

PAPER, OCT. 31.

TWENTY-FOURTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

Moscow, Oct. 14.

General Baron D'Isou has marched upon Smolensk. The king of Naples is with the advanced guard upon the Nera, in presence of the enemy, who are occupied in recruiting their army, by completing it from the militia.

The weather is very fine. The first snow fell yesterday. In 20 days, it will be necessary we should be in winter quarters.

The troops which Russia had in Moldavia have joined General Formanow. Those from Finland have been disembarked at Riga. They marched out and attacked the tenth corps; they have been beaten; 3000 men were made prisoners. We have not the official account of this brilliant affair, which does so much honour to General D'York.

All our wounded have been removed to Smolensk, Minsk and Mahilow. A great number have been restored to health, and have rejoined their corps.

A great many private letters, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, make us well acquainted with the situation of this empire. The project of burning Moscow having been kept secret, the greater part of the nobles and private individuals had removed nothing.

The engineers have taken a plan of the city, in which those houses are marked which were saved from the flames. It results, that we did not succeed in saving more than the tenth part of the town; the other nine-tenths exist no longer.

TWENTY-FIFTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters on the Niwa, Oct. 23.

The army has quitted the smoking remains of Moscow, converted into the tomb of Russian glory, by Russian barbarity. The Emperor Alexander has refused peace. Napoleon is preparing measures to give the world that blessing which the folly of the Russian Nobility compels a feeble Monarch to refuse to his bleeding country.

The army marches on Smolensk. Count Wittgenstein had the audacity to enter Moscow before the rear guard of the army had retreated; he suffered for his temerity, and was made prisoner. Marshal Kutusoff mistook the Emperor's manoeuvres for flight, and ventured to attack the used corps of Prince Potiowski and the Viceroy; he was defeated and driven back to his position on the Pakra. The King of Naples commanded, and aided, by his judicious manoeuvres, to his former reputation. His numerous charges of cavalry were brilliant—the Cossacks were overthrown or dispersed. Our loss is trifling; we fear however it will be some time before Prince Potiowski resumes the command.

When it was known that the Emperor determined to quit Moscow, the members of the new municipality demanded an audience, when they fell upon their knees before his Imperial Majesty, seated upon the throne of the Czars, and implored him not to desert their liberty. In him alone they reposed for the means of shaking off their chains. The Emperor replied—"The liberty of my good citizens of Moscow is near my heart;—give me considerations postpone the hour of your deliverance.—When you can comprehend the designs of Napoleon, you will be able to measure your own."

A deputation from the Foundling-hospitals having waited upon the Emperor, he ordered three male infants to be christened—the first Napoleon; the second, Felix; the third Bonaparte;—and three female infants—the first to be called Josephine, the second Maria-Theresa, the third Adelaide; and he promised them a pension each of twenty hundred livres upon the day of their marriage to be paid from the Imperial Treasury. The deputation melted into tears at this proof of the Emperor's goodness.

The Emperor participates in the feelings which will animate his good citizens of Paris, upon learning that his Imperial Majesty is approaching near his Capital. It is for their happiness that he braves all seasons and all climates;—it is for their glory that he spreads his arms from the pillars of Hercules to the Arctic Circle. The time is not yet arrived for the Emperor to develop the great plans he at present meditates. They are laid in the sacred shrine of his august bosom, and will be unfolded by high destiny.

The cavalry are in complete order. There is great animation in the pastures round Moscow. The air has been found peculiarly propitious to the cure of gun-shot wounds.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

New-York, Jan. 12.

By the ship Maria-christina, Captain Stephens, arrived yesterday from Lisbon, which port she left on the 5th of Nov. we learn, that the French army had retaken Madrid; that Lord Wellington had retreated from thence to

Salamanca, leaving his sick, wounded and cannon; and that no Algerine cruizers had been lately seen without the Straits.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making certain partial appropriations for the year 1813 (additional appropriations for the expenses of Congress); a bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for 1813; a bill to increase the salaries of the Secretaries of the War and Navy department (to a level with that of the two other Secretaries); which several bills were twice read and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the order of the day on the new army bill; and after debate adjourned, after giving the committee leave to sit again.

Monday, Jan. 11.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting certain accounts of Consols to foreign powers, and of the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for raising an additional military force of 20,000 men for one year.

Mr. Shibley spoke at great length in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Robertson in support of it.

When the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Several petitions were presented and referred; amongst which was one from an importing merchant, who has recently imported goods from a dependency of G. Britain, praying relief; and a petition from manufacturers of wire, praying that additional duties may be laid on imported wire.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to raise an additional army of 20,000 men for one year.

Mr. Eaton spoke against the bill and against a prosecution of the war, for four hours and a quarter.

Mr. Macon spoke in reply and in support of the war, for upwards of two hours.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

The several amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to by the House.

Mr. Fitch moved to strike out the 4th section, giving the President exclusively the appointment of all officers under the rank of field officers.

The question was decided in the negative, 74 to 34.

And the bill was then ordered to be re-considered for a third reading, without a division.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Stow, after observing that it was the peculiar province of this House to provide the Ways and Means for the support of government, and that in the commencement of an arduous conflict with a powerful nation, it became thereby a secure foundation for its adequate support; offered the following resolution, with a view to its lying on the table:

Resolved That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare, and lay before this House, with all convenient dispatch, such bills as may be best calculated in their opinion for providing with certainty means commensurate with the national expenditure, and to preserve unimpaired, instead of abused, the public credit, on which the public resources so eminently depend.

The House having agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Cheves, after observing that the subject of taxation had not been agitated in the committee of Ways & Means at the present session, remarked, that he should fail in his duty at this time, when a resolution calculated to impair the public credit was introduced, if he did not couple with it the facts connected with the Ways and Means of the present year. It would be remembered that, previous to the declaration of war, the House had passed certain resolutions, founded on a detailed report of the committee of Ways and Means, accompanied by a report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The principle of the report was, that a revenue adequate to the current expenses of the year, and to defraying the interest of the old debt as well as the new debt to be created within that year, ought to be provided. This principle, however, on which the war was commenced, had been more than attained without the aid of additional taxes, which therefore were not necessary for the year 1813. The revenue for the year 1814 must be provided for; and this subject might be acted on at the present session, or at such session as might be thought expedient by the proper authority. He had risen, he said, merely to do away the impression that the public credit would suffer in the year 1813 from the omission to impose taxes. His opinion was that the subject could not be so soon acted on, al-

though without the credit of the country would be supported.

Mr. Stow claimed any intention to impair the public credit. He had no such view.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, the House took up the two resolutions, moved by him a day or two; one of which proposed to require the Military Committee to enquire into the expediency of raising 12 Companies of Mounted Rangers; and the other to enquire into the proper mode of compensating the mounted Volunteers who had lately gone into service.

The first of these resolutions being under consideration.

Mr. Williams remarked, that the act authorising the raising of seven companies of mounted Rangers would not expire before the end of the next session of Congress. The real question, therefore, was, seven being already provided, whether five additional companies were necessary for the protection of the western frontier? He conceived not; and more especially when, by the bill now on its passage through this House, 20 regiments were proposed to be raised for precisely the term which was contemplated in the resolution.

Mr. Jennings said, that he had not been aware that the law authorising the raising seven companies of mounted Volunteers, did not expire until the next session. But the gentleman was mistaken in supposing the 12 months' infantry would answer the purpose he had in view. Mr. J. described the nature of the service on the frontier, the rapidity of motion which was necessary either in advancing or retreating. By the time Spring arrived, Mr. J. said, the Indians would pour in on every quarter of the frontier, and other force was necessary to protect its population than infantry.

The first resolution was negatived. The second, respecting the pay of the mounted volunteers was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity to a resolution of the House calling for the information, transmitting certain statements of duties received from the commencement of the government, and the various objects of expenditure during the same period.

The bill, in addition to the act passed at the last session "to raise an additional military force"—the object of which is to raise 20 regiments of men for one year, if deemed necessary by the President to the public service—was read a third time, and the question stated, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Cuits spoke in reply to former remarks of Mr. Quincy, in support of the bill.

Mr. Kent next spoke in support of the bill at some length.

Mr. Randolph spoke more than three hours in opposition to the bill.

When, it being late, and several gentlemen rising to speak.

The House adjourned.

DOMESTIC.

From the Boston Chronicle.

THE NAVY.

Heroism and true courage cannot be more manifestly displayed than by cruising for an enemy in the track in which it is most probable to meet him; especially at a period when the enemy has presumed to intimidate, by sending a force of double the strength of his antagonist. Commodore RODGERS, though not so fortunate as to have an opportunity of exhibiting a specimen of naval tactics and personal bravery, equal to his competitors, has discovered an intrepidity of character which will ever place him among the most distinguished officers in the American navy. If he has followed the enemy within those latitudes where they have long claimed exclusive sovereignty, and displayed the American flag in triumph without any obstruction from these pretended sovereigns, it is a proof, either that the British are not so omnipotent as they represent themselves, or that they dread to put their prowess to the test, against the bravery of American seamen, under the discipline and tactics of RODGERS. The commodore has signally displayed his valor and heroism, for if the British could not be found in those latitudes, where could he look for them? If he occupied this space of the Atlantic, he has a right to enquire, in what corner of Neptune's domains could the British hide themselves? It was well known in Halifax that the American squadron had sailed, and if the enemy had any intention to meet them with equal force they could easily have put their ships in the proper direction; but aware of the consequences, they kept every frigate from the latitudes in which they knew the American squadron would cruise, and even sent their seventy fours in directions in which there was not the least probability of meeting them. In Halifax it was thought fit to send ships to contend with the American squadron, but like cowards who only show their prowess by vain boasts, they were afraid to trust their frigates, and were even so careful of their seventy fours

that they kept them out of sight of American frigates. While we estimate the prowess of all our officers, we cannot but consider RODGERS as a commander whom the British dread to assail. It is not that they cannot meet him, but they are afraid to do it.

From the Democratic Press.

Supposing the war to end now, and notwithstanding all the disastrous nothings by land, such is the astonishing maritime ascendancy the arms of the United States have obtained over those of Great Britain, that the latter would be very cautious hereafter how she exposes her naval talisman to be thus broken to atoms again. That talisman bears a charmed power. There is a moral influence as well as a physical force, by which it holds its authority. And as the London editors observe in animadverting on the demolition of the Guerriere, incipient success may impart a character that may endure forever. There can be no doubt but that henceforth the British seamen, whether from disaffection or apprehension, will engage the Americans on the vantage ground, the American confident of victory, the Englishman fearful of defeat, the moral influence of which feeling is equal to a fleet on the American side. That British government will not partake of these pre sentiments is to be expected; and that they will be anxious to dissipate them by some achievement on their part is probable enough. But it is too late, and the stave no longer goes to the music that

Their home is on the deep.

From the National Advocate.

The United States and Macedonian are now in our harbor, and have been examined by hundreds of our citizens—who having enjoyed this pleasure may not want any information as to the comparative size and force of these frigates but our friends at a distance have, doubtless, some curiosity on this subject, and may be gratified by the following statement. It is not without regret that we add, England has her friends and devotees among us, who would triumphantly correct the most trifling error we might commit on an occasion like the present.

The frigate United States is one hundred and seventy six feet deck; forty two feet beam; her gun-deck is six feet six inches high; has fifteen port holes on a side, and carries on the gun deck, twenty-four pounders.

The frigate Macedonian is one hundred and sixty six feet deck, forty two feet eight inches beam; her gun deck is six feet ten inches high; her birth deck, six feet three inches; has fifteen port holes on a side; and carries on her gun deck eighteen pounders.

From this statement it will be seen that the Macedonian has more beam, and is higher between decks than the United States; but that the latter is about ten feet longer. To men not acquainted with nautical affairs it would seem that, in this respect, the American frigate had the advantage, whereas the reverse is the fact. From the great length of the United States she will neither wear or stay as well as the Macedonian; or, in other words, she cannot be put about as soon; and so perfectly satisfied are our officers of this fact, that we are authorized in saying, some of the most intelligent of them have recommended that the forty fours, which we are about to build, shall have from six to ten feet less deck, than those now in use have. Thus adopting, in point of size, the model of the Macedonian, as best calculated for effective service.

The next consideration is the weight of metal. It is well known, that the British were formerly in the habit of carrying 24 pounders on board their large frigates; that the Acasta mounted them, when first built; but that they have abandoned this system, and adopted the 18 pounders, as the most advantageous piece of ordnance; because handled and managed with so much more ease and facility to the men, and consequently fired oftener; and because it is generally admitted, that at a distance no shot can be fired with more certainty than an 18 pound ball.

On this point, however, Capt Carden gave his opinion to Capt Decatur some months previous to the war, at Norfolk—after examining both frigates Capt Carden preferred his own; and speaking of the weight of metal he remarked to Capt Decatur, that as to 24 pounders on board frigates they had been completely tried in the British navy; that after long practice they had been abandoned in his Majesty's service and the 18 pounder adopted; and, sir, added he, when the American officers have had as much experience as we have had, they too will prefer the 18 pounders. The frigate Macedonian, is only two years old, and we venture to assert, in every respect, is one of the finest frigates that ever floated on the ocean. Comments on the result are useless.

From the National Intelligencer.

The opposition leaders and their editors are much puzzled what to make of present appearances. A disposition is indicated in Congress to pass a Law which shall remove the only pretence heretofore set up by the British government as a justification of the practice and principle of impressment; on the

cessation of which practice and dissolution of which principle, it is well known our government has declared its readiness to agree to a cessation of hostilities. Now the opposition writers are very much afraid, that their employment would become a sterile and thankless one after the passage of such a Law—because, if the British government set up some other shallow pretence, in the room of that which shall have been removed, for persisting in claiming the right of impressment, it will be impossible for these gentlemen to convince the people that Britain has a disposition to be honest, and they may unite with their government in the prosecution of the war. If otherwise, they must give their sanction to the peace for which they have been clamoring, and for once approve an act of the present administration. Verily, the situation of these said party leaders and editors is ludicrous. They remind us of the fable of the ass between two bundles of hay, prevented from satisfying the cravings of nature by the difficulty of choice between them. On the one hand is peace—on the other continued war. Not knowing which will result from the contemplated measure, they scarcely know which to support, for fear it should place them on the side of their government. They cannot agree one with another what language to hold; and the perplexity in which they find themselves manifested in the dissonance of their tones. "A plot, a plot!" cries one.—"A plot for what? For what think you, good reader—a plot for peace!" truly, they tell you with vast gravity, that your government is hatching some project (most diabolical and treasonable, no doubt) to procure a peace. "A plot, a plot," is echoed round. "Take care," anon cries another, "of the gulf that yawns beneath your feet, into which administration will plunge you by waging interminable war." A gulph, a yawning gulph, the factious pains resound. In short, these oracles utter sounds of such harsh discord, as to produce a confusion scarcely exceeded by that recorded to have prevailed at the building of Babel's tower. Of the two sects, it is difficult to say which is most in the wrong; that which alleges our government to have determined on an endless war, or that which describes it as seeking only a pretext for making an inglorious peace. The views of the Executive cannot be mistaken by those not disposed to obscure them. Whilst our administration are ready to make peace whenever the cause of war shall cease, they appear to be determined to prosecute that war with vigor and energy till its object be attained. The only pretence having been removed on which impressment has been justified or palliated, by prohibiting the employment of British seamen in our vessels—a regulation our government has already avowed its readiness to adopt—we shall be no longer a divided people; honest men of all parties will unite in support of a war waged for rights acknowledged to be essential, unless indeed some new quail should arise to deter the leaders of the party from such a course. Who knows but the opposition creed may be amended, on the discovery by some notable politician that naturalized citizens are in fact not citizens; that it is all a mistake; that no nation but Britain has a right to naturalize foreigners, and of course that this description of citizens are not entitled to protection! Be the conduct of opposition, however, what it may, we trust and believe our government is not to be driven from its purpose, until the enemy shall be taught a due respect for

"FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS!"

STEADY HABITS!

As a specimen of Federal poetry, and the style of Federal writers, when speaking of their political opponents, we select the following lines from the Connecticut Mirror, a paper conducted, generally, with no ordinary talent; though on this occasion, our readers will agree with us, it is most unfortunately displayed. A poem of some length commences in the following strain of poetic sublimity!

"The day is past—the Election's o'er,  
And Madison is King once more!  
Ye VAGABONDS of every land,  
CUT THROATS and KNAVEs—a patriot band—  
Ye demagogues lift up your voice—  
Mobs and BANDITTI—all rejoice!" &c.

This is the language which is becoming every day more and more fashionable with those, among whom (to use the language of the poem when speaking of its own party) "opposition rears its crest." We have, however, never seen or heard of any parallel to this, unless it be in a certain speech lately delivered on the floor of a Legislative Body not a hundred miles off, or in the Reports of the Maryland committee of Propositions and Grievances, to which we alluded a day or two ago. These productions cannot but immortalize their authors, if it be only for their bold innovation on the silly and old fashioned prejudices of weak minds in favor of decency and good manners.