

From the latest English papers.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon with the following speech from his majesty's commissioners:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year be so peculiarly desirable.

"His majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterized all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year; and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services which the events of the war may render necessary, his majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deprecates the unfortunate issue of the war upon the continent.

"The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisputed determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controls for the purpose of effecting the ruin of his kingdom, undoubtedly presents a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which this country has to encounter.

"But his majesty trusts that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be daunted or disheartened.

"From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his majesty derives the consolation of believing that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigor and success.

"And while his majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain proposals that may lead to a secure and honorable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his parliament and his people will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honor to any negotiation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace.

"His majesty, therefore, trusts that his people will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation; and which, as essential to the honor of his crown and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

Prospect before England.

The events which have lately taken place on the continent of Europe, have aroused the genius and spirit of England. A British writer who appears to feel as well as to reason on the subject, remarks as follows:—"The overthrow of the continent of Europe has not only strengthened the hands of the enemy, but it has also contributed to aggrandize the sense of his power. We are the only people remaining, who possess the spirit, courage and virtue, to resist his authority; consequently we must expect that the war which he is about to wage against us, will be bitter in the extreme, cruel and unrelenting." "When judicious measures shall have been projected and enforced, the people will be no longer divided; we shall no more hear it said, 'we want men, and care not for measures;' or 'we want measures, and care not for men;'—but the unanimous voice of the nation, under a courageous and prudent management, will be, 'we have both men and measures, we want nothing more.'" "We should make up our minds, that peace is incompatible with the present system and power of France."—"Peace with France brings the ruin of Great Britain; all our plans should be built upon the probability of a war that shall last twenty years."—"Let it be remembered that the contest in which we are engaged, is for life or death, and that half measures or temporary expedients, can never maintain a country which is menaced with the deferred revenge of the most ferocious passions, warring in its support the collected fragments of a subjugated world."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

COWES, Aug. 12.

Arrived here last evening, the American ship *Carlisle*, from Amsterdam, which places she left three days since, but brings no news of consequence.

ELSINEUR, July 30.

On the 20th and 22d instant, several English ships arrived here from St. Petersburg, with half their cargoes, having left that port in great haste, from fear that an embargo should be laid on all English vessels.

The latest letters from St. Petersburg speak generally with confidence as to the removal of the recent restrictions upon foreign commerce. It is stated in one of these "that things have taken a more favorable turn; and that great hopes are entertained that the commercial treaty with England, which was revived, and affairs placed on a footing."

BOSTON, September 25.

The British Expedition.

Captain Prince, at Salem, from Elsinour, left that place on the 12th of August. The commander of the British fleet had demanded the delivery of the island of Zealand into his possession. Several letters had passed between the admiral and the Crown prince. The latter had finally answered, that he would not give up the island while there was a man living to defend it. An immediate attack was expected; and on the 13th of August, when captain P. was coming to sea, a heavy firing was heard.

The island of Zealand is 700 miles in circumference. Copenhagen is the capital—contains about 60,000 inhabitants, and is well fortified. Elsinour is on the same island, 20 miles N. of Copenhagen—contains about 6000 inhabitants.

Arrived (via quarantine) schooner *Beaver*, Stevens, of Newburyport, Guadeloupe, 30 days; sugar and molasses.

Ship *Hesper*, Cushing, of Newburyport, St. Petersburg, 60 days, hemp, iron & dack.

Brig *Patty*, Trask, of Wiscasset, Bristol, 46 days, hardware. Left ship *Hawk*, to sail soon; ship *Atlantic*, Smith, for Lisbon, soon; ship *Laura*, Proctor, of New-York, just arrived; and a New-York packet, *Spoke*, August 27, lat. 42, 1, long. 41, 40, ship *Mary* and *Eliza*, Trevitt, of Providence, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, 24 days out.—Sept. 10, lat. 41, 38, on Newfoundland Bank, brig *Henry*, of Topsham, from Liverpool for Boston, 32 days out; spoke her again on the 12th, lat. 41, 23, having lost her fore and sprang her mainmast. 14th, lat. 42, 42, ship *Robert*, 36 days from Liverpool for Castine.

Schr. *Jane*, Preston (late Bacon, who fell overboard July 10, from the main crosses) *Figara*, 47 days, salt.

Schr. *Prudence*, Kembell, Halifax, 30 days, fish; schr. *Robin*, Crowell, Newfoundland, 12 days, fish.

Via quarantine, brig *Hope*, Chandler, of Portland, Martimico, 30 days, sugar and molasses.

Brig *Betsy*, Anderson, Lisbon, 66 days, salt, wine and lemons. Spoke on the G. Bank, ship *Manchester*, 48 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Ship *Nelson*, Newfoundland, 18 days; schr. *Agencia*, Crowell, do. 7; and schr. *Deborah*, Baker, do. 8, fish.

Ship *Reserve*, Prior, of Bath, Liverpool, 39 days, salt, crates, &c. Spoke, Sept. 1, ship *Augustus*, How, of Boston, from Norfolk for London, 24 days out. 13th, schr. *Success*, Chew, of Salem, 36 days from Gibraltar, who gave me the following intelligence—ship *Fair American*, Harden, of Bath, condemned at Gibraltar; Experiment, of Duxbury; Charles, S. M. do.; Captain Delano of the *Fair American*, jumped overboard as soon as he was taken, and was drowned. Sept. 18, was taken from the *Bellona*, 74, Douglas, for the Chesapeake, with provisions for the squadron—put on board two fishermen, whom he had impressed some time ago.

Schr. *Old Colony*, Pay, of Plymouth, St. Sebastian 61 days, iron and hardware. Left, ship *Cincinnati*, of Gloucester, at quarantine; schr. *Amazon*, Perce, of Duxbury, do. Spoke, July 22, lat. 43, long. 3, two schrs. from Bilbao, for Maribhead. Sept. 9, lat. 41, long. 55, ship *Charles*, from Amsterdam for New-York, out 51 days.

Ship *America*, capt. Stickney, arrived in 57 days from Russia, and 36 from Elsinour. Left at Cronstadt, 26th July, ship *Magnet*, for Portsmouth, in 2 days; *Camilla*, Philad. 2; *Messenger*, of Salem, for Baltimore, 10; Farmer, of Portsmouth, for Charleston, 10; Byfield, Boston, 10; Indian Chief, of Portland, for N. York, 12; Joanna, Salem, 10; Mary, of Portland, for Philad. 20; Orion, do. 12 or 15; Brutus, of Portsmouth, for N. York; Factor, of Providence. Sailed in co. Martha, of N. Bedford, after being in three days, unknown where bound; Neptune, of Philadelphia, do. do.; Concordia, of New-York, do. do.; Respect for Newport. Passed Elsinour, July 5th, Aurora, of New-York, for Copenhagen; 15th, Two Brothers, Gloucester, for Copenhagen. 16th, North-America, Portland, for Petersburg; Edward and Henry, of Gloucester, for do. 17th, Robert, Boston, Copenhagen; 19th, Mercury, Petersburg; Othello, N. York, for do.; Harmony, Maribhead, do.; Edwin, Newburyport, do.; 22d, James, Philadelphia do.; 26th, Sarah, Providence, Copenhagen; 30th, Catharine, Salem, do.; Aug. 1st, William and Sarah, of N. Bedford, for Petersburg; Maquis de —, Salem, do.; 2d Brutus, New-York, do. Gov. Strong, from Boston, for do.

Entered, *Dolly*, Williams, Baltimore; Traveller, Snow, Richmond; Three friends, Wilson, Baltimore; cleared, *Lea*, Eldridge, Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

Arrived this day, brig *Havanna* Packet, Franklin, Havanna, 28 days; schr. *Alonzo*, Darling, Trinidad, 28.

Cleared this day, ship *Paragon*, Hague, Amsterdam; brigs *Venus*, Densmore, New-Orleans; Union, Gibbs, Guadeloupe; Eunice, Hunter, Lisbon; schrs. *Regulator*, Downey, Edenton; Hunter, Snowden, Petersburg; sloop *Science*, Snowden, Alexandria.

Below, three ships and two schooners, one supposed to be the *Mary*, from the Havanna. A schr. from Guadeloupe, went into quarantine this forenoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

Arrived, ship *Mechanic*, Bagley, Amsterdam, passengers, &c. sloop *Rambler*, Lombard, Boston, 18 days; *Polly*, Cobb, Boston, fish, 14.

Cleared, ship *Robert*, Ferguson, New-Orleans; schr. *Wm.* and *Samuel* Hand, Havana; *Deborah*, Row, Nevis; Franklin, Smith, Boston; *Clarissa*, Decker, do.; *Sey*, Hewitt, Fredericksburg; sloop *President*, Scull, Richmond; *Hero*, Potter, New-York.

Ship *Corn Planter*, Gillies, from London, is below.

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability and information in London to his friend here, dated August 12, says, "For these 2 days past the public mind has been engaged on the subject of peace with France, some overtures having been received."

The same letter states, for some days past considerable apprehensions were felt that an amicable adjustment would not take place between this country and America; but the general opinion is now strongly in favor of peace and reparation. Indeed from the first time the cabinet assembled on this subject, it was understood to be the decided opinion of all the civilians that the attempt to search a government ship of one nation by that of another, was contrary to and a flagrant violation of the laws of nations. Sir J. Nichol particularly is said to have delivered his opinion to this effect. Admiral Berkeley is recalled, & I trust all that can be reasonably required will be done in the case.

In the address of the French senate to the emperor on his return to Paris, they observe to him, that by his treaties with Russia and Prussia "he had shut out from the continent more effectually than ever the intrigues and the commerce of that insular government, whom a speedy peace can alone rescue from the catastrophe that threatens them."

The French papers assert, that the king of Prussia, has resolved to take up his residence in Konigsberg. This first measure of his new administration is no unpromising commencement. A just sentiment has led to this step. The inhabitants of Berlin are said to have evinced a more than necessary obedience to the will of the conqueror, while the people of Konigsberg displayed royal resignation and firmness.

By an official account in the Paris paper of the Prussian prisoners, it appears there were 5179 officers, and 123,418 privates.

The proposed match between Jerome Bonaparte and the princess of Saxony, is broken off, owing, it is said, to the scruples of the lady, because she has a wife living. It is said that the princess is to marry the emperor of Austria.

Jerome, it is now said, is to be united to the princess of Wirttemberg, daughter-in-law to the princess royal of England.

RICHMOND, September 22.

Motion for Commitment.

Since our last the court have been occupied by the examination of evidence relative to the motion for commitment, and by desultory discussions arising on various points of that evidence. As the first is infinitely more interesting and perhaps more important to the public, we shall be obliged to content ourselves with stating the general points of discussion as they occur; particularly as there is at this moment some reasonable ground of expectation and hope that a vast mass of evidence is about to appear before the court, and to solicit publication in our paper.

Saturday was principally occupied by the discussion on points of evidence: and Jacob Dunbaugh was the only witness before the court. His examination was not then completed. The principal question was; how far testimony could be drawn from points beyond the limits of a state to elucidate the transactions at the mouth of Cumberland; and between that point and the Chickasaw Bluffs. The Chief Justice decided, that either actual or potential force or a military assemblage constituted the overt act of treason; and that any evidence as to these might clearly be admitted; but that if the act was equivocal, as the assemblage of the party at the mouth of the Cumberland appeared to be, then it was necessary to resort to other evidence to explain the character of the assemblage, or the colour of the act; and that this evidence might be drawn from presumptive sources, even if they lay beyond the limits of a state. He observed, that standing in the character of a committing magistrate, he was disposed to let in any evidence explanatory of such a doubt, although he might not perceive its bearing or its relevancy.

Mr. B. denied that there could be any equivocal act in law; that every act must be either innocent or guilty; and that no explanatory or collateral evidence could be introduced to eke out the evidence of an overt act. He denied that there could be an overt act of treason, unless there was either actual or potential force; either actual hostilities or virtual intimidation; and that his was the first and only case in which it had ever been decided, that a mere military attitude was sufficient to constitute treason.

On Monday, Mr. Burr came prepared to discuss the propositions which he had advanced on Saturday. He added, that no man could be more dissatisfied than himself with the delay which such an argument could produce; but he had an additional reason for desiring such a delay; as he had that morning received two letters, which intimated that evidence was coming on tending to prove that the public and himself had been sacrificed and sold.

The Chief Justice was extremely unwilling to hear any argument on these propositions, but if the gentlemen believed it to be essential, he would hear them with a great deal of attention. He could have no objections to any delay, if it should contribute to introduce testimony on either side, that would serve to explain things in a manner not before explained.

After some remarks on the inhumanity of detaining the witnesses here, Mr. Hay then announced his intention of taking their depositions. He gave notice of his intention of taking their depositions at the Washington tavern immediately. The opposite counsel objected to this course. The Chief Justice declared that it was extremely probable he should hear these depositions, if they were taken. Mr. Hay and Mr. McRae accordingly left the court for that purpose.

After some desultory conversation, the counsel for Burr waved the argument which they intended to urge, and the court proceeded with the examination of the evidence. Jacob Dunbaugh was again introduced, and examined at considerable length. He was followed by James McDowell for the second time, and by Israel Miller. In the course of these proceedings, Mr. Hay suggested the propriety of discharging such witnesses as had already been before the court on the treason case. Mr. Burr objected to this discharge. He observed, that Mr. Eaton should at all events attend the court, as he intended to disqualify his evidence, and to show that he ought not to be received as a witness in a court of justice.

On Tuesday the examination proceeded. Jacob Dunbaugh was again called in. He was followed by Stephen S. Welch; by William Love, for the second time; by Samuel Moxley, Chandler Lindley and John Mulholland.

Mr. Hay then observed, that it was unnecessary to trouble the court with a repetition of such testimony by other witnesses; that he had only another witness whom he wished to introduce on those points, (David Fiske who was now sick and whose deposition must be read in evidence;) that he had hitherto produced witnesses who had been at the mouth of Cumberland, to explain the complexion and intentions of this party, and that he should proceed to-morrow to produce other witnesses, who had not there been present, to explain those intentions still more distinctly.

After some conversation the court adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

BELOW.

Ship *Philip*, Williams, Amsterdam; left it 18th August.

Ship *Dumfries*, Beard, in forty-two days from London. Sailed from the Downs 15th August.

Brig *Potomac*, Bermuda.

Schr. *Jason*, Davis, Laguiria, and several others.

By Tuesday's mail (says the Boston Palladium) captain Freeman, commander of Fort Independence, received new and positive orders not to enlist any British deserter. A similar letter has undoubtedly been addressed to every American officer.

We are authorised to state, that the paragraph respecting the failure of Wm. Lees, of Liverpool, is not entirely correct; from information received from a friend of ours, it is supposed he will in a short time pay all demands against him. [N. Y. Mer. Adv.]

The London "Times," on the subject of the rejected treaty, and the Chesapeake affair, has the following remarks:

"It is unquestionable, that for several years the United States (we speak more of the people than of the government) have shewn a degree of capriciousness and irritability in their dealings with this country, which it has created considerable difficulty in several successive administrations to pacify and soothe."—"What the terms may be which the Americans expect, we cannot say; if they are fair and equitable, or even if they are nearly fair and equitable, we hope that the action, which has taken place off Virginia, will not finally compromise the peace between the two countries; we hope it will turn out to have been neither conditionally nor absolutely sanctioned by the government of either."—"At all events, less important considerations, we hope, will be mutually conceded, and, if possible, peace preserved; but one little from our grand naval rights, one clause of the great maritime system of Europe, we hope will never be suffered even to admit of question."

"That cause which has armed us twice, or more probably thrice, against a confederacy of the northern powers of Europe, will be a very sufficient reason for our defying the wrath of America, were it ten times greater than it is. If her hostility comes now, it comes doubtless at an inauspicious time; but we shall not be disposed to sacrifice national dignity to that consideration."

Appointment by the Governor and Council.

Hezekiah Ford, Brigadier-General, vice John Montgomery, Esq. of Harford county, declined.

The two passengers on board ship Independence, Griffith, from Antigua, where they had been unfairly abandoned by capt. Clough of ship *Julia-Ann*, in whose vessel they were passengers from Point-Petre, Guadeloupe, took this method of returning their warmest thanks to the American agent (Mr. Rose) for the repeated and successful exertions by which he opposed the detention they have suffered many days, through a misapplication of Admiral Cochrane's orders, directed against French passengers to and from Guadeloupe, in reprisals, as it was said, for two English officers who had been taken prisoners; and were passengers on board a neutral vessel. The above gentlemen were bearers of passports from the Secretary of State, and a certificate of property, residence, and sailing under American qualification; after which the commander of his B. M. brig expressed, was graciously pleased to issue immediate orders for their release soon after his appearance in Antigua Roads, highly disapproving, as improper, the considering American citizens liable to said orders because they might happen to be French born.

It is gratifying to the wounded feelings of the two passengers to acknowledge the general and heartfelt sympathy exhibited towards them, by all their fellow citizens who were in Antigua at the time, and by capt. Griffith in particular, who very kindly procured their speedy return home.

Nor can they forget the spontaneous interference and liberal profession of sentiments of Mr. McKay, the agent for prizes of the royal navy in promoting their release. They restrain from expatiating on the extorsive schemes which were framed by him who ought to have vindicated their rights, as it might lead them to introduce in this narrative persons of such a character, that they ought not to be mentioned in the same paragraph with him. [N. Y. paper.]

Interments in the city of Baltimore last week:

Intemperance,	-	-	3
Drowned,	-	-	1
Worms,	-	-	1
Fits,	-	-	3
Still-born,	-	-	1
Unknown,	-	-	3
Cholera,	-	-	8
From the country,	-	-	2
Consumption,	-	-	1
Cancer,	-	-	1
Fever,	-	-	1
Debility,	-	-	1
Adults,	-	-	11
Children,	-	-	15—26

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED.

Ship <i>Bashaw</i> , Peterkin,	La Plata
<i>Diana</i> , Holbrook,	Liverpool
<i>William Taylor</i> , Hitchcock,	Amsterdam
Schr. <i>Alexander</i> , Althoe,	Trieste
<i>John & Elcy</i> , Wright,	Guadaloupe

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

September 28.

Arrived, Swedish schr. *Ulm*, Davis, 18 days from Jacmel—coffee—to order.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW.

The 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Galpin's store, on Smith's wharf, will be sold, for cash, on account of whom it may concern,

The following articles saved from the wreck of the schooner *Maria*, 23 barrels Bread, 5 do. Herring, 4 barrels and half blbs. Beef, 6 do. Beans, 3 boxes Fish, 18 fixins Butter, 15 boxes Soap, 2 Cables, 1 Long Boat, 1 Topmast Studding Sail. R. LEMMON & Co. Auct'rs. September 29.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW.

The 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold,

That very valuable PROPERTY, adjoining the seat of H. Claggett, esq. and opposite Mr. J. Schirmer's, fronting on Cove street, containing 7 1/4 acres, as advertised by the executors of Wm. Clemm, deceased. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs. Sept 26.

Sale by Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY.

The 30th instant, at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the premises, on a credit of 6 and 9 months, A piece of GROUND, belonging to the estate of Margaret Dods, situated on the north east side of the Reisterstown turnpike road, a small distance from St. Mary's College, fronting on said road 25 feet, and extending back 140, on which is erected a small frame Dwelling House. THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r. Sept 26.

To-Morrow Morning.

The Swan Inn for Sale.

By order of Baltimore County Court. The sale of the HOUSE and LOT, on the Philadelphia road, lately occupied by John Miller, as a Tavern, advertised to take place on Thursday, the 10th instant, was on the day of sale postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time, it will again be offered for sale on the premises. The Lot extends from York street, 160 feet to Salisbury street, fronting on each street 25 feet. The improvements are, a three-story Brick House, with commodious back Buildings, suitable either for a Tavern, or private dwelling, and a wooden building for Stables. The property is subject to a ground rent of 150 dollars per annum. There is also a lien on it by Mortgage, which with the arrears of rent amounts to about 800 dollars. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser of the whole or any part of the above property may at his option pay the amount of purchase money on the day of sale, or give notes with approved security, for the payment of one-half the purchase money with interest within six months, and the remaining half, with interest within 12 months from the day of sale; and on payment of the whole amount of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser. WM. GWYNN, Trustee. Sept 26.

Sale by Auction.

Will be sold by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day, All that piece of GROUND adjoining H. Claggett, Esquire, and opposite H. Schirmer, Esquire, fronting on Cove street, containing 7 1/4 acres, more or less, being property belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Clemm, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale. The above property will have the advantage of two streets passing through it, from east to west, and its vicinity, to the city, will render it an object worthy of speculation. CATHARINE CLEMM, Adm'x. WILLIAM CLEMM, Jr. Adm'r. Sept. 24.

Turtle Dinner.

A TURTLE will be served up at Peck's Coffee-House Hotel, To-Morrow, Wednesday the 30th Sept at 2 o'clock. Sept 29.