

LONDON, October 29.

The Statira frigate is appointed to sail from Portsmouth tomorrow for Halifax, with the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham, another General, two Staff Officers, and twenty marine officers. The Leonidas, and another frigate, are shortly to follow, with troops for the same destination.

The secret Expedition, composed of the 40th regiment and York Hussars, which lately sailed from Cork Harbour, under the convoy of H. M. S. Sultan, and which was obliged to put into Bantry-Bay, where the Baring transport was lost, arrived in that harbour on Friday last. They returned in consequence of the chief part of their stores being lost in that transport. The rumour of the Expedition having been countermanded is, we understand, unfounded, for an order, we have reason to state from good authority, had been issued for their sailing again on Monday last.

It is reported, that symptoms of disaffection have appeared in Canada.

A Persian Ambassador has passed through Georgia for Petersburg. Among the presents that accompany him, are two large elephants.

The number of foreigners who had passports to visit the last Frankfurt fair, was 42,000.

According to a paragraph from Rome, a new Plenipotentiary was proceeding to the Congress, in the person of General Bertrand, who has just arrived to make his peace with the Pope, and was then going on to Vienna, of course, as the representative of Bonaparte.

Government has, at length come to the resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor in America; our army there will be on the grandest scale. Not only Sir George Prevost, but most of the senior officers come home immediately.

The disembodiment of the Militia is stopped, and all our disposable force will, without loss of time, be sent out to America; even cavalry is mentioned, with a large force of artillery.

The arrangement for the present is said to be, that Major-Gen. Kempt, with rank as Lieut. General, shall command in Canada; and Major-General Pakenham, as Lieut. Gen. shall command the coast and detached armies. Most probable a Commander of great name will, ere long, go out to command in Chief.

The Staff immediately going out in the Statira frigate, is as follows:

The Hon. Sir E. Pakenham, K. B. Commander of the Forces.

Major-General Gibbs, 52d Regt. second in Command.

Col. Stoven, Adjutant-General.

Col. Bell, Quarter-Master-General.

— Moodie, Esq. Com'y-General.

Doctor Robb, Inf. General of Hospitals.

Colonel Bradford, Military Sec'y.

— Hunter, Esq. Pay-Master-General.

General Pakenham is brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington, and was his Adjutant-General. He and Gen. Gibbs are officers of the greatest talents. Major-General Grant goes out by and by to take command of the Cavalry, and several other General Officers will go with the troops as soon as they can be collected.

OCTOBER 29.

There was a report last night that the negotiations at Ghent had finally broken off. We do not believe this, but peace with America is neither desirable nor practicable, till we have wiped away, by fresh successes, the late disaster on Lake Champlain.

An increased alacrity has appeared in the military department during the present week; the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General, were recalled from the sea side; directions were given for the re-enlistment of soldiers whose periods of service had expired, and fresh orders for detachments of Militia.

Letters received yesterday from Paris put us in possession of the particu-

lars relative to the arrest of the brave General Mina and his nephew, &c. and we can now add with great pleasure also of their liberation.

Major-General Gibbs accompanies the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham to America in the Statira frigate.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Hamburgh, Oct. 21.—A whole month will be occupied at Vienna in provisional conferences, until the opening of the Congress on the 1st of November. Talleyrand continues to oppose many of the plans in discussion; but as the other powers are in general agreed, France can have no decisive voice in these questions.

The following is our latest intelligence from Vienna, dated the 13th inst.

"It appears now indubitable that Saxony will remain undivided, and be wholly appropriated to Prussia. A part of Poland will again become Prussian; namely, such portion as may be required for rounding the Prussian States on that side. Discussions with France are impending, and therefore it has become the more necessary, as has been decided within these few days, that the fortress of Mentz should be wholly and entirely entrusted to the Prussian arms.

"The affairs of Italy on the one side, and those of the North of Europe on the other, are still very much perplexed."

Ghent October 20.—Mr. Adams and Mr. Russell remain at Ghent, and every thing induces a belief that their stay will be long.

What the London papers had advanced of the journey of Mr. Bayard to Paris, and the unfortunate issue of the conference with Mr. Crawford, is false. His Excellency has not quitted Ghent.

It is not less certain that a very active correspondence is carried on between Mr. Crawford and the Legation. That the American Legation have received dispatches more than once from their Government is incontestable; nor is it less so, if we may judge from appearances, that their instructions, since received, have in part modified their first ones; since the Congress continue the exchange of diplomatic notes upon some of the points, till Mr. Dallas or some other individual sent in his place, shall return from America with the final decision upon the whole business, and no doubt with particular instructions upon the situation in which the republic may find itself, and which may have led to fresh pretensions. It is generally believed that the discussions have taken a favorable turn.

Vienna, Oct. 14.—Though the Congress does not open till the 1st of November, there are daily conferences between the different Plenipotentiaries; but nothing transpires, and all is conjecture.

The English Parliament being to open on the 10th of Nov. (8th Nov.) which renders the presence of Lord Castlereagh necessary at London, it is presumed that the principal conferences of the Congress will be terminated at that period.

Oct. 15.—It is thought that the result of the deliberations of the Ministers Plenipotentiary will be proclaimed sooner than most people think.

The first sitting of the Committee charged with the affairs of Germany took place to day. The Members are—Baron Wessenburgh, for Austria; Baron Humboldt, Prussia; Prince Wrede, Bavaria; Count Munster, Hanover; and Baron Linden, Wirtemberg.

The Court Gazette of to day says nothing of the Congress nor of the fetes: this is the first time it has observed so absolute a silence.

It is believed that the fate of Poland and Saxony is still the subject of warm discussions. Poland will be the less difficult of the two. There does not exist any House that has direct and hereditary rights to that Kingdom. But this is not the case with respect to Saxony. Hence all the Saxon Princes are eager in their

demands for the restoration of the King of Saxony.

Spain claims the possession of Tuscany for the Queen of Etruria, which was assured to her by a formal Treaty in which Spain ceded Parma and Placentia.—It is said that Austria offers her the three Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna. This Princess would then marry the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who would assume the title of King; but the three Legations are claimed by another power, the Pope.

Madrid, October 14.—We are forced to confess that arrests continue and that the spirit of discontent has manifested itself in several provinces.

The Expedition to America is under General Morillos. But it is not easy to keep the troops to their colours. The long voyage alarms them, and they do not like to quit their native country.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The Dutchess of Orleans was delivered of a son yesterday evening; he is to take the title of Duke de Nemours.

It is said that the fate of Saxony has just been decided. The Russian troops are about to occupy that kingdom, and Prussia will take possession of it. Prussia cedes East Friesland to the Electorate of Hanover, which is to be erected into a kingdom. Hesse Cassel is to be a Grand Duchy. Poland will be under the dominion of Russia, except Galicia, which remains to Austria, and some petty districts which will be incorporated with Silesia. This news stands in need of confirmation.

Amongst the extraordinary reports at Hamburgh is the following, which has been published in the Gazette of Nuremberg:—The King of Denmark cedes Zealand and Copenhagen to England, and receives in exchange the Electorate of Hanover and Hamburgh!

French Funds 73½

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

We yesterday announced the destruction of the General Armstrong, American Privateer, in the port of Fayal, by the boats of the Plantagenet, Rota, and Carnation, but after a loss, on our part of upwards of 100 men, killed and wounded. The following letter from our Correspondent at Plymouth, contains the particulars of this sanguinary affair:—"It appears that about the 28th ult. the Plantagenet, 74, Capt. Lloyd; Rota, Capt. Sommerville; and Carnation, Captain Bentham, arriving off Fayal, a neutral port, belonging to the Portuguese, and one of the Azores, perceived a large schooner lying in the Roads. A boat with a Lieutenant was immediately dispatched to the shore, to ascertain her force, and to what nation she belonged: but the tide running strong the boat drifted near the sch'r which was then getting under weigh; after hailing her, and desiring the boat to keep off, which was impracticable, from the schooner having so much stern way, she fired into the boat, and killed seven men. The remainder returned with the boat to the squadron, and the Commodore considering the neutrality broken by this outrage, immediately ordered the Carnation in to destroy the Privateer, but the winds being light and variable, the Carnation made a signal for boats to tow: nine boats were accordingly dispatched, with three Lieutenants, and about 200 men, but not being able to get the Carnation near enough, it being rocky, the boats proceeded to destroy the vessel, and finally set her on fire, but not till we had suffered a most severe loss of men and officers. On the approach of the boats a most destructive fire was opened from a 32-pounder amidships on board the privateer, filled with langridge, nails, knives, buttons, and other destructive matter. The crew of the privateer then escaped on shore, and fired on our men, who were ultimately destroying the American. Lieutenants Mutterface and Norman of the Rota, were killed; and Lieut. Bowerbank of the Plantagenet received a shot through his lungs; altogether we suf-

fered a loss of 135 killed and wounded. Part of the wounded are arrived in the Thais, and the remainder, including Lieut. Bowerbank, are gone on to Portsmouth, in the Calypso, which ship joined soon after this unfortunate affair."

OCTOBER 28.

Although a reverse is at all times painful, and more particularly so when experienced in a quarter to which we had looked with well-formed confidence of success: yet, when we remember the skill and bravery which have hitherto marked the career of Sir George Prevost, and the high character which he has so long maintained both in the civil and a military capacity, we cannot lend an ear to every idle rumour which may be fabricated respecting him. Let his conduct be investigated, if necessary, with the most rigid scrutiny; but it is unbecoming the character of Englishmen to prejudge the question, and we trust that the motives which led to the late unexpected operations of our army, will, at a proper time, be explained to the satisfaction of the country.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

Accounts from Canada, Sept. 19, say that the Americans have taken or destroyed all our Flotilla on Lake Champlain, with the exception of two or three gun-boats. Sir George Prevost who was supposed to be marching for Sackett's Harbor, has retreated from Plattsburgh.

It was reported yesterday, but with what truth we cannot say, that symptoms of disaffection had appeared in the Canadas.

Private letters rail loudly against the Governor General for abandoning the assault of the enemy's forts, in consequence of the failure of the naval part of the enterprise; and some of them do not hesitate to declare that great dissatisfaction prevails among the general Officers and Army on this account. Not knowing the writers of these epistles we cannot take upon ourselves to pronounce whether their complaints are or are not well founded; but we hear too much of this sort of language, not to perceive that Sir George is not entirely popular in Canada.

OCTOBER 29.

The Vengeur, Cormorant and Ceylon, with the transports having on board about 3000 troops and among them a division of cavalry, for the American coast, sailed yesterday; as did the Mackarel sch. with dispatches, for Sir A. Cochrane.

The 2d batt. 94th regt. a detachment from the Royal Scots, and part of the 94th regt. in all about 700 men, are embarked at Leith, for Cork, to join their respective battalions for America.

NOVEMBER 1.

There are different rumours as to the intended Commander in Chief in America. One is, that Sir T. Pakenham is to proceed to Canada in that capacity, and another report mentions Sir J. Sherbrooke. We understand that Government is at length about to take efficient measures for the prosecution of the war. We regret that it has not done so before; but it is better late than never.

The Electorate of Hanover is to be erected into a Kingdom.

Some accounts say that Talleyrand is to be superseded at Vienna.

The American sloop of war Wasp, which destroyed the Avon, was cruising off Teneriffe when last heard of. A person who was on board her some time after her contest with the Avon, states her loss in that encounter to have been but small. The Captain asserted she had only one man killed, and two wounded.

The West-Indiamen, which are collecting at Portsmouth from the river, and receiving instructions from the Swiftsure, of 74 guns, Captain Webley, are under present orders to sail on the 5th inst. The last Newfoundland convoy for the season sailed on Wednesday last, under the Cyane.