

Chronicle Office

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

Published every Tuesday by ALLMAND HALL, at Three Dollars a Year, payable in advance, or Four Dollars if not paid within a Year.

[NUMBER 548.]

WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1807.

[11TH YEAR.]

Late & interesting Foreign News.

BOSTON, June 11.
The arrival at this port, yesterday, of the Sarah and Eliza, Holland, from Liverpool, has furnished us with some late and interesting articles of Foreign Intelligence. Our limits would not admit of copious selections—but such as we have made, though greatly condensed from the original matter, will be found to contain the prominent points of news.

Dissolution of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
LONDON, April 27.—The Chancellor, in his Majesty's Name, delivered the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
We have in command from his Majesty to inform you that his Majesty has thought fit to avail himself of the first moment which would admit of the interruption of the sitting of Parliament, without material inconvenience to the public business, to close the present session: And that his Majesty has therefore been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued under the Great Seal for the proroguing Parliament.

"We are further commanded to state to you that his Majesty is anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which have recently taken place are yet fresh in their recollection.

"His Majesty feels, that in resorting to this measure under the present circumstances, he at once demonstrates in the most unequivocal manner, his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of those motives upon which he has acted; and affords to his people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in every exercise of the prerogative of his Crown, which is conformable to the sacred obligation under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his kingdoms and to the security of the Constitution.

"His Majesty directs us to express his entire conviction, that after so long a reign marked by a series of indulgence to the Roman Catholic Subjects, they, in common with every other class of his people, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of a just and enlightened toleration; and of his anxious desire to protect equally and promote impartially, the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.
His Majesty has commanded us to thank you, in His Majesty's name for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service.

"He has been with great satisfaction, that you have been able to find the means of defraying in the present year, those large but necessary expenses, for which you have provided, without imposing upon his people the immediate burden of additional taxes.

"His Majesty has observed with no less satisfaction the inquiries which you have instituted into subjects connected with public economy. And he trusts, that the early attention of the new Parliament, which he will forthwith direct to be called will be applied to the prosecution of these important objects."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
His Majesty has directed us most earnestly to recommend to you, that you should cultivate, by all means in your power, a spirit of union, harmony, and good will amongst all classes and descriptions of his people.

"His Majesty trusts that the divisions naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled for agitation of a question so interesting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will speedily pass away; and that the prevailing sense and determination of all his subjects to exert their united efforts in the cause of their country, will enable his Majesty to conduct to an honorable and secure termination, the great contest in which he is engaged.

The Lord Chancellor then, in his Majesty's name, and by virtue of the said commission, declared the Parliament to be prorogued to Wednesday the 13th day of May next.

The lords commissioners withdrew from the house, and the Commons retired from the bar.

There were circumstances in the manner of proroguing Parliament yesterday which we feel it to be our duty to lay before our readers. They unfortunately give too much sanction to the report which prevailed that the prorogation was owing to other causes than his Majesty's anxiety to recur to the sense of his people,

while the events which have recently taken place were yet fresh in their recollection."

For a considerable time before the speaker came to the House, the Deputy Usher of the black rod waited for him behind the bar. The Speaker came precisely at five minutes past 2 o'clock, and the Deputy Usher then retired to the outside of the door. Prayers being read as usual, the Speaker immediately proceeded to count the house, but, before he had counted four, the Deputy Usher knocked at the door & entered. The speaker immediately took the chair, the black Rod, according to the parliamentary usage, dispensing with the necessity of the usual numbers requisite to form the House. The Deputy Usher then in the usual form summoned to the House of Peers, to hear the Commission for prorogation read. The Speaker attended by most of the Members present, proceeded to the House of Peers.—He returned in about 20 minutes, read the speech at the table, according to the usual custom, and retired.

Thus terminated in a manner peculiarly abrupt and unexpected, after sitting four months and eight days, the 1st and only Session of the third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

APRIL 28.—We are enabled from personal observation, to furnish our readers with the clue to all this management, to many of whom it would otherwise be unintelligible. The Finance Committee of the House of Commons met yesterday, and had prepared a report to be submitted to the House. The Members of the Committee were in the house and one of them, Mr. Giles, in the absence of Mr. Binkes, the Chairman was waiting below the bar to present the report. That consistent with the usages of the House, could not be done until the Speaker had taken the chair. While he was going through the necessary ceremony of counting the House, to ascertain if 40 Members were present, the Usher of the Black Rod, who as we have stated, was in attendance at the door, and being introduced, summoned the House to the House of Peers. The maneuver has succeeded to a certain extent. It has prevented the formal presentation of the report and consequently all possibility of its becoming as such, a subject of Parliamentary discussion.

The report, as we understand, states in substance, that a sum of 16,000l. had been applied by a late Paymaster of the Forces to his own use; and that this fact came to the knowledge of his Colleague, who did not give any direction to the Clerks on the subject. It also states, that the Committee had discovered other and great abuses in the public money concerns, in which they should shortly proceed to report.—This, according to the rumours which were circulated yesterday in both Houses, is supposed to allude to a farther discovery of public plunder, an enquiry into which would have involved personages high in station and in office.

This however, we trust is but a temporary escape from detection and disgrace. Parliament must meet again before the 5th of July, at the whole of the annual acts relating to the Irish Customs expire on that day. To re-enact these, the Legislature must be re-assembled. We should think poorly indeed of the virtue of our countrymen, if some member should not be found in the next Parliament, with spirit and patriotism enough to seize the first opportunity that should offer, of making such malversations the subject of public discussion.

The writ for the General Election were, we understand issued from the Crown Office this day at noon. The proclamation for dissolving Parliament will appear in this night's Gazette.

Of Turkey.

Government are in hourly expectation of the arrival of dispatches from Admiral Duckworth there is a mystery in his proceedings before Constantinople, which must continue inexplicable until they arrive. He was furnished with ample means of destroying the town; his instructions were positive, and so full as to suit every possible exigency. Even the number of minutes during which he was to wait for an answer to the proposals transmitted to the Divan, was specified.

Expected Armistice.

No intelligence from the Continent has reached us this morning. It is a prevailing opinion that an Armistice has taken place between the armies in Poland.

Speck of Peace.

It was rumoured yesterday that a cartel had arrived from France, and that some pacific proposal had been made to our government. There was a rumour too last night, an unfounded one, we believe, of an armistice between Russia and France.

Accounts from various parts of the continent agree, that during the late cessation of military movements, some negotiations for a peace were entered into—and in fact they go so far as to state, that an armistice had absolutely been concluded; but this needs confirmation.

Political Retrospect.

No intelligence of any importance has been received from the Continent. Paris papers to the 18th, and Dutch to the 22d inst. have come to hand, they contain the 69th bulletin of the French army, dated at Finckenstein on the 4th. It states that not a shot had been fired at the advanced posts during the fifteen preceding days.—It is supposed that the suspension of active hostilities is connected in some degree with the negotiations for Peace, which are said to be carrying on at Mennel, as it were in the presence of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, who have been for some time at that place. Both armies have received considerable reinforcements. The French are making the most active preparations they continue to drain the country behind them of every disposable man in order to strengthen themselves for a conflict, which, should it take place, will be decisive of the fate of Europe. In the event of the result of this conflict being against them, they are putting the fortresses they possess on the Vistula in the most effectual state of defence, while they continue to push the sieges of Dantzic and Colberg with increased activity. The contending powers must now be able to estimate their ability to do each other all the mischief originally intended and by this time must be heartily tired of a contest, calculated to produce ruin and destruction to all the parties engaged in it.

The real state of British affairs at Constantinople is involved in the thickest veil of mystery; no official accounts have been received from Admiral Duckworth, and the whole of the accounts of the British fleet having passed out of the Straights, must be mere rumour and conjecture.

The Russian Emperor Alexander has certainly reached Mennel; and his brother, the Archduke Constantine, Koningsberg. Immediately on their joining the army it was expected some general movement would take place. The King of Prussia was also at Mennel.

The Russian and French armies are not more than 25 German miles from each other.
Great hopes are entertained that Austria would shortly break from the degrading restraint under which she has been long held by France.

The Swedes are said to have taken the field with considerable force—and already to have possessed themselves of Rossack, Prentzlaw, and several other places.

The spirited conduct of Sweden has not only produced the important event of causing the French to raise the siege of Stralsund, but likewise the complete expulsion of the French from the whole of Swedish Pomerania. The particulars of these events have been officially announced by our government.

The accounts from Vienna are to the 5th. The Emperor had set out on the preceding day for Buda, to meet the Hungarian Diet; after which it was supposed he would proceed to visit the Austrian Cordons upon the frontiers. The Archduke was expected to follow him in a few days.

The Decree for calling out the conscription of 1808, is executed with uncommon rigour and dispatch throughout the different departments of France. All attempts to evade it are punished with unexampled severity. The lists of registers are all to be completed by the end of April. The actual enrollment and march to the frontiers will not be delayed long after.

If we were to credit the reports from the Continent, received through French channels, we should be inclined to believe that the expedition through the Dardanelles had completely failed; but when we reflect on the character of the officer entrusted with that important affair, and on the knowledge we now possess, that he was to waste but one hour in negotiation; and after that period, if not successful to bombard the capital, we doubt the truth of them all. It is well known that he re-

ceived a considerable reinforcement of ships.

The report of a specific negotiation having been opened between Russia & Prussia on one part, and France on the other, can have little foundation in truth as on the contrary we find that the new levies of troops and new supplies of arms, are daily sent off to the Russian Grand Army;—that Sweden has taken an active part in the war; and Austria expected to throw her weight into the scale.

Every thing is in motion along the naval ports. A Squadron at Hardwich is in motion, and immediately expected to sail on some important service. The 70th & 92d regiments are to embark on board the fleet.

There is no doubt but our government will immediately take possession of Hamburg. The (Dutch) French troops at that place are not numerous—and greatly dissatisfied with the conduct of the French.

A great dearth of provisions is said to prevail in the Republic of the Seven-Il-lands.

Our Dover letter states that a heavy firing took place on the opposite French Coast on Saturday evening but the causes was not known. A circumstance of this kind always excites considerable interest, as the French always announce their victories and other important events in this way.

It is the intention of ministers to entirely abolish the new financial system introduced by Lords Grenville and Henry Petty, and to revive the old system.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Monroe, in which the former is authorized thus officially to state the disapprobation of the Admiralty, at the conduct of certain British commanders, in having warned some American ships from entering the port of Antwerp.

NATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

On Saturday last a very elegant dinner was given at the London Tavern, by the Merchants trading to North-America, to Mr. MONROE, the Minister from the United States of North-America.

The company was very numerous and highly respectable—among the visitors were—Mr. Pinckney, (who it is understood is to succeed M. Monroe,) the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lords Mulgrave, Castlereagh and Erskine—Sir Wm. Scott, Mr. Canning, Mr. Ross, &c.

Philip Sanlum, Esq. the Chairman of the Committee of American Merchants, who presided on the occasion, filled the chair with great ability, and to the highest gratification of the company. The day was passed with the utmost harmony and good humour, and at the same time with a degree of order which has seldom been witnessed on such occasions. The Toasts were—

The King. The Queen. The Prince of Wales, &c.

And the following from the Chairman, were received with bursts of applause, as particularly appropriate to the object of the meeting:—

The President of the United States of America. Perpetual friendship between Great-Britain and the United States of America. Mr. Monroe. Mr. Pinckney. The Hon. M. Erskine, the British Minister to the United States of America.

Upon the health of Mr. Monroe being given, that gentleman addressed the company in a feeling, energetic speech, expressive of the high sense he had of the compliment paid to him, and of the pleasure he felt at the unanimity that prevailed.—Mr. Pinckney, upon his health being drank, addressed the company in an eloquent speech, expressing similar sentiments.

Before the visitors withdrew, Mr. Canning, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave the following toast:—

May the British and Americans never meet on terms less friendly than they have done this day.

Which was drank with the utmost satisfaction.

The situation in which the military affairs of the continent stood at our last dates, renders it pretty certain, that a great and decisive battle has taken place ere this. Report is busy in stating the fact, & numbering the loss of the French, in killed alone, at 30,000 men; but this we do not credit. Rumour also states, that Jerome Buonaparte, has been surprised and taken prisoner by the Prussians.