BRITISH IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 22.

About two o'clock the lord chancellor and a number of peers came down to the house. Soon after his lordship entered the house, he addressed the house present nearly as follows:

My Lords—His majesty not thinking to be personally present this day, has ordered a commission to be issued, under the great seal, authorising certain lords therein named to hold and open this parliament in his majesty's name, and in his royal behalf."

The lord chancellor then, together with the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Aylesford (lord Stewart) and lord Hawkesbury, being robed, took their seats on the bench, in front of the throne.

Mr. Charme (acting usher of the black rod) was deputed to order the attendance of the commons, who shortly appeared at the bar, preceded by the clerks of the house, : the attendance of the members was very numerous, far beyond any thing we witnessed of late years.

When the commons arrived at the bar, his majesty's commission (as adverted to by the lord chancellor) was read by the clerk. It comprehended the various new members of the privy council, and went to authorise any three or more of them to open and hold the present parliament, on behalf of his majesty, and to declare his majesty's reasons for opening the same.

After the commission was read, the lord chancellor addressed the commons to the following effect:

"Gentlemen of the house of commons—We have it in command from his majesty to signify to you, that as soon as a sufficient number of members of both houses of parliament shall be sworn, his majesty's reasons for calling this parliament shall be declared. As it is necessary that a speaker of the commons should be first chosen, you are desired to repair to your usual place of sitting, and there to proceed to the choice of a fit and proper person to be your speaker; and that you present the person so chosen at the bar, at three of the clock."

On the house being resumed, and prayers read by the junior bishop, the ceremony of swearing the peers present commenced, which continued without intermission from that period, until four o'clock, after which hour no peer can be sworn.

Between sixty and seventy peers were sworn in, before four o'clock, among whom were the following:

First, the lord chancellor, and afterwards their royal highnesses the duke of Gloucester and Cumberland, the dukes of Gordon, Athol, Montrose, and Buccleugh; marquis of Headford, archbishop of Canterbury; bishops of Oxford, Bath, Winchester and Dublin (earl of Normanton); earls of Morton, Limerick, Uxbridge, Enniskillen, Hardwick, Westmoreland, Lauderdale, St. Vincent, Buckinghamshire, Erne, Albemarle, Tankerville, Longford, Nelson, Suffolk, and Dorchester; viscounts Carleton, Hood, Falmouth, Courtenay, Longueville, and Bridport; lords Hawkesbury, Napier, Walsingham, Arden, Eliot, Forbes, Kelly, Mulgrave, Eldon, Willoughby de Broke, Gardner, de Clifford, Ellenborough, &c.

Lord Gardner was introduced, with the accustomed ceremonies, by lords Mulgrave and Arden, and took the usual oaths & his seat.

At one o'clock the house adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow (this day) when the house of commons will come up with their speaker.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the lord high steward of Great Britain (the earl Aylesford) with his white rod, attended at the house of the clerk of parliament, in Palace-street.

His lordship, attended by Messrs. Leys and the other clerks of the house of commons, then proceeded to the long gallery of the house, where a considerable number of the new members waited to receive them.

After having read his majesty's proclamation for calling a new parliament, the business of swearing in the members of the house of commons commenced.

About 300 of the gentlemen returned to serve in the third parliament of the united kingdom, met in the house of commons, at 2 o'clock, most of whom had previously taken the oaths in the long gallery. Soon after their assembling, the deputy gentleman usher of the black rod appeared at the table of the house, and thus addressed those present:

"Gentlemen—The lords, authorised by virtue of his majesty's commission, desire the immediate attendance of this honorable house in the house of lords, to hear that commission read"

Mr. Ley, the chief clerk of the house, was the first, according to custom, to rise in obedience to said summons, and accompanied by all the members present, proceeded to the house of lords. After a short absence, they returned, and took their seats. A considerable while intervened before they proceeded to business, at length.

Mr. C. Yorke rose, and addressing Mr. Ley (chief clerk of the house) moved that the right hon. Charles Abbot be called to the chair—Mr. Yorke was followed & supported in his motion by Mr. Messrs. Banks and Calcraft; after which Mr. Abbot was unanimously elected speaker. On taking the chair, he addressed the house as follows:—"Sir, the important remarks which have been made upon this occasion, so far as they concern the magnitude and importance of the situation, which the partiality of the house induces them to propose me to occupy, and the variety of qualifications which are necessary for the adequately filling that chair, will, I am persuaded receive the unqualified concurrence of all, and particularly of those who have witnessed the duties of it. At every period, it is a situation which must be deemed important; but those who entertain a just sense of the times in which we live, and look forward to the dangers and difficulties which may be yet to come, must be convinced that the prospect renders it still more important than upon any former occasion. Much and highly as I feel the honor you propose to confer upon me, I cannot avoid stating my own deficiency & in ability to justify your choice, or answer the expectation which the house may have formed. Although they have been pleased to suppose that my having been in the chair upon former occasions may afford arguments for my re-election, a very different impression is thereby created in my mind. I am persuaded that whoever understands, and has already endeavored to execute the duties of that dignified and responsible situation, must readily acknowledge its various difficulties, and feel his own inadequacy to do justice. If, however, it be your determination that I should again resume that chair, and endeavor to fulfill its numerous and important duties, I have only to offer you my assurance of unalterable zeal and determination to support its dignity and diligently to persever the utmost of my power, to justify your expectations; I therefore shall submit with deference to your decision."

Mr. Abbot was then conducted to the chair, by the mover and seconder of the motion, and when seated therein for a short interval of time, he again rose and addressed the following few additional words to the house—"Since the house has been pleased to place me again in this chair, I desire from this place to return you my humblest thanks, and most grateful acknowledgements, for this additional proof of your confidence and esteem. I have now again to assure you, that while I have the honor of occupying it, I shall constantly labor to deserve a continuance of your regard, by maintaining the dignity and authority of this house unimpaired, and by endeavoring to do so with fidelity and strict impartiality."

The chancellor of the exchequer next rose, and addressing the chair, spoke as follows; "Sir I rise to offer you not my congratulations, I may say, of an unanimous house of commons, and of an unanimous public, I must acknowledge, besides the performance of my public duty, I am actuated by feelings of a personal nature, arising out of those habits of uninterrupted friendship, with which you have for a long period of time condescended to honor me. These feelings alone would of themselves afford me the greatest satisfaction in seeing you restored to a situation at which every one seems to rejoice whether they enter into private or public considerations. But the pleasure of seeing you in that high situation is now to be ascribed to that description of consideration which relates to the great importance of the trust belonging to the office, and the conviction of your adequacy to its functions, arising from an experience of your peculiar fitness for it. Although the usual form of our proceedings leads me to address my congratulations to the chair, yet I am disposed to think that the proper object of congratulation is the house itself. I cannot forbear looking back to the first occasion when you were called upon to fill this most important office, and in doing so I shall venture to compare the feelings which you then entertained, to what your feelings must now be. You have stated, that you are much impressed with the consideration of your own insufficiency, when you compare the nature and extent of the duties with the quallifications which you possess; but, sir, I think all this dubity may be now completely done away, after the length of trial, and the severity of the criticism to which you have been exposed. Your predecessor, who had for a long continuance of years filled that chair in times of heat ond party conflict in a manner which conferred upon him the approbation and applause of this house, (I allude to lord Sidmouth who is now in another) was considered by all as a perfect character to be in the chair. This opinion of that noble lord was formed of him after a very long trial.—You too, have had your trial, and you have not been found wanting. You, like my lord Sidmouth, have filled the chair with dignity of character, and utility to the public, so as again to entitle you to the cofidence of the house; & whatever my have been your own apprehensions upon your first appointment, after lord Sidmouth, the circumstance of that confidence remaining still undiminished, must convince you that the expectations originally formed by the house have been justified. I cannot conceive that there could be any thing to increase the satisfaction I feel in seeing you called upon by the unanimous consent and approbation of the house, not wholly expressed silence, but in a manner that convinces me all parties unite in thinking you the best adapted for such a situation. Although a silent election might have been perfectly sufficient to have satisfied you, yet, as the choice has been effected by more than usual observations, the consequence of them will be that you will have the satisfaction to feel, that whatever may be the opinion of some individuals as to the fitness of public men to fill their respective situations, no difference of opinion as to you exists—[Hear, hear!] Conscious that I must fall infinitely short of giving an adequate description either of my own feelings, or those which the house entertains upon this occasion, I shall therefore conclude with moving, "That this house do now adjourn."

This last motion was put from the chair, and the house adjourned accordingly to 12 o'clock to-morrow (this day.)

During this debate, the four members for the city sat in their robes as aldermen, at the upper end of the treasury bench, taking rank according to their station on the poll at the late election. This it seems, is in conformity with an ancient etiquette, and is a point of privilege and rank in the representatives of the city.

The following places have returned, to serve in parliament, members, who, on Mr. Bland's or Mr. Lyttleton's motion, in April last, voted against the present administration:—[Here follow the names of 256 members.]

NEW-YORK, August 14.

Arrived, ship Halcyon, Tew, Amsterdam, 70 days; Charles, Burnett, Hull, 60; brig Stephen, Skiddy, Bordeaux, 43; Charlotte, Jones, Turks-Island, 18; Eliza, Mason, Port-Antonia, 41; Regulator, Lovett, Bordeaux 50; schr. Hope, Stanton, Liverpool, 48; Hercules, Thomas, St. Johns, 12; Hibernia, Holdsworth, St. Johns (N. B) 13; sloop Roxana, White, New-Providence, 14.

Cleared, schr. Sally, Tyler, City St. Domingo.

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The brig Stephen, Skiddy, arrived at this port yesterday from Bordeaux. She brings a few irregular Paris papers as late as the 24th of June. At that date there had been no engagement between the French and Russians.

The fortress of Neis capitulated to the French on the first of June, and possession was to have been given on the 15th.

The papers mention nothing of the king of Holland having abdicated the throne.

LONDON, June 9.

The expence of the late Yorkshire election is pretty accurately calculated at 1000*l* an hour, during the Poll, for each of the parties, making the whole amount of expenditure to be 336,000*l*.—112,000*l* for each candidate.

WARSAW, June 8.

Private letters were received yesterday from head quarters announcing that the preliminaries of peace between Prussia and France were singned at Oliva, near Dantzic, the beginning of the month.

[*Journal de Soir.*

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, August 12.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Great News!

By the Arab, West, arrived yesterday from Nantz, we have received *Bulletin* No. 78, and a Nantz paper to the 29th June. The bulletin being very long, we have given a faithful abstract from it.

The campaign opened the 5th June, and was continued by a series of hard fighting until the 14th, when the French gained a a great and decisive victory at Fridland, about 20 miles S. of Konigsberg. The Prussians lost from 25 to 30,000 men, 30 generals, and 80 pieces of cannon; and were said to be overwhelmed and scattered; while the French were in full march for Konigberg, at which place the last accounts stated them to have arrived.

There were rumors of an expected peace, at the last dates.

In the French army there are troops of not less than ten or twelve different nations, who do not understand one another's language; but Bonaparte contrives to make all *understand* him.

PARIS, June 25.

GREAT BATTLE.

Yesterday his highness prince Borghese arrived at the palace of St. Cloud, & brought from the emperor to the empress and queen, the news of a victory which, on the 14th of this month, was gained at Friedland (about 20 miles south of Konigsburg) by the grand army, commanded by the emperor in person. The following particulars were given at head-quarters, and which we are authorised to repeat, while we are wating for the official bulletin:

"The French army has worthily celebrated the 14th June, the anniversary of the battle of Marengo. The battle of Friedland will be celebrated in history. The Russian army, out-manœuvred, its centre penetrated, cut off from its magazines, has been completely beaten. Eighty pieces of cannon taken, 25 to 30,000 Russians taken, killed or drowned in the Alle, are the results of this memorable day. Thirty Russian generals have been killed, taken or severely wounded. The bodies of several generals were found dead on the field of battle, and it is worthy of remark, that among them were the bodies of Gens. Pahlen & Marcoff, two of the first instigators of the faction devoted to England. The regularity of our dispositions, the intrepidity of our troops, have greatly diminished the loss of the French army, which is not considerable.

[*Moniteur.*]

The *Gazette de France* says, "In addition to the 78th bulletin, we learn, that on the 13th June, the head-quarters of the grand army was at Prussian Eylau; that the army, in two columns, was marching to Konigsburg; and that the advanced guards were at the gates of that city; that the Russian army could not sustain an attack in any part; in that it was overwhelmed and dispersed in such a manner as to render it impossible for them to reunite. According to other reports, the French were already in Konigsburg, where they entered pell-mell with the Russians. But this last news needs confirmation.

The *Courier de l'Europe* says, "We annonnce this day (June 25) that Konigsburg is in the power of the French.

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FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

HIELSBERG, June 12.

This bulletin gives an account of the overtures of peace, made during the winter; and of their being interrupted by the attacks of the Russians.

ACTION OF SPANDEN.

June 5th, the Russian army put several of its divisions in motion. The right attacked the bridge-head of Spanden, which gen. Frere defended with the 27th regt. Twelve Russian regiments made vain efforts; they renewed them seven times, and seven times were repulsed. In the mean time the prince of Ponte-Corvo (Bernadotte) had assembled his troops, but before they could act, a charge of the 1st dragoons forced the enemy to retreat. Thus during a whole day, two divisions made repeated unsuccessful attacks on one regiment; but it must be owned this regiment was entrenched In visiting the entrenchments between one of the attacks marshal Bernadotte was slightly wounded which will render him unable to resume his command for a fortnight. Our loss is trifling. The enemy's 1200, and many wounded.

BATTLE OF LOMILTEN.

Two Russian divisions from the centre also attacked the bridge-head of Lomilten. Gen. Terry's brigade defended it. Two regiments repulsed the enemy the whole day. The abbatis and works were covered with dead Russians. Their general was killed; and their loss 1100 killed, 100 prisoners, and great numbers wounded. We lost 120 men killed and wounded.

Meanwhile the Russian commander in chief (Benningsen) with the Imperial guards and three divisions, attacked Marshal Ney's position at Alikirkeen, Guttstadt & Wolfsdoff; and were repulsed in all quarters; but when marshal Ney discovered that his assailants exceeded 40.000 men, he obeyed his instructions, and led his corps to Ackendorff.

BATTLE OF DEPPEN.

June 6th, the enemy attacked the 6th corps at Deppen, on the Passarge. They were overturned. The manœuvres, talents, and intrepedity of Marshal Ney, General Marchand, and other officers, are worthy of the greatest eluogium. The enemy confess the loss of 2000 killed, and 3000 wounded. We had 160 killed, 200 wounded and 270 prisioners, made by the Cossacks, who had posted themselves in the rear of the army.

AFFAIR OF THE 8th.

On the 8th the emperor arrived at Deppen, and gave the necessary orders. The 4th corps moved to Wolfsdorff, where it met a Russian division, about to join the main army, attacked it, disabled 500 men, took 150, and in the evening took post at Altkieken.

At this moment the Emperor advanced on Gustadt, with Ney's and Lannes' corps, his guards, and the reserve of the cavalry. Ten thousand cavalry, and 15,000 infantry, of the enemy's rear gurrd, took possession of Glottnu. and attempted to dispute the passage. Marshal Murat, after some skilful manœuvres, drove them from their positions, and the light cavalry and heavy dragoons triumphed over all the efforts of the enemy and in the evening we entered Gustadt by force. One thousand prisoners, the possession of the positions before Gustadt, and the routing of the infantry, were the consequences of she day. The Russian horse guards were peculiarly severely handled.

AFFAIR OF June 10th.

The army advanced towards Heilsburg, and carried several camps. The enemy's rear guard, of from 15 to 18,000 cavalry, and several lines of infantry, were formed at a miles distance. The Spanish cuirassieurs, and other corps, charged them, and gained ground. Two divisions of marshal Soult's corps marched on the right, whilst Legrand's division marched on the left.—The whole Russian army was at Heilsburg; they reinforced their advanced columns.—More than sixty field pieces poured death, whilst they were thus supporting their columns, which our divisions drove back with the most undaunted courage and impetuosity. Several Russian divisions were routed and at 9 P M. we were under the enemy's entrenchments. Several divisions performed prodigies. Verdiere's division cut off the enemy's retreat by Landsburg; and several companies went so far as to insult the Russians in their entrenchments. Some brave men met death near the pallisadoes.

The emperor passed the 11th on the field of battle; making arrangements for a decisive action. The whole Russian army was assembled, and Heilsburg was full of stores, and rendered very strong. The emperor ordered Davoust to form on the lower Alle, and cut off the road to Eylau. Each corps had its assigned post, and were all assembled, excepting the 1st which was on the lower Passarge. Thus the Russians who had recommenced hostilities, found themselves blockaded. Battle was offered them: It was thought they would attack on the 11th whilst the French army was forming; but instead of attacking, they began at night to cross to the right bank of the Alle, and gave up the whole country on their left, leaving their wounded at the mercy of the victor, as well as their magazines, and those entrenchments the fruit of so much arduous exertion.

On the 12th at day break, all the army was in motion. All the houses are filled with the Russian wounded. From the 5th to the 12th the enemy's army has been deprived of about 30,000 fighting men; they left in our hands from 3 or 4000 men; seven or eight pairs of colours, and 9 pieces of artillery; and, according to the accounts of deserters, several *important* generals.—Our loss is about 600 or 700 killed, 2000 or 2200 wounded, and 300 prisoners. A Spanish general is wounded. Gen. Rousell, of the Imperial guards had his head shot off; marshal Murat had two horses killed under him; one of his aids (Segun) lost an arm. Several other officers were wounded. We found in the magazines of Heilsberg several thousand quintals flour and large quantities of provisions of various kinds.

The emperor Alexander left his army some days before the campaign opened.

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NEW-YORK, August 15.

Arrived, the ship Citizen, Allen, 48 days from Amsterdam, with gin and dry goods. Left June 25, ship Logan, Myrick, for New-York in 10 days; Arcturus, Halsted, for Bordeaux, do.; Columbus, Place, do. do. Uncle Toby, Parr, for St. Ubes, do. brig Hannah, Fanning, for N. York in 2 days; Wm. O. Johnson, Wells, in a few days; Mather, New-Bedford, &c. just arrived—ships Boyne, Charleston; Eliza, Sprat, Portsmouth; Juno, New Bedford; Ann and Hope, Providence; Charles, New-York; Othello, do. Ophelia, do. *James, Baltimore*; Powhatten, to sail in a few days; Orion, M'Mullen. June 28 in the straits of Dover, spoke brig Alexander and Sally, of Newbedford for Tonningen—the same day was boarded by a King's brig; and on the 29th passed through an English fleet of 70 sail, under convoy of a 74 and two frigates—also a fleet of 15 sail of the line bound up the channel. July 21, in long. 25, spoke brig Helen, of Boston 27 days from London for Philadelphia. August 6, lat. 40, 17, long. 64 spoke brig George, 5 days from New-York for Bordeaux.

The ship Susan and Sarah, 40 days from London, in ballast. Left, ships Enterprize, Kemp for New-York, July 1; Gold Hunter, Vose, do. 20th to 25th; Science, Howard, 25th to 30th; Mercury, Watson, repairing; Ocean, Gordon, Philadelphia, uncertain; Rittenhouse, Moffat, do. 1st to 6th; Enterprize, Collard, Boston, 5th to 16th; New Guide, Hinckley, do. 15th; Romeo, do. 20th; Trinty, Murphy, *Baltimore*, 4th; Fair American, Davis, *ditto* 15th; Globe, Bailey, *ditto* uncertain; Planter, Moore, Virginia, 1st; Thomas, Bush, ditto uncertain; Desdemona, Wylie, do. do.; Calop, Jones, do. 4th; Rolla, Gancy, do. do.; Eleanor, Lord, New-Orleans, 10th; Harriot, Harlow, from Bordeaux, to Tonningen, detained by the Hanford sloop of war, and sent into the Downs; brig Virginia, from Leghorn, detained, cleared, to sail in 6 days for Rotterdam. Aug. 6, lat 42, 12 long. 61, 20, spoke ship Henrietta, Nichols, of Boston, from New-York, for Liverpool.

The brig Venus, Allen, 30 days from Antwerp, with some oil. Left, Helena, Smith, of Philadelphia, for Isle of May, in 3 days; Hiram, Longhead, of R. Island, uncertain; Sally, Frost, for *Baltimore*, in 9; Diamond, Manson, of Portland for St. Ubes or Isle of May, uncertain; North-America, Deane, of Portland, for Russia, in 2 days; Marshal, Heth, for New-York, in 12; Ohio, Thompson, for *Baltimore*, in 6; Fortune, Elsworth, for Charleston, in 10; Venus, King, New York; Jason, Salter, of Portland, for Norfolk; Neptune, Jefferies, of Philadelphia, for St. Petersburg. July 22, in lat. 42, long. 37, spoke ship Louisiana, Coffin, 31 days from Hotterdam, for *Baltimore*. 25th, lat. 42, long. 47, spoke ship Friendship, 34 days from Lisbon, for New-York.

The brig Julius Cæsar, Lines, from Barbados, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, and 15 days from Turk's-Island, with salt and rum. The ship ——, Strange, of Freetown, had just arrived from St. Thomas.

The brig Emeline, Stowell, in 47 days from St. Sebastians, with brandy. The brig Salem, Clarke, of Boston, sailed from Bordeaux a week before.

The brig Lord Sheffield, Longmure, 22 days from St. John, N. B. with fish and plaister.

The schr. Abigail, Berry, of Sandwich, 50 days from Londonderry, in ballast, and 33 passengers. The barque Mars, full of passengers, sailed 2 days before for N. York; and the Teuro, of *Baltimore*. July 5, lat. 49, 13, long. 34, 15, spoke ship William, 19 days from New York, for Dublin. August 4, lat. 42, 28, long. 63, 44, spoke ship Victory, 9 days from New York, for Cherburg; and schooner Hazard, 5 days from Boston for Bristol. 9th, lat. 40. 30, long. 69. 30, spoke brig Sally, Smith, 5 days from New-York for Waterford.

Returned, the ship Hero, with the loss of all her topmasts, and head of her rudder. Also, the schr Sincerity, for Fredericksburg, having been ashore on the West-Bank, and received some damage.

Below, brig Bell, of Portland, from Passamaquoddy.

Cleared, ship Henry Merrihew, Liverpool; schr. Antelope, Putnam, Havana.

Captain Jones, of the brig Charlotte from Turks-Island, spoke, in lat. 38 long. 73, schr. Sea-Flower, Levi, 2 days from the Delaware for Porto Rico. Left, schr. John, Hand, of Hudson, for New-York, in 2 days.

POSTCRIPT.

By the ship Susan & Sarah, captain Henry, arrived last night from London, we have received London papers to the 29th June, and Lloyd's List to the 27th.

These papers contain the king's speech at the opening of parliament.

His Swedish majesty has declared the city of Dantzic in a state of blockade.

The Sunday Monitor of the 25th June states, that the British force employed in the projected expedition to the continent would not leave England till government had received dispatches from lord Cathcart, who had set off to take the chief command of the German Legions, which had sailed. In the mean while every exertion was using to get the troops in readiness for embarkation. The remainder of the German Legions has been embarked and sailed. The first division of the expedition which sailed for Stralsund, was however seen off Yarmouth the 24th.

Rumours of the first engagement between the French and Russians are stated in the same paper—though nothing of the general action of the 14th June.

The new ministers have a majority in the house of Lords of 93—in the Commons of 195.

Gen. Moore was ordered to Egypt with reinforcements.

Gen. Crawford's expedition has sailed from St. Helena, bound to Rio de la Plata.

Price of stocks—3 per cent. consuls for opening 61½—3 per cent. reduced 62⅞-63 omnium ¼ to one prem.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

Arrived, ship Raleigh, Hanover, Tonningen 73 days; Fame, Klein, Havanna; schr. Emily, Halbrook, Porto-Rico, 15; Kennebunk, Hughes Passmaquoddy, 33—Plaster; Isley, Sturdivant, do. do. 13; sloop Betsey, Field, Portland.