

Latest Foreign Intelligence,

From Glasgow Papers to the 23d December, received at Charleston by the ship Mississippi, from Greenock.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The letters from Copenhagen inform us, that the Danish Government had determined rigorously to prevent the introduction of colonial produce into any of their ports, which are about to be made subservient to France. As a prelude, all produce which had been imported in American or other neutral vessels had been sequestered, & Commissioners appointed to make strict enquiries; and, if the result should be, that a British subject had the least interest in the cargo, it was to be instantly condemned.

Two Gottenburgh Mails arrived this morning. Just before the Packet sailed, intelligence was received at Gottenburgh, of the King of Sweden having had an apoplectic fit, from which he was not expected to recover. The Stockholm Gazette, however, calls his disorder a cramp and gidiness in the head, and says he is rapidly recovering. Considerable discount existed in Sweden, respecting the successor to the Throne.

The following extract of a letter from the Spanish head-quarters, is highly interesting:—

Head-quarters, La Carolina, Nov. 25. "The battle fought between the Spaniards and French at Ocana, on 19th inst, was obstinately contested, and most sanguinary. The French had 30,000 veteran troops, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person, assisted by Marshals Mortier and Soult. The Spanish force amounted to 50,000, of whom 2000 were killed, and 15,000 taken prisoners. The defeat was decisive, and the rout became general. The Spanish commander in chief was surrounded by the French, and must inevitably have been taken, but Col. Roche, having collected about 300 Spanish cavalry, arrived at the critical moment, making a gallant charge, in which he received a wound; he had the good fortune to rescue the General, and to escort him in safety. The other British officers present in the action, and who behaved most gallantly, were Lord Macduff, Col. Calborne, and Col. Dillon. The latter has been taken prisoner. The Spaniards also lost 50 pieces of cannon. The French have likewise suffered most severely in men; but the most extraordinary circumstance attending this disastrous event, is, that the Spaniards seem to think nothing of it. They are no way depressed, and affirm, that in one month they will have a more numerous army."

DECEMBER 20.

There was a Cabinet Council held yesterday, at which all the Ministers were present. We suppose that the answer to a Congress, was settled. It is said that it was to be sent off by a King's Messenger this morning. The proposal for a Congress is reported to have been received from the Austrian Minister at Paris, who had previously ascertained the sentiments of the French Government upon the subject—in other words, had been directed by the French Government to make it. The proposition for a cartel came, we believe, direct from the French government—it was not brought by Mainz the Austrian Messenger, but it came in the same vessel.

A vessel is arrived from Walcheren, which she left last Saturday.—The whole of the British troops were embarked except the rear-guard, about 200. The enemy in South-Beveland were about 4000. They were continually firing at us, but without any effect. The troops were to sail as soon as the wind was fair.

On the day after the embarkation, the basin and dock-heads were blown up—nearly 3000 weight of powder was used on the occasion, and the explosion was tremendous.

The gales which prevailed on our coast on Monday night, was felt by our fleet in the Scheldt with equal severity. Upwards of twenty transports, and a brig with wine, were stranded, and the greater part lost.

We learn by a letter of the 4th inst. from Hamburg, that the restrictions on maritime commerce are enforced with a rigor exceeding any that has been practised since the adoption of that system. Nothing of Colonial or American produce is permitted to be imported or exported. Measures, equally rigorous, have been also adopted in the neighboring districts. In Holland a provisional sequestration has been laid on all goods, in order to prevent their importation, and to confiscate whatever may

have been found to come from England. A similar sequestration has taken place in Brunswick, Oldenburg, Colberg, &c.

The grand entertainment of monarchs at Paris is without precedent. But the season of feasting will not be of long duration. Troops are hourly passing through Bayonne for Spain. Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, is again appointed Major-General of the grand French army.—Every day confirms our opinion that the battle of Ocana was most fatal to the Spaniards—the entire subjugation of the peninsula is doubtless at hand.

Where are the 350,000 armed Tyrolese? Amongst other articles of intelligence, our readers will see that the Tyrol has completely submitted. For what purpose could the absurd account of the Tyrolese Deputies have been published? Our opinion of that account, by which the common sense of the nation was outraged, is sufficiently known to render further observation unnecessary. We know not whether contempt or indignation, for the heads and hearts of the manufacturers of that account, ought to predominate. Lend the Tyrolese money, truly, to effect the "debarment of Europe." Europe has been delivered into the hands of Napoleon—and to rescue the continent of Europe from his grasp, it is to be feared is beyond the power of England.

The Russians are making rapid marches in Turkey, where there is every symptom of speedy dissolution. It may be conjectured that the air of Asia Minor will eventually be recommended to the Grand Seignior.

Answer of his Majesty this day, to the Address of the city of London—

"I thank you for your expressions of duty and attachment to me and to my Family. The recent expedition to the Scheidt was directed to several objects of great importance to the interests of my allies, and to the security of my dominions. I regret, that, of these objects, a part only has been accomplished. I have not judged it to be necessary to direct any military inquiry into the conduct of my Commanders, by sea or land, in this conjoint service. It will be for my Parliament, in their wisdom, to ask for such information, or to take such measures upon this subject, as they shall judge most conducive to the public good."

The Queen's indisposition is become somewhat alarming.

PARIS, DEC. 4.

The following report has been received from the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia:—

To His Excellency the Minister at War.

Los Barrios, November 19.

"The troops of his Imperial Majesty has gained a signal victory.—The battle was fought in the vicinity of Ocana, where the Insurgents had assembled a force of 55,000 men, 7000 of whom were horse, with a numerous park of artillery. The 4th corps, joined by the 5th, under the orders of the Marshal Duke of Treviso; the division of dragoons, commanded by General Mithrid; the division of light horse, under the command of General Beauregard; and the brigade of light horse of General Paris, the royal guards, and two battalions of Spanish troops, marched yesterday from Aranjuez to meet the enemy, who, according to every intelligence received, had taken post at Ocana. About 9 o'clock this morning our advanced posts came within sight of the enemy's army. At eleven o'clock the action commenced, and in two hours it was decided in our favor. The Spaniards, encouraged by their superiority in numbers, made a vigorous resistance, but they were attacked with such irresistible valor by our troops, that they soon gave way, their position was carried, and they were thrown into the utmost confusion.—All their artillery and field equipage fell into our hands. More than fifty pieces of cannon have already been brought in; 15 stand of colors, and numerous prisoners have been taken, among whom are 3 Generals, 6 Colonels, and 700 inferior officers. The ground is covered with the slain, and with more than 40,000 muskets.—They who escaped to flight without arms, and without knowing whither to direct their steps.

"This morning the King gave the command of the cavalry to General Sebastiani; and the admirable manner in which he manoeuvred & made his charges, fully justified his Majesty's choice. General Mithrid also greatly distinguished himself, and the different Commanders of horse displayed the utmost intrepidity and valor. The Marshal Duke of Treviso commanded the 4th and 5th corps.—It is utterly impossible to have in a more gallant manner than he did; he

received a contusion in the arm, but this did not prevent him continuing the command. Our loss does not, in my estimation, exceed 400 men.

"The Marshal Duke of Belluna is ordered this morning to cross the Tagus between Villamaurique and Fuente Duena. He is to attack the enemy in the position he has taken up at Santa Cruz, and pursue him in whatsoever direction he may choose to retreat. He was this morning informed, by letter, that the enemy had concentrated his force near Ocana and ordered to direct his march to that point. As he had to perform a very long march, he could not arrive sufficiently in time to share in the action; nay, the King did not receive any intelligence from him the whole of the day, and his Majesty is therefore perfectly ignorant of what the Duke of Belluna has been doing. I shall, however, have to make my further report on this subject as soon as possible.

"Be pleased to lay my report before his Imperial Majesty, and to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

"The Marshal Duke of Dalmatia."

MADRID, NOVEMBER 20.

The battle of Ocana, which the King fought yesterday, was one of the most decisive which the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King have ever fought. The following Order of the day has been published and affixed in all the public places:—

ORDER OF THE DAY!

"Yesterday the King gained a signal and decisive victory at Ocana.

"Two hours were sufficient to disperse the army of the Insurgents, who expected within two days to make their entry into Madrid. It was entirely dispersed or destroyed.

"Four thousand men were left dead on the field of battle, 20,000 were made prisoners, among whom were 500 officers, 30 or 40,000 muskets, 20 standards, 50 pieces of artillery, & an incredible quantity of baggage, were the result of this splendid victory.

"AUGUSTUS BELLARD, Gen. Gen."

AUGSBURG, NOV. 27.

According to the last accounts from the Tyrol, the insurrection may be considered as perfectly quelled, and many Tyroleans and Vorabergers have already arrived here to buy grain. The noted Specknicher lately made an attempt to incite the inhabitants of Lower Inthal to fresh commotions; but his attempt not only failed of success, but he was apprehended by the inhabitants, and delivered up to the Bavarian troops.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 21.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the U. States for the year 1810; the bill making appropriations for the support of the naval establishment for the year 1810; and the bill providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States, were severally read a third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to deprive in certain cases vessels of their American character, &c.

The amendment moved by Mr. Fisk to authorize the armed vessels of the U. States to bring into the ports of the U. States, vessels violating this law, was agreed to, 53 to 31.

Some debate took place on the details of the bill, but no further amendment was made, before the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday, February 22.

Mr. Love offered the following resolution, prefacing it with a speech of some length, which shall be given hereafter.

The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank.

The amendments of the Senate to the commercial intercourse bill, were taken up for consideration.

A motion was made by Mr. Dawson to commit the bill to a committee of the whole and negatived.

A motion was made to postpone this bill till this day week, but, after debate withdrawn.

Various motions were made and negatived to postpone and to adjourn. At length, however, after many unsuccessful efforts, a motion to adjourn was carried 61 to 57.

Friday, February 23.

Mr. P. B. Porter, from the committee appointed on the subject of internal

improvements, reported a bill for the improvement of the United States by public roads and canals. [This bill is essentially the same with that originally reported by Mr. Pope in the Senate.] The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. CLOPTON, from the committee on so much of the message of the President of the U. S. as relates to the fortifications of the ports and harbors of the U. States, made a detailed report, stating that, in the opinion of the committee, it was unnecessary, at this time, to appropriate any additional sum for that purpose.

This being the day set apart for private business, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. MASON in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Elizabeth Hamilton.

Messrs. JOHN ROSS, QUINCY, PITKIN and FISK advocated the claim, and Messrs. ASTON, BACON, HOLLAND and ROOT opposed it.

The committee rose, 55 to 54, at half past four, without coming to a decision, and obtained leave to sit again.

Saturday, February 24.

Mr. ROOT presented the memorial of Gen. BURTON and others, of the State of Rhode Island praying compensation for their services in the revolution. Mr. ROOT said that the reports had heretofore been made favourable to the justice of the claim. He moved now to refer it to the same committee of the whole which had under consideration the report on the petition of Elizabeth Hamilton. He said he wished, if the report which defended the Treasury department was to be broken down, that others besides Mr. HAMILTON should be admitted. He wished also to know whether the zeal which gentlemen displayed in favor of this claim was a general zeal to break down the barriers of the limitation law, or whether it was a zeal for this woman alone.

This motion produced a desultory debate of two hours, in which Messrs. ROOT, SMITH, LOVE, ASTON, SOUTHARD, BOYD and MONTGOMERY supported, and Messrs. PITKIN, KEY, GREENIER, GIBSON, DANA, LYON, GOLD ROSS, FISK and JOHNSON opposed the motion. It was negatived, 63 to 62.

A motion was made to take up the commercial intercourse bill, which failed only by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Monday, February 26.

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning commercial intercourse with Great-Britain and France.

Mr. MUMFORD hoped the amendments of the Senate would not be agreed to, as he considered the parts struck out of the bill were all that was valuable in it. For they abandoned the protection of our property at sea, and of course the liberty of the citizens there, which was most material, as property might be insured, but that could not. He was in favor of affording a convoy to our merchants. He was in favor of the Embargo originally, he believed it a wise measure, had the President had sufficient power to enforce it.

Mr. LOVE said the present was a most important question—he considered it as involving a dereliction of the principles of the declaration of Independence. He was not a warm friend of the bill as it went from this house, but it now appeared as bottomed on the doctrine of non-resistance and absolute dependence. He referred to the resolution of this house 12 months ago, "that the U. States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great-Britain and France." But now we were to go beyond submission. Should it be left to posterity to say that, at a time when we had a million of men into whose hands muskets and bayonets could be put, and a solid capital which would produce 500 million dollars, we were unable to support our rights? If resistance had never been attempted, the omission now would not have displayed so much weakness. Before he voted to repeal the non-intercourse, he wished to have before him some substitute which would preserve the honor of the nation.

Mr. BIRBECK said, that the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Mumford) who now the embargo was gone was singing hosannas to its praise, was the first to suggest its total repeal. He rose to say, he should vote against the amendments of the Senate, contrary to an intimation before given, because he understood that the construction given to the remaining sections was that they repeal all penalties incurred under the Embargo laws.

Mr. GARDNER declared himself much pleased with the amendments.—Instead of indicating submission, they were the beginning of a manly resistance. He hoped the U. States had done those things which the belligerents had ordered them to do. He wished to see the system changed. Gentlemen must see that the system hitherto followed, would do no good, they might as well abandon it at once. The part struck out, if gentlemen wished it, might be introduced in a separate bill. He wished this to pass as vessels were waiting, at a great expence, to know what course they were to take.

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Mr. ROSS was opposed to the bill as it went from this house, as he thought it submission. Much as he wished the non-intercourse repealed, he had rather let it expire by its own limitation at the end of the session, than have a law which with any injurious restrictions. He therefore moved to postpone the consideration of the amendment indefinitely.

This motion was negatived 81 to 69. Mr. BACON moved an amendment to remove all duties as to the penalties incurred, but not yet recovered under the embargo law. Agreed to.

Mr. FISK said, he had, on a former occasion, expressed a willingness to abandon the restrictive system, for the purpose of protecting our property by an efficient force. Notwithstanding all that had been said on the subject, restrictive measures had produced considerable effect, for he had sold three-fourths of the British foreign trade now carried on by American vessels.—And this may be a reason why our merchants have all been so very indifferent what a few years ago would have been the greatest boon they could have asked, which was contained in the bill as it went from this house, viz. to give our merchants the exclusive carrying of all the trade of the country. And why? Because they are more interested in carrying British goods than in their own produce. Mr. F. said that the principle of the British Navigation laws was abandoned, in principle, the blockade keeps up the injury to us as a planter. And what is now proposed? An abandonment of every thing for which the U. States have contended for the last five years. It had come from a quarter where motives could be suspected, I would not hesitate to say it was a traitorous surrender of the rights of the country. Whether the course hitherto pursued was the best, he was not prepared to say. It seems now to be conceded that the non-intercourse statute we have been swindled out of all the provisions calculated to enforce it. He must call the British diplomat a swindling transaction) is of little use. But I ask, will you abandon my rights? Will you leave me no road to market for my produce? Will you leave me to force my way as well as I can? Why was this government established, if not for general protection? Are we then to fold our arms, and be driven from the ocean without a struggle—to strike our flag, and surrender those rights which the people have entrusted to our protection? Thus, he trusted, was not the spirit of Congress. He was sure it was not the spirit of the people. And if the present majority are incapable of protecting the rights of the nation, let them declare that they feel incompetent and let their places be supplied by successors of more firmness. He, for one, was not disposed to abandon the ocean altogether. Influenced by these considerations, he had risen to offer an amendment to shew the people we are disposed to defend the rights of the nation against either G. Britain or France.

Mr. F. then offered an amendment providing for conveying our trade and our merchant vessels bound to the ports of belligerents, which being afterwards withdrawn, & substituted by another essentially the same, is not here inserted.

Mr. MUMFORD was in favor of the convoy; but could not agree for merchants to arm, as it would be playing the peace of the country in their hands.

Mr. DANA was glad this proposition had been brought forward; and agreed with the gentleman from Virginia, that if the present directors of public affairs were unable to guide the reins of empire, they ought to surrender them into other hands.

The house adjourned, without a question on this amendment.

Tuesday, February 27.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning commercial intercourse with Great-Britain and France.

Mr. EPES withdrew his amendment and offered another involving the same principles, but going more into details consisting of seven sections.

[These sections authorize merchant vessels armed solely by American citizens and not carrying contraband of war, bound to any port or place actually invested, with which they shall be prohibited by the declared orders of the belligerent powers, and to oppose by force every attempt to restrain or divert them from their destination; and provide the details of the system. They also provide that the President shall, under certain regulations, be authorized to employ private armed vessels of the U. S. in protecting from capture under the declared orders of G. B. or France the merchant vessels of the U. S.]

After debate, part of the motion was declared out of order, because it was specially before another committee of the whole, a motion was made by Mr. EPES to commit the amendment to the Senate and the sections of the amendment which were in order to a select committee, and carried 77 to 67.

A motion was then made to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill respecting the convoy, reported by Mr. BURTON. This motion was carried, and the bill committed to the same committee as the amendments from the Senate.