

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. Prorogation of the British Parliament.

On Saturday, the 12th of July, the House of Lords was crowded at an early hour. Among the crowd were a number of Foreign Ambassadors, and many Ladies of rank and fashion. At 2 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, and in half an hour, his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, entered the House and took his seat on the throne. Shortly afterwards, the Speaker of the House of Commons attended by the members of that House, and arrived for the first time in his state robes, entered the door, advanced to the bar, and addressed to his Royal Highness the following speech:—

"In obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, we his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, stand your Royal Highness with our last bill of Supply, at the close of a laborious Session. Among the numerous subjects of deep public importance to which our consideration has been called, there are none that have more anxiously occupied our attention than those which relate to the Finances and Internal state of the country. In conformity with your Royal Highness's recommendation at the commencement of the Session, we took such steps as seemed best calculated to insure a full and serious investigation into the Public Income and expenditure. That investigation has continued throughout the Session, and we have had the satisfaction to find that the Supplies might be provided without the imposition of any additional burdens upon the people; and we have the proud gratification to think, that notwithstanding the gigantic and unparalleled exertions which this country has been called upon to make, and the difficulties and pressure which must necessarily be the consequence of such exertions, at no period of its history has public credit stood more sound, steady, & unshaken than at present.

"Deeply sensible of what we owe to your Royal Highness for having directed the Estimates to be laid before us at the commencement of the Session, with every reduction in the establishments that sound policy would allow, we have had the satisfaction to find that the Supplies might be provided without the imposition of any additional burdens upon the people; and we have the proud gratification to think, that notwithstanding the gigantic and unparalleled exertions which this country has been called upon to make, and the difficulties and pressure which must necessarily be the consequence of such exertions, at no period of its history has public credit stood more sound, steady, & unshaken than at present.

"In considering, Sir, the internal state of the country it has been painful to us to contemplate the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distresses of a portion of the people, to convert them to wicked and mischievous purposes. His Majesty's faithful Commons, whilst they have been most anxiously engaged in such measures as might check the further progress of these attempts, have not been unwearied of such other measures as might afford relief to the pressure of that distress; with this view we have turned our attention to the encouragement of the fisheries, to the means of providing employment for the poor, and most diligently, (although the limits of the session would not allow the completion of a measure) to a full and minute inquiry into the state and effect of the Poor Laws, a question in which the wealth, the industry, and the morality of the nation are so deeply implicated.

"Whilst we have deemed it our first duty to deliberate with unremitted solicitude upon the subjects of paramount importance—to these alone our deliberations have not been confined. Feeling has intimately connected the best interests of the country with every thing that is of interest or concern to our ecclesiastical establishment; we hope that much of advantage will be derived to the Public, and much of convenience to the Clergy, from the revision and consolidation of the laws affecting spiritual persons.

"To Ireland our earnest attention has been directed, in providing for the more deliberate investigation of presentiments to be made by the Grand Juries; a measure of most general influence over the whole of that part of the United Kingdom—a measure which we confidently hope will prove as salutary in practice, as it is unquestionably sound in principle.

"These are the leading matters which have engrossed the labours of his Majesty's faithful Commons, and if the Session has not been marked with that brilliancy & splendour which has characterised former Sessions, yet we have the conscious satisfaction to reflect, that having had great duties to perform, to the performance of those duties we have applied a most faithful and indefatigable attention.

"Sir, the Bill which it is my duty humbly to present to your Royal Highness, is entitled 'An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1817; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament,' to which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's Royal assent."

At the conclusion of this speech the Lord Chancellor received the Bill, to which together with the Election Poll Regulations Bill, the royal assent was given.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then read his Speech, of which the following is a copy:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this session of Parliament without renewing my expressions of deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different subjects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the Session, demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I have no doubt that the favourable change which is happily taking place in our internal situation, is to be mainly ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquillity, and to your steady adherence to those principles by which the constitution, resources, and credit of the country have been hitherto preserved and maintained. Notwithstanding the arts and industry which have been so successfully exerted in some parts of the country, to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and stimulate them to acts of violence and insurrection, I have had the satisfaction of receiving the most decisive proofs of the loyalty and public spirit of the great body of the people; and the patience with which they have sustained the most severe temporary distress cannot be too highly commended. I am fully sensible of the confidence which you have manifested towards me by the extraordinary powers which you have placed in my hands, the necessity which has called for them is to me matter of deep regret, and I may rely on my making a temperate but effectual use of them, for the protection and security of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons. I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which, at my recommendation, you have made into the state of the income and expenditure of the country. It has given me sincere pleasure to find that you have been enabled to provide for every branch of the public service, without any addition to the burdens of the people. The state of public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency, under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements which you have adopted. I have every reason to believe that the deficiency in the revenue is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the unfavourable state of the last season; and I look forward with sanguine expectation to its gradual improvement.

"My Lords and Gentlemen. The measures which were in progress at the commencement of the Session, for the issue of a new Silver Coinage, have been carried into execution in the manner which has given universal satisfaction; and to complete the system which has been sanctioned by parliament, Gold Coinage of a new denomination has been provided for the convenience of the public. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their desire to preserve the general tranquillity. The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the continent is in the highest degree satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, the pressure under which so many of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year, and I trust that we may look forward in consequence to an im-

provement in the commercial relations of this and of all other countries. I cannot allow you to separate without recommending to you, upon your return to your several counties, you should use your utmost endeavours to defeat all attempts to corrupt and mislead the lower classes of the community; and that you should lose no opportunity of inculcating amongst them that spirit of concord and obedience to the laws, which is not less essential to their happiness as individuals, than it is indispensable to the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom."

The Lord Chancellor then read the commissions for proroguing the Parliament to the 25th of August next.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 4. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The elegant and fast sailing ship Julius Caesar, Capt. Macey, arrived at this port yesterday, in 37 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of July.

A letter from Vienna (says one of our London papers) of the 2d of July mentions, that the mountain called the Hausruck, in Upper Austria, has disappeared, and its place is supplied by a lake. This mountain was very high, and the country around took its name from it. Since the preceding month several phenomena had warned the inhabitants that something awful would happen, and there were frequent subterraneous noises heard. About a dozen cottages, which were built in various parts of the hill, have of course disappeared; but it was not known whether any person perished in them.

The harvest had commenced throughout the whole of France, and the crops were every where excellent. A letter from an officer at St. Helena, dated 15th of May, to his friend in England, says—"Buonaparte began to walk a little; we therefore suppose he is getting the better of his sulky fit. He does not look so well as he did, which it may be imagined, is owing to his keeping so much within doors. The 53d regiment is healthy, but the 66th (2d bat.) has had extensive sickness."

The Spanish Ambassador having officially complained to Lord Castlereagh of the departure for South America of several British Officers to join the Insurgents, his Lordship in reply assured the Spanish government, that such conduct had been pursued without the knowledge or approbation of the British government; and adds that the Spanish Royalists need not be alarmed as they may think proper with regard to these emigrants, when they fall into their power.

The Baroness de Stael Holstein, daughter of the celebrated Neckar, died on the 15th of July, in the 50th year of her age. She has left a son and daughter, the latter is married to the Duke de Broglie, a Peer of France.

A letter from Montpellier, dated July 8, states, that the lightning had struck a magazine at Perpignan, filled with combustibles, and set it on fire. The inhabitants all fled from the town; but the troops in garrison extinguished the flames.

The harvest had commenced throughout the whole of France, & the crops were every where excellent. In several Departments a guard extraordinary had been formed, composed of proprietors, cultivators, and other well known inhabitants who patrolled the fields during the night, to prevent depredations.

PARIS, July 18.

At one o'clock the King presided at a Council of Ministers. At nine in the morning his Majesty went to the Elysee Carbon, and passed an hour with the Duc de Berry. The grief of the Prince found some mitigation in the parental consolations of the Monarch; they soothed their hearts by mingling their tears. Can they be ignorant of the public affliction? It is the assurance of a sentiment of love and of gratitude which we bear to the Royal Family. May those sentiments contribute to assuage the grief of the august pair, and may propitious Heaven cause long years of happiness to succeed these days of sorrow!

GHEENT, July 18.

The Oppressive Policy of England. (From the Ghent Journal.) Europe is under the yoke of England and—This is one of those truths which in the eyes of all men

who make use of their intellectual faculties, has all the character of a mathematical demonstration.

The yoke is more real than that of Napoleon, though invested with less humiliating forms. England has escaped its ruin only to revenge itself upon the independence of all nations. Its flag, which explores the world, forms, now a days, the great power, and unhappily this power is stronger and more inaccessible than that of armies. One cannot but admire the art with which it has manufactured the net which it has thrown over the globe. The first mesh, as a celebrated publicist has observed, is fixed in Heligoland, and the second to Jersey. From these it commands all the issues of Germany, watches over the Sound, intimidates Sweden and Denmark, and presses on the coasts of Holland and France. In the centre of this line rises the metropolis, between the South and the North of Europe. Its eccentric position renders its maritime power the tyrant of the European seas. Gibraltar and Malta secure to it the entrance and the centre of the Mediterranean; from the Ionian Islands it superintends the Adriatic and Greece; the Cape of Good Hope opens to it the soul of India—by means of Malabar, Ceylon, &c. it compresses Asia; New-Holland renders it mistress of the South; at Trinidad it has one foot on the Spanish continent; at St. Lucia, Jamaica, &c. it watches the Havana, and the Antilles; the occupation of Canada and New Foundland completes this immense chain, which seems to bind together the two worlds.

This preponderance, as ignominious as it is contrary to the rights of nations, is the object of universal hatred—and it may be asserted, that nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of Europe would rejoice at the fall of this terrible colossus.

The last volume of the Spirit of the Journals contains a curious letter on this supremacy of England. The author introduces a speaker, who has the simplicity to believe that England will succour its allies, the Spaniards and Portuguese. An English Navy officer contradicts him with much warmth, and observes that England has not signed the Treaty of the Sacred Alliance.

The speech put into the mouth of this supposed English officer, is a direct avowal of the truth of all the charges brought by the continental pamphleteers against England for the last 20 years; that England went to war to enrich herself with the spoils of other countries, whose colonies she seized; that the continental system would have ruined her, and that she wished her gold to find employment at home for those who supported the system—that she has abolished the slave trade, to ruin the colonies of all other nations, and reduce them to military stations; that the battle of Waterloo, the glory of which may be contested with her, but of which she has reaped the whole profit, makes her mistress of the universe; that she possesses in every sea impregnable ports, and is able, by her fleets, to blockade all the narrow seas, as the Baltic, the Sound, the Adriatic, the Dardanelles, &c.; that she commands in France and Holland; that the manufactures of the continent gradually go to ruin; that she has inherited the strength and projects of Napoleon, and added her own emporium to his tyranny, and has now no longer any occasion to dissemble, &c.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 5th day of September, on the farm of Captain Joseph Watkins, near the residence of Mr. William O'Hara, at 11 o'clock, for cash, five cows, two calves, a pair of valuable work oxen, one bay horse, one roan ditto, twelve ewes and six lambs, also one hog, head of second tobacco, and about one third of a hoghead of crop tobacco now laying in the tobacco-house of Wm. Stewart, esq. And on Saturday the 6th day of September, will be offered at public sale, at my office in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for cash, all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Watkins, of and to a store-house and premises at Bear's Point; also all the interest and estate of the said Joseph Watkins, of and to an undivided part of a tract or parcel of land called Beasington, adjoining the farm whereof the said Watkins now resides; being seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Sarah Tydings, administratrix of Richard Tydings.

R. Welch, of Ben. Co. A. A. County. Aug. 28.

AN ORIGINAL WORK.

A JOURNAL of the last of the BRIG COMMERCE of Hartford (Ct.)—Capt. Bland of the DAVIDITY OF CAPTAIN BLAND, who was for two months a Slave, AMONGST THE ARABS; and of the Slavery and Sufferings of the African FOR NINETEEN MONTHS. Among the same People with accounts of the MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS, and a DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY OF THE ARABS BY ARCHIBALD ROBINSON.

THE narratives and journals of Travellers, and Adventurers, are often told with exaggerations, and are frequently condemned, as being rather than informing the world. The author of the proposed JOURNAL is a citizen of Connecticut, and one of the suffering crew of CAPTAIN RILEY. He has seen life in a species uncommon to his countrymen—a human nature. By the blessing of a merciful Providence he has survived to detail his sufferings to the world. If truth will excite astonishment, and even occasion incredulity, he cannot be told; but he is ready to tell a plain unvarnished tale of extreme suffering—of the manners, customs and habits of the extraordinary people among whom he endured it. He will submit it to the world, hoping that the liberality of the public will, in a small degree, compensate him for his sufferings by reading the tale of it.

TERMS.

The work shall constitute a duodecimo volume of about one hundred pages, to be bound in one volume. II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar. III. Those who procure twelve copies, and become responsible for the payment, shall have a third copy gratis. Subscribers on papers to be returned to William Marsh, Hartford, by the first of October next, if Subscriptions received at my office. August 14.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditio, out of Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Farm in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 24th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, for cash, all the right, title, and interest of Joseph Watkins, of and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called BESSINGTON, containing one hundred acres more or less. The above land is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance of William Borden, for the use of Lewis Watkins, the use of John N. Watkins, and the use of the President, Director, and Farmers Bank of Maryland, Solomon Groves, late of A. A. County.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can be recommended for honesty, sobriety, industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employment liberal wages for the ensuing year, application to the subscriber at north side of Severn.

PREDECEASED GRANDFATHER'S

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the following land will offer at public sale, on the 18th day of September next, on the premises, if any, if not, the fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, the real estate of Richard Mearns, situate in Broad Neck, Anne Arundel county, adjoining the farm of the late Ridout, Esq. and near to the farm of James MacCubbin, Esq. containing about 250 acres. This land is highly capable of improvement, and is well watered by a spring of water, which could be used in parcels to suit purchasers; persons disposed to purchase view the land previous to the sale, and by calling on the subscriber for any information requisite, as to title, improvement, &c. &c. as to sale, a credit of twelve months will be given, with interest, and security, with interest. Lewis Duxbury, Trustee. Sept. 4.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 4.

Federal Republican Ticket.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

FOR BOSTON COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

FOR FREDERICK. Alexander Warfield, Baker Johnson, Frederick A. Schley, Jacob Baumgardner.

FOR TALBOT. John Goldsborough, Robert Banning, Jabez Caldwell, Arthur Holt.

ACCIDENT!

On Tuesday evening a boy belonging to the French ship (name), now lying off this port, had come on shore in one of her boats while swimming at the entrance of the dock, was seized with a cramp, & sunk before any assistance could be afforded him. His body taken up after remaining under water about 20 minutes, and every effort made to rekindle in it the vital spark: But alas! it was too late, the spirit which a short time before gave life and action to it had fled to another, and we were left with a better world."

Jesse Stocumb, esq. a disciple of the Washington school, has elected a Representative to Congress from the Newbern district North Carolina, by a majority of votes over Mr. Ruffin the cratic candidate.

The account published in the New-York Columbian of a man having taken place among the docks at West-Point, has been contradicted by several anonymous communications which have appeared in other papers printing this city. However incorrect charge of mutiny may be, it contains occurrences of an unpleasant nature which have taken place in the demy.

General McGregor still resides at Amelia. In an address to his officers dated the 11th ult. after having them for their soldier conduct, he informs them "that the most active measures have been taken for the speedy movement of the army," and that he "trusts at the head of such troops, to the green cross of the Florida the proud walls of St. Auguste." The General has issued a proclamation declaring the coast of Florida, from the south end of the Island to the River Perdido, a state of strict and rigorous blockade after the 15th of the present month.

Much damage has been done to many parts of Europe during the last summer by heavy rains. Some districts of Switzerland account states that, "only the roofs of the houses were visible, that the population were compelled to seek refuge in Marienberg town situated among the mountains."

For the Maryland Gazette. It was a favourite maxim of two late administrations of the Federal government, to spread throughout the country the belief that the principal endeavour was to increase the wealth of the nation. "Prudence and frugality shun the liberal mouth of labor, bread it had earned." An happily, so successful were these modes of preaching, that the most extravagant and wanton of the public treasure was spared to pass unnoticed; for the boldness and hirelings of administration unblushingly swore that they practised what they preached, and thus the good people, neglecting that it was possible to be such vile hypocrites, were simple enough to believe that the fifty thousand dollar bribe creation of an incalculable of offices by the war, the raising of Congressmen's wages to fifty cents per day, the allowing a minister to a foreign country eighteen thousand dollars, and the attempt to raise the salary almost all the officers before the government at a time when the country was burthened with