

NEW-YORK, MAY 18.

Latest from England.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Avery, of the ship Criterion, for London papers to the 9th of April, inclusive.

Accounts from Madrid to the 25th March state, that the cabinet had determined on another alteration in the plan respecting the Cadiz armaments. Three ships of the line, and three frigates were to sail for the Pacific early in April, with only such troops as they can conveniently carry; and transports, with 4000 troops, were to sail a month after them to the same destination. The grand expedition was going on slowly, and it was thought would not leave Spain before August or September. Paris papers to the 5th of April had reached London, but were barren of news. French stocks April 3, 66f. 95c.

The British parliament, previous to adjournment on the 8th, of the Easter recess, passed a bill for restraining cash payments at the Bank of Ireland which afterwards received the royal assent. The committee of secrecy, appointed to consider the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the expediency of resuming cash payments at the period fixed by law reported, on the 5th, that they were engaged in deliberating on the subject, and hoped to be able to make a report at an early day after the recess. Believing that they shall be able to fix a period for the final removal of the present restriction on the Bank, which would be delayed by a continuance of the drain of the treasure from all notes of an earlier date than January 1, 1817, and small notes under 5l. the committee recommend that a bill be forthwith passed, restraining all such payments in gold coin, until their report shall be received and acted upon.

In the House of Lords on the 6th of April, the Marquis of Lansdown stated it was his intention, on a future day, to move an address for information respecting any communication which have passed between the Prince Regent's Government and that of the United States of America, relating to the cession of the Floridas.

Royal Births.—At Cambridge House, Hanover, on the 16th of March, the Duchess of Cambridge, of a son. At Furstenhoff, near Hanover, on the 27th of March, the Duchess of Clarence, of a daughter. The latter died a few hours after her birth.

A London paper says, that Eugene Beauharnois, has recently been at Paris, and was introduced, incog, to Louis XVIII.

The Emperor Alexander has sanctioned the establishment of a University at Petersburg.

Ferdinand, it is reported, has refused to fulfil so much of the will of his late father as ordered the payment of his debts.

The German papers state, that Count Humboldt is preparing the details of a new representative constitution for Prussia.

Some alterations in the Import Duties are contemplated, amongst which, foreign clover seed will be liable to an additional duty of 25 shillings per cwt. This, says a London paper, "will encourage and protect the farmer, and will increase the revenue 60,000l on that article alone, supposing the importation to be lessened. The consolidated duties on it will then be 37l per cwt.

Accounts from Berlin of March 13th, says, "Our Banks has just been declared to be an institution independent of the States, as it originally was. Its paper is nearly at par value, though it gives only two per cent."

The Morning Herald of April 6th, says, that a report is in circulation, that Mr. Vansittart is preparing to resign his office, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Peel.

The ships Hecla, and Gripa, were on the 14th of April, from

Deptford, on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic Circle.

The Newcastle, of 56 guns, was to sail early in the spring for Halifax, with Rear Admiral Griffith, who is to be the commander in chief on that station.

Another Edict of the Inquisition, prohibiting the publication of certain books, is in the press, and will shortly be published.

Recent advices from Ceylon state, that the Governor of that Island, had emancipated all the slaves employed in the Hospitals.

Mr. Mollien, who recently explored the sources of the African rivers, the Gambia, and the Rio Grande, has returned to Paris. His health is impaired by the effects of the climate, and a poisonous draught administered to him by a native.

Paris papers contain a report, that the marriage of the King of Spain, was to be announced at Madrid on the 11th of April.

The King of France has reduced the number of the Counsellors of War to fourteen. Among these are such as have longest held their office. The others are to retire on a pension.

The Persian Ambassador, in passing through Vienna on his way to England, presented the Emperor of Austria with several new poems, one of which consists of 14,000 stanzas.

The King of Sweden has issued a rescript for opening a loan of 60,000 specie crowns, to be lent in small shares, and at moderate interest, to his Norwegian subjects.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th of April, Mr. C. Hutchinson, gave notice that on the 7th of May, he should offer a resolution for the repeal of the Alien Act.

The Courier of the 7th of April contains a statement of the British Revenue up to the 5th of April, from which it appears that the total increase for the last year is 2,953,115l.

London, April 2.—A proclamation notifies the delivery to the Bank of England (from the Mint) a coinage of crown pieces, which are to pass for 5s. It is said that a new coinage of guineas is to be issued which are only of the actual value of seven-teen shillings.

The number of military forces, serving in India at the date of the last dispatches, was 218,454.

Marshal Brune, has been assassinated in France. The King has given orders to institute proceedings against the assassins.

London Markets, April 6.

The price of E. India cotton has again given way about 1-4 a 1-2d per lb.; the market may be considered 1 a 1-4d under the January E. I. sale prices—the reduction, however appears to facilitate sales. Last sales—108 bales boweds, prime 13 1-2 a 14 1-2d; 100 Bengals, middling to best 6d a 6 3-4d; 300 do. ordinary 5c to 5 3-4d.

Rice.—This forenoon 227 whole and 64 half barrels Carolina Rice were put up to public sale; the first lots new, and of a good quality, sold 46s and 46s 6d duty paid; some of an old importation in bond, but liable to the duty, was taken in; on offers at 20.

Turpentine.—By public sale this forenoon, 788 barrels new rough turpentine from New-York, 14 to 14s 6d.

Tobacco.—the exports during the last month exceed 2000 hls; stock of course decreasing. The market is however, heavy, & prices without variation. Turpentine, from New-York, brought 14 and 14s 6d 138 hls; fine quality Pearl Ashes, from do, 54s a 54s 3d; 227. whole, and 64 half bls. Carolina Rice new goods quality, 46s a 46s 6d, duty paid.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

American Treaty.—The paragraph which appeared in a respectable Evening Paper of Saturday last, respecting the Newfoundland Trade, is not correct, as the persons engaged in it had no intimation whatever of the intentions of his Majesty's Government to abandon the Fisheries to the Americans, or to allow them to participate in them. Their memorials, which have been printed for circulation, sufficiently evince their feel-

ings and fears on the subject. To enable the public to form a correct view of the recent improvident and gratuitous concession to the United States, all the representations which have been made by the British North American Colonists, and the Newfoundland Trade, should be printed and submitted to Parliament, previous to the introduction of any Bills to give effect to the late Treaty.

The more this subject is discussed, the more disastrous will appear to be this Treaty. Its effects will be more extensively injurious than the privileges which were allowed to the Americans by the Treaty of 1783, and so it will be seen, when these papers are produced; for so far from the wishes or the interests of British North America, having been attended to, or protected in the late Treaty, the Colonists are left in a much worse condition than they were before the late American War, and such is the opinion of all the persons we have seen, who can speak particularly, on this interesting subject. We trust, whatever bounties or indulgences it is in contemplation to grant to the people of Newfoundland, that the same will be given to the inhabitants of the King's Colonies on the continent of North America, who are engaged in the fisheries, whose loyalty, public spirit, and enterprize, give them equal claims to the protection and encouragement of the legislature and government.

Few political changes have caused a deeper impression on the manufacturing and commercial classes of the British community, than the recent transfer of the Floridas to the United States; not from any spirit of jealousy or repining at the American Government, justly improving all advantages which nature, locality, or a combination of circumstances, have placed within their reach, but because of the striking contrast between this activity and enterprize, compared with the apathy and want of foresight so remarkable to our ministers, on Trans-Atlantic affairs. Every body seems to ask, what has our cabinet done in this important transaction, and whether will this aggrandizing spirit push itself, if we look on as unconcerned spectators? Our empire and influence in the New World are not half so great as they were fifty years ago—Our policy, formerly so active and so much alive on the remotest shores of the Atlantic, is now scarcely felt; nay, it would seem as if the whole of our views were confined to the rotten concerns of Europe, and as if we dreaded to extend our attention beyond them. Enthralled with barren leagues and treaties, withheld by Continental ties, and absorbed in politics foreign to our insular situation, we have forgotten that we are a maritime and commercial nation— whilst our rival in the West is gaining moral and physical strength, aggrandizing herself in every direction, and feeling the force and expanding operations of an active and unshaken commerce in every quarter of the globe. To him our apathy is the richest harvest, and our close and enthrallments a subject of exultation.—His southern boundary already approaches valuable but defenceless portions of New Spain, whilst in the West he stretches to the Pacific. 'Tis but the other day he got possession of Louisiana, and already 40 steam-vessels, from 100 to 700 tons, navigate the Mississippi and tributary waters, besides 20 more building. Our fur-trade, once so valuable, is in a state of rapid decline; daily complaints are made with regard to our fisheries, nay, it would appear as if every recent Treaty with the United States operate against us.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 30.

The assassin of M. de Kotzebue died yesterday, without having made any confession, constantly persisting that he had no accomplices.—There were found upon him many papers filled with reflections on the contrary, humanity and liberty; in these he styles his victim the slave of Kings, and a Russian spy; he said, that all the partizans of M. de Kotzebue ought to perish in a similar way.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

State Concerns.

Rhode Island.—The general assembly had a short session of three days last week at Newport. James D'Wolf was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, and Dexter Bandall clerk. The re-election of Nehemiah Knight as governor, and Edward Willcox as lieutenant governor, was formally ascertained and proclaimed. The election, in joint ballot of both houses, for civil and military officers, resulted generally in the choice of the old officers. The following persons were chosen justices of the supreme court, viz: Isaac Wilbur, chief; Thomas Balfour, 2d; Daniel Chaplin, 4th; John D'Wolf, 5th. [The choice of 3d justice was postponed to the June session, as opposition was manifested to the re-election of Judge Remington.]

The several banks made their returns to the general assembly, agreeably to law.

The legislature adjourned to meet again in the same town in June next.

Connecticut.—The legislature of this state convened at Hartford on Wednesday the 5th instant, and commenced their first session under a written constitution, adopted by the people. The house was organized by the choice of David Plant, speaker, and Ansel Sterling and Ralph I. Ingersoll clerks—all republicans. The day was pleasant, and gave a good opportunity for the public expression of joy and good feeling, usual on such occasions in this state.

The following are the first and last paragraphs of governor Wolcott's Address to the legislature, and which are extracted as giving the views of an intelligent statesman on the present state of our country relatively to other nations, and to our substantial interests.

"If I do not greatly mistake, the affairs, of our country have, at no former period, displayed more exhilarating subjects of contemplation than at present. The nations with which we are principally connected appear to be convinced of the utility of justice in their intercourse with the United States. The causes which menaced future conflicts, are yielding to the influence of reason and humanity. In regions which have been but recently explored, new states are forming, under constitutions founded on just principles of civil and religious liberty. Rules for preventing disputes, and for promoting the settlement of vacant territories, have been established of which the world has afforded no former examples. Our swarming population is rapidly extending, united by the same language and laws, and by kindred ties of mutual affection and interest. In short, those sublime conceptions of the future happiness and grandeur of the American nation, which were presented by the sages of the revolution to the admiration of their remote posterity, have been eminently realized during a single age. As no other people have been equally distinguished by the divine favor and protection, we are specially required to manifest our gratitude to the supreme being, by a prudent use of the inestimable privileges committed to our care."

"After a long period of calamity, wise and benevolent men of every country appear to be uniting their efforts in devising means for diminishing the want, and improving the condition of mankind. Among the foremost in this honorable combination, the different states of the Union are exerting an unprecedented activity. As the situation and institutions of Connecticut afford facilities for a more accurate application of the latest discoveries and improvements, than is practicable in states of greater extent and more recent establishment, our advances ought to correspond with our advantages. We are bound to hope that the period is fast approaching, when the rank and

character of communities will be estimated by no other rule than by their comparative attainments in moral excellence, and their success in advancing the means of social happiness. Our exertions ought, therefore, to be directed to the diffusion of useful knowledge, the encouragement of industry, frugality and honesty, and the promotion of concord among the people."

New-York.—The elections for senators and representatives in the legislature of New-York has just terminated, after a pretty warm electioneering campaign. It has been said there can be but two parties to any contest; but the recent conflict in New-York has certainly been, what our commercial controversy of 1809-10 with the two belligerents was factiously termed, a triangular war—and if we may pursue the figure, it may be said to have had a triangular result, and nearly equilateral. We do not pretend to give to our readers a history of the parties in that state, or to describe the particular features of their respective creeds. It is sufficient, for general purposes, to say, that the republican party having, when consolidated, a majority of about two to one over the federal party, is divided into two sections, the one friendly to the administration of Mr. Clinton, the present governor, and the other decidedly opposed to him, but both declaring themselves friendly to the present administration of the general government. The last assembly, (the popular branch of the legislature) contained a larger number of the first section than it appears it will embrace after the late election. At the late session of the legislature, it will be remembered, the parties were so balanced, each supporting its own candidate, that no election could be made of a senator in progress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. King's term of service. That state of things will now continue so far, that, without the union of two of the three parties, no measure can pass the legislature, nor any election be made. It will necessarily happen therefore, that the federal party, or a portion of the members composing it, will act with one or the other section of the republican party, which cannot act together, being more opposed (in feeling, at least) to one another, than to their old antagonists, the federal party.

We have not seen any complete return of the election; but it appears there are elected to the assembly about forty members of each of these three parties. When the result is more accurately ascertained, we shall state it.

Pennsylvania.—The commissioners appointed to receive plans and superintend the building of the State Capital at Harrisburg have selected and approved of the plan of Stephen Hill, of Harrisburg, who is employed to erect and complete the building. They have awarded the second premium of 200 dollars, for the next approved plan, to Mr. Mills of Baltimore.

Ohio.—By a recent law, passed by the legislature of Ohio, no person is allowed to keep a tavern, unless it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the court granting the license, that he is provided with a good house, containing at least four rooms, and three fire places, and is furnished with four beds; and that he is also provided with a good stable, divided into at least 6 stalls. All tavern keepers are prohibited from selling, on credit, to any person, liquor of any kind, to an amount exceeding fifty cents—and are prohibited from any recovery beyond that amount. Every tavern keeper is also subject to a fine of twenty dollars for permitting any justice of the peace to hold a court in his house; and, for permitting any kind of rioting, revelling, or drunkenness, in or about his house, he forfeits a sum not exceeding 50 dollars and the suspension of his license for the space of four months.