LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, MAY 10.

Yesterday afternoon, arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Algernon, Clarke in 29 days from Belfast. By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Belfast newspapers of the 6th of April, containing London dates of the 2d, being 7 days later than our former advices.

The following extracts comprise all articles of moment:

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Empress of the French was delivered of a Prince at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th of March. This interesting intelligence was received by the Governor General of the Departments of Holland on the 22d, by a telegraph dispatch.

The Emperor of Russia and the Archduke Charles of Austria are said to be sponsors of the Infantine Napoleon

We understand by letters from Heligoland, that there has been some stir in trade, and that various articles have been sold at a considerable advance of price. March 30.

The king of Sweden has resigned the government, into the hands of Bernadotte, on account of his bad health.

On Friday evening, two vessels arrived from the French coast, one of them brought over a merchant, who is said to be the bearer of dispatches from the French to the British government. The other has brought an American messenger, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney.

There has not been a single instance in France of the government having suffered an American cargo to be delivered into the hands of the consigned, except those laden with fish. All the other vessels and cargoes from America have either been confiscated, or are under sequestration. March 31.

The Jews who happen to be drawn for the French army are not permitted to serve by substitute. April 1.

An Anholt mail arrived this morning, by which we have received Continental intelligence of an interesting complexion. The report of the attempt to assassinate ernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, is confirmed in an article from Stockholm and seveveral persons of high rank have been taken up on suspicion. In the mean time the miserable old king of Sweden himself is stated to be dangerously ill, and couriers are daily passing between Paris and Stockholm, carrying, as it is said, dispatches of the most important nature.—Upon the whole, it would seem that some explosion is on the eve of bursting forth in the North of Europe, which the recent departure of Count Gottorp from this country will no doubt tend to accelerate.

It is understood that Mr. Pinkney proposes to quit England in the Essex, on or about the 10th inst. It is probable, however, that he will not take his departure until he has acquired the knowledge of the ultimate proceedings of Congress, prior to its dissolution of the 4th of March.

Mr. Graffulhe (of the house of Graffulhe & Brothers.) whose arrival in a neutral ship from Bologne we mentioned yesterday, is reported, whether truly or falsely we have not been able to ascertain, to have brought some confidential communication from the French government. We remark that some of the Dutch and French papers assert that the birth of a son to Bonaparte will give happiness and repose to Europe. But the late language of the Moniteur does not countenance an expectation of a pacific overture from Bonaparte.—It declared, "that no communication should take place between the two governments so long as the present administrations remained in power."——These expressions however, are not to be taken *au nied de la lettre*—and we shall not be surprised to find Bonaparte urge the completion of his wishes in the birth of a son, as a reason for making some pacific proposal to our government. *(Courier.)*

April 2.

We are sorry to state the prevalence of a confident rumor in the high circles, that her majesty the queen is very seriously indisposed. Her majesty's complaint is said to be of a nature not to afford the consolation of a hope of speedy recovery; being of the description of those which are generally the consequences of old age and which terminates only with life. It is said to be an attack of palsy. Her majesty, it is added, has been some time affected by it; but from a commendable care to avoid further agitating the public mind, without an absolute necessity in the distressing circumstances arising from the King's illness, and his dependence on her majesty's care, the painful fact was concealed till the complaint had made such progress, as we understand to be visible to all those who have access to her majesty's presence.——*(Pilot.)*

A Heligoland mail, which arrived this morning, has given an increased importance to the intelligence received yesterday respecting the North of Europe, where affairs are evidently hastening to a crisis. An evident misunderstanding exists between Denmark & France, and hints are thrown out that Russia and the former power are upon a perfectly amicable footing—in the mean time, the Danish seamen who were on their march to man the navy of France have been halted on their journey, and now await the orders of their own Sovereign. Serious disturbances are daily breaking out at Hamburg, were the cry of "long live the king of England," from the mouths of the oppressed and starved inhabitants, continually rings in the ears of the Satelites of Despotism.

Klingspor, Armfelt and Baron, the bravest and most popular of the Swedish Generals, are implicated in the late conspiracy to assassinate Bernadotte.

Some demur has taken place in Sweden also, respecting the compliance with the demands of Napoleon; nor is it likely that the Swedish contingency of sailors to man his fleets will be permitted to leave their native kingdom.

PARIS, March 20.

Sunday his majesty the emperor and king, seated on his throne, and surrounded by the Princes, Grand Dignataries, &c. gave audience before mass, to the Deputation, from the cities of Hamburg, Lubec and Bremen, Mr. Doorman, as President of the Deputation, presented the following address:

[From the following passages of this production, our readers may judge of the remainder.]

"SIRE,

At all times we have been Frenchmen in our hearts, & from preference.

If the anarchy which preceded your Majesty's reign relaxed for a moment ties of such long standing and so agreeable we hastened to draw them closer the instant your accession to power reassured the world of social order; and your new subjects, sire cannot, swear to be more faithful to you than they have shewn themselves to be for these ten years past, more devoted to your pleasure, more obedient to your system nor more disposed to contribute to the accomplishment of your designs, by every effort and sacrifice in their power; & it is a pleasing consolation to the honorable remembrances of our country, to reflect, that our independence could yield only to him to whom every thing was yielded, and that our political existence was to cease only at that epoch when the destinies had determined that the Tiber and the Elbe should flow under the same laws.

If your Majesty, from the exalted points whence you take a view of human affairs, permit our feebleness to indulge in any degree of pride, we still venture to think that we enter not as a vulgar territory, as an obscure acquisition, into that immense circle of provinces, struck with admiration, and happy in obeying a single master."

Reply of His Majesty.

"Gentlemen, Depaties of the Hanse Towns of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck—You formed party of the German Empire; your Constitution terminated with its existence. Since that time your situation was uncertain. I intended to re-constitute your cities under an independent administration; when the changes produced in the world by the new laws of the British council rendered the project impracticable. It was impossible for me to give you an independent administration, since you could no longer have an independent flag.

"The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my empire, they cease only to have effect as to those nations which defend their sovereignty, and maintain the religion of their flag. England is in a state of blockade as to those nations which submit to the orders of 1806 because the flags which submit to the Orders of English laws are denationalized—they are English. Those nations, on the contrary, which feel their own dignity, and find in their courage and power sufficient resources to disregard the blockade, and to approach all the ports of my empire, except those under real blockade, according to the known usage and the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, may hold communication with England.—As to them, England is not blockaded. The Decrees of Berlin and Milan, flowing from the nature of things, shall continue to form the public code of my empire, as long as England maintains her orders in council, of 1806 and 1807, and violates the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht upon this subject.

"England acts upon the principle of seizing the enemy's merchandize, under whatever flag it might be. The empire has been compelled to admit the principle of seizing English merchandize, or proceeding from the commerce of England, in whatever territory it may be. England, seizes in every sea the passengers, merchants, and carriers, belonging to the nations she is at war with. France is compelled to seize the English travellers merchants, and carriers, in whatever part of the continent they may be, and wherever she can reach them; and if in this system there be any thing little consonant to the spirit of the age, it is the injustice of the New English laws that must be charged with it.

"I have been pleased to enter into these explanations with you, to convince you that your union with the empire is the necessary result of the British laws of 1806 and 1807, and not the effect of any ambitious calculation. In my civil laws you will find a protection, which, in your maritime position, you can no longer find in the political code. That maritime commerce which constituted your prosperity cannot henceforth be revived but in conjunction with the restoration of my maritime power. The rights of nations, the liberty of the seas, and a general peace must be conquered at one & the same time. When I shall have upwards of 100 sail of the line, I shall subjugate England in a few campaigns. The seamen of your coasts, and the materials conveyed to the mouths. France, within her old limits. When her coasts were blockaded, she was compelled to receive the law. Now, from the increase my empire has received within these last six years, I can build, equip, and arm twenty five sail of the line yearly, without the slighest delay or obstructions from the existence of a maritime war.

"The accounts that has been given me of the good deposition which animates your fellow citizens have afforded me pleasure; and I hope in a short time, to have to praise the zeal & bravery of your seamen.

New York, May 13.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS

FROM LONDON.

Defeat of the French in Portugal.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Orbit, captain Vose, in the remakable short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 18th of April. By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the evening of the 15th of April, inclusive; a Liverpool paper of the 17th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 12th, from which the following interesting articles are copied.

Captain Vose has brought dispatches for government. He informs us, that the new British miniister, Mr. Foster, and the American minister, Mr. Pinkney were both to sail for the U. States in a few days.

In our Lloyd's Lists we find that the U. S. frigate Essex sailed from Cowes on the 1st of April for Cherbourgh, and returned again to Cowes on the 12th.

London, April 8.

Yesterday morning (Sunday) the Wrangler gun-brig arrived at Yarmouth, from the Baltic, and landed a lieutenant with dispatches from the island Anholt, which island has been invaded by 3000 Danish troops, who were gallantly attacked by the little garrison of British and totally defeated, with the loss of the Danish general and his aid-de camps, and upwards of 100 rank and file killed, and 600 of the invaders prisoners. Our loss is very trifling, only having about two killed and 16 wounded. We have taken two of their gunboats, and sunk another.—The prisoners are already on board of transports, and will be sent immediately to England. *April* 10.

The great fleet we are sending to the Baltic, gives rise every day to reports and speculations of great events. A gentleman is said to have arrived in London from Copenhagen, who affirms, the island of Vealand, on which Copenhagen stands, is to be occupied by English troops at the desire of the Danes, notwithstanding their Anholt expedition.—Russia, it is said, refuses to acknowledge Bernadotte as regent of Sweden; that she has given up all American property confiscated in consequence of its coming from the British ports, and that the government intends issuing licenses for the introduction of coffee, sugar, and other articles of colonial produce from England into Russian ports.

In consequence of an application from the lords of the admiralty to the corporation of the Trinity House of Hull, for Baltic pilots, ten pilots last week proceeded to join the fleet in the Downs, which is shortly expected to sail for the Baltic, under the command of Sir James Saumarez.

Foreign Office, April 12, 1811.

Dispatches have this day been received at this office from Charles Stuart, esq. his majesty's minister at Lisbon, dated the 30th ultimo, stating that sir William Beresford, having united the whole of his force in Portalegre on the 23d of March, advanced on the 24th, and attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to abandon Campo Major with the loss of 600 men killed and wounded. On the 26th gen. Beresford's head quaters were at Elvas.

The enemy had withdrawn their whole force, excepting a weak picquet, to the other side of the Guadina.

The corps under Marshal Soult has halted in the neighborhood of Llerena.

General Ballasteros had returned to Gibraleon, on the 29th, where his force had been increased by the arrival of six thousand men under general Zayas.

Marshal Bessiers arrived at Zamora on the 7th of March, with seven thousand men. *April* 13.

UNITED STATES.

A mail from the United States has brought papers from New York, to the 10th, from Philadelphia to the 8th, from Boston to the 7th, & from Washington to the 6th, containing among other things, a perfect copy of the non-intercourse law, with the supplement of Mr. Eppes.

This document has excited so much attention in London, that we have it from the most respectable authority, that his majesty's ministers have it in contemplation, in about a fortnight, in consequence of this hostile measure, to issue another order in council, providing that no merchandize, the produce or property of the United States of America, shall be imported into Great Britain and Ireland in American bottoms, on the contrary that British shipping only was to be used.

This step may be delayed, but that it will, in all probability, be taken, we have no doubt, as our informant saw the draft, of the order itself.

It is said that no fresh troops have lately entered Spain from France; and that it was known in the Peninsula, that a misunderstanding exists between France & Russia. Report added, that Bonaparte has recalled his guards, in contemplation of a war in the North.

CHARLESTON, May 1.

The United States ship Wasp, capt. Jones, arrived yesterday from a cruize to the southward. On the 15th ult. off St. Marys, she fell in with the United States Gun Boat, N. 161, commanded by Mr. Grayson, who gave the following account of a melancholy accident which had befallen him the day before:

On the 14th, about 2 P. M. a sail was described to windward—at 3 she bore up, and proved to be an armed schooner under English colors. Mr. G. immediately cleared his boat for action—at 4 the sch'r passed to windward of him, and Mr. G. prepared to tack to the eastward, as he had lugged into a very considerable ground swell, while in the act of staying, the boat gave a heavy plunge, and his bow-gun, a 32 pounder, fetched way—Mr. G. immediately ran forward, where every thing that presented itself to his eyes, seemed to be replete with death and horror—his gunner lay dead, with his head mashed into atoms—one of his best hands stood transfixed with the fluke of the anchor, which passed just below the small of his back and came out through his groin—and another excellent man, lay with his legs (which were mashed into a jelly (under the butt of a gun. The scene itself was sufficient to have damped the feelings of the most callous, but rendered much more poignant by the cries of the two dying men, one of whom begged of Mr. G. (after finding it would take some considerable time to extricate him) to chop his legs off with an axe—they were at length extricated, and survived about 55 minutes after having their wounds dressed.

TRENTON, May 6.

TAX ON THE JERSEY BANK.

It will be recollected, that by a law of November last a tax of a half per cent was levied upon the capitals of each of the Banks in this state—that the Banks of *Trenton*, *New-Brunswick*, and *Newark*, complied with the law, and paid their respective taxes into the Treasury—and the Bank of *Jersey* set the law at defiance, refused to pay its tax, disposed of its real estate, and removed to the city of New-York.

The Treasurer, not receiving the tax from the Bank, within the time prescribed by law, applied to the Chief Justice, who issued a warrant, which was put into the hands of the Sheriff of Bergen, and by him levied upon the Banking-House, &c. at the city of Jersey, which he advertised for sale.

The Legislature being informed of this at their last sitting, passed an act authorizing the Treasurer to attend on the day of sale and purchase the property for the state, or at least to bid it up to as much as would cover the amount of the tax with intesest and cost.

Before the day of sale arrived however, application was made on behalf of the Bank to Judge WASHINGTON, to stay all proceedings against their property. Saturday the 20th ultimo was appointed by the judge for a hearing upon the application at Philadelphia.—Accordingly, AARON OGDEN, esq. on the part of the Bank, and LUCIUS HORARIO STOCKTON, and ANDREW S. HUNTER, Esquires, on the part of the State, appeared before the judge. The question was ably and fully discussed; and Judge WASHINGTON, after taking time to make up his opinion, decided that the case did not come within his jurisdiction, and that he could not interfere.

On the Tuesday following, agreeable to his advertisement, the Sheriff proceeded to sell the Banking-House, &c. which was purchased by the Treasurer, for the State, at 9,200 dollars. The buildings alone are said to have cost 30,000 dollars.

We congratulate our readers upon the prospect that all the attempts of the Jersey Bank to evade the equitable and reasonable tax laid upon it by the Legislature will be ultimately frustrated, and that the amount levied, together with interest and costs, will be finally recovered by the state.

FAMILY QUARRELS.

While Federalists are reproaching us with *our* divisions and dissentions; they should recollect that *they* are not themselves every where united and harmonious.

In the first place we see their late Secretary of State, *Timothy Pickering*, with the whole host of federal printers from Maine to Georgia, like a well-trained pack of hounds, at his heels, pursuing and endeavoring to hunt down their late President, *John Adams*, his son *Quincy*, &c.

In *Connecticut*, that land of "steady habits," where the Clergy and the Lawyers have so long united as one man in opposition to government, and in support of its enemies, we behold them at length splitting between two candidates for governor—the clergy and their adherents clinging to Deacon Treadwell, the lawyers and their satelites rallying round Lawyer Griswold—and the republicans, obliged to choose between two evils, turning the scale in favor of Griswold as the least evil of the two.

In *Delaware*, too, the federalists are at open war, and nothing is wanting but *exertion* on the part of the republicans to ensure them a decided victory & permanent ascendency.—A writer in a Philadelphia federal paper attributes the division among the federalists of Delaware to the arbitrary and aristorical conduct of the leaders of that party, who "having had an office for five years must have it ten; if ten, fifteen, & so on." "The 'family, (continues this writer) some of 'whom have been ever since the establishment of this government in office, 'must still be retained: in case of a vacancy, some of the family connection 'must fill it; if ever so rich, ever so 'much above the frowns of the world, no 'matter for that. A poor man who is 'well qualified, as it respects his personal abilities, may want in vain. A degree of family nobility is kept up, although we live in a republican country 'this same poor man has spent dollars 'where the man who gets the office has 'spent cents, in supporting the cause or 'party from whence the rich man gets 'his office. A set of men, who have 'been at the head of our federal party 'for a number of years, have all the say '—whoever they please must be put in 'office, if ever so much against the wishes of the public." "These things are 'not easily forgotten; though they may 'appear to some men to be too pointed, 'yet they are stubborn facts, and cannot 'be denied."——So much for Delaware Aristocracy!

In *Maryland*, the federalists are divided into *violent* and *moderate*. The federal paper at Baltimore is devoted to the former, and has commenced a vigorous warfare upon the latter. It denominates them by way of ridicule, "*The Coody Party*;" describes them as "cold, caculating, cent per cent politicians—"adulterated, mongrel politicians"—"acute speculatoors in politics,"—Hypocrites, office hunters, spaniels, &c. &c.——The "Coodies," as might be expected, are not disposed to submit to this abuse in silence, and contemplate establishing a paper in Baltimore for themselves, when we may look for a defence of their own conduct and principles, and a full length portrait of their adversaries.

In *New York*, also, some symptoms of discontent and disunion are discernible among federalists.——In the county of Rensselaer, a Mr. JOHN TALLMADGE, who is described as being "as decided and respectable a federalist as any in the county," has declared his dissention from the federal nomination so far as relates to *Abraham L. Viele*, whom he pronounces 'notoriously illiterate, and ignorant in the extreme"—"too ambitious to be very honest," &c. &c.—Mr. Tallmadge declares, that, "if the cause of federal'ism cannot be supported but by the 'promotion of such men as Mr. Viele to 'office, it is his most solemn conviction 'that it is high time to abandon it, for, 'sooner or later, *it must disgrace itself* '*and its supporters*."——It has done this pretty well already.

We need not mention here the attack of Mr. ELLIOT, a flaming federalist, upon the leading federalists of Worcester county, whom he describes as "*valuing* '*a cent more than their country, and a*'*doring a dollar more than the Deity*"—nor the denunciation of federalists generally, by Dr. PARKE, Editor of the Boston Repertory, a blazing federal paper, as "*deplorably deficient in polictical know*'*ledge and political zeal, &c.*—We have said enough to shew our readers that while federalists ridicule us for our differences and disputes, we have room to laugh at them on the same score.

Let it be observed, that we do not notice the squabbles and bickerings of *federalists*, with a view to justify or even palliate the dissentions and divisions of *our own party*. *Their* conduct ought to be no guide to *us*. *We* have a great and good cause to maintain—a cause on which is staked the weal or woe of millions of the present and succeeding generations—and *such a cause* it would be the worst of wickedness or folly to sacrifice or jeopardize by passion or prejudice. Ours is the only free government in the world—Should it be destroyed, it may be ages before another will be reared up—and that there are tyrants abroad and traitors at home who would gladly de-