NEW YORK, May 12.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port the fine fast sailing and regular trading ship PACIFIC, Capt. Stanton, in 27 days from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 13th of April.

Mr. Joseph B. Simmons came passenger in the Pacific, & is the bearer of dispatches from our minister in France, and Mr. Russell, our Charge des Affairs in London.

A London paper of the 11th of April states, that Mr. Ruff, the messenger, had left London the day before for Plymouth, to embark for America with dispatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster.

The L'Orient squadron after being at sea 20 days, arrived at Brest, on the 29th of March, having made several prizes.

The King of England remained as well as usual, and no change had taken place relative to American affairs.

Provisions were very scarce and dear in England—Flour was 76 shillings per barrel—Wheat 19 shillings; and rice bore a good price—Upland cotton 1s. to 1s. 2d.—New Orleans 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.

A war was expected between France and Russia, but the French emperor had not left Paris.

It was reported in London, that the Hornet sloop of war had sailed from France for America.

The news from Portugal is no later than hitherto received.

Petitions from Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, &c. have been sent to the Prince Regent, praying a repeal of the Orders in Council.

Capt. Stanton has favoured the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the evening of the 11th of April, and Lloyd's Lists of the 10th from which the following extracts are made.

London, April 2.

We are informed by capt. Knowles of the Hotspur, bound from Baltimore for Bordeaux, and sent into Plymouth by the Andromache frigate, that the dispatches, after having been opened and inspected by capt. Tobin, were sent by his lieutenant to the agent of government, at Plymouth, and delivered to the latter in that state. There were three sets of dispatches, two for Mr. Joel Barlow, and one for Mr. Lee, the American Consul at Bordeaux. Captain Knowles also informs us, that the American papers to the 25th Feb. which he had left at Plymouth, state that the commercial intercourse bill was referred to a committee, and that the general opinion was that it would be passed. Mr. Foster had several interviews with Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Little Belt.

April 4.

Regular sets of Moniteurs to the 28th ult. inclusive have been received. They are perfectly silent respecting the probability of the Emperor's leaving Paris, and almost equally so with regard to the affairs of the Peninsula.—They contain the particulars of the new armistice concluded between the Turks and Russians, among other articles of which the subsequent are extracts.

"*Paris, March 24.*

The following are stated to be the conditions under which the armistice between the Imperial Russian and Turkish armies have been assented to.

"1. The armistice shall be in force during the space of 45 days, unless both parties shall mutually consent to its abrogation before the expiration of that period.

"2. During the period stated, no hostile measures shall be undertaken by either party, or by the troops of the allies of either, but the two armies shall occupy the positions they now hold, without molestation.

"3. The provisions of the above articles shall apply equally to the fleets of the two powers, as soon as the respective commanders shall be made acquainted with it.

"4. If any acts of aggression shall be committed by detachments from either army before they shall have been informed of the present convention, such acts shall in no respect be deemed as authorised by their superiors empowered to consent to the armistice.

"5. During the period for which this armistice is to be in operation, reinforcements may be received by either party, which reinforcements shall be bound by the general engagement.

"6. Since it appears to be for the mutual interests of both powers that peace on honorable terms should be concluded, commissioners shall be appointed to arrange the preliminaries, which, if approved, shall be afterwards ratified by the sovereigns of the two empires."

"*Venice, March 14.*

"The four sail of the line on the stocks of our arsenal will be fit for sea by the month of June next.

The Eclipse has arrived from *Baltimore*, having been *captured* and sent into a British port. She left the place of her departure on the first ult.

The Board of Trade, in conformity to the wishes expressed by a committee of Merchants have it in contemplation to permit licenses to be issued for the ports of Hamburgh and Tonningen, on similar conditions to those recently granted for the ports of France.

We are sorry to learn, that Admiral Sir Sydney Smith is dangerously ill.—His complaint is a slow fever, which for a long time has preyed upon his constitution.

We understand that 18 homeward bound merchantmen were discovered entering the port of Malaga together; the greater part of which it was reported, had been captured by French privateers.

Arrived, the American schooner Betsy, J. Hinch master, from Nantz, with a cargo consisting of silks, cambrics, brandy, &c. bound to Boston, late from Penzance, *detained* and sent in there a few days since, by the Nieman and Medusa frigates.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a rescript to the states of Hungary, in which he, in substance, states that under existing circumstances he cannot desist from the demand he has made of 12,000,000 in money for the wants of the empire.

Importation of corn—Corn to the amount of twelve millions sterling was imported into England in 1811, nine of which were paid by the licensed barters, and the other three millions in specie.

Petitions against the orders in council.

The petitition from Leeds had from 16 to 17 thousand signatures. That from Birmingham was signed by 20 thousand persons in four days—and required 150 feet of parchment; and on Friday last, at a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Sheffield and the neighbourhood, held at Town Hall, resolutions respecting petitioning parliament to advise his royal highness the prince regent to rescind the "orders in council" were passed, and petitions, the same, in substance as those lately presented to the regent, were voted.

April 8.

We have received Cadiz papers to the 25th ult. Soult has left the lines before that city and proceeded in the direction of Seville. The French began to bomb Cadiz on the 13th, and their fire was continued daily, but without effect. There being a great scarcity of provisions in Andalusia, the whole coast of Spain, from Puerta Santa Maria, to Ayamonte, has been declared in a state of blockade, the more effectually to distress the French before Cadiz, and prevent their receiving supplies by sea.—The new constitution has been finally settled and sanctioned by the cortes.—The 18th article settles the succession in the throne of Spain, in which especial care is taken to exclude the Bonaparte dynasty.

Seven or eight of our sail of the line were off Brest when the French squadron must have reached that port, but the weather was so hazy and the gales were so strong, that they stole in unperceived. Our squadron was under the command of sir H. B. Neale, and commodore King.

Five sail of French line of battle ships are said to have dropped down the Scheldt to Flushing ready for a start.

April 10.

French papers to the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. were received in town last night In the Moniteur of the 3d inst. we find, not only a confirmation of the rumoured march of the French Imperial Guard from Spain, but a boasted deduction from that movement of the resistless power of France. Four regiments of this chosen body are said to have arrived in Paris, almost at the moment that the intelligence of their march from Spain had been announced. It is probable that the intelligence of their approach was studiously concealed, with a view to give eclat to their appearance, and thus silence the remarks that might be elicited, by a comparison of this retrograde movement, with the memorable fulmination, "that ere a few short weeks are past, not a village in the peninsula should be unsubdued." The Imperial Guard has been followed by six Polish regiments—but the important deficiency produced in the French armies in Spain, by the retirement of these regiments, is, as it seems, to be immediately supplied by fresh regiments, which had already passed Toulouse, Rochelle and Toulon.

April 11.

Two Amholt mails arrived this day.—One of them has bro't the following letter, which is of the first importance, if authentic. It is strange however, that if Russia had declared war against France, prior to the 28th of March, it was not known at Gottenburg on the 4th instant.

"*Carlsham, March 28.*

"Things here are very unsettled. In consequence of a war between Russia and France, people know not what to do. We have received the Russian declaration of war against France: it is dated the 19th ultimo, and, as might be expected, enumerates many acts of aggression committed by the common enemy.—But I have not time to transcribe it.

"A letter of the 12th March, dated from Konigsberg, states that France brings into the field 436,000, the one half of which is in full march."

Silesia is declared neutral; & the French have abandoned the Oder, but have occupied Colberg, Pillau and Memel. Berthier and Davoust have the command.

The Earl of Fingall arrived in town from Ireland on Monday last. Several others of the Catholic delegates have followed; and Mr. Hay their Secretary, arrived on Thursday. Mr. Hay is the bearer of the Catholic petitions and the address to the Prince Regent—The Protestant petitions are also in a complete state of preparation.

We are sorry to find that disturbances have broke out at Manchester, Carlisle and Bristol. Those at the first of these places have been produced by an attempt to obtain an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating his royal highness upon his approval of Mr. Percival and his policy. That the late harvest in England was deficient, we admit; and that in Ireland the potatoes, the great article of food among the mass of the people, have fallen short one third, is, we understand, also admitted. For this visitation of providence no man has ever blamed ministers, as their parasites and advocates, in their venal prints have stated. It should, however, be remembered, that during the present year, our imports of corn from America have been very trifling; from the Baltic inconsiderable; and from France, where there appears at present to be an absolute scarcity, they have entirely ceased; and what may still operate on the market, all these sources of supply are likely to remain closed. Here, then, we have not, it is true, the origin of the scarcity, but the aggravation of it and the prevention of the remedy. It is the policy of ministers, whose orders in council have stopped those supplies and resources which America affords, which we have uniformly deprecated, and to a weak and stupid attempt to obtain from the people of Manchester their approbation of this policy, we owe the recent disturbances in that town. In these proceedings the Regent may see, as in a mirror the shape and proportions of his ministers, & the place which and their system hold in public opinion.—They cannot say this is a single case. They know the feeling is general, for not one no popery address have they been able to procure; and even in some of the few congratulatory ones which have been presented to the Regent on his government, the praise is only partial, & the orders in council are carefully omitted.

Letters from Manchester, received this morning say that the disturbance in that town had entirely subsided.

The House of Commons were last night chiefly occupied in another discussion of the gold coin bill, and its extension in Ireland. The bill went through a committee, after the house, in a division of 87 to 26, had negatived an amendment moved by Mr. Parnell, to delay the proceeding 14 days, in order to afford time for a select committee to inquire into its operation on the landed interests of that country. In the course of the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took an opportunity of stating the amount of the revenue in taxes for the last year, ending the 5th of April current. From this it appears, that though the customs have fallen off, the excise has improved to the amount of about 600,000£ including, however, the product of a new duty, calculated to raise about 400,000£. The totals are—

Excise, 1812—17,950,000£.
1811—17,399,000£.

The general amount of the whole taxes of the country has diminished about a million, as confessed by the Right Hon. Gentleman who stated that of 1812 to be 61,330,000£.; while that of 1811 was 62,136,000£.

Last night Mr. Ruff, the messenger, left town for Plymouth, where he will embark for America with dispatches to Mr. Foster.

(From the Correspondent, of the 21st March.)

Whilst England foolishly declares, that, in virtue of her orders in council, the European continent is blockaded; this continent, of her own accord, shuts her ports, & blockades the English fleets, leaving them exposed to all the fury of the elements.

In the mean time, another continent takes similar measures to those of England, to extend and completely execute her system; she must blockade, not only all the ports of Europe, but also those of the two hemispheres, and of the whole world, in countries which her usurpations have not yet despoiled of their flag and means of defence. It is no longer the old continent, which is to be conquered, or defended; the new world must also be preserved from her attacks. The powerful hand which is accustomed to open to our soldiers the roads to victory, and to mark out to states, conquered or protected, new boundaries, more requisite to the wants, of the people or the interest of sovereigns. This hand has also pointed out to commerce a new route; and commerce hastens to act upon it.—The great obstacles which old habits presented have been vanquished; all difficulties will soon disappear; it is easy to foresee that our commercial relations with the Levant, by Illyria, will produce by examining what have been the results of this commerce in 1811.

Courier office, two o'clock.

We have just received the following letter from Carlsham, March 22;—

"We have the Russian declaration of hostilities of the 19th ult. and a letter of the 15th dated Koningsburg, which says, that France brings into the field 135,000 Frenchmen.

"There are besides 300,000 Austrians, Prussians and Saxons. Buonaparte and the King of Prussia are expected at Koningsburg, at the army, 100,000 strong. Massena commands the Prussian army The Prussian court is gone to Breslau.

"Selesia is declared neutral. The French occupy Colburg, Pillau, and Memel.

Paris, April 3

On the 20th of March, there were publicly burnt in Square Napoleon, in Leghorn, about 230,000 francs worth of English goods.

PAU, March 25.—Some days ago six polish regiments passed through this town. They came from Spain, and took the route for Paris.

Brest, March 29—Vice admiral Allemano, who on the 9th instant left L'Orient with 4 sail of the line and 2 corvettes, after taking several prizes, anchored in our roads this day.

JOHN MARTIN.

This unfortunate man was convicted at the Court of Oyer & Terminer held in this City before his honor Mr. Justice Spencer, and Judges Ten Eyck, Moore and Tiffany, on Friday last; and was thereupon sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison in this State, at hard labour, for the term of TEN years.

He was indicted *for offering bribes* to Silas Holmes and Nathaniel Cole, Esqs. members of Assembly with intent to influence their votes in favor of the Bank of America, or Six Million Bank. Messrs. Holmes & Cole were called as witnesses, and they proved most satisfactorily that the accused, had made them various offers at different times. He offered Mr. Holmes $500 and a handsome present to vote for the bill a few minutes before he voted on the first enacted clause; to Mr. Cole he offered $300 to vote for it. Martin's free and voluntary examination taken before Justice Merchant, and Justice Canfield, was also given in *evidence*; that at the instance and request of ——— he had made corrupt overtures to no less than six members of the Assembly including Messrs. Holmes & Cole. Mr. Foot, his counsel seized on the circumstance stated by the witnesses and also in the examination, that Martin promised the offers, with "if they could see it right to vote for the bill then they should receive the emoluments he held out," and he insisted that this qualification prevented the offers from being criminal. He also contended that members of the Legislature were not inhibited from voting in cases where they expected to derive an interest from their votes, and he inveighed against former instances of equally improper conduct in members and others; he relied much on the *exemplary piety* and *morality* of the defendant, as proved by several of the witnesses [!!!]

Mr. Woodworth, who acted in behalf of the State, denied these positions, and considered the case too plain for discussion.

The charge of the presiding Judge was full and decided; he stated to the Jury the heinousness of the offence, that it struck at all our security for life, liberty & property; that the qualification of the proffer of bribes "if they could see it right," was a mere device to gild the bait, that a bribe thus offered was equally corrupt, because the reward held out was the very mean to make the party attempted to be bribed, see it right; and that it produced the same effect in influencing the vote of members; that the two witnesses were unimpeached, corroborated by the defendant's voluntary confession, and that if the Jury believed the witness and the defendant's own confession, they could not hesitate. That the defendant's former goodness of character would not avail him against these united proofs; and that if the defendant was to be believed, he had been seduced to the perpetration of the offences, but if so, he was equally amenable to the law. The Jury retired, & in about 15 minutes returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

A full report of this interesting trial is expected to be laid before the public. It is the first conviction under the statute of the 7th of April, 1806

This conviction discredits the sagacity of those Editors, who pronounced the charge of bribery to be "ALL SMOKE," and it is hoped will have a salutary and lasting effect.

Albany Republican.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

We have just received a letter from a friend at Annapolis, which, as it contains a narrative of proceedings and a decision in a court of law, rendered important by our present attitude and the "prospect before us," we have taken the liberty of taking some extracts from it. The affair needs no comment to explain it. *Sun.*

"*Annapolis, May 3, 1812.*

"On Saturday the 2d of this month a cause was tried at Annapolis, which evinces the anxious and earnest desire of federalism *to obstruct the recruiting service*, and compel us to submit to Britain.

"Trott, who had been enlisted the day before by lieut. Kearney, was brought before the court, which was then in session, under a habeas corpus. The affidavit on which the habeas corpus issued, stated, that he had been enlisted by lieut. Kearney contrary to the laws of the U. States, and was then held in confinement by said Kearney contrary to the laws of his country. This affidavit was in itself inadequate to ground a motion for a writ of habeas corpus on, being of a general nature and not comprehending a specific illegal cause of detention. No counsel appearing at the time on behalf of the U. States, (for so it may properly be called, although lieutenant Kearney was the nominal defendant) the court granted the writ. I was glad myself that the court adopted this method of bringing the merits of the case before them. The writ was returned, in substance, that the plaintiff was legally enlisted, being above the age of twenty one years, and that he had received a pair of shoes as a part of the bounty.

"Judges Harwood and Ridgely on the bench.

"Mr. Magruder and Mr. Bowie appeared for Trott; and Mr. Shaaff, who associated Mr. Boyle with him, for the U. States. Expectation appeared to stand on tiptoe while this important argument took place, and every federalist was seen exulting in his anticipated triumph. I feel ashamed while I thus expose the baseness of my countrymen.

"The first question was, whether the return of the habeas corpus was proper, being unaccompanied by an affidavit?—The court determined this question in favour of the defendant, and ruled the return good. The next question for the consideration of the court was, that as lieut. Kearney *had not yet received his commission*, he was not authorised by law to enter on the recruiting service. The instructions of colonel Winder, and the secretary of war's letter to lieut. Kearney notifying his appointment, were read Lieutenant Clark, of the regiment artillerists in the old army, was examined to prove the usage of the army and the war department in the recruiting service. This was overruled.—The third question was, whether, as Trott had not signed the roll nor given his receipt, he could be considered as enlisted. Th[illegible] deemed by the court immater[illegible]riety of smaller questions occ[illegible]urt for some time, which [illegible]en: were decided against th[illegible]who was remanded back to his [illegible]

"Never was disappointment so evident in the face of federalism, while the triumph of republicans was equally great. By this decision *five thousand* recruits were saved to the country, and bounty money and pay to the amount of 150,000 dollars. There is a defect somewhere; by the negligence, or incapacity, or unusual pressure of business, the secretary of war has risked the loss of all the recruits. In this city, every mean is taken by the federalists to prevent the recruiting service. Whenever a man is found disposed to enlist, the royalists and British partizans dissuade him from it. But notwithstanding all their malicious and sinister exertions, the service goes on well."

NORFOLK, MAY 4.

The political affairs of our country being such, that an appeal to arms in support of our independence can no longer be delayed, nothing further remains for the general and state governments but a vigorous preparation for the event. Viewing with the liveliest sensibility, the defenceless state of our Eastern frontier, the Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth gave his immediate attention to the subject, and with a patriotic zeal for the service of his country, determined forthwith on inspecting *in person*, the military strength, natural situation, &c. of the lower counties, that he might with greater certainty provide for their defence. Such prompt attention on the part of the Governor to the welfare of his fellow citizens, deserves, and will insure him their highest confidence and approbation.

On Friday last his excellency reviewed the 54th regiment of this borough, and inspected the arms. He expressed much pleasure at the police and discipline of the corps in general, & particularly the volunteers.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

As a testimony of their respect and esteem for their distinguished fellow citizen JAMES BARBOUR, Governor of this State, the inhabitants of Norfolk prepared an elegant DINNER on Friday last for his entertainment. On no similar occasion do we recollect having seen so numerous and respectable an assemblage.—*Miles King*, Esq. Mayor of this Borough, acted as President, and *Seth Foster*, Esq. as Vice President. Harmony, the result of generous feelings, characterised the whole company, and rendered the enjoyment of each individual compleat.—The following toasts were drank, followed by appropriate music and discharge of cannon.

1st. Our beloved country—The cradle of the infant Hercules of freedom.

2d. The President of the United States, the Congress and Heads of Departments.

3d. The Army and Navy of the United States.

4th. The memory of WASHINGTON.

5th. THOMAS JEFFERSON, our revered fellow citizen.

6th. The memory of GEORGE CLINTON, the late Vice President—he has descended to the tomb full of glory and full of honor.

7th. The Commonwealth of Virginia.

8th. The Union of the States—It will be preserved, although Britain "has audaciously laid her bloody and unhallowed hands upon this ark of our political salvation."

9th. The Militia of Virginia in requisition—When it must act, may it endeavour to emulate the bright example of our ancestors.

10th. The people of the United States "animated with one common sentiment when it is compelled to make the last solemn appeal of nations."

11th. War—Not wanted nor feared, by the people, is now their chosen alternative, when there is no other but an ignominious submission.

12th. The approaching crisis—It will exhibit to the world the sublime spectacle of a free and brave people rising in arms to defend the invaluable heritage derived from their ancestors.

13th. Our impressed countrymen on board the floating dungeons of Britain—Their cries and groans call aloud for revenge.

14th. Our brethren on the Western frontier—their valour will avenge the blood which dyed the waters of the Wabash.

15th. The freedom of the Seas—The bravery of our Tars will teach Britain that what she denies, we will assert and maintain by force.

16th. The Patriots of Florida, like our revolutionary forefathers, they have asserted those rights so dear and invaluable to mankind—May success crown their struggle for freedom.

17th. The Lamp of Liberty—May it shed its benignant rays over the whole Western Hemisphere.

18th. The American Fair.

When the 7th Toast ("The Commonwealth of Virginia") was drunk the Governor rose and delivered the following elegant and animated Address, which was received with unbounded satisfaction and applause.

Gentlemen,

I should do great injustice to my feelings were I not to present to you my sincere thanks for the polite attention and friendly regard which, in your goodness, you have shewn me since my arrival amongst you. I beg you to believe, that your kindness towards me has been received with great sensibility; that it will make an indelible impression on my mind, the remembrance whereof I shall cultivate with the most unshaken constancy. Called as I have been, by the voice of my country, to a share of its confidence, and placed in a situation to guard the peace and welfare of the Commonwealth, I have not been unmindful of the course of events or their probable issue—America has drunk of the cup of humiliation to its dregs; as she has receded, her enemies have advanced in insults & injuries. Still to recede, would be infamous—*War*, then, must be the result. Under this impression I traced with solicitude the map of Virginia for the purpose of discovering what part required most the aid of the government. There was no difficulty in deciding, that if we should be involved in the calamities of war, the eastern part would be most exposed, and Norfolk in particular, on account of its importance, and the facility with which it may be approached. I lost no time in presenting these considerations to the view of the general government, and in requesting that a full share of the national protection might be dispensed to this portion of the State.

It is due to the executive of the United States to declare, that they were warm in their expressions of attachment, and, that in the event of a serious catastrophe they should not be wanting in their attention to the claims of the eastern frontier of Virginia. The executive of the State feel the utmost solicitude for your safety, and steps have been already taken, and will be indefatigably pursued, as far as the limited means under their controul will permit, to place you in a respectable posture of defence; and should it become necessary to call forth the military force of the State, I will place myself at its head, and indentifying my fate with that of my country, I will avenge her wrongs or perish in the conflict. That solicitude which was heretofore the result of duty, is now increased by sentiments of gratitude, and the ardour of friendship. It is not flattery, but an act of justice to declare, that I look with entire confidence to the courage and patriotism of the citizens of Norfolk, that in the event of an appeal to arms, they will develope an energy proportionate to the occasion, and display a firmness which is the characteristic of freemen when fighting the battles of their country. I beg leave to assure you that the moment which shall separate me from so much hospitality and friendship as I have received at your hands, will be to me one of sincere re-