gard them with an anxious eye.—If therefore in the course of a short retrospect, you should discover, that the press has been contaminated by the foulest pollutions; that political incendiaries, just landed on our shores, attempt to acquire, for sinister purposes, the mastery of the passions and prejudices, of the people; nay, that the influence of legislative names have been insidiously employed in the paltry practices of party; I pray you, by all the force of precept, as, I know you will, by all the weight of example, to resist and repel the danger, with which such proceedings threaten the fame, the honor and the tranquility of the state.

The oaths, that have been just now administered, bind me to a co-operation in this as well as in every other public duty resulting from the constitution and the laws. Accept then a renewal of my assurances of cheerful co-operation; for our interests, and that of our fellow citizens, cannot be seperated: And, although we may sometimes differ in our opinion of the best means to attain the object, let us reciprocally believe, that still our object is the same; to obey and support the constitution and laws; and to promote the welfare and happiness of the people.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, Dec. 17, 1805.

Foreign Intelligence.

Continuation of translations from Dutch papers, received at the office True American.

AUGSBURGH, *Oct.* 21.

A report is now in circulation, that the French having passed the Inn, had turned the corps of the enemy's army which occupied the route of Lintz. It was composed of the Austrian division of gen. Kienmeyer, and of 18,000 Russian infantry. This corps has been entirely defeated and dispersed; the Russians in particular have been terribly cut up.

October 22.

At 10 o'clock last night the emperor Napoleon arrived here from Ulm with several of his generals. He had deprecated before hand all kind of public honors.

At 5 o'clock last evening arrived the L. F. M. Baron Mack, accompanied by two French officers, but he only changed horses and continued his journey towards Bavaria. This day arrived four divisions from the grand army near Ulm, here in this city and its neighborhood. The number of all the French being here at present is calculated at 32,000 men, the number of horses 12,000, besides 8000 prisoners and 4 or 5000 wounded, both Austrians and French. This afternoon at 4 o'clock, 2 companies of the beautiful guard on foot marched up with 62 colors and standards taken from the enemy, under complete military music to the electoral residence, and presented the same to the emperor in a solemn manner.

October 24.

These 14 days past the streets of our city look like a camp. Every hour troops arrive, and others march out.

From 4 o'clock in the morning till 9, the emperor was engaged in the cabinet with his ministers. From 9 to 11 there was a great council of war, to which the principal of the generals here present were called. In the course of last night 4 French couriers arrived in Augsburg. The French grand army is now on its march towards the Inn. Seven French army depots and 5 hospitals are to come to this city. In order to secure the city against a coup de main, the principal avenues are secured by pallisades, and 40 cannon are mounted on the city ramparts, which indeed are but very insignificant.

At one o'clock this afternoon the emperor and king Napoleon departed from here for Munich, having taken first a most affectionate leave of his most electorial highness of Trier. The head quarters, general staff, and the French field post office, followed; and just now a part of the Galle Batavian army is marching thro' this city.

The following official bulletin from the French army in Italy has been published here.

On the 26 Vendemiare (Oct. 18) the Italian army passed the Elsch near Verona—marshal Massena commanded in person. The batteries erected against Italian Verona are taken. At the departure of the courier who brought this news, 500 prisoners had been made already. The army had advanced towards Vicenza.

NEUREMBURG, *Oct.* 23.

We have received here the following official accounts:

His majesty the emperor Napoleon had charged prince Murat to pursue a division of 25 or 30,000 men, which was retreating under the command of archduke Ferdinand. Prince Murat marched from Ulm on the 17th October, he came up with and beat the Austrians on the same day near Nereskellen. On the 18th he beat them near Neresheim. On the 19th he took from them 80 cannon and 400 waggons.

Prince Murat surrounded gen. Werneck on all sides, so that he was obliged to sign a capitulation, whereby he obliged himself to lay down the arms, with all the troops he commanded.——Contrary to this, generals Hohenzollern, Rohan, Mizieri and others, made their escape in the night with all the troops they could carry off. Prince Murat pursued them, and with much concern found himself obliged to follow them into the Prussian dominions, which they had entered. He abstained from attacking them there, and wished to postpone his vengeance until they should arrive at Egra, but they themselves attacked his van guard near Nuremberg, supposing it at a great distance from the body of the army.

Prince Murat saw himself thereby compelled to repel force by force, it came to a very serious engagement, whereby 40 pieces of cannon with their powder waggons, 200 baggage waggons, the Treasury of the army, and 2 pair of colors; in short, all that the Austrians had remaining of their grand park of artillery, their baggage, their army monies and their ammunition fell into the hands of the French.

Gen. Mizieri, who was mortally wounded, was made prisoner, 1500 infantry laid down their arms; 100 cavalry, most all wounded in the different attacks, were made prisoners. Archduke Ferdinand was actually surrounded in the engagement, and only escaped by throwing himself upon the horse of an officer, who was made prisoner by lending it to him. He has only 12 or 15,000 cavalry with him, which are the remains of the regiments of cavalry which marched with him from Ulm, & of the army of 80,000 men which he commanded.

October 25.

The dismounted division of dragoons of gen. Baraguey d'Hilliers of 13,000 men has received Austrian horses.—Prince Murat is appointed commander in chief of the army which is to operate on the left bank of the Danube; under him stand the marshals Bernadotte, Lannes, Soult, &c. &c. He went from hence into the neighborhood of Regersburgh, and had his head quarters the day before yesterday at Newmarks.

The four capitulations of Ulm, Memmingen, Trocktelfingen, and Bopfingen have appeared in print here, together with the 12th French bulletin.

From the Main, Oct. 19.

When the French emperor came to the destroyed part of the bridge at Donawerth he caused boards to be laid across and himself to be led over: and then he cried, come, my grenadiers! & every one hastened after his chief.

STUTGARD, *Oct.* 22.

We have received accounts from Bavaria which state, that the army of marshal Bernadotte, composed of his own corps of the army and of those of marshal D'Avoust, of the Bavarian generals Wrede and Deroy, has arrived in 3 columns on the banks of the Inn.—The Austrians had not time to defend the right bank of this river, on which, in the preceding year, they had established very formidable entrenchments. The French van guard, consisting of a corps of cavalry under gen. Kellerman (the son) advanced against Braunau, where the first Russian column had joined the Austrian corps of Kienmeyer. It is said the Austro-Russians are already falling back to Lintz. Another column of the French and Bavarian troops is on its march towards Salzburg, it will meet no obstruction in Salza.—The head quarters of marshal Bernadotte have been removed from Wasserbourg on the Inn, where they had been established for some days past.

ANSPACH, *Oct.* 9.

On the 7th inst. the Bavarian army advanced from Schwalkich to Spalt & Abenbergh. They made considerable requisitions of cattle, bread, beer, forage, &c. under threats of military execution. At Spalt, where no flour or grain had been left on hand, general Wrede commanded the bailiwick to deliver the grain which he required from the royal granary of Prussia, and when protestations were made against this proceeding, he sent a detachment to open it by force.

Lower Elbe, Oct. 15.

The Russians and Prussians will immediately occupy Hanover in conjunction. The report of a declaration of war by Prussia is premature. The relations of this potentate with France, will probably depend on the answer of the emperor Napoleon to the Prussian note, delivered by baron Hardenberg to generals Duroc and Laforest, respecting the march of the troops thro' the territory of Anspach.

PASSAU, ON THE INN, OCT. 16.

The Russian army, to the amount of about 50,000 men, besides that of gen. Kienmeyer 20,000 strong is on the Inn—Yesterday they received a part of their artillery, and to-morrow the remainder is expected. About the 20th, these troops will be enabled to act, and to pass the Inn; the first column has been over it; but merely to cover the retreat of gen. Kienmeyer.—It being asserted, that the French are marching hitherwards, it has been found adviseable to break down some of the bridges.

At 8 o'clock this evening, two I. R. officers of the general staff, with twenty-four light horsemen of Orellyl arrived here and desired to speak to the electoral city commissary Mr. Leng. One hour after he went accompanied by the two officers to the fortress of Oberhause, which was summoned to surrender to the Russian troops. As they met with a refusal, we expected here to day a visit from the enmy, but hitherto we see no more than twenty-two Austrian light horsemen, guarding the bridge over the Danube. To the neighboring town of Scheerding are about two thousand Russians, who have made pretty strong requisitions. Last night a strong cannonade was heard from the neighborhood of Eggenfeldt.

LAUENBURG, OCT. 29.

Last evening at dusk a Russian regiment of infantry, upwards of 2000 men strong marched into this city; all fine muscular young men. This regiment arrived only the day before yesterday morning from Mecklenburg at Ratzeburg at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, marched yeterday morning immediately again from Ratzeburg and performed a long march of 30 miles in one day; and for all that the troops appeared so little fatigued, that every one, who observed the sprightliness, wherewith they marched in, would have supposed they came only from the next village. The body of officers consists entirely of fine, handsome, very well behaved young men. The regiment is under command of gen. Werderefsky.

STRALSAND, OCT 19.

His Royal Swedish majesty is expected here the day after to-morrow. As soon as he arrives, all the Russians as well as Swedes, and even a part of the German garrison here will begin their march.

The English Ambassador at Stockholm, Mr. Pierrepoint, accompanies his Swedish majesty to Pomerania.

Among the Swedish troops which are expected here is likewise the regiment of gen. Wachlmeister 1,200 strong.

MENCHEN, OCT. 16.

Our this day's paper gives a general order of marshal Bernadotte, of the 13th October, wherein it is said that part of the 5th regiment of chasseurs, and a division of the company of guards had on the 12th inst. made 1400 men prisoners, taken 160 horse, 2 cannon and 50 baggage waggons. On the day before yesterday the Electoral Major Elbracht of the Leiningen light horse attacked an Austrian train of artillery, on the road to Wassenburg, and after a smart engagement dispersed the escort and took 17 cannon, 380 stand of arms, 114 swords and 3 waggons, which arrived here last night. Several Austrians were killed or taken prisoners—he lost only two men. Yesterday a spy was shot here before the city.

VERONA, OCT 18.

Marshall Massena having learnt the successes of the French in Germany, made arrangements for passing the Etsch.

The Archduke Charles has reinforced his troops on the Tagliamento, by part of those lately in the Venetian territory. The Austrians retired from Linhiano the 14th. The Archduke has ordered a general conscription.

Two divisions of Marshal Massena's troops have crossed the Etsch, and taken 700 prisoners and four pieces of cannon.

BERLIN, OCT. 19.

His Serene highness, the reigning duke of Brunswick, set out from hence for Brunswick, from whence he is going to Hildershein, to take upon himself the command of the army of Lower Saxony.

OCT. 19.

Our political system has undergone a complete alteration within a few days. The king has given leave to the Russians to pass through any part of his dominions; and the armies which were assembled to prevent them, will now be sent upon a different destination. Four armies are assembling in Franconia, Hildeshiem (near Hanover) on the Rhine, and in Brandenburg. They are to be commanded by Prince Hohenlake, the Duke of Brunswick, the Elector of Hesse, and gen. Mollendorff.

OCT. 22.

Our minister of state Von Hardenberg has presented a note to Marshal Duroc, and the French Ambassador Laforrest, which has occasioned the march of the French troops through the dominion of Anspach. As the Ambassadors of Russia, Austria and England, sent immediately afterwards couriers to their respective courts, it is supposed that these missions have likewise been occasioned by said note.

OCT. 26.

His majesty the emperor of Russia arrived here yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, on a visit to our Royal Court.—The major general and first aid-de-camp of the King, Van Korknitz, had been sent to meet him as far as Frankfurth on the Oder. He was received in this city by the joyful acclamations of an immense concourse of people. After breakfasting in the king's apartment he went in the same carriage with the king and Queen, to Potsdam, where he is to remain for several days, and then once more to return here again. A number of the first Russian nobility accompany him.

Next Tuesday the emperor begins his journey to Weimar, from thence to Prague and back to Petersburg, unless circumstances should render it necessary to alter this plan.

Last night the marshal Duroc received a courier, who is supposed to bring the answer of the emperor Napoleon to the declaration of our court, presented to the French negociators. This courier has occasioned a general curiosity.

PARIS, OCT 29.

H. Q. AUGSBURG, OCT. 22.

After the capitulation of Gen. Worneck, near Nordlengen, Prince Ferdinand with about 1000 horse, fled into the Prussian territory, for Nuremberg. Prince Murat followed him and overtook his rear near Nuremberg; when all the rest of the park of artillery, baggage, &c. were taken, Murat and his troops particularly those belonging to the Imperial guard covered themselves with glory. 1500 waggons, 50 pieces of cannon and 16,000 have been taken of the columns which fled from Ulm.

The division of Wurtemburg is at Geissengen. The Baden troops (3,500) are on their march to Augsburg. The emperor has presented the Batavians 20,000 Austrians musquets; and the Elector of Wurtemberg six pieces of Austrian cannon.

LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 13.

According to authentic accounts from the borders of the Black Sea, the marching orders and other measures, for the Russian troops that were collected there have suddenly been changed, by orders arrived from St. Petersburg.

The body collected near Sebastipolis, which was intended to be embarked for Corfu, has been augmented to 25,000 men, and has received orders to begin the march through Moldavia, to the borders of the Adriatic, for which purpose, the Russian Ambassador, in the name of his court, had procurred leave from the Porte.

A yet stronger force has been collected in the Crimea, which is to march through Wallachia, for the place of its further destination.

A great many sailors and marines are engaged in Turkey for the English service, and are well paid, and sent to Malta.

ERLANGEN, Oct. 22.

On the 19th inst. the following royal declaration was affixed throughout the Franconian principalities:

"The quite unexpected occurrences, whereby the neutrality of his royal majesty in his Franconian provinces has been disturbed; and the measures which the same has seen himself obliged to take for his satisfaction and security, will excite disquietude and alarm amongst the inhabitants. I therefore most earnestly call upon all the magistrates and public officers in the principalities of Anspach and Bayreath, to labor against these fears, and to exhort the royal subjects on every opportunity to abstain from all false explanation of measures acquired for the benefit of the whole and to be most certainly convinced, that his royal majesty will take the most proper means, to give his Franconian faithful subjects the most powerful protection.

(Signed,) HARDENBURG.

Berlin, Oct. 14, 1805."

In support of this most gracious declaration of a corps troops is forming in the principality over the mountain, of which our garrison makes part.

MECKLENBURG, Oct. 23.

Next day after to-morrow Col. Von. Akcanchild, with 100 men cossacs, and 140 men cuirassiers, of the van of the Russian army will arrive in Boitzanburg. The first column thereof, consisting of 2000 men infantry is to arrive there on the 26th; and the second column of 1800, on Sunday the 27th in Ratzeburg; it has 18 pieces of cannon, and is commanded by gen. Ostermann.

The main body of this army consisting of 12000 men, will enter to morrow the territory of Mecklenburg.

The Swedish adjutant gen. M. de Crasson, is gone to Schwerin to request permission for the march of 10000 Swedish troops through Mecklenburg.

BOITZENBURG, Oct. 24.

To-morrow evening or next day in the morning the Russian troops will arrive here. The Prussian troops have taken another way through the Mecklenburg dominions, and will not pass through Boitzenburg.

Of the Prussian troops 3 regiments of cavalry, amongst whom was the strong regiment of dragoons of Bayreuth and some horse artillery, passed by Luntz and Plaw.

HILDESHEIN, Oct. 21.

Our garrison, which consisted of fusileers, is marched to other parts of the Dutchy, and the regiment of Halberstadt is to come here again. The baking establishment for the army has arrived here, and the head quarters and commissary general's office are likewise to be here; the Prussian army in Lower Saxony is to consist of 60,000 men

Letter from Berlin, dated Oct. 22.

Just now an express is arrived here, with the account, that on the 18th, a body of Austrian cavalry of 6000 men between Nordingen and Dunkelbuhl, met 600 French infantry, and 800 cavalry, who were escorting a train of artillery of 50 cannons and 100 ammunition waggons. The escort as well as the artillery and ammunition waggons were taken.

ULM, Oct 25.

Near Leutkirch several thousand imperial Austrian troops of the division of gen. Wolfskehl, were taken prisoners by the French general Vandamme.

From the MAYN, Oct. 29.

The elector of Bavaria is returned from Wurtzburg to Manchen by the way of Hanspatch, together with the minister of state Morlgelas, to which place the French minister Mr. Otto is like wise gone.

HANAU, Oct. 29.

According to private letters from Suabia, the Imperial Royal quarter-master general, lieut. field marshal gen Mack, had several audiences of the emperor Napoleon, before his departure for Austria, which lasted for three hours each time; and at his departure gen. Mack received two letters in the own hand writing of the French emperor to the Emperor of Germany. It is observed at the same time, that, of all the Austrian generals, gen. Mack alone obtained the favor to travel through the French army by the way of Munich to Vienna. It is likewise supposed, that the dispatches sent after the archduke Ferdinand, contained proposals for peace.

The following enumeration of distances between the subsequent places and the seat of war, may be useful in serving to illustrate the relative situation of the armies:

From Vienna to Munich there are three roads, the two principal of which at this juncture, are those by the way of Bruna and Saltzburgh. From Vienna to Ens the distance is 105 English miles; from thence to Bruna on the Inn, the last imperial town, 105 miles; to Munich 85; from Ens to Saltzburgh the distance is 100 miles; and from thence to Munich 84; Gen. Keinmayer has joined the Russians either at Bruna or Saltzburgh; if at the latter place, assistance might have been sent, if there had been time to gen. Mack, by Inspruck in the Tyrol; this place is 60 miles from Fuessen, very strong, and 30 from Kemptan which lies by Isheg and Wangen; from Lindau 45 miles; from Memmingen 20, and from that place to Ulm 30 miles. Ulm, by Memmingen to Lindau is 75 miles, and by Ravensburgh 65; Regentz is from Lindau 3 1-4 miles. From Ulm by Frankfort and Cologne to Amsterdam, the distance is 410 miles; and by way of Basil to Paris 390 miles. A person may with ease reach Amsterdam in 4 days, and Paris in 3 days.

London Paper.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

On Wednesday sailed from the Eastern Branch for New Orleans, the United States brig *Franklin*, with transports and military stores for the gun boats in the Mississippi.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, *January* 2.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the message of the President, which relates to the organization and classification of the militia, made a detailed and argumentative report in part, which concludes with recommending the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to adopt measures for the classification or new organization of the militia.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, made a report on the petition of Geo. Turner, unfavorable to the same.

Whereupon, Resolved, that the prayer of the petition of Geo. Turner ought not to be granted.

Mr. Sailly, from the committee appointed to consider the expediency of altering the act for mitigating or remitting fines and penalties, made a detailed report, with an accompanying bill, to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the state judges and state courts; which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States—Mr. J. C. SMITH in the chair.

The bill was taken up by sections.

On reaching the 8th Article, which authorises a court martial to punish with *death or otherwise* any one "who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer,"—Mr. *G. W. Campbell* moved to strike the words "*death or otherwise*".

Messrs. Varnum and Nelson opposed the motion, which was disagreed to without a division.

In a subsequent article, *Mr. G. W. Campbell* moved to strike out that part, which authorises a court martial to punish with death any one who offers violence to his officer.

Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Cook, Sonthard and Talmage supported, and Messrs Nelson, Smilie and Macon opposed it; when the question was put, and the motion lost—Ayes 20.

As the committee progressed in reading the bill, numerous amendments, principally verbal, were made.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16.

The committee to consider the resolves of North Carolina, reported as follows:

Whereas certain resolves of the legislature of North Carolina respecting the importation of slaves, or people of color into the United States, have been laid before this legislature, the subject matter of which being considered, the adoption of similar resolutions appears necessary; therefore, *Resolved*, that our Senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed and our Representatives requested to take all legal and necessary steps, and use their utmost exertions, as soon as the same may be possible, to obtain an amendment to the Federal Constitution, so as to authorise and empower Congress to pass a law, whenever they think it expedient, to prevent the further importation of slaves or people of color, from any of the West India islands, from the coast of Africa, or elsewhere into the United States, or any part thereof. *Resolved further*, That his excellency the Governor be, and hereby is requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, also to the Governor of North Carolina.

Report accepted.

New-York, Dec. 27.

The memorial of the merchants of this city to Congress was read last evening at The Tontine Coffee House to a crowded and highly respectable meeting of the merchants, called for the purpose, and unanimously approved of. This memorial takes a very extensive view of the situation of the merchants of the U. S. in consequence of the late