

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 6, 1803.

L O N D O N, August 13.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, August 12.

At half after three o'clock his majesty having taken his seat on the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod was desired to require the attendance of the speaker, who attended accordingly, and read the following address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,
“Your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the knights, citizens, and burgeses of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled, have at length completed the supplies granted to your majesty for the service of the present year—a period memorable for the events which it has produced, and awful for those which may be yet to come.”

“In granting those supplies, your majesty’s faithful commons have considered that a crisis, without example, demanded unexampled efforts; and by resolving to raise, annually, a large proportion of the supplies for the current year, so long as the war endures, they have given to all the world a solemn pledge of their inflexible determination to render the public credit unassailable.”

“They have also proceeded to revise the system of your majesty’s permanent revenue. By consolidating the duties in each of its principal branches, they have simplified its operations, and at the same time they have endeavoured to render its pressure less burthen-some by regulating its mode of collection.”

“The commercial interests of this country, to which our attention was called by your majesty’s gracious commands at the commencement of the present session, have been maturely considered; and measures have been taken for affording material accommodations and facilities to mercantile transactions, by rendering our principal ports free for all nations to import, deposit, and re-export their merchandize, without toll or tax, unless voluntarily brought into our own market for home consumption.”

“Nor have we forgotten to bestow our earnest and serious thoughts upon the safety and efficacy of our church establishment in every part of the united kingdom. Upon this subject, as comprehending all that constitutes our rational hopes, morals, and policy, we have deliberated with peculiar care and anxiety; and we presume to believe; that the important laws which have been passed in aid of our church establishment, will materially strengthen and gradually extend its influence through succeeding ages.”

“But, Sirs, these were cares and objects belonging to times of peace. Wise, politic, and desirable, as they might be, nevertheless, called upon now by your majesty’s commands, we have without hesitation turned all our thoughts and efforts to meet the renewal of war, persuaded that your majesty’s paternal care preserved to us the blessings of peace so long as they retained with safety and honour; and confident that since they have been openly attacked, and the justice of our cause has been made manifest to the world, our appeal to arms will not be in vain.”

“This war we see and know to be a war of an ordinary character. We feel that our religion, laws and liberties, and existence as a nation are put to the test, and we have prepared for the contest accordingly. Besides the supplies of money, we have augmented, beyond all former example, every species of military force known in this country; we have met rebellion with prompt and necessary laws; and for the defence of a sovereign endeared to us by long experience of his royal virtues, and commanding not an allegiance alone, but our hearts and affections, the whole nation has risen in arms.”

“May then the God of our fathers go forth with us to battle, and bless our cause, and establish with us that throne which we revere as the bulwark of our liberties; and so shall other nations at length learn, that a free, valiant, and united people is unconquerable, and able to set lasting bounds to an empire of violence, perfidy, and unrelenting ambition.”

“To the bills which we now humbly present to your majesty, your commons, with all humility, entreat your majesty’s royal assent.”

His majesty then, in a firm and audible tone addressed the following speech to the lords and commons assembled:

My Lords and Gentlemen,
“In an age enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from your long and laborious attendance in parliament.
“In closing the session, I have the utmost satisfaction in expressing the strong sense which I entertain of your zealous and unwearied regard for the welfare and

honour of your country, which has distinguished all your proceedings.

During the continuance of peace, your conduct manifested the just view which you had taken of our actual situation, and of the dangers against which you were peculiarly called upon to provide; and since the recurrence of hostilities, you have displayed an energy and promptitude which have never been surpassed, in the means which you have supplied for the defence of the country, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Your proceedings, in consequence of the late treasonable and atrocious occurrences in Ireland, will, I trust, have the effect of preventing any further interruption of its internal tranquillity, and of convincing my loyal subjects, in that part of the United Kingdom, that they may confidently rely on that protection to which they are so justly entitled.

In the midst of the deliberations, which were occasioned by the immediate exigency of the times, you have not been unmindful of other objects, to which I had directed your attention; and I have great satisfaction in observing, that you have completed a system for consolidating the duties, and regulating the collection and management of the several branches of the revenue; and that you have adopted measures which are calculated to afford material accommodation to the mercantile part of the community, and to encourage and extend the navigation and commerce of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I return you my particular thanks for the liberality and readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the public service.

It is painful for me to reflect, that the means of necessary exertion cannot be provided without a heavy pressure upon my faithful people: but I cannot sufficiently applaud that wisdom and fortitude which have led you to overlook considerations of temporary convenience, for the purpose of preventing a large accumulation of debt during the continuance of the war. You may be assured that there shall be as strict an attention to economy on my part as may be consistent with those preparations and exertions which will be best calculated to frustrate the designs and to weaken the power of the enemy, by whose arrogant pretensions and restless ambition alone these sacrifices have been rendered unavoidable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I am fully persuaded that, during the cessation of your parliamentary duties, you will continue to be actuated by the same spirit which has been universally displayed in your councils. It will be your duty to assist in carrying into effect those important measures which your wisdom has matured for the defence and security of the realm; and particularly to give the most beneficial direction to that ardour and enthusiasm in the cause of their country which animate all classes of my people.

Justly sensible of the state of pre-eminence, in which it has pleased the Almighty to support us for so many ages, amongst the nations of Europe, I rely with confidence, that, under the continuance of his Divine Protection, the exertions of my brave and loyal subjects will prove to the enemy and to the world, that an attempt to subvert the independence, or impair the power of this united kingdom, will terminate in the disgrace and ruin of those by whom it may be made, and that my people will find an ample reward for all their sacrifices, and an undisturbed enjoyment of that freedom and security, which by their patriotism and valour, they will have preserved and ensured to themselves and their posterity.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty’s command, said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is his majesty’s royal will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 6th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 6th day of October next.

August 19.
Dumourier is arrived in this country—we suppose government had suffered him to find an asylum here—Hamburg and Altona not being very secure places of residence for him at present. Besides the French may have hinted to the magistrates of those cities, a wish for his removal; but it has been reported that he is to have a principal, if not a chief command, in an expedition to be undertaken against some part of the enemy’s coast. We do not believe that the rumour is well founded. In a contest so truly British as the present, we hope to be led on to battle by British commanders alone. Would it not gail the pride of Englishmen to be told that they were forced to employ a Frenchman in a war undertaken against France? Britain single handed against France? Let us have British arms, British soldiers, British officers, every thing British and nothing but British.

General Dumonceau the French commander at the Hagub, has issued a proclamation, in which he exhorts the Batavian troops to preserve the greatest amity with the French, as they have one common object, and the conquest of England is equally the interest of France and Batavia.

A letter received in town yesterday from an officer on board of one of his majesty’s ships lying off Cadiz, announced the capture of a very rich Spanish West-Indiaman, on her passage from South-America. She had 11,000 ounces of gold on board, and was carried into Gibraltar. A French seventy-four, which was in company with the prize, narrowly escaped.

August 22.
The accounts from Ireland yesterday and this morning are, we are sorry to say, of a less consolatory nature than they have been for some time past. Rumours of intended risings are circulated, and attempts continue to be made to assassinate the yeomanry sentinels—Scarcely a night passes without some of them being fired at—Yet those cowardly assassins are the men who style themselves the friends of freedom, the protectors of their country.

A part of the Cavan militia in attempting to secure some rebels on Monday last, in the town of Dunbryne, were assisted by an assemblage of the town’s people, and it became necessary for the troops to fire—Three were killed, and sixteen of the rebels were taken and brought into Dublin.

The north of Ireland continues to be very tranquil, and the sovereign of Belfast has published a proclamation for taking off some of the restrictions he had found it expedient to impose—He confirms the opinion we have invariably expressed, that the rebels are connected with French emissaries.

Judge Dowds is positively to succeed the late respected and lamented lord Kilwarden, as lord chief justice of the king’s bench.

Accounts from Hanover of the 5th, state that great part of the French troops will soon quit Hanover.

The commission for the trial of the rebels is to be opened on Wednesday.

A Spanish messenger arrived this morning with dispatches for the Spanish ambassador, said to be of considerable importance.

Several of the young ladies who had been at school at Rouen, arrived yesterday at Dover—They have been exchanged for Buonaparte’s nephew and niece.

The Russian ambassador, count Marcoff, has made pressing representations to the French government against the occupation of Naples, and it is said, with success.—General St. Cyr, the French ambassador on his arrival at Naples, promised that the tranquillity of the kingdom should not be disturbed, provided that the royal family continued in their capital.

Letters from Vienna of the 30th ult. mention, that the French have expressed an intention to occupy the coasts of Greece, with a view to shut the British from the ports of the Adriatic.—We have a squadron cruising off Ancona, competent to prevent the execution of the plan, should it be entertained.

The blockade of the Weser has occasioned more sensation in the northern ports of Germany than we could have expected.—It has created great ferment at Berlin and in Silesia, the linen weavers, who are thrown out of employment by it are in a state of insurrection.

The East-India company have made a patriotic offer, which has been accepted by government.—They are to furnish six ships, completely manned, for the service of the state.

The report of a triple alliance of the northern powers with France, which we stated early last week, upon the credit of mercantile letters, is again repeated in an article from Frankfurt; but without any corresponding circumstances to support it.

It is a circumstance deserving of remark, that the king of Prussia and the emperor of Russia, in the negotiations which are now pursued with activity between these two sovereigns, treat without the intervention of their respective ministers, and even write their own dispatches.

The number of English confined in Holland is said to amount to 1300 persons.—Among them are persons who have been settled near 50 years in Holland, particularly at Flushing.—The French general has declared to those victims of consular fury, that he will take their wives, children and property under his own protection.—Those who have seen, felt, or heard what French protection means, will easily construe the meaning of this polite assurance.

HAMBURG, August 25.
Advices from Stockholm of the 22d ult. state that the king of Sweden has given orders to draw immediately a cordon of troops on the frontiers of Pomerania.—His majesty has likewise sent orders to his an-