

LATEST FROM DENMARK.

The brig Inca, Mexick, and scar. Amphion, Knowles, arrived here yesterday from Sylt, which they left June 1st. By the Amphion, we have received the Hamburg Correspondent, to the 11th May only, which are in the hands of a gentleman, who has kindly undertaken to translate their contents. Letters to the 25th May have been received, but they contain nothing politically important. The markets are glutted and dull, prices merely nominal, inasmuch as they depend upon the quantity which it is possible to scuffle into the continent. Although the Danes appear not to be disposed to acquiesce in all the views of Bonaparte, yet a request from him respecting neutral property, keeps those in trade under continued apprehensions. The Danish frontier is said to be well lined with Danish troops, to preserve the integrity of their own dominions. The blockade of Elsinore was not known at Sylt, when those vessels sailed. The French decree for the sequestration of American property, issued at Rambouillet, was officially promulgated in the Dutch papers. The prices of sugar only, are said to be worthy of attention.

CHESAPEAKE, No. 2.

ATTACK ON THE VIXEN.

We copy the following account from the National Intelligencer of yesterday. Lieut. Tripp had acquired the reputation of a brave officer before Tripoli; but, our navy like our government, seem dedicated to British insult. Lieut. Tripp has been ordered to repair to Washington, to undergo an enquiry, for not returning the fire of the Moselle. The writer of the account however commends him, says his vessel was promptly prepared for action, which he would have commenced had the apology not been deemed sufficient.

On the 24th inst. (June) an occurrence took place, which was equally unpleasant and unexpected. The character of the affair, however, corresponds with the treatment which we have so often received from the British naval commanders on former occasions. The Moselle, a 29 gun brig, carrying 32 powder, was lying at anchor under the Stirrup Key near the Bahama Bank. The Vixen approached her under full sail, with her pendant and ensign hoisted. The captain of the Moselle hoisted French colours, and exhibited many private signals. Capt. Tripp on perceiving a boat which he supposed wished to speak his vessel, hauled up and received the officer, who requested him to go down to the British vessel. With this request captain Tripp declined a compliance, furnishing the officer at the same time with the name of the vessel and her destination. Captain Boyce, who commands the Moselle, fired a shot at us as we passed, which captain Tripp considered as an intimation that he wished to speak with us. Several musket balls were fired from the boat into the vessel, and at the very moment the British officer was politely received on board the Vixen, and before he had taken a memorandum of the reply which was given by capt. Tripp to the message, captain Boyce fired a round shot, which came over the quarter deck, and penetrated the main boom of the Vixen.

Captain Tripp immediately discharged the British officer, and prepared for action. The English brig slipped her cable, and got under way, menacing an attack on our vessel. So soon as she approached within a proper distance, captain Tripp despatched a boat, with his first lieutenant, to demand of the British officer an explanation of his conduct; who sent his lieutenant on board the Vixen, with various apologies, which were not understood in a satisfactory manner; and captain Tripp addressed a note to captain Boyce, requiring a written statement of the reasons which had induced him to fire two shots at his vessel. Captain Boyce returned for answer, that he recognized, with pleasure, the existing animosity between the two countries, and was extremely sorry for having fired at us—that the reasons which induced him to fire, were, that he could not distinguish our colors, and saw no preparations for taking in sail—that he had been informed that two French privateers were fitting out in the U States and supposed we might probably be one of them. He also pledged his honour that, his shot was not aimed at our vessel. The explanation was deemed by captain Tripp, sufficient to prevent any further conflict; and we instantly made sail, and proceeded on our course. The injury which we sustained was trifling—Mr. Rodney's son was struck by a splinter from the boom, which occasioned his mouth to bleed a short time—no other person was touched.

HIDDEN CAUSES COME TO LIGHT.

Would it be strange, if the British government circulated the letters of Mr. Erskine over the continent of Europe, for the sole purpose of injuring the Ameri-

can character; and thus inducing hostility to our commerce, from that important section of the world?

Would it be strange, if this correspondence had long since reached Buonaparte, and produced some of his harshest measures against American commerce?

The English would in this manner succeed to the utmost extent of their wishes, in embroiling us with France, and leading us captive at their own chariot wheels. At any rate, our reputation is not likely to purge off its stains for half a century.

COMMUNICATION.

It is hoped, by a friend to consistency, that the "Washington Society" will read at each and every meeting, the exhortations of Washington, in his farewell address, against jealousies and divisions; and that they also cause to be read, Pickering's letter to Governor Sullivan, and Erskine's hints about the N. England Conspiracy—as proofs of fidelity and love of country.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, July 19.

By the arrival of the brig Richmond, captain Johnson, from Bristol, in 42 days, we have London dates to the 2d of June, 12 days later than had before been received. The situation of affairs, either upon the continent, or in Great Britain, was not materially changed, and no events were impending, by which the interests or the feelings of mankind were expected to be singularly affected. The English papers are wholly silent in regard to the discussions with America, all the interesting information respecting our foreign commerce, is to be sought for in the orders and decrees of either belligerent, to impede its prosperity. A new order in council for the blockade of Elsinore, was to be issued, which would subject American vessels to this dilemma—either to render them liable to seizure by the Danes for not paying the Sound fees, or to be captured by the British for paying them.

REPORTED BATTLE IN PORTUGAL. From a consideration of the circumstances attending this report, we remarked in our last paper, that we should not be surprised if the next accounts from Lisbon should confirm the report, though not to its fullest extent. We also stated the probability that such a report prevailed in Lisbon, on the 14th of May. All that our English papers mention with regard to it is the following, which undoubtedly is enough for a news-monger to exaggerate into a great battle and a French defeat.

A rumour prevailed at Lisbon, on the 18th, that a sharp affair of posts had taken place, in which the allied army was successful; having taken 300 French prisoners, among whom was a colonel. The captives are represented as being in a most deplorable state. The officer we have mentioned, is said to have neither had shoes to his feet nor a hat to his head; and to have been otherwise scantily supplied with clothing. The prisoners accounted for this state of extreme denudation, by saying, that as the country afforded nothing, they were obliged to bribe every thing with them."

Letters by the Richmond, dated in London as late as June 1, state "that the Dutch merchants were under serious apprehensions of being used by a military commission and sold—that 800 cargoes of grain had been received in England, from different parts of the continent—and that general Armstrong had been told by the French government, that they should influence the Danish, Swedish and Prussian courts, to confiscate American property."

LONDON, MAY 29.

A vessel which left Ostend on Saturday last, brought letters from the continent up to that date. They relate the following interesting fact:—When Bonaparte and his suite were visiting the docks and harbour of that place, on Sunday the 20th inst. he observed a ship standing in, and waited till it had cast anchor. On the master's landing he was ushered into the presence of the emperor, whose rank was not revealed, and who enquired from what part of the world he came? Alarmed at this question, the master stated that he came from Norway, and that his vessel was laden with wood. "You do not tell me the truth," replied Napoleon; "let me see your licence; you are from England."—Fearful lest the production of his licence should subject his ship and cargo to confiscation, the trader still hesitated, when Bonaparte, penetrating into the cause of his apprehension, assured him that it was unfounded. The licence and the ship's papers were then produced and surrendered, and the master received orders to attend in two hours at the Imperial Hotel, when the surprise occasioned by his discovering that the person with whom he had conversed was the emperor had subsided, he was closely questioned by Napoleon on the state of British commerce. The latter tried to ascertain the motives which could induce our government to object to taking from France a portion of our imports in wine and brandy? When his curiosity had been satisfied, he returned the licence and papers, and allowed the vessel to unload and take on board a cargo of

wheat. After this, according to the report of the captain, Napoleon formally announced to the Chamber of Commerce at Ostend, his determination to sign no more licences for imports, unless England would consent to receive wines and brandy; in which case, he was willing to grant licences to enable vessels to proceed directly to a British port, and thus secure to both governments the reciprocal advantages of a circumscribed trade. Recent advices from Holland state, that great quantities of colonial produce had been seized, and a considerable addition had been made to the French force in that country. A letter dated May 15, mentions that the whole of the American property which had been detained there, and which amounted to more than two millions of dollars, was to be sold on the 15th of next month, under the decree lately published at Paris. In the same communication it is mentioned that the like proceeding is to be adopted in all the ports of Flanders and Holland. Another letter from Schowen, of the 17th instant, observes, that the decrees just alluded to is carrying into execution with the utmost rigour, and many ships in that harbour and in the neighbourhood were in consequence put under sequestration.

Letters from Frankfort to the 21st ult. have been received. An Estafete from Leghorn had brought intelligence, that some additional ships laden with colonial produce had been taken possession of by the government at that port, but not without the apology that they were English in disguise. It was again rumoured that the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte was to be elevated to the rank of a princess, and to be married to a foreign king, supposed to be Ferdinand of Spain. Advices from Osnaburg mention a variety of regulations regarding the new Custom House in the Westphalian territories.—Jerome's officers are ordered to permit the introduction of colonial produce, sanctioned by the proper certificates of origin. A decree has been published to prevent the admission of English goods, and generally to prevent the infraction of the commercial system adopted on the continent.

Letters of the date of May 21, were yesterday received from the South of France, which state that reinforcements to the amount of 75,000 men, 15,000 of which were the imperial guards, had passed through on their way to Spain.—Their route was through Saintes and Angoulême. Massena was to be vested with the chief command of this force, by the efforts of which, and the French troops already there, he is understood to have pledged himself to effect the complete subjugation of the country.

They also state, that in virtue of the decree of the 20th of March, which was only promulgated a few weeks back, all American vessels and their cargoes, detained in any of the ports of France, Holland, Italy, or any other place occupied by the French troops, had been finally condemned.

It is stated in recent accounts from Amsterdam, that a strong sensation has been produced in that capital in consequence of the severity of the French agents. It is asserted, that the merchants, under the present circumstances, are afraid of negotiating bills upon England and that any traders suspected of being concerned in the importation of contraband goods into Holland, are to be tried by a military commission, by the authority of the duke of Reggier.

The emperor of Austria has issued a decree, prohibiting after the 6th of June, the importation of coffee, except under special licence, and paying a duty of 60 florins per quintal. Upon the publication of this decree, coffee instantly rose from 6 fl. 30 k. to 9 florins per pound.

MAY 20

We received the following important letter from Paris yesterday morning:—

"Paris, May 24.—The fate of Turkey is, we believe, decided. It is understood that a treaty has been in contemplation some time, and is now about to be executed, between the courts of Paris, Vienna, and Petersburg, for the expulsion of this Mohammedan intruder from among the Christian nations of Europe.—The couriers that pass and repass continue very frequent, and almost daily.

"You have received most probably before this time the decree published here on the 13th. It is not an unexpected blow, and it will be a very serious one, considering the immense quantity of American property in this country. As to a mitigation of its severity, you know it is not to be expected.

"The buzz respecting a peace between England and France, has, like other unfounded rumours, died away, and we no more expect it now than we did before it was mentioned."

Letters from the Danish departments of France, state, that a courier was dispatched from Antwerp, by the emperor in person to the emperor of Russia, with an important communication, supposed to relate to their mutual designs for the subjugation of the Ottoman empire.—From Antwerp we are informed, that by an imperial decree, published there, all colonial produce in the towns of Brada, Bergen op Zoom, Hezophusch, and others, ceded to the French, is to be sequestered and sold immediately. The Director of the Douaniers of that city addressed a circular letter for that purpose to the agents under his orders.

We are happy to learn that a treaty of commerce has been arranged with the ministers of the pance regent at Rio Janeiro. The stipulations were brought over by Mr. Hill, who left that capital on the 14th of February. The engagement not being yet ratified, we cannot state the particulars, but this much we may

be allowed to say, from the most satisfactory authority, that this adjustment is likely to be of great utility to both parties.

VIRNNA, MAY 3.

The following is a copy of the answer returned by the archduke Charles to the letter from the French emperor, accompanying the insignia of the legion of honour:

"Sire—Your majesty's ambassador has delivered to me the valuable insignia of the Legion of Honour, and the agreeable letter with which your majesty has been pleased to honour me. Deeply impressed with this distinguished mark of your majesty's regard, I have to transmit to you the expression of my gratitude, which can only be compared with the admiration excited in me by the great qualities that characterize your majesty. The esteem of a great man is the richest harvest in the field of honour; and I have always been anxious, sire, to merit that of your majesty. I pray your majesty to accept graciously the constant wishes which I cherish for your welfare, and the highest consideration with which I have the honour to be, sire, your majesty's most humble, and obedient servant and cousin.

"CHARLES, F. M.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 25.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Grant's motion for referring the petitions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was resumed on the motion of Mr. Parnell.

Sir W. Scott, in a long speech, which could scarcely be heard in the gallery, said he was instructed by his constituents, the electors of the University of Oxford, to oppose the motion. He was the more gratified at receiving such instructions, as they were thoroughly in unison with his own sentiments on the subject.

Sir John Newport supported the claims of the Catholics, because they had uniformly evinced a disposition to protect the constitution.

Lord Castlereagh, in a speech of considerable length, stated, that it would be dangerous to the state and established church to grant the object of the Catholic petitions, at the same time he was willing to accede to it, provided they disclaimed the right of the pope to nominate their bishops, or interfere in temporal subjects.

The hon. Mr. Lamb said, if this question was not speedily decided, it would be the ruin of the country, and concluded an animated speech, by declaring his warm wishes for emancipation.

Mr. Secretary Ryder, Lord Jocelyn, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.

Gen. M. Mathew, Lord Dursley, and Mr. Ponsonby supported it.

Mr. Perceval was against going into a committee on this question, without any proposition offered on the part of the right hon gentleman who originated the debate, and observed, that even, the warmest friends of the Catholic claims now admitted the impossibility of granting them, without many concessions and securities, which they had not thought fit to define, and which, even if they had defined, they were not sure the Catholics would accede to.—Feeling then, that to go into a committee without the most distant prospect of any result that could satisfy the expectations of the Catholics themselves, could only be productive of new disappointment and irritation, he should vote against it.

Mr. Whitebread, in a most noble and animated speech, supported the motion for the committee.

Mr. Canning followed at considerable length against the committee, and tho' the feeling of this country was not yet ripe for granting the Catholic claims.

At length, upon the suggestion of Col. Hutchinson, the debate was adjourned to Friday next.—Adjourned.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

Foreign Office, May 20, 1810.

The king has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the most noble the marquis Wellesley, his majesty's principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers, residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken by his majesty's command, for the blockade of the port of Elsinore, and that from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Miscellaneous Articles.

The possession of fort Matagorda, we are happy to state, is not likely to produce that effect in accelerating the surrender of Cadiz, which the inhabitants seemed disposed to apprehend, and the enemy reckoned upon. From a survey made by the principal engineer at Cadiz, it appears that the enemy cannot take up a position on that point from which the town can be bombarded with effect. The distance between Matagorda and the nearest bastion of the fortifications of Cadiz, is 3388 yards, nearly two English miles. Very small shells, discharged from 24 pounders, will barely reach the town. The inhabitants, however, are not under much dread of being annoyed from so distant a position. Cadiz is plentifully supplied with water and provisions; and unless the movements of the enemy be favourable, and supported by traitorous co operation from within, the

siege is likely to become an enterprise of great difficulty.

French papers to the 27th ult announce the arrival of the Emperor and Empress at Lisle on the 23d. It was their intention to proceed to Boulogne, at which place they were expected on the 24th. They were expected to return to Paris about the 30th of May.

Ferdinand's Court is pretty well kept. He begins the day with hearing mass; he then breakfasts, then hears mass again; then rides out, and returns to dinner; there is sometimes a third mass. There are sometimes concerts. Billiards, and other similar games, serve to fill up the vacancies of a life, which he complains is very tiresome, and by no means suitable to him. Charles IV. has recovered perfectly from his late indisposition. He amuses himself in the vicinity of Marseille with his former favorite pursuits of fishing, shooting, &c. His queen Maria Louisa; his daughter, the late queen of Etruria, her son, and the prince of peace live with him. The pensions guaranteed to them by the treaty of Bayonne, are very irregularly paid; and they suffer much inconvenience in consequence.

The board of trade has granted some indulgencies in regard to certain ports of Spain under French administration. In the range of harbors from Dijon to St. Sebastian, it is allowed that neutral ships laden with Spanish produce, may take their departure without molestation.

It was stated by Mr. Percival in a late debate, that the British orders in council, had had the effect of reducing the receipts of the customs in France from 11,100,000 dollars to 2,200,000 dollars, about 4 5ths of the whole amount.

So little attention does the French government pay to its marine, since recent events have done away all probability of its effecting anything in the present war, that the seamen at Brest have not received any pay for the last twelve months and that they are as little attended to in other respects.

All the Irish business before Parliament, it is said, will be finished before the 10th of June.

Ministers expect to be able to progreue Parliament on the 9th of June.

Friday night the defendants in the action brought by sir Francis Burdett, against the Speaker and Serjeant of the House of Commons, moved by their counsel to amend their pleas.

Three resolutions were passed against the ministers by a majority of 10, in the House of Commons, on the 31st of May. The 1st resolution was in favour of all practical retrenchments in the financial department, and passed nem. con. The 2d was for the abolition of all sinecures, and with an amendment in favor of such persons as are connected with his majesty's person, passed 105 to 95.

Another resolution passed "that it is expedient to reduce all offices executed by deputy, to the salary paid for the actual service, and to require security for the due performance."

The other resolutions of the finance committee were postponed. Thus the parliamentary reformists have begun their work.

The Catholic question in the commons had been negatived 212 to 109.

The duke of Albuquerque, the new Spanish ambassador, was presented to his majesty at his levee, by the marquis Wellesley.

Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham, were both very ill; of the latter gentleman's health, bulletins were daily published.

Young Betty, the boy actor, that so long convulsed the metropolis with his theatrical deceptions, has declined taking orders, as he first intended, and purchased a pair of colors in a marching regiment. He took no degree at Cambridge, where, indeed, he discovered neither talent or disposition on which to found a hope that he might become a scholar.

Attempt to assassinate his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.

A valet of his royal highness, named Joseph Scillis, an Italian, who was a confidential servant, and had lived 12 or 14 years with the Duke, concealed himself in a closet in his bed room at St. James's palace, on the night of the 30th of May, for the purpose of assassinating him. He was armed with a broad sword and a razor, and remained quiet till quarter before 3 o'clock, when he came to the Duke's bed side, who was in a profound sleep, from which he was roused horribly, by two violent blows on the head, which were immediately followed by two others, accompanied by a hissing kind of noise. There was a lamp and taper burning in the chamber, and by its light he perceived a letter, which lay upon his table, completely covered with blood. This immediately struck him with the idea that there was a murderer in the room, and he accordingly, struggled as quickly as he could out of bed. At this moment a naked sabre was dropped upon the floor, and he perceived the figure of a man flying into the yellow room, and escaping on towards the apartment in which Scillis slept. He went down stairs, aroused his page, and gave the alarm thro' the house of murderers. On returning up stairs, he found the sword which had been dropped, was his own regimental sabre, and also found a pair of slippers belonging to Scillis. Scillis was one of his own valets, and had never incurred his displeasure, nor could he imagine any motive likely to prompt him to this extraordinary attempt.

He seems, from the wounds received by his royal highness, to have begun in a most savage manner, to have cut at his royal highness in different parts—for[the