

The great object of ascertaining the northern limit of the continent being thus accomplished, Captain Parry penetrated two degrees to the Westward with considerable expectation of final success; but in a narrow part of the strait, they found the ice fixed in such a manner that it is perpetual, and not separated in any season, or under any circumstances. The expedition was therefore obliged to winter in lat. $60^{\circ} 28'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$. In the summer of this year, finding the ice still fixed to the shores, in such a manner as precluded all hopes of further progress in the neighbourhood in which he was, Captain Parry thought it advisable to give up the attempt and return to England. The expedition has lost by illness, only Mr. Fyffe, the Greenland Master, and three seamen, and one man killed by an accident.

SPAIN.—Cadiz, which we mentioned in our last number, as in the act of making the stoutest resistance to the French, has at last surrendered to its enemies, without any conditions being either demanded or offered. This important event took place on the 29th of September. On that day the King and the Royal family left Cadiz, simply because the confusion and dismay were such, that no one had authority to prevent them. It was not, however, till the first of October, that Ferdinand actually joined the French. On the third, the French troops made their entry into Cadiz. Couriers were immediately expedited to all the corps of the Spanish army, with letters from the king, directing them to lay down their arms. The militia has been disarmed and disbanded. They have been directed to return to their homes, on pain of being regarded as traitors and rebels. The Duke del Infantado will command the whole Spanish army. Ballasteros was presented to the king, who turned his eyes another way. He demanded a private audience, which the king refused. Fifty thousand troops are to remain in Spain until the establishment of tranquility under the king's government. Mina still continues in arms, and it is said, resolved to make a vigorous resistance. The patriot Riego has been condemned at Madrid; but in consequence of some private political causes, his life has been hitherto spared. On the 4th of October, the king of Spain issued a Decree, from Xeres, in which he forbids any individual who has been a deputy to the Cortes in the two last sittings, to present himself, or be within five leagues of the route to Madrid. All Ministers, Councillors of State, and all persons of note, who held offices under the Constitution, are prohibited from ever entering the capital, or approaching within fifteen leagues. The king was expected to arrive at Madrid on the 20th of November; and that town is said to be quite frantic with joy. His Majesty has sent collars of the Golden Fleece to the Prince of Carignan, and the chief of the French Staff, Count Guilleminot. Among the persons who are to be sent away from Madrid, are the Nobles of Spain, who served in the voluntary militia of the Cortes; and their number is said to amount to eleven. It is notorious, that the king does not live in harmony with the Duke of Angoulême. His Royal Highness desires that his Majesty would accomplish his promises, and throw a veil over the past; but Ferdinand inexorably persists in being an absolute king; and in governing according to his own good pleasure; and hope vainly seeks for the same means of opening the eyes of Ferdinand, or of inspiring him with moderation.