

the county of Princess Ann in the state of Virginia. The persons whose names are subjoined, have been impressed and sent on board this ship as the receiving ship in the River Mersey.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES SPARROW.

Dec. 8. 1809.
"MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Deputy collector of the Port of Norfolk and Ports-
mouth.

[Twenty-six names were contained in the list alluded to in the above letter.]

BALTIMORE, July 10.

Sir Francis Burdett.—From the files of London papers to the 22d of May, we have occasionally published several articles relative to the question which agitates the capital of the British empire. We say capital—for we are assured, verbally and by their newspapers, that the metropolitan district only appears to side with Burdett, and that partially. A gentleman, himself a stickler for reform, informs us that he was in London when Sir Francis was arrested; that he afterwards crossed the kingdom; that the people out of Middlesex were uniformly against violence. We published last week the protest signed by eighty Liverymen, against the Common Hall [and Burdett.] The "Morning Chronicle" of May 15, now before us, contains (including the above) upwards of 1600 signatures to that protest, all Liverymen of London. Sir James Shaw asserted in the House of Commons on the 8th of May, that 1500 signed in one day. Alderman Combe replied that the Liverymen consisted of at least 12,000. The paper is open for additional signatures, so that at least a powerful minority of the capital are against Burdett, and he is supported no where in the country. Indeed those whom the ministerial papers term the most shameless libellers in the city, seem to acknowledge that they have overacted their part; they have alarmed all men of property; all who think with horror of the French revolution are ready to oppose the violence which at such a period would overwhelm the ins and outs, the property, the liberty, and independence of their country. Take as an instance the following from the "London Times," of May 28, an opposition paper, which hesitates not to charge the government with corruption.

"We have never run into the extravagance of even palliating the recent disturbances and intemperate conduct of those who are seeking for 'reformation' with so much zeal. We gave it as our opinion, at the very commencement of the agitation in question, that it was a thing most desirable to the perpetrators of public wrongs; that it would tend to screen them, and that much evil would in consequence result from it; and every day convinces us more strongly of the truth of our prediction. In fact it will be seen, that many of the temperate and respectable part of the community keep aloof from both sides of the question, from the resolutionists and the counter-resolutionists; from the former on account of their violence; and from the latter on account of the corrupt practices of government which they are evidently endeavoring to maintain."

Lords Grenville and Grey stand up against the revolutionists. The following was delivered in the house of lords May 7.

Lord Grenville entirely concurred with his noble friend, earl Grey, and expressed his deep regret that any persons should have been so deluded as to attack the powers and privileges of parliament, upon which depended the very existence of the constitution, and the welfare and prosperity of the country. To parliament the people were indebted for their liberties, for their prosperity, and for all the advantages they had hitherto enjoyed. Take away the powers of parliament, & these deluded persons, who now clamored against them, would soon find that the liberty and prosperity of the people would cease to exist. It was through the means of parliament that the liberty of the people was first established: it was by parliament that that liberty had by wise and wholesome laws, been placed upon a firm and secure basis, and like their ancestors, they ought to rally round parliament, to preserve its authority inviolate; for were it to be deprived of those privileges, upon which depended its power and dignity, to what source could the people look for the maintenance of their own privileges and their own liberties? They could indeed hope to derive little aid from the crown if once the privileges of parliament were gone. The noble secretary of state might attempt a defence of ministers, but it was to their misconduct that much of the evil that had arisen was to be attributed. They had violated the constitution on their first entrance into office, and had ever since been acting in contradiction to the best interests of their country.

SUMMARY.

The English prints complain, that the brunt of the contest and the principal part of the danger were borne by the British at Fort Matagorda;—An American captain recently arrived here from Cadiz, says he saw a boat with 14 or 16 Englishmen on board, sunk by a single shell which fell upon it...A British officer gives a black picture of Portuguese morality; assassination, he says, is very frequent...many English seamen had been murdered by them, and the offenders never detected or punished. In anticipation of defeat on the frontiers, the adherents of Britain, &c. were preparing to move, either to England or the Brazils.

Parties in parliament are divided by a writer in the London Statesmen into nine squads; the ninth he states is "perfectly independent, and supports the cause of the true constitution with great steadiness and abilities," among these the principal is sir F. Burdett. In the same paper we find a very spirited and elegant letter addressed to lord Milton; urging the benefit and necessity of reform;—"Some change, says the writer, must come. Fearful too is the alternative; for when a mighty machine is put in motion, I know the difficulty of regulating its operations, and the peril of its slightest eccentricities. When argu-

ment has been sneered out of fashion by a jest, and reason put to rout by a regiment, I can ill complain of those who in the turbulent hour of summary justice resort to other weapons. The people are acquitted; the parliament stands condemned—The sword fell but last week from king CHARLES'S statue; this would be an omen to the superstitious; nor is it unnatural that ministers who scorn arguments, should place truth in portents."

The French emperor, says a London paper of May 23, in fact acknowledges his incapacity to conquer Spain! The French force south of the Douro on the 13th of May, was said to be only 37,000 in all; which is inferior to the army of Lord Wellington. Ney had advanced from Salamanca towards Ciudad Rodrigo with 20,000 men; Junot had 13,000 at Astorga. Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Celerno. The Duke of Abrantes, (Junot) had worsted the Spaniards in skirmishes near Astorga. Lord Wellington, says the Moniteur of May 15, remains with the English army a spectator of these events—he does not move from his camp; he hears the sound of the cannon of Astorga, of Badajoz, of Cadiz, but contents himself with fomenting insurrections, and furnishing arms and clothing.

A most interesting debate had occurred in the house of commons, on Mr. Brand's motion for a parliamentary reform. In answer to those members who desired that the Borough system should be swept away, Lord Milton said, that Old Sarum, Hellestone, &c. had sent some of the best ornaments of that house, who had aided in framing their wisest laws. "He agreed that the plan of his honorable friend was fair to behold; that it was well proportioned; but, was his hon. friend so ill acquainted with the disappointments which framers of constitutions had to encounter, as to suppose that he might expect to frame in his committee something better than the present constitution? He knew that in another country (AMERICA) a constitution had been formed which was perfectly smooth, and had nothing in it to offend the eye;—but was it found on experience to be so well calculated for the good of the inhabitants? No; by no means—it has completely failed."

Bonaparte had reached Brussels May 15, on his return to Paris.

In debate, in the house of commons May 22, Mr. Horner remarked on the immense quantity of foreign shipping employed in the English trade, to the loss of the country; that Bonaparte was pursuing plans similar to those of Oliver Cromwell, which were meant to destroy the navigation of England. Mr. Perceval in reply, proved that the tonnage and trade of England had increased within the last year; what was lost in other quarters, was gained by the trade now opened with South America, &c.

Mr. Rose said, that it was a principle never departed from by the Board of Trade, not to suffer neutrals to carry British manufactures, where British ships were allowed to go. The necessity of resorting to neutrals had arisen from the decrees of the enemy, prohibiting the admission of British ships into the ports of the North. If we were to have had the trade at all, we must have employed foreign ships. Yet the British shipping had greatly increased of late, as would be obvious from the circumstance that a British ship, which three years ago cost £ 2700, has recently been sold for £ 6000.

Mr. Alexander Baring admitted that the trade must be carried on in neutral ships, if it could not be carried on by British vessels. But he condemned the outcry raised some time since against American shipping, which brought on those measures that led to the situation in which we at present stood in relation to America. The effect of these measures had been to transfer the carrying trade from the American neutral, under whose flag many British ships might have been covered in the ports of the North, to the Northern neutral, that is in fact to the enemy. The experiment, however, might perhaps be worthy a trial; but he greatly feared, that when the proposed tax should be in operation, it would greatly increase the price of timber, which was, at present, enormously high.

Mr. Prendergast having introduced the subject of the export trade of the East Indies, which he wished to encourage,

Mr. P. Moore hoped that a full and fair report respecting India might be before the country, prior to the time that any steps should be taken for a renewal of their charter. [It expires in 1814] That great and rich country had been so badly managed by the company, as to be of hardly any service to the mother country, whereas it ought to furnish considerable aid.—Whig.

LONDON, May 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

American dispute.—Mr. Whitbread rose and said, that having read and considered certain papers laid before the house respecting the Negotiation which was carried on between Mr. Erskine and the American government, he was now perfectly prepared to state his opinion upon them. The right hon. gentleman, his majesty's late Secretary for Foreign Affairs, (Mr. Canning) publicly charged Mr. Erskine with having departed widely from both the letter and spirit of his instructions. Mr. Erskine denied the fact; and the question at issue in the face of Europe was, whether or not the right honorable gentleman had deviated from the truth. He for his own part was persuaded no such imputation could be founded against the right honorable gentleman. But—

[Here the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and deprecated the progress of the honorable gentleman in a speech which might lead to an irregular debate, there being no question before the house.]

Mr. Whitbread did not mean to bring forward any motion on this subject; he wished to save the house the trouble of a discussion. The question was at issue, as between the right honorable gentleman, Mr. Erskine, and himself. What he wished to say then was, that all that was wanting to the vindication of Mr. Erskine was the publication of that letter now before the world and from an attentive perusal of that letter, he thought the vindication complete; but that these instructions were not drawn up with the accuracy they ought

to have been, nor with due attention to a law which had then recently passed in America. Understanding, however, that an intercourse was now in negotiation with America, he did not wish to urge any thing further on the subject.

Mr. Canning expressed his surprise at the course pursued by the honorable gentleman, and thought he had a right to complain of his want of candor in thus deserting a discussion, which for so long a time he had appeared so anxious to bring forward. For his own part, he had always courted it, as the only way in which he could shew to the world, that what he had done in his official character with respect to Mr. Erskine would bear the strictest and most minute investigation. There was nothing for which he was more anxious than that the investigation of this subject should be entered into in the fullest manner. He had never said any thing tending to traduce the character of Mr. Erskine. He had affirmed and re-affirmed, that Mr. Erskine had acted contrary to his instructions, not only as to the letter, but the spirit of them; and he was ready to make it appear in argument, whenever the honorable gentleman or any other of Mr. Erskine's friends should chuse to bring it forward. He thought the honorable gentleman did not treat him fairly, when after he had stated, that if certain documents were brought forward, it would appear that his (Mr. Canning's) conduct would be found faulty and reprehensible; and now those very documents were brought forward, the honorable gentleman deserted from his former ground, and he was left without any opportunity of defending his official character from the charges which had at different times been made against it. [Now where is the 'No. 3.' which the democrats said would justify Mr. Erskine?]

May 19.

Mr. Grattan brought forward his motion yesterday relative to the Catholics. It was that the Petition from the Catholics should be referred to a committee. Sir T. Hoppesley seconded the motion. The previous business had occupied the house to so late an hour, that after hearing Mr. Grattan and Sir T. Hoppesley, the house adjourned the debate to Thursday next.

May 21.

Advices have been received by government from Constantinople, which are said to contain important intelligence relative to the designs of France against Turkey. The following letter from Mr. Adair to the British consul at Smyrna, will prove the falsehood of the report that French intrigues had induced the Porte to break her Treaty with us.

"Constantinople, Feb. 22.

Sir—His majesty having been graciously pleased to permit me to return to England, I have to acquaint you that unless very unexpected events should detain me, it is my intention to leave Constantinople, whenever the season becomes favorable.

"I should long ago have executed this intention, had I not perceived that the peace between Austria and France, and especially that article of the treaty which carries the boundary of France to the Save, revived a hope in our enemies of engaging the Porte to break with Great Britain.

"France had insisted on having Croatia, evidently with a view of dictating the law at Constantinople. That her first act of good neighborhood towards the Turks, would be to compel them if possible to go to war with us, no man could doubt. That she would succeed, I never had the slightest apprehension; yet with the fullest reliance on the good faith and honor of the Porte, I did not think it right to quit the affairs of the British Embassy in a moment of even apparent difficulty, nor to sanction by any sudden departure, the idle reports that had been disseminated of approaching hostilities with this country.

"The event has in every way answered my expectation, the threats of France are disregarded, every demand injurious to our friendly relations with Turkey has been rejected with indignation, and our enemies are themselves convinced, that they will best consult their own interest by abstaining from a repetition of their offensive proposals.

"Under these circumstances I quit the Embassy, without fear for the stability of the peace, and with the assurance that this powerful Empire is determined to assert its independence to the last, to adhere to its treaties, and if necessary, to put forth its whole force to maintain them.

MUNGO PARK.

We have the satisfaction to communicate the very pleasing intelligence of the safety of Mr. MUNGO PARK, whose supposed loss, his family, his friends and his country have sincerely, but prematurely deplored for several years. The event was considered so certain, that a pension was voted to Mrs. Park, by the House of Commons in consideration of her husband's public services, in a former session of parliament—This gentleman, as our readers will recollect, has been long and usefully engaged in exploring the interior of Africa, and a sanguine hope may be now entertained that his country will have the benefit of his laborious and hazardous researches. The whole of the suite attached to the enterprise, above fifty in number, with the exception of three, are said to have perished. The intelligence to which we allude, and which we hope soon to find fully confirmed, has been received by the ship Favorite, from Gorce. Previous to the departure of that vessel, information had been received at Senegal by a native of the Mandingo country who accompanied Mr. Park, as far into the interior as Segou and Sansanding, that he was alive in the month of January. Col. Maywell, the governor of Senegal, had, in consequence of this information, directed that a decked boat should immediately be fitted out to proceed up the river Senegal, for the purpose of giving assistance to Mr. Park in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the continent of Africa. This account is further corroborated by a letter dated in March last, received by a vessel from Sierra Leone, from Douglas, who writes as follows:

"Permit me to lay before you some information respecting Mungo Park, which I was furnished with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Gorce, and who had acted as a guide to

Mr. Park, from the time of his landing on the continent of Africa, to his embarkation on the 13th instant. He states that the king of Segou had shown favor to Mr. Park, and that the report of assassination there was untrue. He had been along the Niger, without any molestation, ever, from the natives. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the 13th, but thinks it must be about three years ago. Mr. Park had taken four months' preparation himself and two followers, with whom he proceeded to the eastward, and on reaching the Red Sea. Some travellers who had been in with his guide, informed him, that about three months subsequent to Mr. Park's embarkation, he had been severely scorched in the face by the bursting of a gun while firing at birds, but that he passed Tombuctoo in safety by water."

The minister opened his annual budget on Wednesday night, and it gives us pleasure that it exceeds our utmost expectations of portraiture it draws off the flourishing finances; a portraiture which we believe to be faithful as gratifying. Our manufacturing trade seem to have become brisk with the peace of the war, and seem to have drawn strength from the calamities of Europe; imports and exports have increased in commercial edicts and prohibitions; and the merchant has been able to gain entrance, as before, upon the iron frontier of the enemy, where he could not assault, and to sell what he could not buy.

The most agreeable novelty of the Budget there are to be no new taxes. The national accounts are so flourishing, that the surplus receipts is sufficient to provide for the interest of the new Loan. This, we think, is evidence incontrovertible, of the prosperous state of the treasury. The parliamentary intelligence of the day is deserving of a careful perusal throughout.

Her royal highness the princess Amelia, ever considered as the most beautiful of the family; her amiable character endeared her to every class of persons who had the honor to be known to her, and it may be presumed that lady in the kingdom but who must feel interested for her present alarming state of health.

Price of America flour—6s 6d per bushel of 134

From the London Gazette.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace the 10th May 1810—present, the king's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered that all vessels which shall have sailed out from any port, so far under the flag of France or her allies, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat, and which were employed at the whale fishery, or in the fishery of any description, save as hereinafter excepted, and are returning, or destined to return, either to the port from whence they cleared, or to any other port or place at which the British flag may not freely trade, shall be captured and condemned, together with their stores and cargo, as prize to the captors.

But his majesty is pleased to except from the order, vessels employed in conveying fish to market, such vessels not being fitted or intended for the curing of fish.

And it is further ordered, that all vessels subject to the provision of this order as above which shall have sailed on their present voyage previous to notice of this order, or at any time for notice thereof, shall be permitted to return to their own port without molestation on account of any thing contained in this order, provided they shall not have continued on any voyage more than twenty one days, (which are by allowed to such vessels) after due warning of this order received at sea.

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the courts of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures as to them may respectively appear.

W. FAWCENNER.

It is stated, that while the independence of Holland is held out as secure to the people by the French government, every creek is filled with French soldiers and custom house officers, and a force of at least 20,000 now occupies the province of Holland; its head-quarters are at the Hague.

The despatches from lord Wellington dated the 8th instant. His lordship's headquarters were then at Almeida, the brigades of general Payne and Hill at St. Pedro and Rio Seco advanced corps being within ten miles of the head quarters of the enemy. The united British and Portuguese army, under the command of lord Wellington, consists of near 60,000 men, whom 23,000 are British. Of this force lord Wellington had with him about 22,000 British Germans; 3000 were on their march from the bay; and the Portuguese troops, under the command of marshal Beresford, computed at 35,000 were so disposed that a junction might be effected between both armies in the course of three or four days.

The enemy are inferior in point of numbers. The corps of Ney which had been rejected from the division under the command of generals Dornier and Loison, amounted to 35,000 men, not with 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, on the march from Astorga to join Ney's army, which it was also expected would be further augmented by 10,000 troops drawn from Valence and other garrisons. The division of Loison was on the 5th instant at St. Felices, on the right bank of the Agueda.

French papers to the 10th and 11th of the 13th instant have been received. Their contents relate to the operations of the Russians against the Turks, and the former are said to have been uniformly successful. A French army, under general Marmont, is forming on the frontiers of Turkey; and it is reported at Vienna