some very important points, that influence has been repelled with becoming independence and dignity. A treaty is not to be immediately expected. So far as we possess information upon the subject, and we candidly confess that our information, as indeed every one must know from the nature of the case, is extremely imperfect and inconclusive, we are satisfied that some of the introductory propositions of Mr. Jackson have been acceded to by our administration with perfect frankness and candour; that to meet some of his more important proposals would involve the exercise of powers not constitutionally vested in the President; that it is not probable that the President will recommend to Congress the adoption of the measures insisted on by the British government, nor is it probable that Congress will adopt them without such a recommendation; but that a middle course will be proposed by our government which will re-