NEW YORK, March 16.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

The editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 18th January, inclusive, by the ship Jane, capt. Gifford, from Liverpool.

These papers, it will be seen, on perusing the subsequent columns, contain much interesting matter.

It appears from the Courier, as well as the Pilot, the former a ministerial, the latter an opposition paper, that there will be *a change of ministry*; and we learn by an intelligent passenger in the Jane, that lord Holland was to be prime minister; lord Grenville, secretary of state; lord Moira, commander in chief; and the marquis of Landsdowne, to be lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The prevalent opinion in London and Liverpool was, that parliament would be dissolved immediately after the Spring assizes.

On the subject of the relations between the United States and Great Britain, we have copied several articles from the papers in favor and against the administration. The passengers in the Jane express a full belief, that as soon as the regency business shall have been settled, the orders in council will be rescinded. *The Courier, however, inclines to a different opinion*, and goes so far as to say, that Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, was on the eve of departure for the United States in the Essex frigate.

The prince regent was to appear in the house of lords on the 22d of Jan.

There can be no doubt, from the complexion of the paragraphs in the London papers, that the dispatches by the Thistle, which arrived here a few days since, are of high importance—of their nature, our readers can form perhaps a more correct opinion than ourselves.

The London ministerial papers speak warmly against the measures of our government, relative to the Florida business.

The substance of the documents communicated to congress by the president of the United States, in December, are published in the London papers.

The king was so well on the 17th Jan. that he walked half an hour, for the first time since his illness, on the north side of the terrace—and he had some faint glimmering of returning sight.

On the 17th January, a very warm debate took place in the house of commons on the regency bill. Mr. Ponsonby moved that the duration of the bill should be six months instead of twelve—lost by a majority of 24.

On the morning of the 18th January American papers were received in London, as late as the 16th of December. A New-York mail, by the packet Lord Hobert, reached London on the 15th January.

Stock at London, Jan. 13—Cons. 66 5-8.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated January 20, 1811, to a gentleman in this city.

"There will be nothing done in our orders until the French decrees be abandoned, and then they will be rescinded. Accounts from France to day, state, that some American vessels bound for French ports, have been seized at sea by French ships of war, and sent into the very ports for which they were destined, for sequestration. It is also said that Bonaparte is resolved to make the Americans decide in favor of one of the belligerents.

"There are dispatches immediately going from hence in the Thistle sloop of war, presumed to be requiring an explanation of the seizure of the Floridas, and a remonstrance upon the subject of the non importation laws against this country. What effect this may produce we cannot develope.—We wish it may not produce further irritation. However, a change of the ministry may operate favorably towards an amicable arrangement which is certainly the interest of both nations.

"Our markets are very dull—300 bales prime new upland cotton, were sold yesterday at 14d per lb."

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The effect of Bonaparte's *flagrant* decrees begin to be most severely felt, at Manchester, Preston, Warrington, Boston, Leeds, Halifax, Rochdale and other manufacturing towns in the counties of Lancaster and York; and what greatly aggravates the embarrassments of the manufacturers, as well as the distresses of the working people, many thousands of whom are thrown out of employ, is the reception of orders from the merchants in London, Liverpool, &c. countermanding those previously received for the manufacture of goods for the American market.

Jan. 14.

The general interest, and intense anxiety, excited by the military operations in Portugal, have for some time, been absorbed in the consideration of a question of vital importance—the appointment of a regent—to fill up that fearful chasm in the government of this kingdom, which ministers so long—so presumptuously—& so inefficiently—have ventured to supply. The appointment of the prince of Wales to the provisional administration of those duties which by hereditary succession, in the course of nature he is hereafter destined to possess—has calmed in some degree, the general agitation produced throughout the kingdom, by his majesty's unhappy malady. For, although the restrictions imposed on the exercise of regal power, by the regent, are incontrovertibly obnoxious to a decided majority of the united kingdom,—such is the general anxiety for the establishment of regular government, that resentment at the indignity thus offered to the heir apparent merges, for the moment; in the consolation universally felt at the approaching exercise of power, by the Prince of Wales.

Revolt at Constantinople.

German papers of the 27th last month and Dutch to the 2d inst. have reached town. In these is comprehended the copy of a Turkish Bulletin, from which it appears that the Janissaries, with their adherents, composing an army of 40,000 men, had menaced the seat of the Empire. The Sultan sought refuge on board his fleet in the Bosphorus while the insurgents plundered the Seraglio, and set fire to the imperial city. A conflict in the streets succeeded, in which 18,000 of the rebels were massacreed, after which order was restored.

The Thistle schr. is appointed to sail in the course of the ensuing week with dispatches for the United States. She also takes out a mail, of which the merchants have had notice. Mr. Pinkney yesterday received dispatches from France, they were brought by a cartel, which arrrived at Dartmouth from Morlaix.

January 15.

A New York Mail arrived this morning and bro't American Papers to the 12th ult. They do not contain any interesting account of the proceedings of Congress later than the 5th; but they have published the documents accompanying the President's Massage; one of which is a letter from the American Secretary of State to Mr. Pinkney, ordering him to take leave of our Government, in case no Minister Plenipotentiary, should, at the receipt of the letter, have been appointed by our government to succeed Mr. Jackson. The American government deems it improper to be represented by a minister plenipotentiary, whilst we have no minister of the same grade in America.—The time, however, of Mr. Pinkney's return is left to his direction.

A detachment of the guards, as well as detachments of several regiments of foot, will embark in the course of this week, for Portugal.

About 150 of the royal artillery drivers have embarked at Portsmouth for Portugal. The detachment of the royal waggon train, destined for the same place, are still waiting at Portsmouth for transports.

FRENCH DECREES.

The Essex American frigate, which has been for a long time expected from France has at length arrived. She has been out in the channel for the last fourteen days; she brings no news; but Mr. Forbes, who arrived from Morlaix on Saturday, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, it is reported, distinctly stated that the French government does not intend to rescind the Milan and Berlin decrees, and that none of the American property, confiscated on account of the violation of them, will ever be restored.

The capt. of the galliot North Star, of Papenburgh, arrived on the 9th inst. at Aberdeen, from Christiansand, Norway reports that a Revolution had taken place over all Norway, in consequence of Bonaparte having demanded a certain number of Norwegian seamen to man his navy.—The forts on the Norway coast are all in possession of the insurgents, consisting of the whole military and naval force of the country; the former having been ordered to enforce obedience in the latter, not only refused, but joined them.

January 16.

The parliament was yesterday opened by commission and as the commons returned from the lords, the chancellor of the exchequer brought in the regency bill, which was read a first time, and was read a second time to day.—And thus, notwithstanding all the ridiculous clamour about delay, the business is nearly three weeks in advance more than it was in the year 1789: though the king's illness began earlier than it did this time. The regency bill was not brought in till the 3d February.

January 18.

AMERICA.

It is evident, that America, will not be content with the mere repeal of our orders in council; but will demand that no place shall be considered as blockaded which has not a force actually before it.

It is understood that the Marquis of Wellesley has within these few days transmitted an official note to Mr. Pinkney, on the subject of our differences with America. In this note it is reported "that he complains of the American government having mixed the question of the orders in council with other topics, not necessarily connected with them, and which it will require considerable time to discuss.—That these foreign matters have been artfully introduced into the point at issue, by the French government, to embarrass the discussion—but that there can be no argument nor reason for the United States to take them up—and he, therefore, expresses a hope, that they will reduce the question at issue between the two countries, to the one point of the orders in council; declaring the readiness, in that case, of the British government to view the whole subject with the most favourable disposition towards the return of those amicable relations which would be advantageous to both countries."

Mr. Pinkney, it is said, is about to take his departure for America, in the Essex frigate. Our government having only a charge d'affairs in America, the American government think it improper to keep a minister plenipotentiary in Great Britain.

KONIGSBURG, Dec. 28.

There are 210 of the Baltic convoy in this port and Memel, under seizure and sequestration—their value estimated at 30 millions of francs.

BALTIMORE, March 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived the ship Essex, Wingate, in 50 days from Liverpool, from which she sailed on the 25th Jan. We were obligingly furnished with the London Morning Chronicle of Jan. 18. It is principally occupied with parliamentary debates on the regency bill.—The Prince of Wales, although regent had not done any act of an official nature. As might naturally be expected a great stagnation in business had taken place in consequence of the situation of American affairs. In addition to what appears under our New York head we have selected the following articles:

It is stated in letters received yesterday from France, that an American vessel, belonging to Mr. GRAY, Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, laden with American produce, and bound direct from America to Morlaix, was carried into the latter place by a French privateer, and that her case is left for consideration, among many others of a doubtful kind.

A Requisition has been signed and sent to the High Bailiff of Westminster, to call a Meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the Restrictions in the Resolutions for appointing a Regency.

On the subject of the rumored Note of Marquis Welleslesley to Mr. Pinkney, regarding the repeal of the orders in Council, the Morning Chronicle observes:

"We fear that some equivocal answer to this effect has been given, instead of declaring at once their intentions on the orders in council, with a positive reservation of all the other topics that had been coupled with the main question. This would have bro't both parties into that state of good humour & intercourse which would have been favourable to the settlement of other points. We say, we fear, that the answer is not satisfactory, for we learn that the Essex frigate is to be held in readiness to take Mr. Pinkney & suite to America. His instructions as to the period of his quitting this country were discretionary, and depended on the nature of the answer he should receive. It is from this circumstance that we are inclined to believe the rumour, that the above is the substance of the official note which, after so much delay, has been delivered by the Noble Marquis."

Three ships arrived yesterday from the coast of France. One letter from thence distinctly mentions, that Bonaparte has declared to his Foreign Minister, that the United States shall support the cause of the one side, or of the other, in the disputes of Europe; expressing at the same time his indifference, whether they declared for France or Great Britain.

Who are the real friends to Commerce?

The first aggression upon our neutral commerce, (notwithstanding the absurd assertions of the British faction to the contrary,) was the British blockading order of May 1806. The French decrees, and every other maritime restriction, spring from that blockade.—By the law of congress of May 1810, it was provided that if either belligerent, before March next, should so revoke or *modify* their edicts as that they should cease to violate our neutral commerce, and the other should refuse a like *modification*, commercial intercourse should be established with the nation so revoked with the power refusing to acknowledge our neutral rights. This act was perfectlyly just, and rigidly impartial. But although Great Britain had been the original cause of all our commercial embarrassments, *she did not accept it*; France being the first to recognize our rights, by modifying her decrees in the manner prescribed by our law of May.

According the letters of the dukes of *Massa* and *Gaete*, it appears, that vessels arriving in France subsequent to the 1st November, *are not to be judged according to the principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees*—but are to remain till the 2d of February, at which time, (if the United States have on their part fulfilled the terms of the agreement by a proper enforcement of the non-intercourse against England,) "the vessels will be restored, together with their cargoes, to the American proprietors." Thus it is evident, if we adhere to the terms of the agreement on our part from *2d February*, that our commerce with France will be restored to a flourishing and lucrative condition.

Here then arise two important questions:

1st. Which of the belligerent powers has been the greatest aggressor upon our neutral rights and commerce?

2d. Which has been the first to return to justice?

The answers are as clear as daylight:

Great Britain was the original aggressor;

France has been the first to acknowledge our rights;

Nor has Great Britain, as yet, followed her example: the orders in council still continuing to violate American commerce.

Notwithstanding the modification of Berlin and Milan decrees in favor of American navigation, we still find many of the federal papers are clamorous for war with France as ever; and in some instances, more so. They appear anxious to quarrel with that nation, *because she has revoked her decrees as to the United States*, and thus done an act, which will have more weight in procuring a repeal of the orders in council, than any other event which could possibly take place! Thus is "*federal love for commerce*," (so much talked of,) fairly brought to the test. They wish for war with France at this important moment; when, by preserving a good understanding, and strictly fulfilling the conditions of the law of May last, there is a certainty of the restoration of trade with the continent, and a great probability of the re-establishment of that with England also: But by breaking up the arrangement with that nation, and declaring ourselves her enemies, there is as great a certainty of the total annihilation and exclusion of our commerce from the continent of Europe.

Who then, are the real friend to American commerce? The republicans, whose law of May last has procured the modifications of the French decrees, which will also probable occasion the repeal of the orders in council;

Or, the *federal faction*, who, with Mr. GORE at their head, have been unceasingly clamorous for a war with France; for unfurling the American banner against the imperial standard? A measure which would have given a-death-blow to American navigation.

(Chronicle.

☞ THE BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The people of Maryland cannot have forgotten the thousands of falsehoods circulated in 1809 by the *Federal Republican* and other federal papers, relative to mercantile transactions of Smith and Buchanan in selling bills of exchange on Leghorn. If these scribblers possessed a spark of honest feeling, it would consume them with shame for their numberless lies. The facts were then explained—they denied them; but, official enquiry has recently *ascertained* the truth.

Favouritism, said the federal editors, was exercised towards Smith and Buchanan; they had a monopoly in furnishing bills to the navy department, and they sold them at an extravagant price.

What say Messrs. Gallatin and Duval?

They were purchased "at par, or a little *under par*"—Of bills to the amount of $455,543 17, bought by government, $213,880 were purchased from Smith and Buchanan, during five years,—and the remainder, 241,663 17 dollars were purchased of other merchants in Baltimore and elsewhere—So that Smith and Buchanan did not sell *one half* of them.

Well, but, said the Federal Republican & Co. the bills were fictitious, drawn without funds, paid by simple entry in a book, and the government was defrauded!

What say the officers of the treasury?

The balance *was paid* [by Smith and Buchanan] to W. Y. Purviance in this, country, a partner of the house of Degen, Purviance and Co;—all the bills drawn by them were duly honored;—the last bills sold by S. & B. are dated the 20th Feb. 1807. "In February 1809, *after a lapse of two years, subsequent to the last purchase* of Smith and Buchanan, Degen was declared a bankrupt." Consequently the government owe their loss to neglect,—they ought to have sooner drawn on Degen Purviance and Co. for the money; and it would have been paid; for, the comptroller of the treasury says emphatically;—"Degen, Purviance and Co. *continued their expenditures on account of the navy department as long as they were required*; and on the last day of July, 1807, they paid over to the order of the secretary of the navy, $63,546 21 cents."

Such are the transactions, on which the federalists have grounded countless calumnies.

People of Maryland! you perceive this this party (or its leaders) stop at no means of gaining their ends, however infamous. An important election is comming on—beware of their fabrications. If lies can serve them, they are invincible.—

Whig.

From the National Intelligencer.

The difficulties that have attended our foreign relations, have sprung from one cause, a cause with which the nation, and not Congress is strictly chargeable. This is the still unsettled point, whether it is the policy of the American nation by force of arms to defend commerce; we say the *unsettled* point; for we may talk as we please, but it is still unsettled. Hence all our inconsistency, our tergiversation, our high toned style and our inert conduct.—Had we determined at the outset, not to have fought the piratical assailants of our rights on the ocean, we should not now be reproached for a want of spirit, nor should we have incurred the reproach of inconsistency. So, on the other hand, had we resolved to defend commerce by the sword, we should, whenever it was seriously spoliated, have promptly measured our strength with our enemies, and left the issue to God. In either case, our course would have been as decided and unambiguous as our policy. Instead, however, of this, we have mixed up the ingredients of a warlike and pacific policy into a compound, which has proved in the end, to use a vulgar phrase, neither one thing or the other. All calculation and expectation have failed; and the various experiments successively tried, not resulting in either peace or war; *we have reached an equivocal state that defies definition.* There has certainly, all this time, been no want of spirit either in congress or the people. If the former have not resorted to war, it has been from a conviction that it was not the interest of their constituents to make that solemn appeal, or from the belief that this was the general impression of the people, and that a war could not be efficaciously waged that was not at its commencement popular. Until this great question is settled, we fear that serious embarrassments will continue to attend our government.

IMPORTANT.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The following news was received by a respectable mercantile house in this city, by the ship Orleans from New-Orleans.—It was there received by express on the day she sailed, and circulated in extraordinary sheets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.

NACOGDOCHES, Feb. 4 1811.

On the 22d ultimo the troops at Bezar, captain Casas at their head, rose, took governor Salcedo, the two Herreras, and all the European Spaniards that were to be found there, imprisoned some others, and deposited all their property until further orders. Captain Jaens arrested father Maynos at the Trinity, the adjutant inspector, and Don Joseph de la Bega, also all their property, which is deposited. All the provinces of Coahuila, Biscaya, Monterrey, la Colonia, &c. &c. have revolted, and the European Spaniards that did not make their escape, taken into custody and their property confiscated. Segnor Bardero has mustered a considerable force beyond Saltillo, in order to prevent the insurgents entering his province; but the moment he attempted to attack them, his troops refused. He then endeavoured to make his escape with the European officers of his army, but was soon overtaken by his own men, and delivered to general Yriarte who commands that devision of the generalissimo *Cure* Ydalgos army, which consists of several, they say, seven or eight divisions in different directions; and is supposed to have conquered nearly all the kingdom, of Mexico, by this time; in fact with a very few exceptions, they have met with no resistance; but, on the contrary, are received by the people with acclamations of joy.

The grand plan is *Independence*, and the expulsion of the European Spaniards. The generalissimmo has his headquarters at Selaya and Guanahuato.—General Yriarte was at Monelora, and is expected will come to Bezar. We will soon know, and then will be able to form a better idea what kind of regulations will take place in this frontier, &c. &c. In the mean time, *Guadiana* remains our commandant, and the only variation is that the inhabitants of this place have liberty to go to Natchitoches for their necessaries, &c. &c.—The insurgents have taken the name of Americans; we are no more Spaniards, and are obliged, when the sentries hail *Quien vive?* To answer *America.*