BOSTON, May 31.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By Capt. Perlew, from Bayonne, we were favored with papers to April 25. They are principally filled with paragraphs respecting the infant "King of Rome," and his mother, congratulations, &c. &c.

With regard to American affairs we hear of no favorable change in the conduct of France. The people of the great empire were in a state of wretchedness, business was stagnated, and confidence destroyed. Many troops had returned from Spain, but conscripts were collecting, and were frequently marched through the city in chains.

[*Palladium.*

We understand the United States frigate John Adams had arrived out [in Denmark.]

The following address was delivered by the Emperor Napoleon to a deputation from the Council of Commerce, on the 31st day of March last. Manuscript copies of it were in the possession of individuals, but as it has not appeared in the Moniteur, no printed copy of it could be obtained. It was handed to our correspondent by a merchant in France, and its authenticity may be relied on. The French manuscript is in our possession.

Address delivered by his Imperial Majesty, Napoleon, to the Council of Commerce in Paris, 31st March 1811.

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my empire.—For the neutral navigation I consider the flag as an extension of territory.—The power which suffers its flag to be violated, cannot be considered as neutral.

The fate of the American commerce will soon be decided. I will favor it, if the United States conform themselves to these decrees. In a contrary case, their vessels will be driven from my empire.

The commercial relations with England must cease, I tell it to you very loudly. Gentlemen merchants, who have any business to settle, and funds to withdraw, ought to do it as soon as possible. I gave that advice to the inhabitants of Antwerp, and they profited by it.

I wish for peace, but not on a frail foundation. I wish for it in good faith and such that it will offer sufficient guarantees, because I do not loose sight of Amiens or St. Domingo, nor the losses that commerce has experienced by the declaration of war.—I should not have made the peace of Tilsit, I should have gone to Wilna and further, had it not been for the promise of the emperor of Russia to bring about a peace between England and France. Previous to the reunion of Holland, I made overtures of peace, but the English ministry, did not even listen to them. The continent will be shut against the importation from England. I am armed *cap a pie* to enforce the execution of my orders and to frustrate the intentions of the English in the Baltic.—There exists yet some fraud, but it shall be destroyed. I know the dealers in English commerce; those who think only of escaping the laws, and those who by extravagant speculations have become bankrupts; but if they succeed in evading my officers of the customs, my sword will reach them sooner or later, in three, four, five or six months; then they cannot complain. I listen to what is said on the part of the merchants. I know that they censure loudly my measures; they say that I am badly advised. I cannot blame them, nor be angry at their opinions, because they are not placed in a situation to see and to calculate as I do. Those who have lately arrived from England, and who have seen the effect the interruption of the continental commerce had in that country, cannot help saying that it is possible I may be right, and that I may at last succeed in my undertakings! In my empire, the commerce of the interior, or of exchange, is above fourteen millions [*equal to fourteen thousand millions of Francs.*] It is on this basis that its sources and its prosperity ought to be combined. I know that Bordeaux, Hamburg, and other seaports, suffer by the interruption of maritime trade. The late municipal regulations made by the emperor of Russia have hurt the manufactory of Lyons. These are individual losses, I will try to mitigate them. The exportation of Russia, which did not exceed twenty five millions, when the profits on the total amount did not exceed two per cent. cannot impede or change the general system.

Russia has got a large paper medium; Austria also; England is over run with it; France is the richest country on the globe; her territorial resources are immense. She has money in abundance. From a late report there has arrived in France upwards of one million [*one thousand millions of Francs.*] by war contributions. I have two hundred millions in my private chest in the Thuileries. I receive nine millions of impositions, paid in crowns, of which a very small proportion only proceeds from maritime commerce—I am told that by late experiments France can do without the Sugar or the Indigo of the Indies. I will encourage those means of industry.

Chemistry has of late made such wonderful progress that it is possible it will operate as great a revolution, and as extraordinary in the commercial relations, as was occasioned by the discovery of the load stone.

I do not say that I do not want maritime commerce, but we must abandon it for the moment, and until England returns to just and reasonable principles, or until, I can dictate to her the conditions of a peace.

If I was heir to the throne of Lewis the XV or XVI, I should be obliged to go on my knees to beg a peace, but I have succeeded to the empire of France, I have united to my empire the mouths of the greatest rivers and the Adriatic. Nothing can prevent me from building a fleet of two hundred sail of the line, arm, and man them.

"I know the English have better admirals; it is a great advantage; but by fighting, we will learn to vanquish them; if we lose one, two, or three battles, we will gain the fourth, by this simple and natural reason, that who are the strongest will vanquish the weakest.

I had no thought that the market of South America would have been so soon glutted with the English manufactures, but I have calculated on the nullity of the returns. The continental markets being shut up, the English will be obliged to throw into the thames the Sugar and Indigo which they have exchanged for the objects of their industry, which furnishes them with such immense resources.

Here, as well as in England, the manufacturers have been very imprudent; they did not calculate with accuracy the consumption of their manufactures. The English government has been obliged to contribute to their manufactures' distresses; and I have done a great deal more, but I did not think convenient, nor did I think it was prudent to encourage principles as bad as they are dangerous. It is not enough to be able to manufacture, one ought to have and to know the means of selling them, and ought not to manufacture ten ells of cloth when four are only wanted. It was not hard to see that after twenty years of war and revolutions, the consumption of the continent ought to have diminished, and that a great many persons who used to have four coats a year, could not have more than two or perhaps one.

Commerce is honorable, but its basis is pr[illegible]nce and economy. You must be[illegible], gentlemen; the merchant ou[illegible] to gain his fortune as we gain a ba[illegible], he ought to gain a little at a time, and that little constantly.

Paris, April 10.

On the 12th of March an engagement took place in the Adriatic between a French-Italian squadron, consisting of four frigates, and two corvettes, and an English squadron, consisting of a vessel cut down, and three frigates. The captain and lieutenant of the last French frigate were killed and she went ashore and was burnt by her crew, who escaped; another of the French frigates struck and was burnt by the enemy. The rest escaped. The English burnt one of their own frigates, and the cut down vessel was cast away.

A plan of the British to get possession of Belleisle, by means of a disaffected Frenchman, has been defeated and frustrated.

The director-general of the conscription has informed the Prefects, that his majesty has established as a principle, that he will never grant an amnesty to conscripts for insubmission to the laws; that the refractory and deserters, and their receivers, shall never cease to be pursued to the utmost rigor of the laws and regulations; and that moveable columns of light troops will be formed in all the departments, to leave to fugitives and their assistants no hope of escape.

APRIL 15.—Yesterday (Sunday) the emperor gave audience to the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. Russell, Charge d'Affaires of the U. States, was present.

The Duke of Bassano is appointed Minister of Foreign Relations.

NEW YORK, June 5.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

The ship Trident, capt. Forman, arrived last night at the quarantine ground, in 26 days from Greennock, with 86 passengers.

The editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 1st, and Greennock to the 4th of May inclusive—In haste, the subsequent extracts are made.

LONDON, April 20.

The private letters from America are fraught with apprehensions that a war will certainly take place between this country and the United States. If there is any understanding between Bonaparte and the American Government, it is necessary that our ministers should not confine their attention alone to the Baltic. If Napoleon should succeed in getting the Scheldt and Texel fleets to sea, which is now his object, he will be afraid to send them into the Baltic, and will probably order them to make a run for America, to unite with the government of the U. States in attacking our West India colonies. It is necessary in addition to the Baltic fleet, that we should also have one of observation on an extensive scale to frustrate his object; and it is therefore with pleasure we find that the most active preparations are making by the Admiralty to meet him in all quarters.

A letter from Plymouth states, that an order has been received from government, to detain all American vessels bound to France.

The fleet destined for the Baltic is to sail immediately. Sir James Saumarez, the commander in chief, left town on Thursday morning to hoist his flag on board the Victory for this purpose.

April 22.

Sir Edward Pellew will hoist his flag in the Caledonia, 110, and proceed in her to take the command in the Mediterranean. Lieut. gen. Lord W. Bentinck, who has been appointed to succeed Sir John Stuart at Sicily, goes out in the Caledonia.

It is mentioned in letters from the Mediterranean, that the Deys of Algiers and Tunis had determined upon actual hostilities against each other, and were fitting out fleets to carry their designs into execution: the fleet of the latter, it was supposed, would quit port the middle of this month.

April 23.

A British fleet was preparing to enter the Baltic, and take possession of Gothland.

The Cortes of Spain have at length consented that two great Spanish armies shall be raised and disciplined by British officers, and placed under the command of lord Wellington.

American letters and papers reached us yesterday to the 22d of last month, the contents of which are wholly uninteresting. In relation to the American dispute, however, we learn from what we deem good authority, in this country, that the Acteon frigate, which sailed a few days ago for the Cape of Good Hope and India, took out dispatches to those governments, apprizing them of the critical situation of affairs between England and America, together with instructions as to the conduct to be adopted in consequence.

Similar dispatches have likewise, we hear, been forwarded to our commanders in the West Indies and Halifax.

Sir Charles Cotton is appointed commander in chief of the Channel fleet, in the room of Lord Gambier.

Admiral Young is to hoist his flag on board the Christian VII. as commander in chief in the North Sea; he will leave town this day for Deal. May 1.

Dispatches from Lisbon, and a mail arrived yesterday morning, with papers and letters to the 22d ult.

Lord Wellington, as we predicted, has left the British army under the command of general Spencer, and has gone to take the command of the army under marshal Beresford. The latter was at Zafra, on the 17th, Mortier still retreating before him. The 13th dragoons had taken 300 French dragoons on the road to Zafra.

With the exception of the siege of Almeida, the operations in Portugal have ceased to be of any importance. The place had not surrendered; but it could not hold out long, nor is its holding out any injury to our cause, or any advantage to the enemy. Massena is gone with part of his shattered army to Salamanca—another division is at Placentia, whilst the advanced guard, 5000 strong, with which Ney was sent under arrest, has reached Valladolid, in a most deplorable state. There were 2000 fresh troops there, and with these Ney proceeded to Burgos on his way to Bayonne.

A mail, from Heligoland, arrived yesterday. As affairs in the north begin to assume a more serious aspect, the communications by way of Heligoland, increase in interest and importance. All the French troops are said to have left the coast, and to have marched to the Prussian frontier.

Heligoland, April 23. We have had one or two arrivals from the opposite coast to day—the first for some time.—By them we have been informed, that almost the whole of the French troops have quitted the coast, and marched to the frontier of Prussia.

A gentleman states, that in travelling between Bremen and the coast, he did not see more than fifty soldiers; that all which could be spared were recently sent off with great dispatch in waggons, and that every exertion was made to accelerate their march to the army of Magdeburgh. From this circumstance, a war with Russia is confidently expected.

"April 26.—His majesty the king of Sweden still continues on board the Horatio frigate in the harbor. His majesty has only been once on shore since his arrival. We understand he had made application to government to allow the Horatio to carry him to the Baltic.

"By a vessel just arrived from Holland, information has been obtained that the insurrection there gains ground, and that there is a disturbance at Paris."

By a gentleman who is arrived in town from the Russian capital, we learn that during the space of the last two months, upwards of 800 pieces of artillery had been forwarded to the various frontier towns of Russia. An immense army had also followed in the same direction; and the general impression on the public was, that a war on Russian ground, with France, was on the eve of taking place. With respect to trade, the intelligence from St. Petersburg is most afflicting. Immense quantities of produce were on hand, for which there was no vent.—The only hope of the merchants being saved from utter ruin, was in some favorable determination on the part of our government with respect to a limited trade by licences. France sending troops into Prussia by every expeditious mode that can be adopted.

The American frigate, John Adams, Capt. Dent, arrived on the 16th April, at L'Orient, with Mr. Irving, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Denmark.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.

COTTON.—This article has increased considerably in demand; several purchases having been made as well on speculation as by the dealers and consumers.—The prevailing opinion, that in consequence of some of the late acts of the American government, some countervailing measure will be resorted to by ours, must be the chief cause of this improvement, as we understand the stock of twist is fast accumulating and nearly unsaleable. The sales of Cotton make altogether about 5300 bags.

SWEDEN.

The following are extracts from letters, posted up at Lloyd's yesterday afternoon:

"GOTTENBURG, April 12.

"All the ships lying at Carlsham had got back their papers, and were at liberty to proceed, when an order came to put all Prussian vessels under embargo there, at Carlscrona, and even such as had loaded in Prussian ports. The cause of adopting such a measure is said to have arisen from some Swedish ships, laden with colonial produce, having been put under sequestration in Prussian ports.

"A gentleman arrived a few days ago from the former place, inform us, that all vessels had again been released, with the exception of those loaded with colonial produce.

"An order has just come from Stockholm to our government, and to the custom house, permitting the importation of salt in Swedish ships direct from England." April 14.

"The ships and cargoes here, as well as at Carlsham, and other Swedish, ports, are still under sepuestration; and nothing is likely to be decided until the arrival of a British fleet in the Baltic; and I hear it from good authority, that in case (as it is supposed) the English are going to take Gothland, all the cargoes will be condemned.

Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Foster had left London, and were on the eve of departure for the U. States.

The report of the capture of Ney & 8000 French troops is contradicted.

The Spanish brig Gerona, from Amelia, has arrived at Plymouth.

The little king of Rome is cutting a tooth! His gums are without inflammation, and the joy of the Parisians is beyond expression!!!

The ship Projector, Brown, from N. York for Bordeaux, has been sent into Plymouth.

There were serious insurrections in many ports of Holland. There appears to be an effort amongst the Dutch to regain their liberty.

The Prince Regent of England, has appointed James Stuart, Esq. consul at N. London.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the Citizens of the United States.

No. 2.

No truth is more firmly established by a series of conclusive evidences, than that the difficulties of our trade are not the consequences of the conduct of our present government.

At a meeting of the London merchants in 1807 or 8, upon the subject of the orders in council, it was openly avowed by the most eminent mercantile authority, that the orders in council ought to be enforced, because the "*Americans were growing too rich.*"

Immediately after the peace, that well known member of the British Commons and of the Irish and English Peers, Lord Sheffield, avowed the necessity of *the supremacy of Great Britain on the ocean:* that is, that *commerce must be under her dominion.*

The same writer then gave us to understand, that *it was not the interest of the European powers, (that is, of Great Britain) to prevent the piratical cruizers of Barbary from taking our property and ships, and enslaving our persons!*

The London Courier, a government newspaper, has recently avowed, that *no vessel should be allowed to sail on the ocean without British permission.* In the insolence of power, it is avowed that *not so much as a cock-boat should use the sea without their authority!*

The British set up *their own* jurisdiction not only upon the high seas, but on board of neutral vessels, by their constantly impressing their men on the main ocean, and in our ships sailing thereon.

They even usurp the power of pressing our men, foreign and neutral men, not of a military character, by mere military power and force, and contrary to the established law of nations, in ships sailing on the main ocean, and even upon our own coast.

They forced our impressed men *to take wages lower than the market rates of their own ports, and to bear arms against nations, with whom we were in peace.*

The British Parliament have made for the king of Great Britain, in the form of *a sanction to all orders in council, a broad and high despotism of the ocean,* securing before hand *an indemnity for all such measures to the advising and acting ministers,* by their laws of 1793 and 1803, (see sec. 35, of the British law of 17th June, 1793, vol. 39, page 276, statutes at large.

Incredible as it may seem, yet it is true, that a British captain of a frigate has asserted to our government, through the regular channel of their minister, his having a jurisdiction around *his ship* in *our* harbor of New York, and neither he nor the minister has been punished or censured for these acts, by the British government.

Home Popham, Whitby and Berkley of the British navy, who have violated or ordered to be violated one of our ports, one of our merchantmen, and one of our ships of war, have been intolerably acquitted, or without trial honoured and rewarded as the successful instruments of British despotism over our navigation, trade, and navy.

The British government has assumed to condemn ships in their pretended admiralty tribunals (which scandalously profess themselves bound *to obey orders* of their executive and *to disregard laws*) for breaches of our trade laws, in the case of St. Domingo and of the African trade, though the British king in council have held out by their shameful order encouragement and reward for the breach of our embargo law.

Britain has carried into her ports our ships laden with our crops, and with foreign goods, bound on lawful voyages, and there exacted heavy taxes from them; thus laying under contribution the commerce of the world, by an insolent and despotic usurpation. Britain has carried into her ports our ships laden with supplies adapted to our army, navy and citizens from foreign countries, and imposed like taxes, reiterating those monstrous usurpations of the government and revenues of the seas.

The principles, on which the two last usurpations rest, with the impressment of persons from our public and private ships, not being military enemies, and the other instances of maritime despotism, warrant the assumption, that the evil dispositions and consequent malconduct of Britain, (which began in the year 1792, and have been continued till the seizure of our Massachussetts fishermen in the current spring) have produced a very large proportion of the present sufferings of our commercial and nautical citizens.

To these may be added a long and serious list of similar injuries to our property (tho' much less to our seamen) from France. Whether these actual injuries by France are in retaliation of prior injuries by Britain; or whether those of France were the original aggressions, they are injuries, *which have not arisen from our government.*

One truth, absolute in its nature and undeniable, ought to destroy the charge against our government. It is this—that our laws are so deliberately framed and settled, that if France and Britain shall be ascertained to have conformed to the equitable law of nations, our regulating and restricting clauses all become void. The proclamation issued by the Presidents Jefferson and Madisons, in consequence of the two several acts of Mr. Erskine and the Duke of Cadore, afford conclusive evidence, that this government, which has remarkably harmonized in the hands of those two Presidents, was willing, ready and desirous, nay anxious to relieve our navigation, our commerce, our merchants and our mariners from every obstruction and restriction.

Every candid man who coolly examines these facts, will find that they afford the strongest reasons to throw the blame of our commercial sufferings upon the wild ambition, the gross cupidity, the raging passions, and the consequent conduct of the belligerents. The Navy of Britain and the army of France govern their respective countries and all foreign property and people, whom they reach, with an *iron* regimen. Our laws are all conditional, all temporary as they regard this subject. The condition of them is, that they shall become null and void, when France and