

BOSTON, MARCH 9.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

"New-York, March 3.—This morning arrived, at this port, the brig Catharine Augustus, Centre, in 44 days from Plymouth. London papers to the 15th January, 3 days later than our former dates. The papers contain very little respecting the affairs of the United States. No visible change had taken place in the King's health. Orders in Council still continued. Parliament had passed a vote of thanks to Lord Minto and Sir Samuel Auchmuty, for their spirited exertions in the East. The fiery rebellion in Dublin seems to have ended in smoke. The opposition to the Ministry in Parliament, appears to be less formidable than at almost any other period. The "Independent Whig," a violent opposition paper, says, that "Three virtuous patriots" (Lord Cochrane; Sir Francis Burrell; and Mr. Cuthbert were all that could be found "in that body to be the people's friends, their safe guards and advocates." There was a great meeting at Cork on the 5th January, to petition Parliament relative to the Catholic question, which it was expected would be agitated at an early day in that body.—The Packet Mary with the Mails for the United States was to sail from Falmouth on the 10th January. No recent captures of American vessels under the orders in Council had taken place when Captain Centre left Plymouth.

IMPORTANT FROM LISBON.

We learn by Capt. Richards, of the ship Oronoko, arrived last night, that news reached Lisbon, just before he sailed, of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, which was taken by assault by the British on the 18th of January. The latter had two regiments cut to pieces, and a General officer killed, and General Packenham severely wounded.—The loss of the French in this action was also great. The French General Marmont, with 50,000 men, was marching towards Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was expected to arrive about the 24th.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A respectable mercantile friend has favoured us with Lisbon Gazettes to the 21st January, inclusive. They contain Lord Wellington's official account of the commencement of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. The siege took place on the 8th of January, at which time, several attacks were made on the out-works, with such spirit and success, that the General expressed his opinion that the place would soon fall;—this has been verified, as will appear by the letter we publish this day. The papers give accounts of several successful skirmishes by the troops under General Hill. We have no time for translations this day, but shall endeavour to give them to-morrow. [Even. Post.]

IMPORTANT.

Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo—A gentleman of this city has politely favoured us with the following letter, received last evening, by the fast sailing ship Oronoko from Lisbon.

LISBON, JANUARY 24.—The following is a copy of a letter received from Ciudad Rodrigo, which I transmit for your information.

"CIUDAD RODRIGO, JANUARY 20, 1812.—"I have the pleasure to inform you that Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by storm at 8 o'clock last night. There were two breaches practicable, one of which was assaulted by General Picotou's division, and the other by General Crawford's whilst General Pack made a false attack on the other side of the town. There was very considerable resistance made to General Picotou, but General Crawford, finding the other breach more practicable, though not so wide, made a glorious assault, while the enemy's attention had been called off by General Pack's pretended attack, and carried it at the point of the bayonet. General Crawford and General Vandilleur, are wounded. We have not lost many men. The French Governor of this place, and the whole of the garrison that escaped our bayonets, are made prisoners. This is a triumphant close of the campaign. Marmont is said to be still in motion; but as soon as he hears of this event, it is expected he will make a retrograde movement."

Ciudad Rodrigo, is a town of Spain in the province of Leon, situate on the river Aguada, forty miles S. W. of Salamanca, and 21 from Almeida. It is on the frontiers of Portugal, about 170 miles from Lisbon, is strongly fortified, and commands the passes from Portugal to Estramadura in Spain.—The capture of this place is thought to be of very great importance, as it was the only fortified place in that quarter in the hands of the French.

MARCH 11.

Translated from the last Lisbon papers.

LISBON, JANUARY 20, 1812.

Despatch from Marshal-General Count of VIMEIRO (WELLINGTON,) to Don FORJAZ, (Regent)—dated Head-Quarters, at Gallagos, January 9, 1812.

"Agreeably to the intention which I lately informed your Excellency that I should, I yesterday invested Ciudad Rodrigo. After the enemy obtained possession of this place, they constructed some field works, with palisades, on the height of San Francisco, and fortified three convents, whose line of defence was connected with the works on that height, and with the old lines by which the suburbs were surrounded, which rendered the approach to the place difficult, and consequently it became necessary to obtain possession of the works on the said height, before we could make any progress in the attack. With this view Major General Crawford ordered a detachment of the light division, under the command of Lieut. Col. Cockburn, of the 52d, to make a brisk attack upon those works a little after dark. This attack was ably conducted by the said Lieut. Colonel and the fortifications taken by assault; our troops took three pieces of artillery, and

made prisoners of two Captains and 47 soldiers, the rest of the garrison being put to the sword.

"I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Lieut. Col. Cockburn, and of the detachment under his command; and I am very happy in being able to state that our loss in this affair was not great; we had six men killed; Capt. Wayne, of the 52d, the Lieuts. Hanesly of the 95th, and Woodgate of the 52d, and 14 soldiers wounded.

"The success of this operation enabled us immediately to open the trenches at the distance of 300 toises from the place, and notwithstanding that the enemy still retained the possession of the fortified convents, the captured works were converted into a part of our first parallel, and we have formed a good communication with them.

"I have arranged our present operation in such a manner that I hope that our troops will not suffer from the inclemency of the season.

"Lieut. Gen. Hill arrived at Merida on the 30th of December: He had hopes of surprising there General Dunbrouski, who from appearances I supposed had been killed in the former battle, that the enemy had with General Hill; but his van having on the 29th been discovered by a small patrol of the enemy, belonging to a detachment, which happened to be at La Nava, and which effected its retreat to Merida, notwithstanding the efforts made by a detachment of General Hill's cavalry to prevent it, Gen. Dunbrouski in consequence retreated from Merida that night, leaving there a deposit of wood, and 164,000 pounds of wheat, and many incomplete works of fortification that the enemy had constructed.

"On the first of the present month Gen. Hill advanced with intention to attack Gen. Drouet, who was commanding the 5th corps at Alendralejo; that General however retired to Zafra, leaving in the town a deposit, which contained 450,000 pounds of wheat, and some barley.

"On the 3d, Gen. Hill ordered a detachment, consisting of the 28th infantry, the 2d Hussars, and the 10th Portuguese regiment, to Fuente del Maestro, under Lieut. Col. Abercrombie. Our cavalry routed an enemy's corps, and took two officers and thirty soldiers. General Hill having learned that Gen. Drouet had retreated to Lerena, and finding it impossible to follow him any further, returned the 5th to Merida, in order to place his troops in better cantonments during the bad weather."

Forty-five British prisoners have been released by Bonaparte, for having made a bridge over the river Maese, for his Emperorship to pass over.

A Spanish frigate arrived at Cadiz, Jan. 2, from Lima, with 4,000,000 dollars; left the Bulwark (British) 74, taking in specie for Cadiz.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 7.

Capt. Travers from Port-au-Prince, informs, that on his passage, he fell in with the British frigate Southampton, Capt. Yeo, which had captured a 44 gun frigate belonging to Christophe, and which was then in company, under jury-masts, bound to Jamaica. In the battle, the blacks suffered severely; the English lost one man killed, and had nine wounded. After the black frigate sailed, her crew mutined, and carried her into a port on the South of the Island, where she was taken possession of by one of Petion's Generals and sent out to capture a corvette and brig, belonging to Christophe, which she effected. During the action the corvette and brig got into Marigoane.

BOSTON, MARCH 16.
NOVEL INTELLIGENCE!!!

MORE HUMBUGGING.

It will be seen from our Congressional report this day, that another electioneering trick has been played off at Washington, calculated for the meridian of Massachusetts, the election taking place there the 1st Monday in April next. In preparing electioneering expedients, our democratic leaders really improve. It has been observed that the weakest and most wicked tales that could be invented pass the best among democrats at elections:—and we believe, that a more weak and wicked contrivance was never exposed to the public, than the one lately promulgated: It fairly out-does the famous Stark letter, or the secret correspondence of Pinckney. We may therefore calculate, that Old Massachusetts will continue democratic.

It is a little singular that after the elections are over, and the heat of passion is, in some measure suffered to subside, that the people should never think of enquiring into the truth of these electioneering stories; and that when they are, as they sometimes are, forced to see the deception which has been practised upon them, they should again be so easily deceived. The present "dreadful plot," as it will be called, is to operate on our elections; as soon as the elections are over, and the promulgators have answered their ends, they will acknowledge that it is all a farce, and will laugh at the people for their credulity.

For the information of those who would wish to have an honest investigation of this singular business, we shall give a short history of the affair, so far as it has come to our knowledge.

This Mr. John Henry, or Capt. Henry, as he is sometimes called, is well known in this city. That he was employed by Sir James Craig, rests on his own evidence and the evidence which he has produced to Congress: but that he went to England to get payment for services said to be rendered to the British government, is known to many here. It appears by his own statement that he did not succeed. From this it seems that the British ministry did not estimate his services very highly, and were not afraid of any injury he could do them. For had they supposed he could have divulged

any thing to their discredit, they could have easily stopped his mouth; as it is very evident a little money or a small office would have silenced him. Being disappointed in getting money from the British, he came to this country and attempted to sell his secret to the French minister, who it is said offered him one hundred thousand dollars. But finding he could do better with our government, who wanted something to amuse the people, and to keep up the indignation against Great-Britain, which since the settlement of the Chesapeake affair, was evidently subsiding too fast, he refused the offers of the minister, and sold the secret to our Secretary of State. The bargain was closed about a month ago; what Mr. Henry—the honorable and honest Mr. Henry received, we know not; but this we know, that he went to Washington poor, and returned to this city rich. But here the story does not end. Mr. Fisk has stated that Mr. Henry would not abscond: Mr. Fisk was mistaken. Henry came on to this city immediately after he had completed his bargain at Washington. And it was known to several persons in this city, a fortnight ago, that he had made his disclosures, and that they would be communicated to Congress on the 9th of March. But Mr. Henry did not intend to be in this country on that day. He had been appointed a special messenger to carry despatches to Europe. He received his despatches on Friday last, and immediately went on board of the Wasp, but on account of contrary winds did not sail until Monday; the very day that his communications were read at Washington.

Our readers, after perusing this history, will be able to account for the mystery in which the sailing of the Wasp was enveloped; they will also be able to see the propriety of the secret service money, which was lately voted into the hands of Mr. Madison.

John Henry, by his own confession a British spy, appointed a special Messenger, to carry confidential despatches to Europe! We must give credit to the administration for keeping this circumstance a secret; it shows that they have yet a little sense of shame. What will the honest members of Congress think, when they know that the man who has made such important disclosures to our administration, has been, by that same administration sent out of the way, to prevent his being examined on the subject? Ought there not to be an investigation into this business, that it may be known why the names, the most important part of the communications are left blank. More of this business hereafter. [N. Y. E. Post.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 9.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of certain documents remaining in the Department of State—They prove that at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great-Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negotiations on the part of Great-Britain through her public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain States, more especially at the seat of government in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and in intrigues with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually in concert with a British force, of destroying the union, and forcing the Eastern part thereof into a political connexion with Great-Britain.

In addition to the effect which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens, that happy union of these states, which, under Divine Providence, is the guarantee of their liberties, their safety, their tranquillity, and their prosperity. JAMES MADISON.

March 9th, 1812.

February 20th, 1812. John Henry informs the Secretary of State, that he was in Montreal in the winter of 1809, and became an Agent and Spy for Sir James Craig, then Governor of Canada, to reside in the Eastern States, and render accounts to the Governor, of the situation of public affairs, proceedings of Legislative and other bodies, strength and plans of parties, prospects, &c. and, as some expectation had been entertained that on account of the ruinous operation of the embargo laws, if they were not discontinued, a separation of the union might take place, he was to ascertain whether such a plan was likely to succeed, and authorized, if thought necessary, to promise the support of the British. Hence a cypher was agreed upon; Henry departed; wrote letters from Vermont and part of New-Hampshire, on his way to Boston, in February and March, but mostly from Boston, in March, April and May. For his services he had been promised remuneration, and had sought it in vain of Sir James: he has since sought it of the British ministry, who would neither give him the office of Judge Advocate of Lower Canada, worth £500 sterling per annum, nor a consulate; he is, therefore, free from any obligations, and for the good of this country unfolds all his own and their iniquity.

First comes a letter from W. W. Ryland, Secretary to Craig, making offers to Henry, proposing a cypher, &c. dated January 26, 1809. He accepts. A letter from Ryland to Craig, dated February 6th, unfolds the cypher; tells him to go to Boston; find out the leading characters; the strength of parties; ascertain whether the federalists, depressed and oppressed by the embargo, think of separation; and how far, if at all, they wish the aid of Great-Britain. A credential is enclosed, to be used only if found very necessary. A letter of Henry's in reply, shews his readiness to