

NEWBURYPORT, NOVEMBER 7.

*Late from France—by the Wasp.*

Arrived at New-York, Wednesday last, the United States sloop of war Wasp, Lieut. Lawrence, 32 days from L'Orient, with important dispatches for Government.

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

In the first place, it appears nothing has been done by Mr. Armstrong, nor did he expect to bring the French government to any kind of terms with the United States, unless the latter went to war with Great-Britain, or would guarantee to France 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 September, been sent to Bonaparte, 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, 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 as Mr. Armstrong despaired of any success, he intended, as soon as possible, to sail for America—he would have detained the Wasp for this purpose, we are informed, if his family could have been accommodated in her.

French papers by this arrival are to the 29th of September from Paris.—They contain but little news; but we find enough in them to convince us, that the war on the Continent is not at an end.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

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

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 73 days.—*Mer. Adv.*

It appears by the following article in a Paris paper, that the unfortunate prisoners, which we understand General Armstrong had succeeded in getting liberated, were at length permitted to return home. None of the vessels or vast amount of property detained, has been restored.

*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; and will take on board persons wishing to embark for the United States.

The account brought by the Wasp from France, of Bonaparte's madness, and consequent confinement at Vienna, is mere idle rumour; later accounts would have confirmed such an event, if true. We believe he has still sense enough to do mischief, and is rational enough to fill up his measure of iniquity.

NOVEMBER 10.

*Latest from Holland.*

Wednesday arrived at Bollen, the ship Governor Strong, Capt. Lord, 30 days from Rotterdam. Capt. L. left there the 7th October, but brought no papers. The verbal intelligence communicated by Capt. Lord, and which is corroborated by the letter, of which he is the bearer, state, that Bonaparte still remained in Vienna—that the Armistice had been prolonged to the 15th November—that Russia was at a stand, apparently undetermined what course to pursue; and that no prospect of a peace was entertained. That the American shipping had sailed from the ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, principally for Russia; that there had been no recent change in the maritime regulations of the Dutch government, nor any relaxation of Bonaparte's Commercial Decrees. Capt. L. adds, that he did not hear of Bonaparte's being in-fane, or in-disposed.

Capt. L. in his passage through the British Channel did not meet with a single British cruiser. The United States Schooner Enterprize was to have sailed from the Texel on the 4th October. Walcheren remained in possession of the English, when Capt. L. left Rotterdam.

The News of the arrival of the Wasp at this port from France, reached Boston on Friday last, and by the Centinel of the next morning, a number of fabulous reports got into circulation—one of which was, that the Wasp actually brought out the bones of a treaty, which it was expected would be ratified by both governments. We have no doubt, when the truth appears, that the news by the Wasp will prove Bona enough to raise a general wish to part with it.—*New-York Gazette.*

From HAVANA, OCTOBER 2.

There are many vessels now at anchor off the Moro; it is believed they will be obliged to depart, although ruinous to their owners to do. Provisions are rising. Sugars, excepting Mucovado, and coffee, looking down.

From NORFOLK, OCTOBER 30.

On Friday night, an express arrived here with dispatches from Mr. Jackson to his Government, which were immediately delivered on board the frigate L'Africane, lying in Hampton Roads—and on Saturday Mr. Erskine, family and suite went on board. We believe the frigate is still in the Roads, wind bound.

From GEORGETOWN, [Col.] Nov. 4.

A Gentleman arrived in the mail stage last evening, with dispatches for our government from Mr. Armstrong. It is said a French Gentleman has arrived who came out in the Wasp, but in what character we know not.

From what we can learn, we are led to believe that the negotiations between our government and Mr. Jackson are suspended until the meeting of Congress.

From NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 7.

The Spanish Government Schooner Junta of Seville, arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, from Havana, with money and dispatches for the Spanish Minister, Chevalier Ouz.—She sailed with the St. Ramon, and St. Leandro,

of 68 guns each, carrying fourteen millions of dollars in specie, for the Government, and loaded with Cochineal and Indigo, on public and private account. They convoyed the Schooner to the American coast, and thence proceeded on their voyage to Cadiz.

From BOSTON, NOVEMBER 8.

The British frigate L'Africane, with Mr. Erskine and family on board sailed from Hampton Roads for England on Monday last week.

TRANSLATIONS FROM LATE FRENCH PAPERS.

*Copenhagen, September 5.*—We are assured that Peace is on the point of being signed between Denmark and Sweden.

*Schleswig, August 28.*—We observe with pleasure, at Tonningen and its environs, that the commerce of that city is beginning to revive.—There have arrived about fifty American vessels, mostly laden with cargoes estimated at no less than 100,000 rix dollars.

*Vienna, Sept. 9.*—M. de Bubna, aid-de-camp to the Emperor of Austria, arrived yesterday at Schoenbrunn.—They speak of a new prolongation of the armistice: 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 Corinthia, Carniola, Styria, and a part of Hungary; it has its headquarters at Raab. The troops of Marshal Macdonald at Gratz; Marshal Oudinot occupies the borders of the Moravia; the Marshal Duke of Dantzic occupies upper Austria, Saltzburgh, and the frontiers of the Tyrol; Marshal Massena occupies the western part of Moravia and Marshal Davoust the eastern. The Bavarian division is at Linz.

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

*Paris, September 16.*—According to the last letters from Madrid, the following is the actual position of the French army which cover that capital:—The first corps, Marshal Victor's is at Toledo; the second, Marshal Soult's at Placentia; [The third is not here accounted for;] the fourth corps, General Sebastiani's, at Aranjuez; and the sixth corps, Marshal Ney's at Salamanca.

*September 25.*—According to letters from Vienna, of the 19th inst. His Imperial Majesty arrived that day at Schoenbrunn, after having passed 26 hours in Brunn, chiefly reviewing the troops stationed in that quarter.

It is said that part of the French troops, who about the end of last month, marched to the banks of the Moravia and Raab, have received orders to return to the positions which they occupied at the conclusion of the armistice.—The Austrian troops are also said to have been ordered to march back to the North of Hungary, from the banks of the Danube.

Letters from Strasburgh, of the 22d inst. state that the armistice which expired on the 20th of this month, has been prolonged for a month, with the additional stipulation, that hostilities are not to be recommenced until six weeks after notice being given of the armistice being at an end; they cannot therefore be resumed before the 5th of November.

[Rot. Gaz. Sept. 20.

*Nuremberg, Sept. 16.*—The landwhers or militia, are to wear in future the same uniform as the Austrian troops of the line, and their number is to be increased by a levy-en-masse.

*Vienna, Sept. 19.*—His Imperial Majesty, who on the 15th instant set out for Brunn, arrived this afternoon in Schoenbrunn, on his return from that place.

M. Baldacci still holds the place of Director of the Austrian Cabinet, although it has been asserted he was removed from that station.

*Cronstadt, Sept. 20.*—Several French troops, and among them numerous detachments of horse have lately passed through this place, on their march to Bavaria and Austria, with large transports of ammunition from Strasburgh. On the other hand, several hundred lieutenants, sergeants and corporals, have been sent from Vienna to Strasburgh, apparently destined to form new corps.

*Linz, Sept. 17.*—The last accounts from Vienna bring nothing certain relative to the negotiations for peace.

A new militia (besides the old, called landwehr) is forming, in which all persons capable of bearing arms, are liable to serve. It is to be called the landsturm. It is not however expected to be of equal service as the other.

*Frankfort, Sept. 21.*—We learn from Dresden, that the necessary measures have been taken there, to secure as much as possible, that capital against any hostile attack, in case the war with Austria should unexpectedly recommence.

On the 18th, a considerable train of Saxon artillery passed through Erlangen, on its way to join the Saxon corps which is in Presburgh.

Preparations are making to prolong the line of telegraphs from Paris to Strasburgh, by Augsburg and Munich, to Vienna. Some French officers, charged with the completion of this work, have already arrived at Augsburg and begun their operation. The line from Augsburg to Strasburgh passes by Ulm and Constatid.

Nothing new has been received from the Tyrolese frontiers. From Voralberg they write that all the troops that were in Hohenems, Dornbirn, and Feldkirch, broke up on the 14th for Plandenz so that an attack on the peasants, near Brez and Dales, might be expected.

Haerlem Courant, Sept. 20.

GENERAL ORDERS.

*Austrian Head-Quarters, Munich, September 14.*

"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 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 valor of my armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negotiation 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, September 16.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

We received this morning, Dutch papers to the 1st inst. containing news from Vienna, to the 20th last. Bonaparte 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 Bonaparte 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 unfavorable to this supposition. Letters from Strasburgh, of the 22d September, 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. Bonaparte was also busily employed in establishing a line of telegraphs from Strasburgh 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 last, and from Bayonne to the 9th. Several detachments of troops had lately passed through the latter place on their way to Spain.

Mr. Percival, 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 Hon. 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 Hon. George Canning, and it is even said, that they have been refused by Lord 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 sort 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 the Westminster-hall, has set out for Ireland, to pick 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.

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.

LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 12.—Yesterday we were informed, that the differences between the United States and France were settled, and that the treaty would be sent to America in the Wasp. The good understanding which it is now believed subsists between America and France, is a ground for hope of an accommodation between England and the United States. It is said America secures her right to trade with all places not actually blockaded, England not excepted. In that case the very ground of our blockading system, as far as it respects America, is taken away; and we ought to expect that it will be accordingly given up; which we conceive must facilitate the settlement of our disputes.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Canning is said to have about a dozen staunch friends, who will go with him, whatever side of the House of Commons he sits.

OCTOBER 6.

It is justly said, no doubt, that the plan of the new Administration is not extended or combined.—We lament that it should be otherwise; but whose fault is it? We had hoped, that in a cordial union of the adverse parties there would have been a real healing of the divisions of the Empire; and, if we hope and believe that the plan of Administration though not extended and combined, will still go down, as the Opposition elegantly express it, our hopes, thoughts and belief, are derived not from any unworthy view we have of the present state of the Representatives of the Country, but from our firm persuasion, that after a reign of half a century, in the most trying and arduous times this nation ever saw, our venerable Sovereign will not be abandoned by his people, and will not be delivered over to a party which would grasp at undivided power, and which has once more endeavoured to shackle and oppress.

The Revenue at the Customs this present quarter is 1,500,000 better than the corresponding quarter last year; the stamp are 500,000 better.