

FOREIGN.  
From London papers by the John A. Dana, dated to the 18th August.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.  
Saturday, July 30.  
The House met this morning at ten, when the Royal Assent was given to those bills which were passed since the last Commission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
The Speaker, attended by several members soon after appeared at the Bar, with the vote of Credit Bill in his hand, and after bowing to the Prince Regent, addressed his Royal Highness in the following words:—  
"May it please your Royal Highness, We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, do now attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply for the service of the present year.

"Assembled at a period when the fate of Europe was still doubtful, and balanced by hopes and reverses, and we have been anxious, but not inactive spectators of those great transactions which have wrought so fortunate a change in the state of the civilized world.

"During this portentous interval we have pursued our legislative labors according to our accustomed course, applying practical remedies to the practical evils incident to old establishments, or arising out of new occurrences in some cases proceeding experimentally by laws of a limited duration; in others collecting such materials of information, as may lay the ground for future measures; and those who may come after us will see traces of that progressive improvement which the sober habit of this country cautiously but not reluctantly, adopts into the system of its domestic policy and jurisprudence.

"With respect to our financial arrangements by the provident measures of a former session, we have been enabled to refrain from augmenting the burthens of the people, and at the same time to make our military exertions correspond with the scale of passing events.

"Whilst we have been thus employed, the destinies of Europe have been gradually unfolding before our eyes; and the powerful nations of the North, sending forth their collective strength to try the last issues of war, whilst Great Britain and her allies were, with equal vigour, advancing from the South, their joint efforts have at length accomplished the downfall of the greatest military despotism which in modern days, has disgraced and desolated the earth.

"In these arduous struggles, we can look back, with just pride, on the discharge of our high duties.—The British army, modeled upon a wise system, steadily and impartially administered at home, and conducted by consummate skill and valor in the field, has borne its complete share in the glorious conclusion of this long and eventful war, and his Majesty's faithful Commons have gladly lent their aid to maintain the honors and dignities of those illustrious commanders whom the wisdom of the Sovereign has called upon to surround his throne.

"In the peace which has since followed, the efforts of this country have not been less glorious. The wise and liberal policy of our government which announced justice & equality of rights to be the basis of our diplomatic system, has been happily sustained abroad. The British name now stands high in policy as in arms; & an enlightened people has justly applauded the firmness & temper which have conciliated & cemented the interests of the Allies, cheered the doubtful, animated the zealous, and united the deliverers and the delivered in a peace honorable and advantageous to all the contracting powers.

"The events of our own times portend the ordinary march of Termy. Peace restored, commerce revived, thrones re-established, affords the well founded hope that the councils and the same masterly so mainly instrumental in the work hitherto accomplished, may, at the approaching congress extend & extend the work of peace throughout Europe; & a further hope that the earnest and universal prayer of this great country, may prevail upon the nations of Europe, in reestablishing their own happiness, to concur also in pursuing an effectual end to the wrongs and desolation of Africa.

"Aspicious, however, as our present state may seem to be, the instability of all human affairs forbid us to be too confident of its prosperous continuance. Much yet remains to be done in Europe, and we have still one contest to maintain by war, [AMERICA] a war which we can never consent to terminate but by the establishment of our claims, according to the maxims of public law and the maritime rights of this Empire.

"To provide for these branches of the public service has been our last care, and the bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness is entitled "an act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of three millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000. British currency for the service of Ireland." To which bill your faithful Commons, with all humility, entreat his Majesty's royal assent.

The Speaker then handed the vote of Credit Bill to the Clerk, and the royal assent having been given thereto in the usual form, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following Speech:—  
"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
I cannot close this session of Parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"When, in consequence of that calamity, the powers of government were first entrusted to me, I found this country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe.

"I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and in such trying difficulties.

"The zealous and untiring support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty's subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valor and intrepidity of his Majesty's forces by sea and land, have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have to contend.

"I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this country, combined with those of his Majesty's allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it has ever labored.

"The restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate governments of the continent, affords the best prospect of the permanence of that peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, I have concluded; and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching congress, to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so conspicuously begun; and to promote upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear best calculated to secure the tranquility and happiness of all the nations engaged in the late war.

"I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggressions of the government of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations upon conditions honourable to both. But until this object can be obtained I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with increased vigour.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
I thank you for the liberal provision, which you have made for the services of the present year.

"The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the continent, have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination, to reduce the expenses of the country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
It is a peculiar gratification to me to be enabled to assure you that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions of the continent, has preserved this country against all the designs of its enemies, has augmented the resources and extended the dominion of the British empire, and has proved in its result as beneficial to other nations as to our own.

"His Majesty's subjects cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the distinguished advantages which they have possessed; and I am persuaded they will ascribe them, under Providence, to that constitution which it has now for a century been the object of my family to maintain unimpaired, and under which the people of this realm have enjoyed more of real liberty at home, and of true glory abroad, than has ever fallen to the lot of any nation."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,  
"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
It is the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name & on the behalf of his Majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Saturday the 27th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the 27th day of August next.

LONDON, AUG. 1.  
Upon prospects of peace with America, we are not so sanguine as some of our contemporaries.—The American commission was first instituted upon designs of chicanery. It first sought the mediation of Russia, or rather its protection to the principle that free bottoms make free goods, hoping to draw the court of St. Petersburg into a quarrel with us upon the old question of neutral bottoms, which Russia and the northern powers espoused so zealously thirty years ago. This was a trick of Buonaparte's, who employed America to embroil Russia and England at the moment he made his grand attack upon the former two years ago. The Emperor of Russia referred the overtures to England, which could do no less than express a desire of peace with America; neither could the American commissioners do less than express a similar desire. Hence arose a proposed meeting of negotiators on each side, which was but little attended to by either, each knowing nothing could follow from it, and the Americans being chagrined at the failure of their insidious designs. Now that America is stripped of all hope or assistance, now that the Corsican is annihilated, the same commission of negotiators, may at last be earnest, if they are provided with sufficient powers. But however magnanimous it may be in the regent to declare his wish for peace on terms "honourable to both parties," we hope it may not be made on terms equally honourable to both parties. Let the guilty pay some forfeit for their offence. We look rather to the prosecution of the war with vigour.

AUGUST 5.  
It is now stated that Lord Hill will not leave this country for America till the beginning of next month.

AUGUST 14.  
The papers exhibit evident proof of the consternation that prevails in the United States at our offensive measures. To meet the threatened danger, Mr. Madison has found it necessary to enforce a kind of conscription, by ordering the organization of about 93,000 men in the different states.

Preparations continue with great activity for Lord Hill's expedition, the bulk of which will sail from Portsmouth to Cork, but the whole of which will finally depart from the latter place with his Lordship. Three companies of the Royal Staff corps, under the command of Major Long, marched on Tuesday from Hythe on their route to Portsmouth, to embark for America. About 100 of the third battalion 95th, have marched from Shorncliffe barracks to join their comrades at Portsmouth, ordered for America. By a letter from Cork of Tuesday last, we are informed that the following regiments are ordered for America, viz. 11th foot from Wexford; 28th from Birr; 40th from Athlone; and 48th from Clonmell. The 28th reg. left Birr on Thursday morning, and the 40th (1st and 2d battalions) will arrive this day and to-morrow, on their route for Mallow. The 28th are for the present destined for Middleton. All the above regiments only landed about 3 weeks ago.

BRISTOL, AUG. 12.  
The Leith Packet, Watson, from Tenerife to Dublin; the William and Ann, McTie, from Glasgow to Clare; and the Peggy & Ann, Duncan, from Liverpool to Limerick, were taken and sunk previous to the 15th inst. by the Peacock American sloop of war.

[It is said in one of the papers that the Peacock sunk an English sloop of war off the coast, as she passed by her without being known.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1814.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

Talbot County.  
FEDERAL.  
For the Assembly.  
District No. 1 2 3 4 Total  
Caldwell 188 201 189 165 743  
Hands 185 194 187 162 738  
Hambleton 187 197 190 162 736  
Seth 184 191 189 170 734  
For Congress.  
Thomas 187 199 189 168 743

Worcester County.  
For the Assembly.  
FED. DEM.  
E. K. Wilson 1262 A. White 1141  
R. J. Handy 1257 L. Purnell 1116  
T. Williams 1233 L. Derickson 1111  
L. Quanton 1227 J. Williams 1095  
For Congress.  
Goldsborough 1233

Kent County.  
Upper Middle Lower Total  
FED. DEM.  
Boyer 203 210 211 624  
Hands 199 211 191 601  
Spencer 197 212 189 593  
Browne 194 210 190 594  
DEM.  
Hall 198 153 174 525  
Moffitt 198 154 171 523  
Angier 191 154 172 517  
Harris 187 153 173 513

Caroline County.  
Upper Middle Lower Total  
FED. DEM.  
Potter 152 341 201 694  
Hughlett 162 359 197 698  
Driver 153 349 198 690  
McDonald 145 337 200 682  
DEM.  
Boone 224 195 212 631  
Hardcastle 224 194 218 636  
Salsbury 213 200 216 629  
Harris 214 181 211 606

Dorchester County.  
Upper Middle Lower Total  
FED. DEM.  
Stewart 164 390 579 1073  
Tootell 159 389 519 1067  
Le Compte 118 388 526 1036  
Griffith 118 382 526 1026  
DEM.  
Eccleston 429 166 100 695  
Lake 404 159 110 673  
Joe Ennalls 416 160 96 672  
Wm. Modford, jr. 393 133 12 538  
Aggregate federal majority, 421.

Frederick County.  
FEDERAL.  
John H. Thomas John Thomas Joshua Howard Joseph Toney  
Buckey's-Town 238 239 239 239  
Frederick-town 301 301 301 301  
Middle-town 371 371 371 371  
Cresgar-town 211 211 211 211  
Emmittsburg 192 194 193 174  
Taney-town 401 402 401 401  
Westminster 277 276 278 278  
Liberty-town 585 587 583 583  
New-Market 321 322 320 322  
Total 2917 2926 2928 2922

DEMOCRATIC.  
John Nelson John Hoffman T. Washington John Nelson  
Buckey's-Town 47 45 47 47  
Frederick-town 371 387 373 370  
Middle-town 355 356 345 341  
Cresgar-town 156 155 154 154  
Emmittsburg 154 155 154 152  
Taney-town 91 90 89 91  
Westminster 275 273 273 273  
Liberty-town 115 115 115 115  
New-Market 98 98 100 98  
Total 1682 1654 1671 1661  
George Barr, esq. a firm and decided Federalist, is elected to Congress, in opposition to Samuel Ringgold, esq.

Allegany County.  
For the Assembly.  
FED. DEM.  
Lantz 577 B. Tomlinson 430  
Hillicary 575 Bruce 433  
McMahon 570 Greenwell 433  
J. Tomlinson 568 Cresap 419  
For Congress.  
Baer 575 Ringgold 430

The following is the result of the late Election in this State.

Fed. Dem.  
Anne-Arundel, 5 1  
Annapolis, 0 9  
Baltimore-City, 0 2  
Baltimore-County, 0 2  
Saint-Mary's, 4 0  
Charles, 4 0  
Calvert, 4 0  
Prince-George's, 4 0  
Montgomery, 4 0  
Frederick, 4 0  
Washington, 0 4  
Allegany, 4 0  
Harford, 0 4  
Cecil, 4 0  
Kent, 4 0  
Talbot, 4 0  
Caroline, 4 0  
Queen-Anne's, 0 4  
Dorchester, 4 0  
Somerset, 4 0  
Worcester, 4 0  
59 21

From the Northern Centinel.  
BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears that the war, in which our country is unfortunately engaged, has assumed an entirely different character, since its first commencement, and has become almost exclusively defensive, and is prosecuted by the enemy with a spirit, unexampled during the pending negotiations for peace, which leaves no prospect of safety but in a manly and united determination to meet invasions at every point, and to expel the invader:

And, whereas, notwithstanding the signal and glorious naval victory lately achieved by our gallant Com. McDonough and his brave officers and seamen, over a superior British naval force, on Lake Champlain; and a like discomfiture of the enemy's whole land force concentrated at Plattsburgh, by General Macomb's small, but valiant band of regular troops, aided and powerfully supported by our patriotic virtuous and brave volunteers, who flew to meet the invader, with an alertness and spirit unexampled in this or any other country, it is made known to me that the British army is still on the frontier of our sister state, collecting and concentrating a powerful force indicating further operations of aggression:

And, whereas the conflict has become a common, and not party concern, the time has now arrived when all degrading party distinctions and animosities, however we may have differed respecting the policy of declaring, or the mode of prosecuting the war, ought to be laid aside; that every heart may be stimulated, and every arm nerved, for the protection of our common country, our liberty, our altars, and our firesides, in the defence of which we may, with humble confidence, look to Heaven for assistance and protection:

Now, therefore I MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Vermont, do issue this proclamation earnestly exhorting all the good people of this State, by that love of country, which so signally distinguished our fathers, in their glorious and successful struggle for our independence, to unite, both heart and hand, in defence of our common interest, and every thing dear to freemen.

I do enjoin it upon all officers of divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies of the militia of this State, to exert themselves in the execution of their respective duties, in placing those under their command in complete state of readiness, and without further order, to march, at a moment's warning, to meet any invasion which may be attempted, and to chastise and expel the invader.

And I would earnestly recommend it to those, who by the lenity of our laws, are exempt from ordinary military duty, where they have not already done it, to organize themselves into companies, and equip and stand in readiness to meet the approaching crisis, reminding them that it is their property, themselves and their families that are, in common with others, to be protected.

And more especially, I would recommend it to the select-men and civil authorities of the respective towns, to be vigilant in the execution of the duties enjoined on them in providing ammunition, and in affording such assistance to the militia as their situation may require. After witnessing the severe and degrading terms imposed on many of our unfortunate fellow citizens on the seaboard, no man, who is mindful of what he owes to his country

and to his own character, can contemplate submission while resistance is practicable.

The fate of Alexandria, for appeals to the proud feelings of every American, to exert the mented force & resources with it has pleased the beneficent Providence to bless us, for the defence and security of that soil and rights, rendered inestimable by being rendered purchasable by the blood of our fathers.

Given under my hand at Jericho, 19th day of September, 1814, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.  
MARTIN CHITTENDEN  
By His Excellency's command  
Samuel Swift, Secretary

From the Intelligencer.—  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 11.  
Head Quarters, 7th Military  
Mobile, Sept. 17, 10.

Sir—I have but a moment spare to tell you since the departure of my letter of this morning, a messenger has returned from the messenger with the pleasing intelligence that Major Lawrence has greatly repulsed the enemy with great blowing up a vessel of 36 gunnily four of our men were killed 5 wounded. The officers by the despatches will be here hour, when I will be enabled to give you the particulars.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant  
ANDREW JACKSON  
Major General

The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Extract of letter received in the General Jackson, he has been British and Indians at Mobile, down upon the Admiral's staff, about 20 crews saved. The letter is from Wm. DONNELL  
Fayetteville, Ten. Sept. 14,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11.  
BY THE STEAM-BOAT PAR  
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT  
ALBANY, Oct. 6—8  
Messrs. Lewis and Hall.

The following is a copy of the letter from the aid of Gen. W. Herkimer, to Lieut. Col. M. that place, now in this city this morning, dated

"Herkimer, Oct. 4—9  
SIR,  
An express has this morning arrived from Sackett's Harbor, to march with your regiment, and an attack is expected on the 11th.

P. S. The rumor here is, that at the last date a battle had commenced; and that it was made by land and water.

Your's, &c.

From another Correspondent  
ALBANY, Oct. 6—9  
I have this moment learned a source which may be depended upon, that an express has just arrived from the Harbor, with information that place was invested by the militia, both by water and land, and that great fears were entertained for the safety of the place. The information just given by a gentleman in whom I have the most implicit confidence.

Albany Argus Extra  
Thursday,  
Extract of a letter from Herkimer

"Wednesday Morning, 11th. An express from the Harbor here last night, with the militia to turn out, and I am told to rendezvous to-day.

"Report says, the Harbor is invested by the British, by land and water—that the land force near the Harbor while the fleet were off the Harbor.

Albany Register, Extra  
Oct. 6—half past 6 o'clock  
Extract of a letter from the gentleman to the Editor.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.  
We have no important news at this place. Our own militia were off the Harbor last night, when you may expect an engagement, as it is believed our commodore there: a chance of a try luck on this lake. I am