

taken place. From these papers coupled with the statement of ministers in both houses last night, we may hourly expect the actual commencement of hostilities. It would probably not be delayed after the Prince Regent's message this night.

THE REGENT'S MESSAGE.

G. P. R.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to inform his faithful commons, that in consequence of events which have recently taken place in France, in direct contravention of the treaty entered into at Paris last year for preserving the peace of Europe, he has judged it necessary to enter into engagements with his allies, to adopt such steps as circumstances may require against the common enemy, and for preventing the revival of measures which could only have for their object to destroy the peace and liberties of Europe; and his royal highness confidently relies upon the house of commons to support him in such steps as he may find it necessary to take, in conjunction with his allies, at this momentous crisis.

His Royal Highness has given orders that copies of the treaties into which he has entered with the allies should immediately be laid before the house for its information.

Earl Grey wished to know precisely in what situation the country stood? Were we actually at war or were we not? In what light was the message and the consequent address to be regarded?

The Earl of Liverpool replied that if the noble earl wished to know whether letters of marque had been issued—whether ships had been captured—whether any blow had actually been struck, he had to answer that in that sense hostilities had not commenced; but he should deceive the noble earl and deceive the house, if he were not distinctly to avow that this message was brought down with a view to the commencement of hostilities against the system mentioned in the message, as soon as it should be expedient to do so.

The expediency of beginning warfare might depend on circumstances, but as to the nature and object of the message, it was a message of war; and in concurring in the address which he should have to propose the next day, their lordships would be understood to concur in the propriety of commencing hostilities in concert with our allies as soon as it might be expedient to do so.

Earl Grey asked whether the treaty had been ratified by Austria.

The Earl of Liverpool replied that it was not yet ratified by that power—that the ratification was not yet come, but was every day expected. In one of the papers now laid upon the table, there was enough to shew them there could be no doubt as to the intention of Austria to ratify the treaty.

The M. of Buckingham moved an address to the Prince Regent for copies of the stipulations and arrangements made at the congress at Vienna, and mentioned in the treaty of the 25th of March, as stipulations and arrangements which it was the object of the allies, in the approaching contest with the present ruler of France, to support. Unless his motion was agreed to, their lordships were called upon, by a side wind as it were, to approve of stipulations and arrangements of which they did not, and could not, regularly know any thing. The Earl of Liverpool replied, that the arrangements and stipulations had not, as yet, been reduced into the form of a treaty; some of the arrangements had not been finished, and none of them had been the subject of regular ratification. The house would not, and could not, be called upon to give any judgment respecting them. The address would steer clear of that question altogether.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.

London, May 22.

The Prince Regent, this day sent a message to the house of commons, of which the following is the substance.

The Prince announces to the house, that the events in France, have determined him to conclude with the allies engagements, whose end is to take in concert with them, those measures which circumstances may require, to prevent the return of acts which would have the effect of destroying the peace and liberty of Europe.

His royal highness reposes himself with confidence upon the zeal of the house of commons, to support him in the measures which he may deem it necessary to take in concert with the allies, in a crisis so important.

After the reading of this message, in which the Prince announces besides, that he has given orders to submit to the house copies of the treaties concluded with the allies, Lord Castlereagh made the motion to examine them to-morrow, in a committee of the whole.

The motion was adopted, notwithstanding the observations of Mr. Ponsbury.

In the house of peers, lord Grey, having asked, after the reading of the same message, if England was in a state of peace or war? Lord Liverpool replied, that no act of hostility had yet taken place, that no letters of marque or orders for embargo had yet been issued—that however, he ought to declare, that the address to be proposed upon the message of H. R. H. will be, if adopted, a measure, after which hostilities may commence, if they are judged to be expedient. In fact, this message was to be considered as a war message.

May 23. The message of the P. R. was accompanied with the treaty concluded with the allies on the 25th March, and a copy of the overtures made by Napoleon.

Lord Liverpool had replied to observations of Lord Grey upon the B. urbons, that the intention of the allies was not to prescribe to France any form of government; that while they all desired a re-establishment of a legitimate sovereign in that country, they did not pretend to intermeddle with the right which the French have of choosing a government for themselves; that in consequence, they were not bound as it respects the Count de Lille, to insist upon his re-establishment against the wishes of the French nation.

Brussels, May 22. The revolt of the Saxons is more important than the journals announce. More than 6000 have been disarmed and sent back under escort.

Paris, May 26. The Emperor rode out on horseback this morning. This afternoon he went to the Champ de Mars in a carriage with eight horses; he visited the hall destined for the assembly of the Champ de Mai, his Majesty was accompanied by Prince Lucien.

All the roads are covered with diligences and post chaises, which are bringing to Paris the members of the electoral colleges, the deputies and the military, who are to assist at the general assembly of the Champ de Mai.

All the colonels have received orders to return to, or remain with their regiments; but the majors and the lieut. colonels will assist at the Champ de Mai. *Journal de Commerce.*

A train of artillery set out this morning for La Vendee. Some troops of the young guard set out in carriages this night for the same destination.

The troops which were at Orleans, have gone to Brittany—*Journal de l'Emp.*

Madame and Cardinal Fesch have arrived at Lyons in good health. They were received with the cries of *Vive l'Empereur* and *Vive Madame.*

The electors called to the Champ de Mai arrive in great numbers every day. Registers of the votes of 55 departments have already been received. The others are expected by couriers and diligences which will arrive to-morrow or the day after. We hope that by Monday they will be mostly arrived, and that the operations will commence.

A traveller from Nantz, reports as follows:—The news from Vendee which had reached Nantz was very tranquilizing.

Lt. Gen. Travot had beaten the insurgents for four days in succession, had killed many of them and taken many arms.

Some English frigates have landed at St. Gilles, near Sables, some chiefs of bands and 6000 Birmingham muskets. Gen. Travot has dispersed the assemblies which the arrival of the frigates had collected together, and had seized 3000 muskets. The others were distributed among the bands.

The Peasants march with difficulty under the flags of the insurrec-

tion; they require to be taken from their houses by force. They are in general very badly armed—*Journal de Paris.*—Very strange.

A frigate has brought Prince Jerome, Madame More, and Cardinal Fesch from Naples.

The English custom houses, it is said, received on the 23d, orders from their government, to give no obstacles to the entry of Frenchmen into England.—France, on her side permitting the English to enter, the communication between the two countries is entirely free.

The English troops which return from America are worn out with fatigue and sickness. They have experienced great losses. The 85th regt. when it went out was 1800 strong, only 200 have returned, it has lost all its officers.—*Gaz. de France.*

May 25. The emperor was on horseback this morning at 8 o'clock. He made the tour of the works which are erecting from Montmartre to the heights of Belleville and Charonne and from thence to Vincennes. These works have been traced with ability, and it is expected will be finished and armed in 20 days.

Genoa, May 10. A vessel arrived at Leghorn, has brought an account that the Dey of Algiers has been beheaded, that the fleet which was in port, ready to sail against the Americans, has been disarmed.

Brussels, May 19. Lord Wellington, whose rule it is, not to venture himself but with forces quadruple of those opposed to him, and who appears determined not to expose his troops, has declared, that if the French threaten to attack him before the allied troops have assembled, he will retreat. The emperor Alexander has not yet given orders to put in motion a single soldier of the Russian army spread throughout Poland.

In proof that his declaration was not a vain menace, lord Wellington has already retrograded. This movement has spread consternation among the faithful friends of the Count de Lille.—Every thing announces that this Prince will very soon be compelled to quit Ghent with them. *Journal de Paris.*

Genoa, May 21. The direct news from Naples, say nothing which leads to the belief that there has been a disembarkation of Sicilians in the kingdom of Naples. Though the government of that country see, with uneasiness, the probability of such an event.

Naples, May 1. On the 21st April the king repulsed the enemy on the left bank of the Ronco. He killed at least 300 men, and made as many prisoners.

On the 23d the head quarters were at Rimini. The spirit of the army is excellent, and they are anxious to meet the enemy. The Austrians have constantly refused battle when offered to them.—The health of the king is excellent.

Madrid, April 30.

The Duc d'Angouleme, Count Latour du Pin, and count Damas, are all here at this instant, where they have been received by all ranks with the greatest joy and enthusiasm. Hundreds of French emigrants pour in daily across the Pyrenees, and an army is organizing, which bears the name of the French legion of the South. King Ferdinand, after holding several councils of state, has decided upon making a most vigorous war upon Buonaparte, even independent of any resolution of the allies. The Guerrillas both horse and foot, who did so much mischief to the French during the last war, have crossed the Pyrenees at several points without waiting for orders, and have commenced their career against the adherents and partisans of Buonaparte. Indeed no French soldier in the south of France, ventures now to quit his barracks, except for the purpose of desertion; for either the inhabitants, his own countrymen, or the Guerrillas shew him no mercy.

Letters from Genoa inform that the 1st brigade of the 7th division of Risorgimento Infantry has arrived there. It was to be followed immediately by the 2d and 3d brigades of the same division. They also speak of quarters being ordered on the 9th for the 25th brigade. A large body of Cossacks had reached Genoa, and were at Urnow were

expected on the 12th. The whole of the army in this vicinity is estimated at 84,000 men and 21,000 horses.

Turin, May 10.

On the 8th of May the following report was published at Milan, from which it cannot be doubted that there has been a very serious affair between the two armies:

"From the moment the king of Naples perceived his danger in consequence of the rapid march of field marshal Lt. Bianchi, he made the greatest efforts to get out of it by forced marches, and gaining the high road of Ancona above Foligno."

"The two Austrian columns advanced up to the 1st inst. in their opposite directions. The king perceived that the decisive moment was come, and that he must clear his way by Foligno, by main force and at any cost, being no longer able to repair but by rapidity his previous neglect."

"What appeared to favour his design was the circumstance of his having escaped from the column which was marching on Sinigaglia, by leaving a rear guard, and thus gaining almost two marches upon it; so that he could bring all his force to bear on general Bianchi, who was on the point of marching from Tolentino to Macerata."

"The two armies met before Tolentino, and a combat began which was maintained on both sides with the greatest firmness and valour. It lasted two days and terminated to our advantage."

"Already on the morning of the 23d of May, the battle was general and lasted till night. The attacks of the enemy on gen. Bianchi's position, were multiplied and violent, but reinforcements arrived from all sides. The position was maintained, and gen. Bianchi was himself preparing to attack the enemy the next day; but the king a second time advanced his army on the 2d, and made an impetuous attack with superior force on gen. Bianchi's left wing. This movement General Bianchi decided in his favour by repulsing the enemy with loss. The latter abandoned the field of battle and was pursued upon Macerata by gen. Mohr."

"A more particular account will soon be published. In the meantime it is known that King Joachim commanded in person on these two days, and that his generals seconded him with all their efforts. The prisoners report that the generals of division Ambrosia and Pignatelli and the general of brigade Campana were wounded. The number of prisoners is not yet known—a number of officers are among them."

"The valour of the troops under gen. Bianchi was remarkable. The regiment Chasteler covered itself with glory.—The Neapolitan army deprived of its last hope, and pursued without relaxation, is now obliged to march along the eastern coast by difficult roads."

London, May 22.

A small French vessel arrived on Saturday evening at Portsmouth, from Honfleur, bringing passengers, the Duc de Bohan, lieutenant gen. of the king's armies, and first gentleman of the Bedchamber, count de Hautefeuille, colonel of the 1st regiment of Lancers; Count D. Espinay, Count Amand D'Argence, Chevalier D'Orieul, all officers of cavalry, and several other officers, to join the French king. They are detained at Portsmouth for passports.

A packet, on board of which were 30 passengers, arrived two days since at Hastings, from Dieppe. Two French officers of rank were among the passengers. They stated, that they had but recently contrived to quit the French capital, where, notwithstanding all that appeared in the French papers, the general opinion, as well as the general wish, was, that Louis XVIII. would again be restored within a month. They were going to travel overland by the coast, and take shipping for Ostend, thence to join the king; and they had little doubt but that they would themselves be again in Paris in a few weeks. At Dieppe, a gloomy quietness prevailed; but a temporary embargo, which was laid on by Bonaparte, to prevent the fishermen who had refused to join the army, from going to sea, had been broken through, and vast numbers had taken to their boats, and lay at a safe distance from the place. In this situation, they were abundantly supplied by their loyal comrades from

the shore, with every article which was covertly contrived to send them to the town, while others daily the roads, and shores of Havre.

The French military force present with the king of France, is estimated at 3000.

It is said, that on the 20th of May, British merchandise has fallen considerably in price, and on account of the great scarcity of money, there is hardly any sale for it, as houses have already stopped payment.

The favourable weather for the last few days, has made a material alteration in the price of watermelons in Covent garden market. Peas, which last week sold at one guinea a pint, are now reduced to eight shillings a quart.

Vienna, May 10.

The labours of the congress of the German constitution are advanced. The Treaties of Commerce with the Princes of the Order, and Free Cities, were made a few days ago. The deputies of the Sovereigns whatever that said to the contrary is not fixed.

Two Neapolitan ships from Capri entered the port of Leghorn on the 17th April, thinking it still in the session of the Neapolitans. They had on board a number of French Custom House Officers, who were immediately arrested, and conducted to the prisons in the fortress.

Frankfort, May 12.

The archduke Charles arrived here yesterday. We have received from Italy the following news: The people of Gubbio were preparing to massacre several persons known to belong to the party of Murat, the respectable Bishop of that town succeeded in saving them from the rage of the people; he could not however prevent the substitution of one of his clerks from being shot.

Nuremburgh, May 11.

Yesterday evening arrived here field marshal prince Schwartzburg. We have received from Vienna the news that Murat has embarked at Ancona with his first army, that his army was surrounded, and that but a small part could escape by flying through the mountains.

Ghent, May 16.

An authentic letter received from Vienna this morning informs us that all Italy is delivered, and that Murat has embarked. *Journal Univ.*

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the plans court of Anne Arundel county will be sold at public sale, at the dwelling of Joshua Johnson, in the north side of Severn, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, if fair, the first fair day thereafter, some

A Negro Man,

late the property of Joshua Johnson deceased. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Elizabeth Johnson, Adm'r
David Robinson, S'r

June 20.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration of the personal estate of William R. Miles late of said county, deceased, require all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment.

Susanna R. Miles, Adm'r
Jacob Wheeler, S'r

July 20.

TAXES.

ALL persons indebted for Taxes will please take notice, that the same are now due, & that they will be levied on by the subscribers' deputies in the several districts; he hopes those concerned will be prepared for payment, at as early a day as possible. It is important that his collections should be speedily made, to enable him to meet the demands on the levy list. He returns his thanks to those who have facilitated his operations heretofore, by making payments to Mr. William Warfield, in Annapolis, and he again solicits their favour to the same way. Mr. Warfield is authorised to settle accounts and receipts.

R. Welch, of Ben. Co.
A. A. county

July 13.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Erico J. Worthington
Colonel Thomas Hood
Doctor Richard Hopkins
Virgil Maxcey

FOR KENT COUNTY,
Capt. Frederick Boyer
Joseph Brown, 4th
Major Matthew Tilghman
Col. William Spencer

FOR CECIL COUNTY,
Lambert Beard
George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell
Robert Evans

Fellow citizens of Maryland, there

is one thing which you never should forget, and which you should particularly treasure up against the administration, for to your rights and want of patriotism do not attribute the destruction of Washington. When a charge of so gross a nature is made against French Custom House Officers, and conducted to the prisons in the fortress.

the influence of all circumstances to possess, it becomes necessary that some effort should be made to wipe from your characters such aspersions. Cast upon the shoulders of those who were entrusted with the guardianship of the Capitol, and who had the means put to their hands for its defence, all the disgrace accompanying its fall, they alone are entitled to it. As

there were not enough that you should deny every species of protection during the whole war, and for the want of aid from government committed to witness the conflagration of your homes, and the ruin of your fortunes, you must also be taxed as accessories in the destruction of the metropolis of your country. Look to the letter of gen. Winder, whose fortune it was to command the military district of which this state is a part, at the time when this melancholy event occurred, and you will find, that so far from being aided by the government in his efforts of defence, that all means were withheld, and every preparation neglected, until the enemy actually commenced his incursions.

could he have been supported by proper authorities in the plans which he suggested upon assuming the command of this district, the honour of the country might have been saved, and you have escaped that detestable character which some of the apologists of administration have endeavoured to fix upon you.

attempts to prop the administration are too execrable to be entered by high-minded intelligent politicians. There are some, however, of a different order, who would let him be guilty of conduct so repugnant to the principles of our constitution, or so blasting the interests and dignity of our country. To men of this sort we have no disposition to address these remarks, for they are so stubborn in the pursuit of error, that we should have no chance of producing conviction on them. We could command the eloquence of divine inspiration. But

we are men of reason and candour, and who have been pillaged, and treated out of the opinions by the same way. Mr. Warfield is authorized to settle accounts and receipts.

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