FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26. Despatches were yesterday received from Lord Wellington, containing the unpleasant news that the garrison of Burgos still holds out, and that the onemy had made two sorties, in which we had sustained a considerable loss.

Failures to an alarming extent a mong several mercantile firms in the city, will be announced in a few days.

GOLD & BANK NOTES, Gold is now selling at five guineas an ounce, if paid for in Bank of England

papers but if paid for in guineas, the lice is 31. 17s. lod. per ounce. At whis rate, 65 or 66 guineas are worth one hundred pounds in Bank of England paper ; and yet there are persons who insist that the latier has suffered no depreciation.

The sophistry employed in this argument is truly contemptibles. What is a Bank note but a promise to pay the "bearer a certain quantity of gold ? Had the promise been shaped into the form of current coin [guineas] instead of nominal money, the common sense of maakind would have guarded them against the pillering effects of a system, which if not checked by the strong arm of power, must inevitably, and at no distant period, ruin the government and the country.

The Chanc-llor of the Exchequer in-Imated lately, in the House of Commons, that evergetis measures of finance must be resorted to to meet the demands upon the national purse. Can it be otherwise, if the present swindling system is permitted to continue ? In fact, from the present state of our payments, gowirnment are paying for all their contracts 30 per cent, above the coin price -in other words, a small fraction above two-thirds of the anoual amount of the taxes would be equal to all the demands on the Treasury, if the fabricators of paper money were compelled to act justly towards the public,

Are car plers such miserable arithmeticians as not to see that? So ignerant of the elem-n:s of political economy as not to feel the cause of their present en barrassments? No. We ca not think so contemp ibly of their intellects, whatever may fall from their lips Are they ignorant of the paper price o bullion ? Are not their agents, at this moment, buying up silver coin at th rate of 6s, 9d. per ounce, in place o' 5s. 2d. to enable them to pay the army in the peninsula ? For whose ben fit is this extra price paid ? Only to entich man who issue paper with a lie upon the face upon it-a fallacious promise to pay the beater a certain sura of money. Carty one of these promises f. r 100/ b ck o the office whence it issue . demand the money, and they give you, what? Money ? Nu-five new-made lies for 201, or 100 similar fibs for 20s each. Is it equitable, is it politic, that the public should be taxed 30 per cent. above the real expenditure, to enrich private individuals? Meet the hydra with formude, or it will des roy you ! FRENCH & RUSSIANS. The Russian peasan'ry in the province of Moscow are beginning, even amidst scenes of carnage and desolution, to enjoy a temporary gluppse of human sympathy ; and after ages of more than bru:al oppression, find themselves treat- I" However painful it may be to contemed by their enemies like human beings -the hereditary chains of their barbarous slavery are, for a waile, to be unrivetted, and they will be permitted to true, though in a qualified degree, some of the sweets of natural liberty. Nothing but an invasion of their territory could effect any alteration in the political constitution of the Russian Empire. The authority of Alexander is support. ed by force, and atknowledged through fear ; and had he been able to protect his arbitrary system, by a pacific policy with other nations, he would have had nothing to upprehend from any revolution or change taking place among the semi-barbarians within the boundaries of his vast empire. The very constitution of his government preciudes almost the possibility of such an event, which, indeed, could only happen with the Nobles, as the lower orders are, like cattle, transferred from one set of owners to another ; they wear the same complex ion of slavery, and remain content with hereditary oppression; the Sovereign's pleasure is their law, and his wincils are directed by the same au brity-That law being established by presedent, perpetuates their slavery without affording them any prospect of change, or redress ; and when one tyrant is deposed, it is only to make way for another, who roles them with the same despolic power. Under the dynasty of the Cairs, no enlightened rule of thinking has been allowed, to remedy, or amend the obvious defects of the government : every effort of genius and improvement being subservicat to the capricious will of the Autocrat. In such a state of babitual subordination, the subjects never attempt to indulge in desires which government does not think proper for them to gratify ; and it is probable they woud have continued in the same torpid state of animal slavery, and their chains have remained riveted for ages, had not the pride, weakness, and folly of Alex ader, brought into his territo-

tes the victorious legions of the E ticed instrument in the hands of Providence to chastise the nations of Europe.

OCTOBER 27.

By the Gottenburg mail which arriv ed last n ght, letters and papers were received from St. Petersburgh to the d inst. stating that Smolensk had been retaken by the Russians, with several other advantages gained over the French. The various reports brought by these mails on former occasions, having generally proved fallacious, we are induced to hesitate respecting their authenticity. The Emperor Alexander has issued auother spirited Proclamation to the Inhabitants of St. Petersburgh, who, being panic-struck at the unexpected progress of Napoleon, were preparing to evacuare that city. It appears that the Au tocrat is determined not to relax in his endeavore to preserve the wreck of his tegritories, should St. Petersburgh fall into the hands of the enemy, which is evinced by the following emphatical passage : -" Whatever may be the progress of the enemy, rather to drain the last drop of the cup of misery, than by a scandalous peace, to subject Russia to a foreign yoke." If such be the determination of the Czar, and if his Noble, are resolved to second his energies, Napoleon will still have to wade through fields of blood, and the populous part of the Russian Empire may be destined to suffer what humanity must shudder to record.

It is ascertained, that an American privateer has made its appearance in the Chaunel. We presume that it has not crossed the Atlantic, but has been fitted out at Bordeoux, or some other of the harbors in France.

> LATER. Philadelphia, Dec. 21.

Arrived Carlel ship George Washington, Captain Warrenton, 141 50 days from Liverpoul -London papets to the 27th and Liverpool papers to the 28th Oct. inclusive, are received.

The ministerial par y has completely succeeded in the recent elections in England, and it was said, that as America had declared war, it should be a war of extermination, and that either her or Great Britain mus: fall.

CONGRESS. OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Dawson presented the petition of Wm. Gamble, stating that he has invented a machine for the protection of ports and harbors, which he conceives to promise great utility ; and praying an enquiry of Congress into its merits. Referred to the Naval committee.

Mr. Basset ruported a bill relating to captures; and a bill regulating peasions to persons on board of private armed vessels ; which were read twice and committed.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, reported the same with amendments, the principal one of which is to strike out the words " and the dependencies thereof," so as to exclude from the operation of the bill the cases of goods brought in from Canada, &c. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom were referred so much of the petition of the owners and agents of sundry private armed vessels fitted out of the port of New York, as prays a reduction of the duties on prize goods, and reported that a reduction of the duties on prize goods, without embracing, at the same time, all importations made in the prosecution of the ordinary commerce of the country, cannot, consistently with sound policy and rational legislation, be made, and that a general reduction would diminish a revenue, where it does not distress the consumer, and would not produce any material increase of gain to the captors. The committee therefore deem it inexpedient to grant the prayer T the peritioners.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole house.

The House resolved uself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to in crease the Navy of the U. States.

The motion for amendment of the bill pending when the House last had negative by Yeas and Nays, as follow : For postponement 45

Against it

Mr. Cutts then renewed the motion he had made in committee of the whole to amend the bill by striking out the provision respecting seveny-fours and inserting ten frigates.

When a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

Tuesday, Dec. 22

The resolution moved a few days ago by Mr. Quincy for an enquiry into the mode of administration of our revenue laws by the Treasury Department, was taken up and agreed to.

The bill for the admission into the U States of certain vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, was received from the Senate and passed the usual form of first and second reading.

After some introductory remarks, Mr. Grundy offered for consideration a resolution calling for certain information respecting naval timber and expenditures, &c.

The Speaker laid cefore the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, complying with their resolution of the 9th inst, as fel losvs :

" The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th inst. requesting information touching the conduct of British officers towards persons taken in American armed ships, has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying papers marked A. B. C. from which it appears, that certain persons, some of whom are said to be native, and others naturalized citizens of the United States, being parts of the crews of the Unit cd States' armed vessels the "Nautilus" and the "Wasp" and of the private armed vessel, the "Sarah Ann," have been seized, under the pretext of their being British subjects, by British officers for the avowed purpose, as is understood, of having them bro't to trial for their lives, and that others, being part of the crew of the Nautilus, have been taken into the British service.

The Secretary of State begs leave also to lay before the President the papers marked D. and E. From these it will be seen, that whilst the British naval officers arrest as criminals such persons taken on board American armed vessels as they may consider British subjects, they slaim a right to retain on board British ships of war American citizens who may have married in England, or been impressed from on board British me chant vessels; and that they consider an impressed American, when he is discharged from one of their ships, as a prisoner of war. The message and adocuments were on motion referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate for encreasing the Navy of the U. States.

ford, Davis, Deaha, Dinnemoor, Barle, p ford, Davis, Louis, Domemoor, Karle, Fis ley, Fisk, Franklin, Gray, Greene, B. Hall, Hall, Huffiy, Hyneman, Johnson, Lacod Lyle, Magon, Maxwell, Moore, Millo M'Kee, Morgan, Mornow, New, Newbol Millow, Pictons, Pond, Potter, Bando Ormsby, Pis Cns, Pond, Potter, Randoly Rhea, Hoanr, Hoberts, Redman, Sage, Se ver, Shaw, Stanford, Strong, Whitehill, W

The bill from the Senate, directin the Secretary of the Treasury to rem fines, penalties and forfeitures in cent cases, was read a third time ; and th question stated, " Shall the bill pass?

Mr. Cheves stated that a doubt ha arisen in the minds of some gen lemen and a communication had been received from the proper ficer of the govern ment on the subject, wliether, us th importatious had been contrary to lav he payment of the duties thereon could be enforced after the passage of the bill He therefore proposed, u ider the direo tion of the committee of W.ys and Means, to smend the bill by striking out therefrom the words " and the da ies payable on such coods, wates a merchandize bring paid and secured be paid agreeably to inw." and in eren the words "on payment of the dutiwhich wou: I have been p yable by ha had such goods, wares and mychia. dibe been legally impor ed."

This amondment at this stage of the bill's passage requires unanimous con. sent ; which was accorded by the H.use, after a few observations from Mr. Biby who stated, that although a majority of the committee of Ways and Means were opposed to the bill, they had to nanimously concurred in the proposed amendment.

Mr. Roberts opposed the passage of the bill, on account of its general prin. ciples, as of the difficulty of legislating on it.

Mr. Cheves replied.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, 64 to 61.

A message was received from the President of the U. S ates transmitting a report of the Secretary of the N.vy, complying with their resolution of the 16th instant, as follows

" On the subject of the resolution of the honorable the House of Representatives, of the 16th instan, I have the honor to state,

A proclamation was issued by the Prince Regent in Council, declaring uli English sailors trations, who are found n board American vessels.

We are also informed, that a proclamation had been issued declaring that all British subjects naturalized in the U. States, who were found in arms against England, should be considered as traitors and suffer death. This proclamation is not to be found in the papers in our possession and if issued at all, must be in the papers of the 22d, 231, or 24th of October which are missing from our file. But we are inclined to believe that the report has originated in mist ke from the circumstance of the proclamation respecting the sullors mentioned above.

The Russian fleet was to be sent to Ergland for safety, and preparations were making at Portsmouth for its ararrival.

One of the oldest and most respectable houses in London, in the Danish trade, has failed.

A London paper of Oct. 25, says:plate the final result of the contest in Russia, we feel it incumbent on us to state the truth, and in so doing, do not hesitate to declare, for the information of such as are not deaf to reason and common sense, that we calculate upon Russia as conquered by Napoleon."

FRENCH NEWS.

New York, Dec 21. By the Dick, from Bordeaux we have French papers to the 4th ult. They contain the French Bulletins to No. 23, the last of which is dated at Moscow, Octoper 9. It states that the advanced goard of the Grand Army was posted twenty leagues from Moscow : That the Russian Army was quartered upon Kolonga; that skirmishes took place daily, in which the French were victorious; that the Duke of Elchingen, with his division, was at Boghordock ; and that Mural's division was at Troitsa. It also states, that the able Russian General, Prince Bagration, had died of his wounds; and that the inhabitants of Moscow were returning to their homes -and that Napoleon was in good health, and doing all he could to make them

the subject under consideration was lust.

'A motion was made by Mr. Harper to reconsider the motion for striking out he seventy-fours. He made this mo. tion because he was a friend to an in crease of the navy, and would agree to build seventy-fours, if he could not obain other descriptions of vessels.

The motion to reconsider the vote wes agreed to, 54 to 51.

Mr. Bacon spoke against the motion. Though in favor of an increase of the navy, he was opposed to seventy-fours. Mr. Basset spoke in reply, at considerable length.

Mr. Gholson spoke generally in favor of an increase of the navy, and in favor of the bill from the Senate.

M . Stow followed in support of seyenty-lours.

Mr. Troup also spoke in favor of seventy-four gun ships, which he warm-'y advocated, as well as a general increase of the navy.

Mr. H. Ciuy explained the reasons why, though decidedly in favor of an increase of the navy, he was opposed to seventy-four gun ships.

Mr. Widgery again spoke on the ame side of the question.

Mr. Calhoun spoke at some length in favor of an increase of the navy on general principles, and of even a larger force than was proposed to be added by the bill.

Mr. Roberts spoke in favor of the postponement of this subject, with a view to obtaining further information on the supposed probable cost of the proposed increase, &c.

Mr. Pleasants spoke decidedly in favor of an increase of the navy, and of the force now proposed to be erased from the bill.

The question was then taken on striking out the seventy-four-, and negafived.

52

58

For the amendment Against it

Mr. H. Clay proposed then to amend the bill by striking out the word "forthwith" and substituting the following clause : " as soon as suitable materials can be provided therefor ;" so that; if the materials were on hand, these vessels might be built ; and, if not, that the materials should be first procured. This, he said, would remove a great

Mr. Roberts made a motion to strike out the provision of the bill for building seventy-four gun ships ; which was negatived 65 to 55.

Mr. Roberts then moved a new section to the bill providing for the equipment for hwith, in addition to the force contemplated by the bill, of six sloops of war. This motion was also negativ ec-Ayes 44.

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill from the Senate directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures, and penalties in certain cases, and the amendments reported thereto by the committee of Ways and Means.

The amendments reported by the committee of Ways and Means were severally agreed to; when

Mr. Roberts moved to strike out the first section, with a view to try the sense of the committee on the object and principles of the bill.

The question was lost-Ayes 50, noes 56.

Mr. H. Clay renewed a motion made by him some days ago, when in committee of the whole on the same sub ject, which was negatived.

After several attempts to amend the bil',

The question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and carried. 62 to 58 :

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The bill from the Senate to increase the Navy of the U. States, was read a third time.

And the question stated "Shall the bill pass ?"

Mr. M'Kee spoke at considerable length against its passage, and concluded by moving to postpone it to Monday, with a view to obtaining further information on the subject of the mate-

" That in the pursuance of the resolution of Congress of the third March, 1805, a gold medal, emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and naral force of Tripoli, by the squadron under Commodore Preble's command, was presented to Commodore Preble-in the manner stated in the enclosed letter dated May 17, 1806 :

" That one month's pay was allowed, " exclusively of the common allowance, to all the petty officers, seamen and marines of the squadron, who so gloriously supported the honor of the American flag, under the orders of their gallant commander in the several attacks"

" That no sword has been presented to either of the commission officers'or midshipmen, who distinguished themselves in the several attacks :

" And that it is not known to this department that there ever was made by Congress a specific appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of carrying in. to effect the resolution referred to :

" With respect to that part of the resolution which requests the Presiden: to cause a sword to be presented in each of the commission officers and midshipmen who distinguished themselves, it is presumed that the President saw, what to his mind app .ared difficulties of great delicacy, from the peculiar language of the resolution. By the resolution he was requested to present swords to such only as had distinguished themselves; and all having been represented to him as having acted gloriously, he could not in justice draw with precision a line of discrimination. He felt, it is presumed, a repugnance to the making of a selection which, by implication, would necessarily have cast an unmerited reproach upon all not therein included. A degradation of that kind might have greatly injured the service; and could not possibly have been grateful to the honorable feelings of the favored officers."

After some conversation as to the proper course for this business to take, it was referred to a select committee of seven members, to consider and reporthereon, and the House adjourned.

THE W.IR.

A copy of a dispatch from Brigadier General Smyth to Major General Dear borne, has been transmitted to the Sccretary at War, and published. It differs little from the letter of Gcn. Smyth inserted in our first paper except that of four last paragraphs of that letter are omitted, and the following ones isserted : " The volunteers and neighboring people were dissatisfied, and it has been in the power of the contractor's agent to excite some elamor sgainst the course pursued. He finds the contract a losing one at this time, and would wish to see the army in Canada, that he might not be bound to supply it. "I am sorry the situation of the force under my command had not been such as to make the propriety of a forward movement obvious to all. Circumstanced as we were, I have thought it my duty to follow the cautions counsels of experience, and not by precipitation, to add another to the ist of our defeats.

comfortable.

On this news the Evening Post observes, " It will be recollected, that Banaparte entered Moscow on the 15 h of these vessels. September ; from the abovementioned Bulletin, it appears, that on the 9th of Oct. he remained in the same situation, having done nothing more towards the conquest of Russia. This is certainly against him ; and if he is obliged to remain there through the winter, although he may be in " good health," he will be to the first Monday in January, with a indisposed before springs

still at Bayonne, waiting for reinforce- bible cost which will result from the ments; and the French troops in Spain and Portugal suffering for the necessarics of life.

It was reported in France, that the meet him at Wilns.

ubjection in his mind to the bill, arising from the doubt, whether suitable mate. rials were on hand forthwith to build

The motion was agreed to by a large maj wity.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with the amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. Roberts then moved to postpone the further consideration of the report view to obtaining an official report on We learn, worbally, that Massena was the subject of the timber and the propassage of the bill.

Mr. Widgery opposed it, and Mr. Macon supported it.

The question was then taken on the Emperor had sent for Mr. Barlow to motion to pestpene, and decided in the

rials, &c. Motion negatived, 73 to 51. The question recurred on the passage of the bill, which was decided as follows :

YEAS-Mesars. Alston, Anderson, Baker, Basset, Bigelow, Blackledge, Bleecker, Breck earidge, Brigham, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Chittenden, Cooke, Condit, Cutts, Davenport, Dawson, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Grundy, Harper, Hawes, Jackson, Kent, Law, Lewis, Little, Lowndes, M'Bryde, M'Kim, Milnor, Mitchill, Moseley, Nelson, Newton, Pearson, Pikin, Pleasants, Quincy, Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Ringgold, Robertson, Sammons, Sawyer, Seybert, Sheffey, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Taliaferro, Tall-madge, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cort-landt, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wilson-

NAYS-Messers. Avery, Bacon, Bard, Bar-nett, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Champion, Clay, Cochran, Clopton, Graw-