

straits of Babelmandel, to make an attack upon the enemy's positions at Suez, while general Abercrombie, with the army under his command, makes a vigorous assault upon the side of Alexandria. Some important advices may therefore be shortly expected from that quarter.

We are left to infer, from his majesty's speech to parliament yesterday, that measures have been taken to procure an explanation of the emperor Paul, respecting his late extraordinary conduct: If this be unsatisfactory, war will be the inevitable alternative.

We understand that very great exertions are making at Brest, to fit out a fleet of ships against the spring. Very large bounties are given to foreign seamen to enlist.

A private letter from Vienna, furnishes the following statements:

His majesty the emperor returns this very evening with the court from Hungary, and will go to the army by the 26th inst. at farikeft.

Our situation, since Moreau has crossed the Inn, is become rather critical; yet pusillanimity does not influence our councils. It is a false report that Mons. de Collebenach has been sent to Luneville and Paris to solicit a new armistice. One or two battles more will decide the great point. Meanwhile it is very doubtful whether the subsidiary treaty of alliance between baron Thugut and lord Minto will be renewed. It expires on the first of February, and his lordship has actually had several conferences with our minister relative to its renewal upon more advantageous terms.

Those who pretend that this treaty between Austria and Great-Britain has actually been renewed on the 20th ult. are much mistaken, for nothing decisive will be done on that head, till we know what turn affairs take in the field. If we are fortunate, the principle of a general pacification will be strenuously asserted; but if unfortunate, necessity, which knows no law, will compel us to a separate peace. Bets are now laid here of 50 to 10 that this great affair will be ultimately settled before the first day of the new year."

January 2.

Received by the mails yesterday.

From the Vienna Court Gazette, December 17.

His royal highness the archduke Charles, being recovered from his indisposition, which some time ago obliged him to quit the army, his Imperial majesty has been pleased again to confer on his royal highness the command of the army in Germany. His royal highness quitted Prague on the 14th inst. to take upon himself that command; but is resolved at the same time to retain the chief command of the Bohemo-Moravian legion, and has previously appointed general count Sztarry to the command of that legion.

His royal highness the archduke John has sent reports, dated the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th instant, from the head quarters at Frosburg, Theisendorf, and Salzburg; according to which the line of the corps of prince Conde was attacked by the enemy on the 9th, in the neighbourhood of Nembayern, who overpowered the post of Nembayern, and thus advanced to the right banks of the Inn. Agreeably to the statement sent at the same time by his royal highness, the loss of his army, since the renewal of hostilities, amounts to 918 men killed, and 3514 in wounded; the number of prisoners and missing had at first been stated at 5376 men; but, as of the latter many have since joined their corps again, the exact number of prisoners cannot as yet be stated with certainty.

From Italy, the general of cavalry, count Bellegarde, reports, under the 6th and 9th instant, that on the 4th the enemy had advanced by 4 different roads against the position at Bondeno, occupied by general Schustek, whom they attacked with much vigour; but lieutenant-colonel Munkatzky, stationed there with some troops for the support of the former, employed them so skilfully, that the enemy was repulsed; on which occasion a chief of battalion, 7 officers, and 80 non-commissioned officers and privates, were made prisoners; and two vessels, on board of which the enemy had attempted to cross the Panaro with a division of troops were taken. Of the other hostile troops that had advanced for attacking that position, 100 were partly killed, partly wounded, on their flight. Our own loss was inconsiderable. On the 6th, the said general Schustek extended his out-posts along the Panaro, as far as St. Bianca, and along the Recco and Po di Primaro, as far as Argento and Bastia. On this occasion the enemy's post near Col di Finme was attacked by captain Herdizka, under the direction of lieutenant-col. Graffen, when two captains, two officers, and 21 privates were made prisoners, and the rest killed; 15 vessels were also taken from the enemy, and conveyed to our store. The enemy, who had constantly sent foraging parties from the environs of Marcaria to this side of the Oglio, for which purpose they occupied Ospitaletto and Campicello, were, at the same time attacked in both these places by a division sent from Mantua, by the commandant of that city, field-marshal-lieutenant Mitkowitz, and driven from them with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and some prisoners."

January 3.

No advices either from France, or Germany had arrived when this paper was put to press. The next Paris Journals are expected to bring intelligence of considerable importance. The archduke Charles having joined the Austrian army, great hopes are entertained from his skill in arms, unless the further progress of the war should happen to be arrested by the speedy conclusion of a continental peace.

The Prussian army, according to the last estimate, consists of no less than 251,849 effective men.

From the last PARIS PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of gen. Moreau, dated head quarters at Salzburg, December 15.

"I hasten to inform you, that we are in possession of Salzburg, and that our successes answer the expectations of the general in chief. In the night of the 13th, general Decaen passed the Salza near Lauffen, with much boldness and skill; a corps of the enemy was in such a position on the right bank, that it was impossible to attack it in front. The Salza is much more rapid than the Lech, the Isar and the Inn. Decaen detached some good swimmers, to procure some boats from the right side, in which 4 or five hundred men might be embarked. He occupied the attention of the enemy in the mean-time by a warm cannonade. On a sudden, the small detachment which had passed the Salza, was to attack the enemy with impetuosity in their flanks, rout them, keep the position, and afford us time to establish a bridge of boats. The principal corps of the enemy was posted near Salzburg on both banks of the Salza. The battle began on the 14th, a little too soon with our right wing under the command of lieutenant-general Lecourbe. The enemy had a numerous artillery, which somewhat incommoded our troops, yet they remained firm in their position. Towards two o'clock in the afternoon general Decaen was able to attack the enemy on the right; he drove them to the village of Berkheim, near Salzburg. They were then apprehensive of being cut off by Richepanse's division which followed Decaen on the road of Neumark or Lintz; they retired, therefore, in the night of the 14th. On the 15th, at dawn of day, general Decaen made with general Fririon a demonstration towards Salzburg, and entered, at eight in the morning, that fine city, the magistrates of which hastened to bring him the keys. General Richepanse, in the mean-time, pursued the enemy on the road of Neumark, took several prisoners, and pushed his advanced posts one league from Neumark.—We are now masters of the archbishoprick of Salzburg, four or five leagues from the hereditary states; the Tyrol is in our rear. All the bridges of the Salza are in our power, and the communication is established. This is the result of the actions of the 13th, 14th and 15th. To-morrow we are to advance."

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

The sedition bill has been rejected in the house of representatives on its third reading.

Mr. Bayard having declined accepting his appointment as ambassador to France, Mr. Short, who is now in Europe, has been nominated to that office.

Charles Lee, Esq; has signified his intention of not accepting his appointment as one of the judges created by the new judiciary bill.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, Georgia, dated February 4, 1801.

"The weather for some time past has been so warm, that the fruit trees are now in full bloom; and should we unfortunately have a frost, which, from the season of the year we have a right to expect, we need not expect any fruit this year."

GEORGETOWN, February 25.

The bill respecting the district of Columbia sent from the senate was passed yesterday in the house of representatives.

The committee of the house of representatives which had before waited on the president of the United States to give him notice that Thomas Jefferson was elected president, was on the 18th instant, authorized to wait on Mr. Jefferson and inform him of his election. The committee having discharged this duty made the following report on Friday last. The committee instructed on the 18th inst. to wait on the president elect, and notify him of his election, report—

That they have, according to order, performed that service, and addressed the president elect, in the following words, to wit:

"The committee beg leave to express their wishes for the prosperity of your administration: and their sincere desire that it may promote your own happiness and the welfare of your country." To which the president elect was pleased to make the following reply:

"I receive, gentlemen, with profound thankfulness, this testimony of confidence from the great representative council of our nation. It fills up the measure of that grateful satisfaction, which had already been derived from the suffrages of my fellow-citizens themselves, designating me as one of those to whom they were willing to commit this charge, the most important of all others to them. In deciding between the candidates, whom their equal vote presented to your choice, I am sensible that age has been respected, rather than more active and useful qualifications. I know the difficulties of the station to which I am called, and feel and acknowledge my incompetence to them. But whatsoever of understanding, whatsoever of diligence, whatsoever of justice, or of affectionate concern for the happiness of man, it has pleased Providence to place within the compass of my faculties, shall be called forth for the duties confided to me, and for procuring to my fellow-citizens all the benefits which our constitution has placed under the guardianship of the general government. Guided by the wisdom and patriotism of those to whom it belongs to express the legislative will of the nation, I will give to that will a faithful execution. I pray you to convey to the honourable body from which you are deputed the homage of my

humble acknowledgements, and the sentiments of zeal and fidelity, by which I shall endeavour to merit these proofs of confidence from the nation and its representatives.

"Accept yourselves, gentlemen, my particular thanks for the obliging terms in which you have been pleased to communicate their will."

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

February 20, 1801.

Messrs. Pinckney, Tazewell, and Bayard.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

The president has made the following nomination. Under the judiciary bill passed this session.

Judge of the 1st circuit, viz:

John Lowell, of Massachusetts; chief judge.

Benjamin Bourne, of Rhode-Island.

Jeremiah Smith, of New-Hampshire.

Judges of the 2d circuit, viz:

Egbert Benson, of New-York, chief judge.

Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut.

Samuel Hitchcock, Vermont.

Judges of the 3d circuit, viz:

Jared Ingersol, of Pennsylvania, chief judge.

Richard Bassett, of Delaware.

William Griffith, of New-Jersey.

Judges of the 4th circuit, viz:

Charles Lee, attorney-general of the United States, chief judge.

Philip B. Key, Maryland.

George Keith Taylor, Virginia.

Theophilus Parsons, Massachusetts, attorney-general of the United States, in the room of Charles Lee, nominated a judge.

John Davis, district judge of Massachusetts, in the room of John Lowell, nominated for promotion.

Harrison G. Otis, to be attorney for district of Massachusetts, in room of John Davis, nominated judge.

Ray Greene, senator from Rhode-Island, judge of the district of Rhode-Island, in place of Benjamin Bourne, nominated for promotion.

Edward St. Loe Livermore, of New-Hampshire, attorney of the district of New-Hampshire, in the room of Jeremiah Smith, nominated a judge.

John W. Kittera, of Pennsylvania, attorney of the district, in the room of Jared Ingersol, nominated a judge.

NEW CONSULS NOMINATED.

Henry Preble, Massachusetts, consul at Cadiz, in the place of Yznardi.

John Jones Waldo, of Massachusetts, consul at Nantes in France.

Isaac Cox Barnet, of New-Jersey, consul at Bordeaux.

John M. Forbes, of New-York, consul at Havre-de-Grace.

William Lee, of Massachusetts, consul at Marseilles.

George Rundel, of Pennsylvania, consul at Brest.

Thomas Waters Griffith, of Maryland, consul at Rouen.

William Foster, jun. of Massachusetts, consul at Morlaix.

George Stacy, now acting agent in Isle of France, to be consul at that place and the Isle of Bourbon.

James H. Hove, of Columbia, consul at Dunkirk.

BALTIMORE, February 24.

The scarcity of provisions throughout England still continued and increased. No better prospect of peace than before.

A Paris article of the 26th December, says, the victorious Moreau carries every thing before him, and that he is within 60 leagues of Vienna, without a river to cross or a mountain to ascend.

February 25.

It appears by the details published in yesterday and this day's gazette, that hostilities between France and the emperor had recommenced with redoubled fury. By our former advices, the cessation of the armistice and the renewal of hostilities, were proclaimed by general Angereau, to commence on the 22d Nov. A proposition, however, had been made by baron Albini, commander of the Mentz troops (in the pay of England) to gen. Angereau, to prolong the armistice for six days, which the latter refused, adding, that he hoped to sup on the 24th, in the city of Aichaffenburg. About the same period the answer of the court of Vienna, to the propositions of peace sent by the first consul, reached Luneville, containing counter-propositions, deemed incompatible with the dignity of France, and all hopes of peace vanished. Hostilities consequently recommenced on the 24th November, at eight o'clock in the morning, near Aichaffenburg, and the French, after a smart engagement, entered that place by capitulation next morning, the Mentz troops having previously evacuated it. Angereau, with the Gallo-Batavian army, immediately took the road to Fracconia; and on the 27th another engagement ensued, in which the Mentzers were again worsted.

After this, succeeded the famous and bloody victories obtained by the French central army, commanded by Moreau, at Hohenlinden and Salzburg, which enabled it to penetrate as far as Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, and distant only 100 miles from Vienna.

In the Tyrol and in Italy, no action of moment had taken place, though the French and Austrian armies were in motion.

Besides military operations, political events of magnitude are also transpiring, on the theatre of Europe.