NEW-YORK, August 3.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated July 27.

"General Sir Eyre Coote, who so nobly distinguished himself in Egypt, has received the appointments of governor of the Canadas, and commander in chief of the forces in British America. He has sailed from England with 5000 choice troops, which will render the effective regulars under his command on this continent in number 23,000, independent of the native Canadians."

We have seen a letter dated "Montreal, July 12, 1811." from which we have taken the following short extract:

"Four regiments, two of which are cavalry, have arrived at Quebec, from England, accompanied with a number of heavy pieces of ordnance, destined, most probably, for our garrisons near Niagara. It is not only my own, but the general opinion here, that these preparations are to provide against circumstances which may grow out of Mr. Foster's mission." [*Pub. Adv.*]

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Russel, Capt. Allen, from Liverpool, from whence she sailed the 24th June. By this arrival the Editors of [several N. York papers] have received a file of London papers, and Lloyd's Lists of the evening of the 22d June, (being sixteen days later than our former advices) from which we have extracted the following interesting articles.

We learn verbally, that the King was daily growing worse, and that it was not expected he would live many days.

No later intelligence had been received from Spain and Portugal than we have already published.

It will be seen by our extracts from the Courier of the 21st June, that the affair of the frigate President and Little Belt had reached England, and had excited considerable agitation in the minds of the people.

Our readers will also learn from our extracts from papers by this arrival, that Sir Wm. Scott has passed sentence of condemnation on the American ship Fox, and 18 others, all bound to and from France.

The Orders in Council remained in full force, and were not likely to be revoked, until the British government were satisfied the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repealed.

Markets and business was very dull at the time of the Russells sailing.

Captain Allen has brought dispatches from our Charge des Affairs at the Court of St. James, for the Secretary of State.

LONDON, June 14.

A person arrived this morning from France, at the Secretary of State's Office, Downing-street. He has brought some very important intelligence to government. Not less than 11 vessels, all English, he says, lately arrived at Calais, laden with gold, of the current coin of this country.

June 19.

The 68th regiment sailed from Portsmouth yesterday for Portugal. The 10th dragoons are on their march from Hammersmith and the adjoining villages to embark on the same destination; never was there a regiment in finer condition nor better mounted. This arrival will, of course be of more importance and beneficial consequences.

June 21.

Capt Bingham's account of the action with the President, is expected by Government with considerable anxiety: but till it arrives of course no decisive step will be taken.—If it shall prove to be what we have reason to suppose it will be, there can be little doubt as to the measure we shall adopt. This event has been strangely compared to the affair of the Chesapeake, and it has been said, that the American Government are retorting upon us the conduct of which they complain in that affair.—Where is the similarity? The Chesapeake had British seamen on board, who had deserted from our service; we knew they were on board; we claimed them; they were refused, and we made the Americans give them up; a measure about which we never had but one opinion—that it was perfectly justifiable, & that we ought never to have offered the slightest atonement or apology. But was this the case with the President? Did she complain of the Little Belt having American seamen who had deserted, and of their being refused to be given up to their own government? Not a single complaint of this kind is made even by the Americans themselves? As far as we have yet seen, and we verily believe it to be the fact, the President was sent out with orders of a hostile nature; she sails completely fitted for action; she meets a British ship of war, and immediately hailed her; granted that there was nothing more in this:—But was the British vessel bound to answer her? A refusal to answer could afford no reasonable cause of complaint to a vessel that was neutral, for what had she to apprehend? Very different was our case, for we were at war, and the characters of belligerents gave us a right to give false answers or no answer, in short to have recourse to simulation and dissimulation to mislead the enemy. How was the Little Belt to know whether it was not the hail of an enemy? And if bound to answer the hail, would she not be equally bound to answer a second and a third question; and so on, thus leading her to expose her condition? Capt. Bingham, therefore, acted strictly in conformity with his duty as a British Officer when, instead of answering the hail, he hailed in his turn—and here the duty of a neutral, which the President was, obliged him to satisfy our ship that she could have no hostile intentions, and that she was the vessel of a friendly power. But what could she do? and private letters, we beg our readers to observe, give a very different version from the American papers, & one much more probable. They all agree in stating that the first gun and first broadside was fired by the American. After we had hailed the President she fired a shot at the Little Belt; the latter returned it: the President then poured a broadside, which, of course, was returned; so state all the private letters. "This important fact," says one of them, "was promulgated in New York by the very officer who was sent on board by com. Rogers on the morning after the action had ceased, who did not hesitate to assert that captain B. had at that interview declared on his honour that he did not fire the first shot but that after this ship had been fired into, he returned the compliment. He added also, that the President was the first to pour a broadside into the Little Belt, which was returned by her before she could consistently with the rules of the British navy, condescend to strike her colors, even to a force of such great superiority."

If this be the fact, and if the American Government declare that the capt. of the President did not act contrary to his orders, there can be but one line of conduct we can adopt consistently with what we owe to our national character.

—— *Courier.*

AMERICA.

In the British House of Commons the 21st of June, Mr. Whitbread moved an address to the Prince Regent, calling on him for the copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Pinkney, during the year 1810. After making some other remarks he said,

"The adjudication which had taken place with respect to the Fox, was he thought *throwing away the scabbard* in relation to America. On a former night he had told his opinion of the manner in which that country had been used. The papers then under his hands fully supported that opinion. Those papers the right hon. gentlemen had refused to lay before the house, but they had now been published in America—they were now before the world—and it was his determination, before he sat down, to move that those papers be laid before the house officially. He thought *America had been very ill treated.* That country, from her situation, and from her increasing power, if, in a state of amity with Great Britain, might render her the most essential services; but she had been treated more like an humble dependent on an illiberal protector, than as an equal, and independent state. But let the house to look what had appeared, within a few days, in all the public prints—an engagement had actually taken place between a British and an American ship. He did not mean to say, that the rencontre of the two vessels (the President and the Little Belt) was sanctioned by either government; but it shewed that by degrees, they were approaching to a state of warfare, which if persisted in, would overthrow the resources of the country.

[Mr. W. then noticed, the correspondence between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney—and charged the Marquis with having delayed giving answers to Mr. P.]

The chancellor of the Exchequer in reply, said—'At a period when they were ignorant of what effect Mr. Foster's mission had produced, at such a time did he come forward with his *tirade.* He has stated what he felt on the subject—that the American government had been insulted and their national honour contemned! No advantage, he was convinced, could be derived from the production of the correspondence, half so great as *the mischief which was to be apprehended from it.* As to the observations he had made on the correspondence, he would only say, that, when an hon. gentleman came forward, and without notice referred to dates, and commented on facts, not originating, it should be observed, with this government, but with that of America, it was utterly impossible for him to enter on an explanation. He has not an idea that the slightest discussion would have taken place in consequence of his moving to postpone the consideration of the Report. But, when the proper period arrived, when the negociation between the two countries was terminated, then he could have no objection in giving every satisfaction on the subject. With whatever instructions Mr. Foster had been sent out, it could not be expected that government would disclose the views they entertained at a premature period. It would be most impolitic to lay before the house any statement on the subject.

Mr. Whitbread's motion was negatived.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

Speech of Bonaparte to the Legislative Body.

"*Gentlemen deputies of departments to the Legislative Body.*

"The peace concluded with the emperor of Austria has been since cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted; the birth of the king of Rome has fulfilled my wishes, and satisfies my people with respect to the future.

The affairs of religion have been too often mixed in and sacrificed to the interest of state of the third order. If half of Europe has separated from the church of Rome, we may attribute it specially to the contradiction has never ceased to exist between the truths and the principle of religion which belong to the whole universe, and the pretensions and interests which regarded only a very small corner of Italy.

I have put an end to this scandal for ever. I have united Rome to the empire—I have given palaces to the Popes at Rome and at Paris; if they have at heart the interests of religion, they will often sojourn in the centre of the affairs of christianity—It was thus that St. Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land.

Holland has been united to the empire; she is but an emanation of it—without her the empire would not be complete.

The principles adopted by the English government not to recognise the neutrality of the flag, have obliged me to possess myself of the mouth of the Ems, the Weser and the Elbe, and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indispensable to me.—It is not my territory that I wished to increase, but my maritime means.

America is making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be recognised—I will second her.

I have nothing but praises to give to the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The Union of the Valais had been foreseen ever since the act of mediation, and considered as necessary to conciliate the interests of France and Italy.

The English bring all the passions into play. One time they suppose France to have all the designs that could alarm other powers, designs which she could have put in execution if they had entered into her policy. At another time they make an appeal to the pride of nations in order to excite their jealousy. They lay hold of all circumstances which arise out of the unexpected events of the times in which we are—It is war over every part of the Continent that can alone ensure their prosperity. I wish for nothing that is not in the treaties I have concluded. I will never sacrifice the blood of my people to interests that are not immediately the interest of my empire. I flatter myself that the peace of the continent will not be disturbed.

The king of Spain has come to assist at this last solemnity. I have given him all that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces.—Since 1809, the greatest part of the strong places in Spain have been taken after memorable sieges. The insurgents have been beat in a great number of pitched battles—England has felt that this war was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer sufficient to nourish it. She found herself, therefore, obliged to change the nature of it, and from an auxiliary has become a principal.—All she has of troops of the line have been sent into the Peninsula—England, Ireland and Scotland are drained; English blood has at length flowed in torents in several actions glorious to French arms. This conflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would be decided in fields on the ocean, or beyond the seas, will, henceforth, be decided on the plains of Spain! When England shall be exhausted, when she shall at last have felt the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured out upon the Continent, when half her families shall be in mourning, then shall a peal of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and average Europe and Asia by finishing this second punic war.

Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body.

"Have ordered my minister to lay before you the acounts of 1809 and 1810. It is the object for which I have called you together. You will see in them the prosperous state of my finances—Though I have placed within three months 100 millions extraordinary at the disposal of my ministers of war, to defray the expenses of new armaments which then appeared necessary, I find myself in the fortunate situation of not having any new taxes to impose upon my people—I shall not encrease any tax—I have no want of any augmentation in the imposts,"

LIVERPOOL, July 15.

Mr. Smith, the American Charge de affairs, waited upon the marquis Wellesley at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, and had an interview of some continuance.—The question of the Orders in Council formed the subject of the conference, but the result has not transpired.

NORFOLK, JULY 31, (evening.)

By the arrival of the ship Sheffield, Captain Cowper in 37 days from Lisbon, we have received a regular file of papers to the 22d of June; they are in the hands of a friend for translations, which will be given in our next, it being impossible to prepare them for this day's paper.

One of our papers contains an official despatch from Lord Wellington dated at Elvas, 13th June which is of considerable length. It states that a breach having been made in the Fort of St. Christopher at Badajoz, a general assault was made on the 10th of June in which the allied army was repulsed with considerable loss. At this juncture Lord Wellington learned that gen. Drouet, who had collected a force of 10,000 men, in the vicinity of Toledo, was marching in great haste to John Scott. At the same time information was received by lord Wellington that a French corps of 18,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, with 34 pieces of artillery, had marched from Salamanca and was moving with great rapidity to join marshal Soult.—The whole of the French forces were expected to unite in Merida on the 15th of June.

This information, admitting of no doubt, Wellington raised the siege of Badajoz on the 11th of June, & drew off all the heavy artillery, which, with the head quarters, was transferred to Elvas. Marshal Beresford remained with his command before Badajoz, the place being then under blockade.

It appears that the French army (lately Massena's) is marching to the south, and the future scene of active operations will be in Estremunda—We apprehend from lord Wellington's despatch, that he will in all probability move still nearer Lisbon—General Hill with the last reinforcement from England of 10,000 men, of which 1500 were cavalry, has not united with the main army, would in a few days.

Marshal Soult was at Llerna on the 5th of June but was to march in the direction of Merida in a few days.

Nothing of importance had occurred in the north of Spain; the allied army under general sir Brent Spencer, in consequence of the movements of the French army had approached nearer Lisbon, and on the 6th of June was a Siota.

It appears from our Lisbon papers that the armies of the interior, both of France, and those of the patriots are in motion. Several partial actions had taken place, in which the patriots obtained the advantage. The French are determined, (if we may judge from appearances, to make one other grand effort to drive the British from the Peninsula, until the effect which, they cannot extinguish what they call '*rebellions*' in Spain. In Gallacia, the patriots have assembled a respectable force, with which they were marching towards the nearest French post. In that part of Spain, the French were very weak, from the drafts that had been made to supply the army of Portugal, as it is termed.

The friend who translates for us, had only one time to give the papers a hasty perusal; before our next we hope to obtain whatever may be of interest. Markets were glutted with provisions. Flour 13 dolls. dull—Corn, if in good order 2 dollars per bushel.—*Ledger*

WINSOR, *Vt. July* 22.

The Freshet.—The late Freshet in some parts of this state has been the most destructive ever known. A gentleman of respectability just returned from the Westward has handed in the following hints.

All the crops of grain and grass, on the low meadows of Otter Creek, which were never more promising, have been swept away or buried in ruins.

At Sutherland's Falls, on Otter Creek, the forges & mills are all swept away.

At Whitehall, all the buildings at the falls—Saw mills, grist mills, carding machines, &c. &c. are gone.

At Middletown, 11 buildings, including the mills, &c. &c. have been carried away; and also,

At Poultney, Maj. Todd's Woolen Factory, with all the stock, including 4000 lbs. of wool. Two persons were drowned here.

At Fair Haven, were carried off all the Iron Works, erected by Col. Lyon, including forges, trip-hammers, slitting-mills, planting mills, &c.

In Clarendon, Capt. Parker's large two story house turned over, four houses were carried away and entirely destroyed, with various other damage almost beyond calculation.

On this side of the mountain, it has also done much damage. Most of the bridges and mills on Quecha river are swept away, and many on White River. The roads are cut up and destroyed in a most astonishing manner. It is impossible, at present, for carriages to pass from this to Middlebury. Six miles of judge Keyes's turnpike, from Stockbridge to Rutland, are said to be totally destroyed, that it cannot be repaired, or rebuilt in the same place.

MONTREAL, JULY 8.

Our relations with the United States are drawing to a crisis, that may soon terminate in a dreadful catastrophe, which would first fall on these provinces, from their proximity to a country which we have ample reason to dread, and whose government and people are so inveterate against Britain, that they would rush on our vulnerable parts with the ferocity and subtility of starving tigers.

Menaced by such a *hydra*, what line of conduct ought we to pursue?—There can be but one answer: Every means, whether *political* or *military*, must be set on foot, to repel a danger so manifest, which, not like an eruption of Mount Ætna, gives the terrified inhabitants a short warning. Every energy of the country should be put in active motion.

Those who ridicule the remarks of *Mercator, Philo-Mercator*, and others, may shortly discover their errors.

That a *foreign faction* is fast progressing to maturity in this province, I entertain no doubt; and the moment war breaks out, it will exhibit its horrible features. Then shall we discover incendaries in those we once reposed so much confidence in! I am bold when I thus express myself.

A partner of one of the most respectable American houses in this city, declared before two British subjects, and several of his countrymen, that "*He would desire nothing better than a war against Britain; that he would go a privateering against her shipping, whereby he would make his fortune; and that he was sure every one of his countrymen from the age of* 14 *to* 40, *would readily embrace the golden opportunity of enriching themselves.*"

Should my name be required by the constituted authorities, touching these facts, I am ready to appear and tender proof. It is well known that American spies have frequently come into this province on traitorous errands.—It is not long since one of them (*an able engineer*) was discovered. He instantly found that his drift was perceived, and immediately took to his heels. He owned he had viewed the fortifications of Quebec. A resemblance of the Florida faction is here unfolded, when such characters are permitted to remain amongst us! It would be an insult on common sense to say that we are in no danger.

A VALENTIAN.

MARK THIS—AGAIN.

Freedom of religious Worship in England.

At the Quarter Sessions of the county of Burke, held at Reading, in January last, Mr. William Kent, of Childrey, in that county, who had been convicted in penalty of 20*l.* for teaching and praying, appealed against such conviction and had his trial by Jury, who found him guilty, although he with others of the congregation, only engaged in extempore prayer on their knees, and singing of hymns, on Sunday evening. Mr. Kent in the last term, applied for and obtained a certiorari to remove the proceedings into the court of the king's bench; and on Wednesday se'night the conviction, with the judgment of the sessions, was quashed by the judges in Westminster-hall. In consequence of which Mr. Kent is entitled to be repaid the 20*l.* which has been levied by distress and sale of his house.

London paper.

A petition signed by 40,000 distressed manufactures of Leeds & Manchester was presented to parliament the 30th May. The petition stated, as the causes of their calamities, the reduction of wages, the price of provisions, the bankruptcy of the most opulent employers, and the reduction of many of the traders to abject poverty: That the continuation of these calamities will compel the petitioners to emigrate: that a great majority of the petitioners could not obtain employment for more than three days in a week, and that they were thereby reduced to a state of distress unparallelled. They conclude, with stating, *that the repeal of the orders in council and of the American non-intercourse bill*, if followed by a general peace, would beyond every other measure tend to relieve the petitioners from the pressure of extreme poverty.

Let those ungrateful beings who are constantly railing at the government as the authors of what they describe as the greatest evils which can befal a people—let them contrast the above picture of wretchedness with the enviable situation of Americans. In only two ci-