NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the fast sailing ship Trident, Capt Ferman, has put the Editors of the New York Gazette in possession of London papers to the evening of the 24th ult. almost a month later than our former advices. The Extracts which follow, comprise all that is interesting.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The United States frigate Constitution, landed Joel Barlow at Cherbourg on the 19th of September, and arrived off Dover the 20th, and sailed immediately for the Texel, with the remittance of the interest upon the American funds.

The American messengers, with dispatches, arrived at Dartmouth from Morlaix on the 18th ult. Two other Americans and a French general's wife, were passengers in the cartel.

Mr. Badger sailed from Plymouth in the Collingwood cartel on the 14th ult. with dispatches from Mr. Smith, at London, to Joel Barlow, at Paris.

From the British Agricultural Report, in September last, it appears that wheat, in most districts, have suffered very considerably, from Mildew.—The beans have suffered from the same cause as well as barley and oats. It is supposd that none of the crops will yield two thirds of an average produce Markets had risen considerably, in many places.

The Comet, now visible here was discovered from the Glassgow Observatory on the 4th ult. and it was expected to be seen more plainly in a short time.

The ship Coffee Planter, Jenkins, had arrived at Plymouth from Curracoa, after having been taken and plundered by the Marengo privateer. The privateersmen said they had captured 31 vessels.

It is stated, in one of our London prints, that the second pregnancy of the Empress Maria Louisa is visibly advanced. Maria is somewhat jealous of Napoleon, who still visits Josephine and her daughter; she however, does not go to court. The young King of Rome "is a fine baby."

The Russians appear to be acting chiefly on the defensive in Turkey.

The reports of Bonaparte having gone to Boulogne is contradicted, but he was departed for Antwerp.

Joel Barlow has arrived at France, and has experienced a courteous reception at the Court of Bonaparte.

It is said Sir James Saumarez is a-
proceedings of the court of St. Petersburg are not likely to be decisive before next spring.

It appears that Bonaparte has relaxed in his restrictions on British commerce. Several vessels under French sanction arrived in England the beginning of Sept. from Ostend with cargoes, and others were expected.

The last accounts from Constantinople intimate, that the Black sea is to be open to general commerce, and that peace would be speedily concluded with Russia.

An article from Petersburg, of the 17th Aug. says "The Counsellor of States, M. de Daschkow, Charge des Affairs, and Consul General from Russia to America, has been named Minister Plenipotentiary to the Congress of the United States.

Some of the London papers of the 4th and 5th of September, stated that an order in Council was signed at the Cabinet meeting on the preceding Friday, prohibiting American vessels from entering British ports, except such as are laden with flour and wheat, and providing that they should carry back cargoes of the produce of England. This report occasioned considerable agitation, and stocks declined. But the ministerial papers of the 8th contradict the above statement, and say the report of retaliatory measures against the United States is "absolutely false."

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LONDON, Sept. 28.

GALLANT ACTION,

AND CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE ENEMY'S LARGE PRAAMS,

In the presence of Bonaparte.

The cause of the firing on the French coast, is now ascertained to be an engagement between the Naiad, three sloops and a cutter, and seven large French praams each as large as a frigate, eleven gun brigs, and other small craft, 27 in all. The following letter gives an account of the engagement:—We took the port Admiral in his praam, but he afterwads run off. However, we took another and brought her away. Bonaparte saw the engagement—he was in a boat with marshal Ney.

'DOVER, Sept 22.

'The Naiad frigate has just anchored abreast of the Castle, with one of the large Boulogne praams, with French colours under the British, which she took after a severe action, the praam appears a very long low ship, and they say has very heavy metal, her foremast stands very far forward, and her mizzen mast very far abaft. She appears as long as the frigate, and does not appear to be much damaged in her sails and rigging. Bonaparte was present it is said. The flotilla, 70 sail strong was out the first day, and Bonaparte enraged to see the frigate behave so cool and determined, sent out six praams to take the Naiad, and this was the cause of the terrible firing that we have heard here. Lord Temple is gone off to the frigate to learn particulars.—Bonaparte's being present will make this action memorable.'

We received this morning Moniteurs and other Paris papers to the 16th inst. They contain an account of the battle between Soult and Blake's army, &c.

A very general satisfaction was produced on Saturday by the report of the capture of the American frigate President. Every body rejoiced that the buccaneer who had attacked a little sloop which he could not take, had himself been forced to strike to a vessel of inferior force. But, as we stated on Saturday, there is every reason to believe the report unfounded; for, it is known that the President was at N. York so late as the 6th or 7th August; and the Melampus was at that time at Halifax, receiving the baggage of sir George Provost for Quebec:—The account, however, as far as it related to the insolence of Rogers, was characteristic of the man; though it is hardly to be supposed a 44 gun frigate of any nation would have ventured to attack a 36 gun British frigate. [If the London editor knew commodore Rogers, instead of the low abuse which he so lavishly deals out, he would, if candid, speak of him as a man of bravery and a gentleman. The idea of a 44 not daring to attack a *British* 36, is completely ridiculous.]

September 24.

A mail from Lisbon arrived this morning.

The letters from Lord Wellington, which were received by government this day, are dated the 4th at Fuente Ginaldo. The allied armies had not made any important movement. It appears that the French army of the north, which had been introduced to retire from Gallicia by the Spanish general Abadia, have moved in the direction of Valodid. It seems to have had an intention to proceed towards Ciudad Rodrigo. Lisbon, Sept. 10.

"Head quarters remain at Fuent de Guinaldo, but there appears a probability of a general engagement taking place very soon; but in what direction is uncertain. The troops have all been brought between the Agueda and the Coa, except the Alentejo division; Alentejo division appears to be on the
"Marmont has sent his heavy baggage and artillery towards Castile.—Our battery train, which went from Oporto, is expected to arrive at the scene of action to day (10 h.) The enemy has removed his sick, and some heavy baggage from Salamanca into the interior. The 3d dragoons march this week.

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We received some more Paris papers this morning, from which we have extracted several naval articles. Naval manoeuvring is now the order of the day at Toulon, Cherbourg, Havre and Boulogne. The manoeuvres at the latter port have been rather unfortunate for the enemy, as our readers know.—Our squadron continued off Toulon the beginning of this month, and vice admiral Emerian takes especial care not to manoeuvre too near it.

Some persons have been tried and executed for delivering up Figueras to its lawful owners.

A mail from America and New York arrived this morning, with Boston papers to the 22d ult. but they do not contain any news of importance.

His majesty's meals are now served up with some regularity and manner, as when he was first afflicted with the malady, and he eats with a very good appetite.

The prince regent has appointed Winchworth Tonge, esq. deputy judge advocate in the Island of Jamaica.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 21. Came in the schooner Matchless, from N. York for Bordeaux, detained by the Semiramis, 44. This vessel left N. York 28 days since, when the President, Com. Rogers was in port refitting. We give this as early as possible, as it perfectly contradicts the reports of the capture of the President by the Melampus, capt. Hawker.

The Heligoland mail brings an account that war is spoken of on the continent between Russia and France, and it is expected the French will attack Prussia early this winter.

The French troops that were on the coast marched into the interior of Germany. The Conscription is enforced with great severity in Germany, and the condition of all ranks of men is deplorable.

Boston Papers have arrived till the 10th ult. They express favourable hopes with respect to Mr. Foster's negociation.

It is rumoured that the Earl of Hardwicke will soon succeed the Duke of Richmond as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Moniteur gives Suchet's account of his engagement with the Spanish patriots under the command of general Friere. Gral Blake's division it is stated, had previously joined him. He says that he had taken 6 or 700 prisoners; that 500 deserters, the greater part French foreigners, had also joined him, which being prisoners of war, had been forced to serve. His loss, he says, is men killed and 150 wounded. The Moniteur contains also the French account of the action near Astorga between the Spanish patriots, under Gral Abadia, and the French under Darsenne; in which the Spaniards are said to have lost 800 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners.—We refer our readers to General Abadia's statement our last, which gives a very different view of the action.

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FRENCH PAPERS.

Official account from the armies in Spain.

Letter from the Duke of Tarento to his Excellency the Minister at War.

Camp before Figueras, Aug. 19.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE—I have the satisfaction to inform your excellency, that the valour, the zeal, and perseverance of his majesty's armies in Catalonia, have triumphed over the perfidy of the traitors who delived the fortress of Figueiras to the enemy; they are in irons. That fortress is this day reconquered, and in the power of the Emperor.

The Spanish garrison having in vain attempted to escape in the night of the 16th, and with loss of 400 men, has been forced to surrender at discretion, and the only favor granted is saving their lives.

It came out of the fortress this morning without arms, 3500 in number, and about 350 officers, of whom was field marshal Martinez, several generals of brigade, 80 superior officers, &c. it was marched in three columns towards Perpignan, where it will arrive on the 21st and 22d. This garrison lost during the blockade more than 2000 men by our fire, or by natural death; 1500 sick remain in the hospital, and there are 200 non-combatants who shall be dismissed.

The army of his majesty braved more than 60,000 cannon shots, and two millions rounds of musquetry, without much loss. It has borne, with a constancy truly exemplary, labor, fatigue, and the inclemency of the weather, during a blockade of four months and nine days; and since the 24th July, has spent 35 successive nights under arms.

The works of the lines of countervallation & circumvalation are immense; his majesty will be able to judge of the plan which I transmitted your Excellency.

The engineer department directed them with constant zeal and activity.

The artillery department has been excellent, as it always is; the general of division, Tamil commands it; and general Nourry erected and pointed all the batteries, some of which were boldly placed at less than 300 toises from the fortress.

The redoubts of the 37th of the line of the 8th light, 16th and 67th of the line, 32d light, 11th, 81st, 60th, 33d, those of the Imperial gens d'armerie, and of the Westphalians, received the names of the corps which constantly worked there; the first mentioned were within musquet shot of the covered way; the 3d and 33d light, also laboured a great deal.

These corps, under the orders of generals Quenul, Clement, Palmarole, Plansonne, Lefebvre, cols La Marque & Petit, formed the line of blockade or reinforced it every night. The squadron of the 20th & 29th chasseurs, the squadron of the 24th dragoons, and the sanciers gens d'armes, were also on horseback in part.

In fine, a select reserve, consisting of the foot gens d'armerie, and of detachments from different corps commanded in turn by general Favier, Noury and Prost, and adjutant commandant Nivet, was destined to support all the points that were threatened.

His Excellency the Colonel General was every where. He displayed very, great activity; in general every one has perfectly done his duty. I feel pleasure in doing this justice to the army, in the hope that the emperor will deign to cast a look of favour on these brave men—also begging your Excellency to cause his majesty to remark, that the army of of Catalonia had nothing to do with the event which brought them under the walls of this place.

I have just displayed the imperial flag upon the walls; it was saluted by an hundred rounds of cannon; this salute will be heard by the English ships on the coast, and the assembling of insurgents at Olot; it will make known to them the recapture of Figueras and the termination of the war in that part of Catalonia.

I have the honour, &c.

The Marshal Duke of Tarento,

MACDONALD.

P. S. Your Excellency's aid-de-camp, the chief of battalion Schneider, bearer of this dispatch, has shared in the fatigues of the troops passing whole nights in the trenches; he has seen the fort, the prisoners, and can give your Excellency all the information which you think necessary."

Translation of a letter written by Gen. Juan Antonio Martinez commandant of the Fort of San Fernando de Figueras, to the principal Junta of the principality of Catalonia.

"*Pont de Moulin, Aug.* 18, 1811.

"Most Excellent Senior—After enduring more than four months obstinate blockade, without any relief on the part of the army, I have found myself under the necessity of surrendering the fort of San Fernando de Figueras, from the total want of provisions. I have employed even the last resources; from our horses to the lowest insect, all has been eaten up. On the night of the 16th I attempted a sally at the point of the bayonet, with all the garrison; and in spite of the obstacles which the line of circumvallation opposed, I myself reached the abattis, or trunks of trees obstructing our passage, which could not be effected, in consequence of the great strength of this impenetrable line. In fine, I have this day surrendered prisoners of war, with the garrison, which has been treated by the French with the generosity which characterizes that nation. (Signed)

JUAN ANTONIO MARTINEZ."

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We have received the London Courier, usually considered as the ministerial print, of the 7th of September, from which we extract the following article:

Nat. Intel.

"A Cabinet council was held yesterday in the presence of the Prince Regent, at which, we understand, it was determined to have immediate recourse to the measure of which the American government were warned by Mr. Foster—a measure of retaliation. When Bonaparte issued his *paper* notice, declaring his decrees repealed, the American government gave to the 2d of last February to revoke our orders in council—that is three months posterior to the time when Bonaparte said his decrees should be no longer in force. In that interval he took occasion more than once to declare that the Berlin and Milan decrees were the fundamental laws of the empire, and none of the American vessels or cargoes seized by Bonaparte, which ought in virtue of the promised revocation of his decrees to have been restored, were restored, or indeed have been restored to the present moment. It was natural, then, for us to press this upon the American government, to desire evidence from them that the decrees were repealed. To
vernment could, or did, make, was, that Bonaparte had declared his decrees repealed, & that they were bound to believe his declaration. The rejoinder to this on our part, was irrefragable and unanswerable; if a declaration is not acted upon, we are bound to consider it as null and void, and to shape our conduct as if it had never been issued: of course we declined revoking our orders in council. The American government then adopted the measure of a non-importation or non-intercourse act. Still we acted with forbearance; and though they recalled the American minister we sent Mr. Foster. It might have been thought that this was shewing a spirit of conciliation, and that the American government, who had received undoubted proof of the delusive conduct of Bonaparte, would tread back their steps with respect to us. The blockade of 1806 no longer stood in the way of an adjustment. This the American government have lately confessed. But we still adhered to our orders in council because he found Bonaparte adhere to his decrees. "Give us but the proof that he has abandoned them, and our orders in council are no longer in force." But this proof you cannot give, and your own Secretary for Foreign Affairs has openly declared, (see Mr. Smith's pamphlet) that the decrees have not been actually revoked, and that "the mode only, and not the measure, has undergone an alteration."—The first thing Mr. Smith did after the arrival of the French Envoy Extraordinary, Serrurier (see Mr. Smith's pamphlet, page 14) was to propose to the President to put the following among other questions to him:

"Were the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked in *whole* or in *part* on the 1st of November, or *have they at any time posterior to that day* been so revoked?—Or have you instructions from your government to give to this government any assurance or explanation, in relation to the revocation or modification of these decree?"

This question Mr. Madison would not suffer to be put; the reason is obvious. But it is enough for our purpose to shew that Mr. Smith, the American Secretary for foreign affairs, felt that they were not revoked. With all this evidence therefore were we to revoke our orders in council? Why what an imbecility and absurdity should we have been guilty of! "You do not believe yourselves that the French decrees are repealed, and yet you call upon us to act if they were repealed."—Our course now was clear, distinct and defined. "You, the American government, cannot furnish us with evidence that the French decrees are repealed. We cannot, therefore, revoke our orders in council. And we call upon you to return to that state of impartiality towards belligerents, which is the duty of a neutral. France having shewn that her revocation was a mere delusion, we expect you will repeal that measure of non-importation which places us in a less favorable situation than France is *quoad* you. If you do not, we must have recourse to a measure of retaliation." The American government is not disposed to comply with our demand, and it is therefore determined upon, that we shall retaliate.

The above explanation may not be deemed an unnecessary preliminary to what we have to announce—That an order of council is understood to have been signed yesterday, prohibiting American vessels from entering British ports, except such as are laden with flour and wheat, and providing that they shall carry back cargoes consisting of the produce of this country or its colonies."

Since receiving the above, New York papers have come to hand containing extracts from London prints to the 25th September From the New York Gazette we copy the following:

Some of the London papers of the 4th and 5th of Sept. stated, that an order in Council was signed at the Cabinet meeting on the preceding Friday, prohibiting American vessels from entering British ports, except such as were laden with flour and wheat, and providing that they should carry back cargoes of the produce of England. This report *occasioned considerable agitation*, and *stocks declined*—but the ministerial papers of the 8th contradict the above statement, and say the report of retaliatory measures against the United States, is "absolutely false."

Our readers will combine these directly contradictory articles, and take them at their current value. Not being able ourselves to conjecture, from any indications the British prints exhibit, what course that government is about to pursue, we wave all remark for the present on the above most curious farrago from the Courier. If any thing, however, is to be argued from these repeated annunciations of measures, and subsequent retractions of their assertions, by ministerial prints; as in the case of Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron, and the present case of the "measure of retaliation;" it is, that the cabinet of Great Britain is oscilating and indecisive in determining on its policy in relation to us, as it has shown itself assuming and absurd in its pretentions wherever its interests have come in collision with those of neutrals.

"*The Queen of the waters unfurls her triumphant flag, as a signal of protection to all nations enclaved.*"

[Dublin Paper.

The following comment on the above unmerited eulogy, extracted from the Irish Magazine for July last, is well worthy of the reader's attention:

We would ask those originals in political literature, where and when was the flag of this Queen of the waters unfurled for the pure purpose of delivering the oppressed? Was it at Lexington or at Boston, when its inhabitants were butchered in its streets, and subsequently when a bill was brought into Parliament, of which the preamble stated, that the unoffending town should be knocked down about the ears of its citizens? Was it at Bunker's Hill it was unfurled? Was it on the burning ruins of Norfolk in Virginia, it was unfurled, for the gracious purpose of delivery! Or on the more recent attack on the Chesapeake, and the murder of Pierce? With all these facts of oppression and cruelty before their eyes, will the Empress-makers presume to insist, what they have said of "*The Queen of the Waters*" is true?—Can the British flag which was unfurled over unoffending Copenhagen, be said to be calling an oppressed people to protection? Copenhagen was ascended in smoke; its colleges, its hospitals, and palaces were burning under the direction of that flag borne by the "Queen of the Waters," its king a fugitive, and its navy carried off with that foreign flag over its own, as a triumphal exhibition of what "The Queen of the Waters" performs for the delivery of nations. Will the imprisoned sons of Tippoo Saib write on the walls of their dungeons, that the "Queen of the Waters" is the deliverer of nations? Is the murder of their august father, the plunder of his capital and the destruction of his throne and dynasty, any evidences of the habitual character of the flag, that unfurls itself for the delivery of nations?

[Irish Magazine.

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The trial of Captain Grassin, of the French privateer Diligent, for a violation of the laws of the United States, has been proceeding these three days past, before the District Court, Judge Washington. Last evening his honor delivered his charge, and the jury retired.—This morning, when the Court opened, the jury attended, and being asked if they had made up their verdict, answered in the negative, not having been able to come to any agreement. They were remanded to their chamber.

[Phil. Gaz.

[The jury in the above case sat six days; but not agreeing, were dismissed, and another empannelled.]