American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1807.

TRON A LATE FILE OF LONDON PA-

PPRS. Received at the office of the Philadelphia

-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 write will not be issued till Saturday next, ort Monday se'nnight. 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 win h had been declaimed upon for years, as it already in a state of perfect preparation. Though the numer us addresses of congratulation on the appointment of the present administration, were but an extensive party trick, it is certain that 'n union of so] many parts in the government had given some popularity to the government in the every of a proble fatigued and disgusted with the divisions of its leaders. Dur this popularity was soon lost by the outrage officred to public feeling and public reason, and the injury done to the public salety in the destruction of the volunteer system, and the substitution fan impracticable and training en mase, merely to preserve a consistency l'etween measures in office and speeches out of office. Under these circumstances, a dissolution of Parlinment has long been spoken of and reditated. But the experiment was dangerous. I was cértainly desiroble to ministers to get rid of an oppositionaiready formidable and every day increasing in numbers and credit; but ernmert hesitated, dreading to meet the present parliament and not caning ! to trust the chance of a peneral election. A system of local precaution was adopted. But though it would have been gir enough for ministers to endeavor, in a proper manner, to sesuccess. the principles upon which these inimsters sought to turn the 'représentation of certain places in their favor were extremely quipe onlar, and have given rear oftence. . e preference of lord l'ercy to N & Sharidan, as represertative for Westminster, and the indiscress neddling of lod l'emple in Ham; suite could givet a lide strength in parliar ring, while it could not fail to i casen the erect of ministers out of decrease A new election presented a ver hopeless prise is Ministers seemed to be at their will's parliament will always be so conencis, but the righture of the negacia- saituted-In one respect only can we tions for peace has at length presented an occasion, which the look upon as favorable to their hopes in an appeal to

from the beginning adverse to every feeling of public reason, and public peace, have chosen the moment of its honor: and at a time when the deter- | rupture as the salest period at which to mined attitude of Prussia and her al- appeal to the sense of a brave generous pics, and the seccess of the British | people. arms in Calabria, inspired a general. spirit of resistance and revolt against prosperous state of the revenue is menthe tyranny of Benaparte, the negoci- | tioned as another ground to warrant ations were continued to a length that | ministers in hoping success in an aptended materially to repress the grow- peal to the sense of the people at the those negociations, which we alone | finances are in a most flourishing condisapproved from the outset, created dition, and we congratuate the couna most painful anxiety, which was try on this inspiring fact. But while succeeded by an excessive and tumul- | we are ready to give any administra-, tuous ellusion of joy on the intelligence tion credit for services really done to of the expected return of lord Lander- | the state, we can tolerate no one in as. dale. After this short history of the saming to itself the merit of another. leading facts of the administration, the The flourishing state of our revenue is negociation, and the resumption of entirely owing to the successful care hostilities on a larger scale, it will be and wise administration of that great a matter of surprise to the world, that first ininister, whom this country will ministers should avail themselves of forever deplore. To claim this credit the popularity cittle present monent, for an administration that has been litto claim a ditional support and confi- the more than six months in office, and dence from the penple. After losing who, while in opposition, condemned their popularity, and their character with the utmost severity, that system for ability and efficacy, by a disgusting which they now so much extol, is a and in most res, ects a ridiculous war system, they sought to redeem them- be equalled only by its presumption. selves by entering into an odious and degrading negociation for peace. This negociation, so detestable trom its commencement, they prolonged. in oppositi n to the ardent sympathy of the country, with the manly resolu tion of Prussia, thus sinking and a tic of England, that of being the lead-

the suffrages of the people.

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. by the spirit and vigour of ministers, committee. tunity and abject pagience would at nent situation of defence. mensures of mititary arrangement length obtain a peace of some descripderstood to have dismissed with con- | fortifications. tempt, the ambassador of an irresolute, indecisive and ambiguous government.

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 moment a fit time to hope to increase their strength by a new election; but if the rupture of the negociation, and the tenewed union with the powers in petition of Amy Dardin was referred arms against l'ratice 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, Mr. Fish hoped the consideration who began and protracted the hateful negociation, who depressed the rising

countenancing it.

approve of its principles and meas ares; | ble state of his health. but to appeal to the people on the Mr. Early said as had no dispositithat we centior suffer it to be made, I would decide for themselves. without exposing us tallacy, nor withbe not me particular parliament of any administration. It has proved itself to be arec and able to a scuss every measure of every administration; to be ready to suppose any administration a wholesome and salutary measures; :be ready to oppose any administration in measures likely to be oppressive and injurious. We trust that the same, or such other men, will be returned to the ensuing parliament, and that the Bripossibly approve of the measure of dissolution. It will prove to the eveny that the war is so universally popular, that our ministers, who dare not ven-The negociations for peace were ture upon a dissolution of parliament, pending an uncalled for negociation for

We cannot help adding, that the ing energy. Thus the continuence of present moment. It is true that our pretension, the injustice of which can

CONGRESS.

HOUSE or REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

The speaker laid before the house a bandoning the most noble characteris- letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting two stalements of the er and supporter of all efforts for the importations in American and foreign deliverance of Europe. Having thus | vessels, from the 1st of October, 18 4, prolonged the negociation tili a more to the 30th of September, 1805, which on-

ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, the petition of Benonv 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, At Jength the negociation is broken! Pen. praying for a new post road, off. But how is it broken off? Not, which was referred to the post office!

who saw, without any movement, the Mr. Wickes presented a memorial appointed by the respective state and ter- would adopt all the humility of solicitademolition of the German empire in from a general committee of the re- | ritorial authorities; who shall be liable to tion. It is said that Lucchesini has ofthe very teeth of their negociation; publishes of the city of New-York, and who, aftenthey were compelled to expressing their high confidence in the associate themselves with the vigorous, wi dom and patriotism of the adminimeasures of Prhssia, still kept the stration of the national government, ambassador lingeking at Paris, like a representing the vulnerable situation shivering beggar at a hard-hearted of that port, and praying that it may rich man's door, tribeting that impor- be placed in an adequate and perma-

Referred to the committee appoint- States. tion; not by our ministers in any ed on so much of the message of the

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

> Mr. Goodwyn presented the petition merce and manufactures.

> On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the 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.

of this bill would be postponed, that the report of the committee on tier might be taken up. He consider-The ministers do right to appeal to ed it ing time to proceed to the conit was, on the other hand, an alarming the sense of the people, if they think sideration of this subject. The chairthe appeal will procure them an addi- man of the select committee (Mr. J. I people outraged by haughty disregard, tion of strength. The people will do Randolph.) had been attending for these offers, as it was not intended to inwithout the excuse of evident talents right to strengthen the administration, two days, and was now absent, he cur any extence until the volunteers were or en irent services. Thus the gov- if they are satisfied of its aptity, and presumed, in cosequence of the fee- Called into actual service.

> ground of the institution, the conduct on to press his motion, in case other; and the rupture of the recent negocia- | more important business required attion for peace, is a thing so impudent, tention. On this joint the house admitted, were as worthy, of reliance as

rendering the appeal medicatual. The lect committee called for by Mr. Fisk, -Mr. GREGG in the chair .-

> The first resolution having been read as follows:

fend 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. Fisk observed that the city of New-Orleans was in such a situation as to acquire some additional fortifications. these 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 expence. of which would not be great

Mr. G. IV. 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 detence 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 the 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, it to be true, that the French Ruler actuat 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 practi- cast upon the honourable tomb of Prince cable 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 divisiread as follows:

2. Resolved, That the President of the thence by water to Topsham. U.S. be authorised to accept of any company or companies, of volunteers, either service, Thot exceeding service and whilst remaining in the same ; scale."

the President with authority to accept the rone of the Prussian army.

volunteers might be fully depended on, to left the field, wounded. " work to the defend the country, in case any hostile at troops; I think ! have a mough." tempt should be made. Those who offered their ser ices voluntarily, it would be come the election of their authorents in out expressing a hope that the people Mr. Early-Ayes 2)—the house as, tons. For these reasons he believed the was an acted. every place where her could hope for will punch such gros presumption, by | greed to consider the report of the se- that no measures could be adopted, better

the military establishment.

This law having been read, Mr. D. rewish some gentleman, acquainted with the subject, to give him this informa-

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS. Selected from London jufiers 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 inuations; that by a secret Article in the Treaty, Poland was to be restored as a kingdom, and conterred 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 ally did talk of restoring Hanover to England, we have no reason-to-disbelieve theother " vague insinuation." The mean and acrimonious reproaches which are Louis Ferdinand, the base and unmanly 1,32 pieces of cannon taken, and a number effervescence of joy with which Bonaparte marks the slight of the Queen of officers. The Emperor is indefatigable, Prussia, are only so many additional and is on horseback day and night." proofs of the deep-rooted malignity of his nature.

November 1. General Simeoer we regret to state, died on Sunday last, at Topsham, in De-

were referred to the committee of The second resolution was then vonshire. He arrived at Torbay a sew days before, and was conveyed from

> November 3. The power of Prussia we consider as of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may sunk and annihilated. She has missed associate and offer themselves for the "the golden opportunity" when she might thousand have claimed the blessings of Europe. men), who shall be clothed and fuinished. In her tardy effort, she has lost herself. with horses at their own expence, and Even in the bitterness of heart, which armed, and otherwise equipped at the ex- must ever accompany the triumphs of pence of the U S. except such of them Bonaparte, few tears will be shed on the as may choose to furnish their own arms, defunct House of Brandenburgh. It was and whose commissioned officers shall be naturally to be supposed that the latter be called upon to do military duty at any fered East Friesland, Bayreuth and Westtime the President shall judge proper, phalia as the price of peace. These are years afte he shall accept i terms sufficiently humiliating, but Bonathe same—and when called into actual parte will still throw "his sword into the

> ! shallb under the same rules and regula- | A letter from Stettin mentions the artions, and be entitled to the same pay, rest of Lombard, the Prussian Counsellor rations, forage, and allowance for cloth- of State: he is accused of having carriling, with the regular troops of the United ed on a treasonable correspondence with

Mr. G. W. Campbell said this resolut A division of the Prussian Army, about shape, but by Bonaparte, who is un- | president as relates to the subject of | tion had been introduced for the purpose | 7,000 men, after the battle of Auerstadt, of putting into the hands of the execu | threw themselves into Erfurt, under the tive a disposable force, which might be sommand of Marshal Mollendorff and called out at a moment's notice, whenever | the Trince of Orange. Mollendorff, in a bill authorising the proprietors of the exigency of a airs-might require it. his 80th year shewed himself worthy of By an act of the last session the Presi- | the high esteem in which he was held by dent had been authorised to scall on the the Great Frederick .- It fought with the executives of the several states for a de- most heroic con age—he was wounded tachment of the militia, and he was an- | three times in the battle—after his wounds thorised to accept all about a less as a part | had been dressed, he retained to the field of the detachments. But at act did not and assumed the commans of the army, authorized be President to accept of vo- which the Duke of Brunswick had been referred to the committee of com- com- com- com- com- comconsiderable in invenience. It and my's superior force, he was forced to surle! the got enmant is a thout any organised prender on the 16th. He and the Prince fore until the detachment was raised out. of Orange were liberated on their parole: By the present resonation the President the 7.000 men were made prisoners and was authorised to receive the offers of viewsent to the Rhine, but were rescued on lunteer companies, that they might be their march by a Prussian detachment of organized, and be ready to enter into ac- b tween 100 and 200 men - A Prussian tual service as any moment. There was Lieut, having heard that the 7000 men good reason to believe that there was a were under t e escort of only 800 men, number of citizens of the U.S. willing offered to rescue them, which he effectto offer their services sufficient to prevent | cd-he posted himself in a wood at Eichany attack on the frontier, or any other stack and when the enemy passed, he spirit of Prussia, by their tardiness in | measures for the defence of the fron- | attempt that might be made to disturb the | salked out upon them, took the French peace of the nation. Offer, to a consi- and released the Prussians, who returned derable extent, had been already made. to Eisnach, and made the French who There could be no objection to vesting were there prisoners—they then followed

> Jenu, the scene of the 1 te great hattle, is within a few miles of Lutzen, where Gustavus Acolphus fell be the prest bat-Mr. C added that the services of these | the of 1632. " Course." ' is he as he

November 4. The King and Calcan of Prussia were stated to be at the tran. A Prussian force I men compelled to serve, or those who jot 49 or 500% I men is said to have as-Having disagreed to the motion of I served entirely from pecuniary considera- | symbled at 'agreeburg, and a second bat-

November 8.

calculated to repel invasion, or suppress. Of the remnant hopes and forces of present parliament has proved itself to and went into committee of the whole I any attempt that might be made against Prissia, we are still without any precise the peace of the nation. account, and as-the Postmaster of Hain-Mr Dana said, he o'served that the burgh gav, notice, on the evening of the chairman of the select commutee had ad. 31st. tha " he would no longer receive" dressed a letter to the secretary of war, letters from Prussia or Austria, as he Resolved, That provision ought; requesting information with regard to the could not engage to forward them til to be made by law to fortily and de- number of troops in the army of the U. some political change took place," we S. to which an answer had been given by are doomed to wait with anxiety for some the Secretary, stating their amount, and time for further advices from the North the different stations at which they were on Germany.—It is now an ascertained fact, that when the Marquis Lucchesini Mr. D. said he wished to know whe- was sent to the French head-quarters ther there was any necessity for any ad- with a Commission to obtain peace on ditional force, and to decide this point he any terms, Bonaparte remined this insocalled for the reading of the law axing lent answer-& Je ne connois fice le Roi des Prusses."-" I do not know the King of the Prussians." The last letters from marked that this law was silent as to the Hamburgh say that the troops under the amount of the maine corps. He would Dukes of Brunswick and Weimar amount to 30,000 men. Inthis 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 in possible 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 Salzderhenden, on the 16th, whi h 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 Mollendorf'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. Pe-

MENTZ, Oct. 11. ...The following Bulletin has been published here:-" On the 10th insts a Prussian corps was attacked and turned by the army. Prince Louis Ferdinand is killed, of men made prisoners, including many

LAYBACH, Oct. 8. The Gazette of this place says, that 20 Frencir ships, lader with provisions, and bound to Dalmatia, have been taken in the