

Europe; and have been considerably aggravated by the unfavourable state of the season.

Deeply as I lament the pressure of these evils upon this country, I am sensible that they are of a nature not to admit of an immediate remedy; but whilst I observe with peculiar satisfaction the fortitude with which so many privations have been borne, and the active benevolence which has been employed to mitigate them, I am persuaded that the great sources of our national prosperity are essentially unimpaired; and I entertain confident expectation that the native energy of the country will, at no distant period surmount all difficulties in which we are involved.

In considering our internal situation, you will, I doubt not, feel a just indignation at the attempt which has been made to take advantage of the distresses of the country for the purpose of exciting a spirit of sedition and violence.

I am too well convinced of the loyalty and sense of the great body of his majesty's subjects, to believe them capable of being perverted by the arts which are employed to seduce them; but I am determined to omit no precautions for preserving the public peace, and for counteracting the designs of the disaffected: And I rely with the utmost confidence on your cordial support and co-operation in upholding a system of Law and Government, from which we have derived inestimable advantages, which has enabled us to conclude with unexampled glory, a contest whereon depended the best interests of mankind, and which has been hitherto felt by ourselves, as it is acknowledged by other nations, to be the most perfect that has ever fallen to the lot of any people.

Earl Stanhope, Lord Exmouth, and Lord Proudhon, (late Lord Algonson Percy) took the oaths and their seats.

The House then adjourned during pleasure.

From the Morning Chronicle.

London, Feb. 12.
Private Letters from Paris communicate the intelligence of the Loan for the French Government having at length been concluded. But it is not for twelve millions—only for eight millions. Mr. Baring, it is understood, has taken on his own account four millions, of the eight. The Contractors take French Stock at 55—5 1/4 per cent. below the price at which the markets closed on Thursday last. The rise above 55 is a bonus to the contractors, but not all the bonus, if we may credit report.

A Flanders Mail arrived at a late hour last night.—The following are extracts from the Papers:—

We are authorised positively to contradict an absolutely unfounded article from Frankfort, which announces the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent with the Dowager Princess of Lenanges.

Vienna, Jan. 25.

The Duke of Montfort (Jerome Buonaparte) and the Princess his wife, passed through here to-day, on their way to Upper Austria, where they have bought the fine estate of Krumburg; they are to return in a few days to Hamburg, but it is said that as soon as the fine chateau of Krumburg is put in order, they will go and reside there with Madame Morat and her family.

Antwerp, Feb. 5.

Letters from Cambay say, that several English Regiments will soon begin to march to Calais for the purpose of Embarking for England; among them are said to be two regiments of Foot Guards in garrison at Cambay, and some Regiments of Cavalry. The current reports state, that a quarter of the army of Occupation will leave France.

The Prince Regent's Court.

Yesterday the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton House. Soon after one o'clock a Guard of Honour marched into the Court yard, commanded by Colonel Staples, with the band of the 1st Regiment in their state uniforms. A troop of the Life Guards were stationed as usual in Pall-mall, to assist the police.—The Corporation of the city of London arrived exactly at two, in procession, preceded by the city Marshals on horseback, their men, and the Lord Mayor's footmen, in their splendid dresses, walking two and two. The state carriage, drawn by six beautiful greys, followed, in which was the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Mace, the

Sword of State, the Cap of Liberty, and his Lordship's Chaplain, They were followed by—

Alderman Sir Charles Flower, Sir William Curtis, Sir James Shaw, J. J. Smith, Esqr. Sir William Donville, Samuel Birch, Esqr. G. Smith, Esqr. John Atkins, Esqr. Chris. Magnay, esq. W. Heygate, Esq. Sheriffs Bridge, and Kirby, the Recorder, the common Sergeant, the Special Pleaders Bolland, Reynolds, &c. the Remembrancer, the town Clerk, the Hall-Keeper, the Solicitor, &c. Mr. Oldham and Mr. Davis; the Mover and Second of the Address to the Regent upon his escape, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Waterhouse, and about sixty gentlemen of the Court of Common Council.

They were shown into the west-end of Carlton House, and in a short time after they were conducted by the Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting and the Lord Chamberlain into the presence of the Prince Regent who was seated upon his Throne, surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State and the Household. The Recorder read the Address as follows:—

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness. We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness with renewed assurances of our unfeigned veneration and respect.

Yielding to none of his Majesty's subjects in loyalty and attachment to your Royal Highness, as the Representative of our venerable and beloved Sovereign, we have contemplated with the greatest ostentation the daring and flagitious assault offered to your Royal Highness on your late return from Parliament, and by which your Royal Highness's Person was endangered while exercising one of the most sacred and important prerogatives attached to your Royal Highness's station, as the Regent of the United Kingdom.

We most earnestly pray that the perpetrators of an act so atrocious in its nature, may speedily be delivered over to the justice of their country, & that Divine Providence may preserve your Royal Highness for many years, and cause you to live in the affections of a generous and loyal people; and we assure your Royal Highness that there are not in this United Kingdom men more determined at any sacrifice to protect your Royal Highness's Person, and to preserve inviolate the Constitution and the Laws, than his Majesty's faithful Citizens of London.

Signed by order of the court.
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:—
I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful address.

Whilst I have to lament a flagrant violation of the laws, I cannot but derive the highest satisfaction from the fresh demonstrations which it has so generally called forth of zealous attachment to me and to my family, and of a firm determination to protect and uphold our invaluable Constitution.

The late disturbances at Rouen were of a very serious nature. They were occasioned, as usual, by the scarcity of provisions, and the want of employment among the laboring classes. The latter had assembled tumultuously before the Prefecture, calling out for bread, and applying offensive epithets to Government. They were ordered to disperse, and upon refusal, were fired upon by a body of the Royal Guard stationed in the town. The National Guard under arms hastened to interpose between this guard and the people; upon which a violent conflict ensued. A party of Swiss Guards stationed also in the town, came up to the relief of the Royal Guard, which was near being overpowered. The National Guard itself was presently strengthened by numbers of their armed fellow citizens. Thus reinforced and assisted by the populace, they completely worsted the Royal & Swiss Guards, compelling the former to retire into their barracks, and the latter out of town. The soldiers wounded in the affray, arrived a few days since at the Military Hospital of Val de Grace, in Paris. The National Guard having once repulsed their adversaries, exerted them-

selves and fortunately with success, to save them from the fury of the populace.

The persons who originated the proceedings of Monday having unconsciously produced one good effect. The peaceable manner in which the meeting assembled in Spa-fields and separated, must disarm the fears of government, and render the necessity of restrictive laws less obvious. It shews, what has been often asserted by the most intelligent observers, that there is a fund of loyalty and good sense in the country, which no pressure of distress that can possibly arise out of circumstances is sufficient to diminish materially, much less to extinguish. Even that part of the community which is most affected by pressure, has such veneration for the law, and knowledge of the benefits derived from the constitution, as to preclude every fear of its being rendered instrumental to any nefarious scheme for the overthrow of both.

When we, therefore consider the composition of the lowest class, and reflect upon the enlightened, orderly and loyal character of the great body of the people, we receive, with the strongest suspicion any proposal to vest the Government with extraordinary powers. We are convinced that no necessity of the kind has arisen; and the pretext assigned by the servants of the Crown should have occasioned a different consequence.

As far as our information goes, the acts of the disaffected, if there are really such men in the country, have had the effect of strengthening, and not weakening the hands of government. The public meetings of an objectionable kind that have taken place, have rallied many persons round the Government, who were previously disposed to censure many of its acts, and to condemn the general policy of its servants. As to the great body of the community, they clung more tenaciously to our excellent institutions the moment they were endangered by crude and visionary projects of reform. And we may therefore confidently assert that it would be difficult to find a period in our history when there was less occasion for a vigour beyond the law, than there is at the present juncture.

The demagogues have alarmed all the well meaning and thinking part of the public; and as there are at least in the proportion of ten to one dupes of the former, it would be grossly absurd to say, that their wild scheme of innovation can have any other effect, but to bring down disgrace and defeat, nay, punishment, if necessary, on its principal authors. It is therefore to be hoped, that the part of the public who have given no cause of suspicion, who have on the contrary afforded the greatest cause for confidence, will join in expressing their marked disapprobation of any design to suspend, for a time however limited, the operation of a single constitutional check.

London, Feb. 4.

A respectable morning paper contains the following article:—“A Mr. George, a respectable auctioneer and house agent, residing in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, was, on Wednesday, walking with a lady in the Mall of St. James's Park; between the Palace and the Stable-yard he picked up a bullet which was much battered, it was nearly flat in consequence, no doubt, of some concussion. Mr. G. describes it to be in size between a musket ball and one calculated for a pocket-pistol. Mr. G. exhibited it, and detailed the particulars to several persons on Saturday. On Sunday, he received an intimation, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department wished to see him; Mr. G. immediately waited on Lord Sidmouth, and recapitulated what we have stated.”

February 5.

Thomas Scott, charged with misconduct in St. James's Park, during the passage of his royal highness the Prince Regent from the house of Lords to St. James's on the opening of parliament, has just undergone a final examination; and no new evidence affecting him came out.

Mr. Hicks expressed great surprise that more persons connected with the outrage committed, were not taken into custody, either by the civil power, or by those good and loyal subjects who were no doubt present in the crowd. That high treason had been committed, he still entertained no doubt, although the prisoner was not proved to have been a party to that crime.

The prisoner's conduct was such, however, as to demand an investigation before a jury; he should therefore commit himself to trial for the misdemeanor, unless he had sufficient bail to be answerable for his presence at the sessions. The prisoner's solicitor said he had bail in attendance; and accordingly two persons came forward and were bound in 100l each for the appearance of the prisoner, who himself entered into a personal recognizance of 200l.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The members, at half-past two, went up with the address on the happy escape of the Prince Regent; and the House adjourned till five o'clock.

On the house being resumed, Lord Cochrane rose, and adverted to that part of the regent's speech which noticed the disaffection in the country. He then stated, that he held in his hand a petition from Bristol, signed by 20,700 persons. The noble lord complained that in general no attention was paid to petitions of this nature; while they were reading, nothing was apparent but clamour.

The chancellor of the exchequer rose to order, and repelled the charge, as did the Speaker, who requested the noble lord to keep within the line of Parliamentary usage.

The noble lord then requested that the clerk might read the petition in an audible voice, and was proceeding to comment on the conduct of government in respect to the meetings for reform.

These observations produced a call to order from Mr. Webber.

The petition was then read. It stated the distresses of the country, the numerous bankruptcies, the starving population, and many other matters of a similar nature, and praying for a radical reform.

Mr. Petheroe not having received any instructions from his constituents, he was bound to say, that he did not believe it contained the sentiments of the people of Bristol.

(Hear.)
Mr. H. Davis observed, that the petition did not contain the sentiments of the great body of his constituents; nor did it, he believed emanate from the great body of citizens of Bristol. The meeting at which the petition was voted was composed of men, women, and children; and so necessary was it to secure the peace, that 1200 respectable persons were sworn in to preserve it.

The petition was then laid on the table.
His lordship then presented a similar petition from a parish in Yorkshire, which, on account of the violence of its language, was rejected by the House, on a division.—Several other petitions for reform were then presented by the noble lord, of which two were rejected, on account of their contents.

The Speaker informed the house that the house had this day been up with the address of congratulation to the prince regent on his escape; and that his royal highness had returned a most gracious answer, thanking the commons for this new proof of their attachment, and informing them that steps would immediately be taken for discovering the perpetrators of this outrage on public decorum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 17.

[Concluded.]

The following interesting story of Madam N. is taken from "A World without Souls" a valuable little work.

"Such lucid intervals (if I may so call them) were however transient and every day more rare. About the middle of the sixth year of their marriage, the apathy of which I spoke, had so completely fixed itself upon him, that it would almost have been as easy to have roused his statue as himself, to any interest in the common circumstances of life.

"There is but one employment (I dare not call it amusement) to which such a state of mind eminently disposes men. It is said, that the ancient Goths, during the time of peace, would doze away whole years in the most senseless sloth, unless called from it to gamble.—It was then that their eyes again lighted up their savage fires, and their bosoms swelled with wrothful fury. Thus engaged, they would sit till one or the other party had lost his

and even his person; and he who refused to do so, except upon his own hand, which he held in the air, and threatened to dash to the ground, if he did not play, was considered as a traitor of N. The first time he cast the die of his own fate, he was once but a second time he seated himself at these tables of ruin, and never ever quitted them. He appeared to take a gloomy delight in the convulsions of mind, which were wrought by the vicissitudes of new employment; and on that could feel, he seemed to care for the nature of his sensations. The grief of Caroline naturally kept pace with the frenzy of her husband; he was not, however, for herself she grieved; but for him. From the history of other gamblers, & from her intimacy with the mind of her husband, she borrowed a kind of prophetic light, by which she was enabled to look through the shades of his future destiny. She saw it was impossible for such a man to be a gamster, and not to be undone.

"It was one evening when I had gone from home under a great agitation of mind, that she entered I would follow him to the gaming-house which he was known to frequent. This place was celebrated for the pilage of all who were not initiated in the crooked and detestable arts of those in whose hands it was. As the police of Paris was at that time the most vigorous in the world, the owners of this institution contrived so to fortify their approach to it, that in cases of alarm, they might remove all the instruments of their trade before the officers entered. By secret means, however, I obtained an entrance; and I opened the door, as I should that of the regions appropriated to the wicked. When I entered, every one seemed full of his employment. As my business was to see that no one was seen, I took my station in a part fitted to my purpose. The scene which presented itself, had for me a kind of terrible interest which I cannot explain to you. When I contemplated the faces around me, I seemed to be introduced to a new set of passions; or to combinations of them more terrible than those which the eyes of the world would endure. I saw almost every man a Cethegus or a Galatine; a conspirator against the happiness of mankind. Enthusiast as I am in liberty, I could have almost rejoiced, when all the malignant humours of the body politic seemed thus drawn to a point, to have seen the hand of authority forcibly cast them away. To this hour, many of the figures of this society haunt me. I saw hands which charity never lifted, lips that never prayed, eyes that never bent, countenances which, if I may so express it, God had forgotten to be gracious. The only ray of comfort which broke through this awful gloom, was that which shewed me that each one in this assembly seemed to be let loose against another as ferocious as himself. But even this vanished when I turned my eyes upon N. W. and emaciated, his eyes glaring, and forehead ridged with a thousand storms, I saw him scarcely worthy to be called the ruins of himself. But let us hasten my Gustavus, from this unholy ground. I found an opportunity, during the night, of presenting to him in strong colours the errors of his situation; but his answer indicated, that he had lost his ruin too often in the face, to start at it in any shape which could bring before him. I spoke to him of Caroline; but he had no new business, acquired a hostility with the sufferings of others. I would have spoke of God—but he stopped me, by exclaiming in his vehement manner, "God is the only god of a gambler."

I might have mentioned that the gambling-room is the temple of the Atheist. It is an employment in which there is a constant appeal to some power without ourselves; that power which presents upon the face of the die, and hides another. Men call this "chance"—and they not Atheists?

"But let me finish this melancholy story. N. after his last abrupt departure, resumed his occupation, and seemed to pursue it with a more entire devotion than before. When I reflected on every step he took in his present employment, brought him so near to his ruin, I almost cannot wonder that some philosopher should have called in the doctrine of a fatalism to explain the nature of human conduct. They were

some so sympathetic, and therefore from hand which destruction. The thing of that exp. N. which was expected in the victim. The altern. seemed no longer received the last was immediately first as his settle. finance.

"I sat watching time; but as I knew his high. I dare then to see his movements. and returned to. Her frame that it was likely evils under which have stood. It those nervous appear to feel and point in which it. Knowing the effect of her, and there justified in the least for did they were.

"Unfortunate same line of con. the event of this done otherwise, dually unveiled to of horror, to wh. brought at preparation. I to leave her. "Some hours returned to his he hurried to his red his door again which he might ed all his cares. door close; and cruelty and desp. row which refused itself, she little how shut him from the world. "After I quit fortune of the k. associates had put the anding; and th. a beggar. Pride men under an ho. but no one is which his own he felt all the agon spirit, when he executioner, as dignity and happ. measure his char. It was here, th. between himself the eye of God t. and resolved, in certain evils of I rush upon what (creed) were the fainties of another upon making the whether there w. than the bosom. little more than a ful Car. I heard pistol in his room she rushed to his and she reached enough to watch and convulsions tears itself from fixed contemplat. spectacle, she l. When I was sen. led that they h. ed her from the the bleeding ima. per every where. A long time, not. threw on me onl. which indicates t. the memory ar. senses do their however, the vic. ber subsided, but. every was for. ul. Madness some particu. and the disorder. shrewdly act. scenes in wh. d. I have w. with her hand. face, in the att. betation. In th. heard the slight. briek aloud, a. towards the sou. he sees the mo. with his gun, pur. his amongst the. void to hasten. void to trust the. which her reas. however, preser. et, & she will d. tive Emily to. "A dinner wa. outh (N. H.) the poor without