

Very Late Foreign News.

By the arrival of the ship ANN, Cap. Luss, in 34 days from LYON, (Scotland) we are again enabled to continue our European extracts to a late date, having received GLASGOW and EDENBURGH Papers to the 6th of November, and LONDON to the 5th. Notwithstanding their contents are not very interesting, we make copious extracts and leave the reader to judge of their importance.

PARIS, OCTOBER 30.

A letter from Rouen, of the date of the 25th inst. states, that the First Consul could not arrive there before Thursday; besides his guard of honor, a strong detachment of the national guard, and the mounted volunteers of Rouen, will go and meet him.

A letter from Bâle of the 24th inst. states, that Aloys Reding has sent the following laconic answer to General Rapp's dispatches:

"As it was late, (10 o'clock in the evening) when I received your dispatches, I have not had time to convene the Senate for the purpose of notifying to it your summons; and as the messenger is in a great hurry to set off, I shall only say that I have received your letter."

"This answer was communicated in a very short time to Citizen Rapp, and the effect which it produced was to bring Gen. Ney to Berne yesterday morning.

"Convinced of the perfidy of the Diet, which instead of disbanding its army and dissolving itself, was organizing another counter revolution in several cantons that appeared well disposed to return to their duty, he immediately dispatched messengers to the French commanders posted on the frontiers, with orders to march their troops without delay into Switzerland.

"The unexpected arrival of Gen. Ney at Berne, which was announced by a discharge of fifteen pieces of ordnance, excited much momentary alarm, as it was thought that another appeal was making to arms; but the Landammann Dolder, by order of the General, proclaimed through the town that there was no cause for apprehension.

"The superior authorities of Zurich, Schaffhouse, Soleure, Bâle, &c. have not as yet submitted to Buonaparte's proclamation; they have proceeded against the Helvetic garrison which has been sent to them. At Bâle the inhabitants declare aloud they will oppose with arms in their hands, such Helvetic troops as shall be sent among them.

"The Diet of Schwitz has summoned the cantons to send their contingents once more to Zurich, St. Gall, Turgovia, &c. where the Helvetic troops have been for some days victorious; the summons was every where cordially received in the cities—the French alone can put an end to this anarchy; they are marching to Switzerland in every direction. The 16th demi-brigade, which has been for a year in the Frickthal, is on its march to St. Gall.

"There is much talk of forming a Congress at Neuchâtel, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of Switzerland. The First Consul, the Emperor, and the King of Prussia, it is added, are to send envoys to that meeting!

BERNE, October 24.

Yesterday evening, a battalion of the 104th French demi-brigade, coming from Bienné, entered this city.

The army of the confederates has not been disbanded, though intelligence to that effect has been circulated for several days. The Diet has confirmed the authorities established in the different Cantons since the insurrection.

The French troops entered the Grisons some days ago.

October 25.

Since the arrival of General Ney, orders have been given to a battalion of French troops to proceed to Berne. This battalion actually arrived here the 23d, in the evening; two days before 1600 men had arrived to take possession of the town of Bâle. The arrival of the French troops strangely disconcerts the agitators, who a few moments before, said in a high tone, they would never enter Switzerland.

The government has certain information, that in the Cantons of Argovia and Soleure, the people are still active in counter-revolutionary schemes; and, however, burdensome to our country, the presence of the French troops may be, it cannot be concealed that, without them, we should yet see a number of insurrections break forth, and the most complete anarchy organize itself anew. Gen. Rapp attended this morning at the sitting of the Senate. He displayed the most favorable sentiments towards the Helvetic Republic, and declared to the Government, that he would give every support requisite for the estab-

lishment of order and tranquility. The Senate passed a decree, ordering the National Prefects to convoke the Cantonal Diets, to elect Deputies, who are to repair to Paris by the 15th November, in order to point out the means of restoring union and tranquility, and conciliating all parties.

The appointment of the Deputies of the Senate also took place this morning. The choice fell on citizens Ruttiman, Pidou, and Muller Friedberg. Every moderate person must applaud this choice.

The Diet of Schwitz is not yet dissolved; it continues to regard itself as the central authority of Helvetia. Subsequent to its declaration of submission, it addressed circular letters to the greater part of the Cantons to invite them to cause their contingents to set off anew for Eastern Switzerland; and to support in their employments the Confederate Functionaries. It has also addressed to the Functionaries of every Canton, a protest, which they are to present, in the name of their respective Cantons, to the French commander, who shall enter them. This is without doubt all the opposition which these troops will meet with.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The last letters from Gibraltar state, that the communications between the Spaniards and the garrison had been shut up by orders from the Spanish Court; and the Commandant at St. Roque had been charged, in consequence of a suspicion that he was too intimate with certain officers of the garrison.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 30.

It is reported here, that Austria and Prussia have accepted the guarantee of Malta, which so long has been a bone of fierce contention, at the request of Great Britain and France, and with the concurrence of all parties. The Grand Master, Prince Ruspoli, proceeds immediately to take upon himself the command of the Order.—General Andreoffi sets out to-morrow for England.

"In my last, I informed you of the disgrace of M. Bourgen, Buonaparte's private Secretary, in consequence of his having engaged in Stock jobbing. To the intelligence I then sent, I have to add, that his name is to be erased from the list of *Confessors of State*, by which he experiences an additional loss of 1000l. per annum. This is a measure highly creditable to the First Consul.

"On Thursday, the 28th inst. a number of Polish Gentlemen, resident in Paris, gave a grand dinner to Kosciusko, in celebration of his birth day, to which a large party of the friends of that General were invited. The entertainment was given at the *Hôtel de Chantilly*, and attended by upwards of 100 persons, among the most conspicuous of whom, we noticed Mr. LIVINGSTON, the American Minister, and Mr. SKRZYWOZKI, the American Consul, General La Fayette, Senator Monge, Mr. Joel Barlow, Mr. Fulton, and Major Johnston, an English officer.

"By a late decree of the Consuls, Foreigners acquire the rights of Citizenship by a five years residence in France.

NOVEMBER 5.

General Andreoffi, his secretary, Mr. Portalis, and suite, landed at Dover yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and will reach town this evening.

Yesterday evening we received Paris Journals of the 1st November. The progress of the First Consul occupies much of the attention of the papers. He has visited the principal Manufactories on the way to Rouen, where he was expected on the 30th.

Although the accounts from Switzerland are very vague, it appears that French troops have entered all the accessible points of Switzerland; doubts remain how far the Diet of Schwitz has dissolved itself. We are inclined to think, that in relation to the objects for which it was formed, previous to the avowed aggression and actual invasion by the Consular troops, the Diet is dissolved. It would be in vain to continue assembled for the purpose of peaceably settling a government, when the country is seized by a foreign enemy. Legislation is for the moment abandoned; but there is reason to think that the Democratic Cantons are meditating resistance. They certainly have not submitted, as the Canton of Berne; they maintain a sullen dignity, and seem to yield to fate rather than to crouch before tyranny. Upon this occasion we cannot but remind all governments of the important lesson which the present occurrences in Switzerland afford. In the smaller or democratic Cantons, where the whole people shared in political privileges, the ardor of patriotism, the hatred of a foreign yoke, are universal. In the aristocratic Cantons, the people, feeling less interest in their country and its independence, have with less reluctance submitted. They

wished independence, but they had not the same energy of character and motive of interest to defend it. In the terrible day of invasion, let it be remembered, that a country can only be preserved by men who share its full protection, and a constitution upheld by those who are admitted to its political privileges.

The Senate, or French government at Berne, has issued a decree about sending Deputies to Paris. It requires all the Cantons to send Deputies; and it is liberal so far as it authorizes the communes, or smaller districts, to send deputies, at their own expense, to speak their particular sentiments.

Although the French troops have entered the open country, they have not attempted to enter the mountainous districts where they may be opposed. We are extremely anxious to know what are the real sentiments of the patriots of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwald. They might sell their country very dearly, but we tremble to think what might be the consequence to themselves of so unequal a struggle, if none of the great powers show a disposition to render them effectual aid.

A morning paper, *The True Briton*, after giving the statement alluded to, of the differences between France and England respecting Switzerland being adjusted, says—"The absurdity of the circumstances sufficiently exposes the falsehood of the whole statement; but lest any credulous persons should suffer themselves to be misled by it, we beg leave, from the first authority, to assure them, that it is wholly untrue. The object of the article is too obvious to need much exposure. It is wholly a Stock jobbing trick, in which, probably, some desperate English adventurers are deeply concerned."

EDINBURGH, November 6.

It was generally thought that the real business of Parliament, after choosing the Speaker and swearing in the Members, would be postponed; but as a circular letter was on Tuesday sent round to the members, from Mr. Addington, particularly requesting a full attendance at the opening of the session, on Tuesday evening, it is supposed that the respective houses will actually proceed to the dispatch of business with all practicable expedition.

The two brigades of French troops in the pay of Holland are to be embarked for Louisiana the beginning of this month.

Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22d, 1802.

THE MINT.

Mr. Randolph rose in order to renew a motion which he had made yesterday and on which, [being called to the door when some objections were urged against it,] he was surprised to find himself in a small minority. Understanding that the refusal to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on his motion for abolishing the mint, was the effect of a desire on the part of the house to receive the report of the Director of that institution, for the past year, he would endeavor to show that the house were already in possession of competent information; and that it could not be affected by any communication which the head of that department might make. If this were a subject novel to the house, and of an undigested nature, he should readily acknowledge his motion to have been premature; nor would it, under those circumstances, have been submitted to the House. But on examination it would appear that the subject had been matured during the last session—that information of the most satisfactory nature, had been received from the director; and a bill actually passed the house. That information, if it were not in the recollection of every member of the house, was accessible to all of them. It stated explicitly, that the machinery would not last, without repair, longer than another year—this he presumed had not renewed itself; that, the horses were so old that it would be necessary at the end of the year to replace them by others; these had not, he supposed, grown younger; that the lot was too circumscribed, and this, he imagined, had not enlarged its limits; that the expense of the institution could not by any new arrangements be reduced below 20,000 dollars. The director had not only recommended a change of the site, but of the *modus operandi* of the machinery of the mint, by supplying the labor of horses by steam. Upon this information, the house had acted last session.—No general election having intervened, he must presume that no change of sentiment had taken place.—He therefore thought he had a right to consider this subject as perfectly matured, and there being no other business before the house, hoped it would be taken up; although he was not surprised at the reluctance of those gentlemen who cherished the institution as one of the

insignia of sovereignty, to act upon it. This aspect of the subject could not, however, be changed by any report of the detailed operations of the mint. He, therefore, moved that the house agreeably to the order of the day, resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution to repeal so much of the laws on the subject of the mint as relate to the *establishing* of a mint.

Mr. Gregg considered the motion to go into the discussion of the subject at this time premature. He was among those members, who were not present at the late period of the last session when the repealing act passed, having previously retired from the House. It would be recollected that the appointed time for the director of the mint to make his annual report was the first Monday of January. That period is so near, that he thought it most advisable not to proceed to act on the subject, until possessed of the information that document might furnish. Though the institution had not been considered as having operated much to the public good, yet the operation of it during the last year, may perhaps change their opinions respecting it. He, therefore, moved to postpone the consideration of the motion to the second Monday in January.

Mr. Smith said he did not concur in opinion with his colleague. If members were absent when this subject was acted upon, it was their own fault; and that circumstance was certainly no argument for delay. Did he, however, believe that any new information could rationally be expected from the report of the director of the mint, he should not be for taking up the subject now. But of this he had no expectation. At present there was no business before the House. The committee appointed would soon make their reports, and then the House would be engaged with other subjects, to the neglect of this. Let us then, said he, take up this subject now, enter upon its discussion, and in the progress of our enquiries we want information, it will be then time enough to postpone it.

Mr. Southard was in favor of the postponement. There were now present a number of gentlemen not members at the period of discussion during the last session. They have no documents, and cannot be correctly informed. He saw no advantage in entering upon the discussion at this time, as new and additional information may be received from the report of the director. It had been said there was no business before the House; but there was business; there was a bill upon their table; why not take that up and act upon it?

Mr. Randolph called for the reading of a locution that would throw clear & full light upon the subject; not light of that fleeting kind that may be derived from an annual report. From this document sufficient information could be had to convince any member that we might act as well now as at any other time.

The Clerk read a report from the director of the mint, received during the last session, stating the real and personal property attached to the mint, that the machinery might last for one year; that the horses last one year; to conduct the operations of the mint to advantage steam should be used instead of horses; that the lot on which the mint is erected was too small; and that a less annual sum than seventeen or eighteen thousand dollars would not provide for the establishment.

Mr. Gifford observed that he was informed yesterday by a gentleman from Massachussetts not now in his place, that the coins issued the current year, would exceed in value 500,000 dollars. He did not state this from his own knowledge. But if it should appear, from the report of the director to be the fact, he thought it would satisfy every member, that though the establishment was an expense to the treasury, yet it was no expense to the nation; for the exportation of bullion, to that amount, to be coined, and the importation of it thereafter would cost at least 5 per cent.

Mr. Randolph said he would state a fact, which was, that notwithstanding all the issues from the mint, no member sees a coin. For himself he had not seen a piece of gold coined in the mint for two years. This, he considered, a sufficient answer to the remarks of the gentleman last up.

Mr. Lowndes said the remark of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) was not correct, as he had seen many pieces of American coin. But he could assign a satisfactory reason for the appearance of so little gold in ordinary circulation. It was the practice of the banks to count over once a month the specie in their vaults. This trouble was considerably lessened by depositing gold instead of silver. He had been credibly assured that there was now in the vaults of the banks of the United States, gold in eagles, & half eagles to the amount of two millions of dollars.

Mr. Dennis was not for precipitating measures. He was one of those who were in favour of a serious and candid enquiry in-