

FROM A LATE FILE OF LONDON PAPERS. Received at the office of the Philadelphia Register.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

It is supposed that the proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament will appear in the Citizen of this evening, but that the new writs will not be issued till Saturday next, or Monday following.

The present administration, though it set out with the prospect of little opposition, soon raised a formidable phalanx against itself, by the inefficiency evinced in the unaccountable delay of those grand measures of military arrangements which had been declined upon for years, as it already in a state of perfect preparation.

It is said letters of recal had been, by that time, dispatched to Lord Lauderdale; but it was not till his stay at Paris had become so inconsistent and contemptible that he was literally kicked out. These are the facts upon which ministers assume so much merit to themselves, as to think the present moment a fit time to hope to increase their strength by a new election; but if the rupture of the negotiation, and the renewed union with the powers in arms against France be popular, that is a very different thing from the popularity of ministers, whose conduct has been in opposition to every principle and every feeling of public reason, public honor, and public interest.

The ministers do right to appeal to the sense of the people, if they think the appeal will procure them an addition of strength. The people will do right to strengthen the administration, if they are satisfied of its ability, and approve of its principles and measures; but to appeal to the people on the ground of the rupture of the negotiation, and the rupture of the recent negotiation for peace, is a thing so impudent, that we cannot suffer it to be made, without exposing its fallacy, nor without expressing a hope that the people will punish such gross presumption, by rendering the appeal ineffectual.

becoming resolution was unavoidable, Lord Morpeth was at length appointed on a mission to Berlin, to concert measures more worthy of independent nations with the cabinet of Prussia; but Lord Lauderdale was still kept lingering at Paris, to the contempt of the enemy, and the sorrow and indignation of all honest Englishmen, and all independent men of every country.

At length the negotiation is broken off. But how is it broken off? Not by the spirit and vigour of ministers, who saw, without any movement, the demolition of the German empire in the very teeth of their negotiation; and who, after they were compelled to associate themselves with the vigorous measures of Prussia, still kept the ambassador lingering at Paris, like a shivering beggar at a hard-hearted rich man's door, trusting that impatience and abject patience would at length obtain a peace of some description; not by our ministers in any shape, but by Bonaparte, who understood to have dismissed with contempt, the ambassador of an irresolute, indecisive and ambiguous government.

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We cannot help adding, that the prosperous state of the revenue is mentioned as another ground to warrant ministers in hoping success in an appeal to the sense of the people at the present moment. It is true that our finances are in a most flourishing condition, and we congratulate the country on this inspiring fact. But while we are ready to give any administration credit for services readily done to the state, we can tolerate no one in assuming to itself the merit of another. The flourishing state of our revenue is entirely owing to the successful care and wise administration of that great first minister, whom this country will forever deplore. To claim this credit for an administration that has been little more than six months in office, and who, while in opposition, condemned with the utmost severity, that system which they now so much extol, is a pretension, the injustice of which can be equalled only by its presumption.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting two statements of the importations in American and foreign vessels, from the 1st of October, 1864, to the 30th of September, 1865, which

were referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, the petition of Benony Simmons was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. R. Nelson presented the petition of William Law, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. S. Smith presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Franklin, Penn. praying for a new post road, which was referred to the post office committee.

Mr. Wickes presented a memorial from a general committee of the republicans of the city of New-York, expressing their high confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the administration of the national government, representing the vulnerable situation of that port, and praying that it may be placed in an adequate and permanent situation of defence.

Referred to the committee appointed on so much of the message of the president as relates to the subject of fortifications.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, presented a bill authorizing the proprietors of squares and lots in the city of Washington to have the same surveyed and admitted to record, which was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Goodwyn presented the petition of William and John Bell, which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the petition of Amy Dardin was referred to the committee on claims barred by the statute of limitations.

Mr. Early called for the order of the day, on the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves.

Mr. Fish hoped the consideration of this bill would be postponed, that the report of the committee on measures for the defence of the frontier might be taken up. He considered it a long time to proceed to the consideration of this subject. The chairman of the select committee (Mr. J. Randolph) had been attending for two days, and was now absent, he presumed, in consequence of the feeble state of his health.

Mr. Early said he had no disposition to press his motion, in case other more important business required attention. On this point the house would decide for themselves.

Having disagreed to the motion of Mr. Early—Ayes 20—the house agreed to consider the report of the select committee called for by Mr. Fish, and went into committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair.

The first resolution having been read as follows:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law to fortify and defend such position on the Mississippi, below the city of New-Orleans, as the president of the U. S. shall designate for the protection of that city; and that further provision ought to be made by law for guarding the approaches to the same from the east.

Mr. Fish observed that the city of New-Orleans was in such a situation as to acquire some additional fortifications. Those at present erected on the Mississippi were not in the most eligible position to guard the place; and it was also considered necessary that some measures should be taken to guard it against any hostile approaches from the east. Perhaps a small vessel and some gun-boats might be requisite as well as some batteries, the expense of which would not be great.

Mr. G. W. Campbell observed that very little need be said on this resolution. He would barely remark, in addition to what had been said by the gentleman from Vermont, that this subject had been considered as having been recommended by the president as proper to be taken up immediately. There was at present no defence of the mouth of the Mississippi, below New-Orleans. That place was therefore greatly exposed from that quarter, and measures consequently became necessary to guard it against the invasion of a foreign enemy, and from attacks that might be made from our own country, if there existed any persons that harbored such a design. He understood that some distance above the mouth of the river was contemplated as an eligible situation for fortification, at a point where there had been a fort, but which had gone much to decay. It would either be necessary to repair this fort, or to erect another. He had also been informed that it was practicable for vessels of some burthen to make an attack on New-Orleans from the lakes, and thence the necessity of guarding the place against any attack from the east.

The question was then put, and the resolution agreed to without a division.

The second resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be authorized to accept of any company or companies, of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, (not exceeding thousand men), who shall be clothed and furnished with horses at their own expense, and armed, and otherwise equipped at the expense of the U. S. except such of them as may choose to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed by the respective state and territorial authorities; who shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President shall judge proper, within years after he shall accept the same—and when called into actual service and whilst remaining in the same shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage, and allowance for clothing, with the regular troops of the United States.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said this resolution had been introduced for the purpose of putting into the hands of the executive a disposable force, which might be called out at a moment's notice, whenever the exigency of arms might require it. By an act of the last session the President had been authorized to call on the executives of the several states for a detachment of the militia, and he was authorized to accept of volunteers as a part of the detachment. That act did not authorize the President to accept of volunteers, and such detachment should be called out. This restriction had produced considerable inconvenience. It had left the government without any organized force, until the detachment was called out. By the present resolution the President was authorized to receive the offers of volunteer companies, that they might be organized, and be ready to enter into actual service at any moment. There was good reason to believe that there was a number of citizens of the U. S. willing to offer their services sufficient to prevent any attack on the frontier, or any other attempt that might be made to disturb the peace of the nation. Offer, to a considerable extent, had been already made. There could be no objection to vesting the President with authority to accept these offers, as it was not intended to incur any expense until the volunteers were called into actual service.

Mr. C. added that the services of these volunteers might be fully depended on to defend the country, in case any hostile attempt should be made. Those who offered their services voluntarily, it would be admitted, were as worthy of reliance as men compelled to serve, or those who served entirely from pecuniary considerations. For these reasons he believed that no measures could be adopted, better calculated to repel invasion, or suppress any attempt that might be made against the peace of the nation.

Mr. Dana said he observed that the chairman of the select committee had addressed a letter to the secretary of war, requesting information with regard to the number of troops in the army of the U. S. to which an answer had been given by the Secretary, stating their amount, and the different stations at which they were posted.

Mr. D. said he wished to know whether there was any necessity for any additional force, and to decide this point he called for the reading of the law fixing the military establishment.

This law having been read, Mr. D. remarked that this law was silent as to the amount of the marine corps. He would wish some gentleman, acquainted with the subject, to give him this information.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Selected from London papers to Sunday the 9th of November.

LONDON, October 30.

From the Dutch papers we are at present to expect every thing but Truth.—The French Bulletins embrace the date of the 13th, but are silent as to the action of that day. The important affair of the 14th is not included in the French accounts though it was known at Paris on the 20th. We have laid before our readers the four Bulletins of Bonaparte. They contain such a mass of ill-timed levity, and ferocious exultation, that on perusing them, we sometimes conceived that we were listening to the war-whoop of an Indian tribe.—The first of those Bulletins is a political disquisition, and not a military narrative. It talks of vague reports and insinuations; that by a secret Article in the Treaty, Poland was to be restored as a kingdom, and conferred upon the Grand Duke Constantine—that Silesia was to be given to Austria in exchange for her part of Poland, and that Hanover was to be restored to England.—But as we know it to be true, that the French Ruler actually did talk of restoring Hanover to England, we have no reason to disbelieve the other "vague insinuation." The mean and acrimonious reproaches which are cast upon the honourable tomb of Prince Louis Ferdinand, the base and unmanly effervescence of joy with which Bonaparte marks the flight of the Queen of Prussia, are only so many additional proofs of the deep-rooted malignity of his nature.

November 1.

General Simcoe, we regret to state, died on Sunday last, at Topsham, in Devonshire.

He arrived at Torbay a few days before, and was conveyed from thence by water to Topsham.

November 3.

The power of Prussia we consider as sunk and annihilated. She has missed the golden opportunity when she might have claimed the blessings of Europe. In her tardy effort she has lost herself. Even in the bitterness of heart, which must ever accompany the triumphs of Bonaparte, few tears will be shed on the defunct House of Brandenburg. It was naturally to be supposed that the latter would adopt all the humility of solicitation. It is said that Luchiesini has offered East Friesland, Bayreuth and Westphalia as the price of peace. These are terms sufficiently humiliating, but Bonaparte will still throw his sword into the scale.

A letter from Stettin mentions the arrest of Lombard, the Prussian Councillor of State: he is accused of having carried on a reasonable correspondence with the enemy.

A division of the Prussian Army, about 7000 men, after the battle of Auerstadt, threw themselves into Erfurt, under the command of Marshal Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange. Mollendorff, in his 80th year showed himself worthy of the high esteem in which he was held by the Great Frederick.—He fought with the most heroic courage—he was wounded three times in the battle—after his wounds had been dressed, he returned to the field and assumed the command of the army, which the Duke of Brunswick had been obliged to relinquish: he threw himself into Erfurt, but unable to resist the enemy's superior force, he was forced to surrender on the 16th. He and the Prince of Orange were liberated on their parole; the 7000 men were made prisoners and sent to the Rhine, but were rescued on their march by a Prussian detachment of between 100 and 200 men.—A Prussian Lieut. having heard that the 7000 men were under the escort of only 800 men, offered to rescue them, which he effected—he posted himself in a wood at Eichenstark, and when the enemy passed, he sallied out upon them, took the French and released the Prussians, who returned to Ebnach, and made the French who were there prisoners—they then followed the route of the Prussian army.

Jena, the scene of the late great battle, is within a few miles of Lutzen, where Gustavus Adolphus fell in a most glorious battle of 1632. "Come on," said he as he left the field, wounded, "look to the troops; I think I have done enough."

November 4.

The King and Queen of Prussia were stated to be at Berlin. A Prussian force of 40 or 50,000 men is said to have assembled at Magdeburg, and a second battle was expected.

November 8.

Of the remnant hopes and forces of Prussia, we are still without any precise account, and as the Postmaster of Hamburg gave notice, on the evening of the 31st, that "he would no longer receive letters from Prussia or Austria, as he could not engage to forward them, till some political change took place," we are doomed to wait with anxiety for some time for further advices from the North of Germany.—It is now ascertained, that when the Marquis Luchiesini was sent to the French head-quarters with a Commission to obtain peace on any terms; Bonaparte returned this insolent answer—"Je ne connais pas le Roi des Prussiens."—"I do not know the King of the Prussians." The last letters from Hamburg say that the troops under the Dukes of Brunswick and Weimar amount to 30,000 men. In this case we rather doubt whether the French are in sufficient force at Berlin to cut them off; at least it is hardly possible that they should have had such a decided superiority as would render it impossible for the Prussians to fight their way through. It was also there stated, that the Prussians were expected to make a stand on the Banks of the Oder, and that they expected to be speedily joined by 200,000 Russians, commanded by the Emperor Alexander in person.

HANOVER, Oct. 18.

A fire broke out at Salzderrheden, on the 16th, which consumed 83 houses.—From Brunswick we learn that the Duke has arrived at Blankenburg and that his wound is not dangerous. Prince Louis who fell on the 10th, was buried by the French with great ceremony.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.

Yesterday morning one of Marshal Mollendorff's Adjutants arrived here, as a Courier from the field of battle, and repaired to the Government-house. Yesterday a number of the following Bulletins were circulated:—The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Weimar has set out from Berlin to St. Petersburg.

MENTZ, Oct. 11.

The following Bulletin has been published here:—"On the 10th inst. a Prussian corps was attacked and turned by the army. Prince Louis Ferdinand is killed, 32 pieces of cannon taken, and a number of men made prisoners, including many officers. The Emperor is indefatigable, and is on horseback day and night."

LALBACH, Oct. 8.

The Gazette of this place says, that 20 French ships, laden with provisions, and bound to Dalmatia, have been taken in the