of that canton; this intelligence wants confirmation. The city of Ulm, capital of the province in Swabia, belonging to the elector of Bavaria, was taken possession of on the 18th by a regiment of Austrian dragoons, which arrived there from Guntzbourg. A part of this regiment is cantoned in the neighboring villages. The Austrian colonel Dedowich is also arrived at Ulm. The day preceding, the Bavarian troops quitted the place, and their posts were occupied by the militia, who now do duty with the Austrian troops.

Letters from Vienna of the 12th of Sept. received at Ratisbon, announce that the greater part of the Russian army, which had entered Gallicia, cannot reach the upper circle of Austria until some time in October, to form a junction with the Austrian army in Germany. The French ambassador remained at Vienna the 12th Sept. but the preparations he was making announced his speedy departure. The archduke Ferdinand had set out for Munich. The archduke Charles does not quit the capital until the 16th.

SEPT. 23.

It is said that orders are given for embodying the troops of Wertemberg in the vicinity of this place, the number it is said will amount to 20,000 men. A corps of Austrian troops is arrived in the neighborhood of Villingen, and Donaschingen, in the Brisgaw. The advance guard of the Austrian army is arrived at Stockach, and the head quarters are expected to be at Memmingen. The corps of the Austrian army in the Vorarlberg, which had formed a temporary camp in the vicinity of Bregentz, under the orders of gen. Wolfskal, commenced their march on the 16th or 17th inst. on the 18th it had advanced to Waldsee, in Upper Swabia; it is composed of 12,000 men. It is stated also, that the camp at Weltz, has been broken up, and that all the troops have been marched in three columns. The troops of the elector of Bavaria, are concentrating more and more in Franconia, and the Upper Palatinate. It is presumed that Franconia (with the exception of the Prussian dominions) will not be comprised in the line of demarkation of neutrality, and that the Bavarian army will join that of the marshal Bernadotte, which is advancing through the electorate of Hesse, and the country of Fulda, to attack the Austrian army.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

His excellency *Soliman Melemelli*, Ambassador of his highness the Bey of Tunis, arrived at this city in the Congress frigate on Friday last, and on Saturday morning landed at the Navy Yard. On his leaving the ship she fired a salute, and on his approach to the marine barracks, he was received with military honors by the marine corps under the command of Col Wharton. Hence he proceeded with his two Turkish secretaries and two black domestics to the house provided for him on the Capitol Hill. After remaining there about an hour, he went with his attendants to the Department of State, and had an audience of the Secretary.

We understand that on this day he will be presented to the President.

We have on no similar occasion remarked the attendance of so many members of Congress previous to the constitutional day of meeting. It is impracticable, from their dispersed situation, to ascertain their number; but we have little doubt of the representatives forming a quorum this day.

THE Ninth Congress this day commences their sittings, and again present a spectacle to the American people, not exhibited in any other quarter of the world. This body, composed of men chosen by the people themselves, or by their immediate representatives, is convened, not at the will of a king, or any one man, but in compliance with a constitutional injunction established by the people themselves. To them are assigned the preservation of the dearest interests of the country; the security of internal peace, the protection against external danger, and whatever is connected with the general welfare of the whole community. Selected with discriminating judgement form the body of their fellow citizens, without any invidious distinctions on the score of property, according to the estimation of their integrity and talents, they may be confidently pronounced the true representatives of the people. It is possible that in a few instances men unworthy of the high confidence reposed in them may have been chosen by dishonorable means, but a vast majority are undoubtedly the free and enlightened choice of the people.

To men thus selected by a people, neither ignorant nor unmindful of their interests, may safely be confided the management of the public concerns. They cannot, without the imputation of madness, without the denial of motive, be presumed to pursue measures hostile to the interests of their constituents. The interests of the one are the same with those of the other; nor can one be injured without injury to the other. In minor points a discordance may exist, but in the leading interests of the nation it is impossible. This is the less likely to be the case, not only from the uniform political sentiments of a large majority of the legislature, but likewise from their entire correspondence with the executive department of the government. At no period since the existence of the present division of parties in the United States have the republicans in the legislature presented so strong and unbroken a column; and at no period since have they more happily coincided with the chief magistrate. Let not the timid fear, or the unfriendly flatter themselves with the result of those slight divisions that have already appeared in the ranks of the republicans. These divisions are the offspring of mutual toleration, they respect subordinate points, and they are altogether connected with interior concerns. They attest the independence and sincerity of those who exhibit them, and prove, beyond the reach of refutation, the prevalence of principle over cunning and stratagem. Let serious danger assail us, either within or from without, but more especially from the latter quarter, and these differences will disappear. There will instantaneously be but one common motive and one common effort. Americans are not wont to boast; but events have manifested that there are no people who love their country with a stronger devotion. They have long since too discovered that their institutions, no less than nature, have placed them aloof from all dependence on other nations. Should, therefore, the injustice of foreign powers call their prowess into action, they know that it would be exerted solely in the maintenance of their own rights and welfare. A nation, animated by such motives, and with more abundant substantial resources than are possessed by any other people, would be well fitted, not only to defend themselves, but, if necessary, in the language of an eloquent statesman, "to strike a blow that should resound through the universe."

Public opinion has attached to the ensuing session of Congress the disclosure of much important matter. That this expectation will be gratified can scarcely admit of a doubt. The glorious issue of our warfare with Tripoli will furnish a theme grateful, in its various aspects to the feelings of our countrymen. It is very probable that the details of this memorable event will shed new lustre on our character, while they may be expected irrefragably to confute the ephemeral libels which have been so malignantly as well as lavishly cast on the administration.

The state of our foreign relations will offer a topic of vast importance. That measures of vigor will be taken can scarcely admit of a question. The national feeling is too indignant longer to tolerate forbearance. It is probable that the issue of important negociations will be laid before the legislature, and that it will then appear how *supine, indifferent*, and *criminal* the Executive have been in the discharge of its important duties; and whether it has manifested a spirit entitled to our applause, or betrayed a truckling humility unworthy of a powerful nation! Hitherto the meetings of Congress have been the eras of triumph to the administration in the means they have furnished of developing their motives and measures; and on this occasion we may justly expect additional cause for gratulation

But, although the sentiment appears universal that the times call for vigorous measures, as far as we can form an estimate of the ideas of others, there appears to be no settled conviction in the public mind of the best course to be pursued. This would seem to be submitted with entire confidence by the people to their representatives. Not possessed of the ample and accurate materials which will be concentrated in the legislative body, the people have shewn their usual good sense in refraining from either forming or expressing a decided conviction of the fittest measures to be taken. We consider this a most fortunate circumstance; as no stubborn preconceived system, formed on partial views, will stand in the way of the adoption of that plan which a full disclosure of circumstances and mature deliberation shall recommend. In this happy state of the public mind we recognise the harbingers of dispassionate reflection and vigorous conduct; of enlightened counsel and undivided energy. Upon the whole, we think, the people have no ground for alarm; that on the contrary, they have the strongest reason to believe, either that our differences with foreign powers will be satisfactorily adjusted, or that measures will be adopted the best fitted for vindicating our rights, and maintaining our interests and honor.

DINNER TO GEN. EATON.

On Monday a number of citizens of Washington met at Stelle's Hotel agreeably to public notification, for the purpose of making arrangements for giving Gen. Eaton a dinner; when the following citizens were chosen a committee of arrangement:

Robert Brent,
John Tayloe,
William Simmons,
Daniel Carroll,
Franklin Wharton,
Thomas Monroe,
William Brent,
Elias B. Caldwell,
Samuel H. Smith.

On the ensuing day the committee having met, addressed the following letter to gen. Eaton:

SIR,

In the name of the citizens of Washington we have the honor of inviting you to an entertainment which they propose to give on Thursday next; in commemoration of the glorious successes of the American arms in Tripoli; and, under a lively sense of gratitude for your own gallantry and heroism on that occasion.

To which gen. Eaton returned the following answer:

SIR,

I am deeply impressed with the honorable and very flattering manner in which the citizens of Washington are pleased to express their approbation of my endeavors to serve my country in the late operations against Tripoli; and shall feel myself happy in commemorating with them, on Thursday next, the favorable events which have resulted from the energy of our country in resisting the furtive insolence of Barbary.

WILLIAM EATON.

Nov. 26.
Col. John Tayloe.

The necessary arrangements having been made, a large and respectable company assembled and sat down to an elegant dinner at 4 o'clock. Col. TAYLOE presiding, supported by Mr. *Simmons*, col. *Wharton*, capt. *Brent* and Mr. *Caldwell* as vice presidents. At the commencement of the entertainment gen. Eaton was introduced and conducted to the right of the chair by one of the vice-presidents. The accommodation of the company, as well in regard to the goodness of the repast as the commodiousness of the room and distribution of seats reflect great credit on Mr. Stelle. The room is very spacious, and much superior to any one heretofore used on public occasions, and was happily embellished by the brilliant chandeliers and numerous lights distributed through it. After dinner the following toasts, each accompanied by an appropriate piece of music, were drank, amidst the applause of the company.

1. The people of the United States; honest, intelligent and brave. Too happy themselves to disturb the happiness of others.

2. The President of the United States. The millions whose suffrages have raised him to power find their reward in the unrivalled prosperity of their countr.

3. The Congress of the United States. The depositaries of national confidence, may they be the organs of national spirit.

4. Our country. Desirous of peace, but neither afraid nor unprepared for war.

5. *American principles*; which have never cost virtue a blush, or innocence a tear.

6. The *American* navy; in virtue and valor unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

7 *American* valour, which, neither debased by injustice, nor inflated by pride, shunning the degeneracy of modern times, burns with the pure lustre of antiquity.

8. The *American* flag. May it *command* respect in every sea.

9. Washington and Franklin. May the gratitude of their country be as immortal as their fame.

10. The spirit of a free people. Let the injustice of foreign powers beware of awakening it.

11. Preble—his country's praise the brave man's glory.

12 The States of Barbary. May the lessons they have recently received teach them that honesty is the best policy.

13. Our late captive countrymen. Who courted glory in the midst of danger, and preserved fortitude in the midst of suffering.

14. The Plough. May those who follow it, by respecting themselves teach others to respect them.

15. Commerce and Manufactures. May the unrestrained freedom of the seas expand the one, and the spirit of industry invigorate the other.

16. Learning without pedantry, and genius without pride, the surest passports to the respect of a free people

17. The army and militia of the United States. Ready at a moment's warning to maintain the rights and avenge the wrongs of their country.

18 The district of Columbia: advancing, with steady steps, in prosperity and numbers.

VOLUNTEERS:

On General EATON'S retiring.
By the President

GENERAL EATON, whose heroism supplied the place of legions, in routing the mercenary bands, and appalling the corrupt councils of Tripoli.

Three cheers

By the first Vice-President. Commodore Barron, a speedy restoration of health to our gallant countryman.

Gen. Eaton having returned, gave the following volunteer:

The FEDERAL UNION—Let political dissention and individual rancour be absorbed in that love of country which shall teach violence and rapacity that *we are one!*

By the second Vice-President.—The brave Decatur.

By the third Vice-President.—The young heroes, O'Bannon and Mann

By the fourth Vice-President.—Capt. Isaac Hull, brave, good, and patient.

To these toasts succeeded a number of patriotic volunteers, interspersed with songs and instrumental music. During the entertainment the spirits of the company were highly exhilirated by the spirited performance of the marine and Italian bands of music. About 8 o'clock the President retired, to whom it is but justice to say that he discharged the duties of the chair with spirit, dignity, and impartiality, which richly intitled him to the volunteer given on his retiring. Throughout the whole entertainment there reigned the highest conviviality and utmost harmony.

On the 4th inst. the legislature of Kentucky convened at Frankfort, when *William Logan* was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On the 8th inst. *General John Adair* was elected a Senator of the United States in the room of John Breckenridge resigned. The votes were in the House of Representatives for John Adair—31; for John Pope, 26; and in the two branches of the legislature for John Adair, 45; for John Pope, 35.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Flournoy moved for leave to bring in a bill, "to take the sense of the people as to calling a convention," which was rejected—Yeas 21—Nays 32.

On the 18th inst. the legislature of N. Carolina assembled at Raleigh. Stephen Cabarrus was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and A. Martin Speaker of the Senate.

On the 20th a message was received from the Governor, inclosing a memorial (accompanied with sundry documents) from Duncan M'Farland, the Representative to Congress of Fayetteville district, complaining that he was held in custody on criminal charges of which he was innocent, and praying for a court of Oyer and Terminer, that he might receive his trial in time to go to Congress. The petition and papers were referred to a joint committee, composed of Messrs J. Moore, Lowrie, Slade, Pearson and Phifer in the Commons, and Messrs. Wilbom, Franklin, and Lee of Robinson, in the Senate.

On the 21st a letter was received from general M. Stokes notifying his non-acceptance of the place of Senator of the U. S.

On the 22nd *James Turner* was elected Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Stokes's declension. James Turner having 122 votes and Thomas Davis 51 votes.

Easton, Nov. 26.

Our accounts from Annapolis are as late as Saturday last, at which time nothing of moment further than will be found in the succeeding columns of this morning's paper, had transpired.—On Friday last the bill to abolish the general court, which passed the last session, was confirmed in the senate, yeas 8—nays 4; which was made the order of the day for Thursday next, in the house of representatives—where its friends and opponents are nearly of equal standing as to numbers.

Extract of a letter received from St. Pierres, (Mart.) dated October 26.

"We yesterday received the unpleasant news of the capital town (Castiers) of St. Lucie, being entirely destroyed by fire—the loss has been very great; the flames spread with so much fury and quickness, that most people lost all their furniture, not even saving their plate."

New-York, November 26.

The anniversary of the evacuation of the city of New-York by the British troops, was celebrated yesterday with more than the accustomed demonstrations of joy. General Morton's brigade of artillery, consisting of the first and second regiments commanded by lieutenant colonels Courtenaies and Swartwout; colonel Van Zandt's legion of infantry, and the several troops of horse, the whole under the command of brigadier general Morton, assembled on the battery, where they went through the usual military evolutions with much precision, and made a most brilliant appearance. They were reviewed by major general Stevens, and by the French general Moreau, whose reception was such as must be grateful to the feelings of the illustrious exile, and was highly honorable to the humanity and public spirit of our citizens A grand dinner was given in the afternoon at Lovett's Hotel, by the officers of the several regiments, and the hero of Hohenlinden was amongst the guests.

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated Sept. 10, 1805.

"About three months ago, severe gales of wind, materially injured most of the Provision Grounds, and induced the magistrates and people at a public meeting to address H. M. superintendant for the opening of the port, to the American vessels. They were answered that their application should be directly forwarded (by the man of war then sailing) to the Governor of Jamaica, with colonel Gordon's concurring opinion of the propriety of the measure; but as the ship was to cruize some time, no answer has arrived. On the 28th of last month, a hurricane, effectually completed an almost total loss of all and every species of bread kind; the magistrates in a warm and spirited address again solicited an immediate intercourse with America; pointed out the real distress of the settlement, and such an exhausted state of the stores, that not one barrel of flour was to be purchased at Belize. The colonel in return acknowledged and lamented the state of the settlement, promised every alleviation in his power, and assured the magistrates of his not entertaining the least doubt of a full and speedy compliance with their requisitions, not only from the urgency of the case, but also from his representations and zealous recommendations; but though a refusal is not in the least apprehended, yet the delay may most seriously affect the settlement: at any rate we look for speculators, as the neutral vessels may now take off what quantity of logwood they please, and there is every reason to believe that the restrictions hitherto prevailing with respect to the size of mahogany, will be removed."

Mr. Thomas Parry master of the schr. Fanny, from St. John's Newfoundland, which he left the 6th inst. informs, that on the 4th, two London ships arrived there, in 26 days, bringing London papers, which announced, that admiral Cornwallis had had an engagement with the Brest fleet, had captured eight sail of the line; which had arrived in England before the vessels sailed; and also, that war had commenced in Italy; and a victory been gained by the Austrians.

Boston paper.

THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
will be presented a favorite Comedy in two acts, called
The Irish Widow.
To which will be added,
The musical entertainment of
THE PURSE,
OR
American Tar.
The whole to conclude with the grand historical pantomine of
DON JUAN,
OR
The Libertine Destroyed.

ADMITTANCE—Box one Dollar, Pitt three quarters of a Dollar.

Tickets to be had at Mr. M'Laughlin's tavern, George-Town, at the office of the Washington Federalist, at the Theatre, and at A. & G. Way's Printing-Office.

☞ Doors to be opened at half past FIVE, and the performance to commence at half past SIX o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre, on the days of performance, from ten o'clock till one.

☞ Stoves will be placed in the lobby to render the Theatre more comfortable.

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dam King, and o.

Have this day received, and are now opening a very handsome assortment of FALL GOODS with which they can afford to accommodate their customers on better terms than they are usually bought, and which having arrived so late in the season induces them to sell by the piece or package at the most reduced prices for cash or tobacco—They have also added to their former stock of old wines and liquors, a compleat assortment of groceries, and expect in a few days a large supply of fresh fruits—they have likewise on hand a large and general assortment of hard ware and cutlery.

Geo. Town, Dec: 2—tf.

NOTICE.

The Washington Building Company having determined to suspend payment on their shares after FIFTY DOLLARS shall have been paid on each share.

Resolved, By the *Building Committee* That one certificate be issued by the Secretary in favor of each share upon which there shall have been paid the full sum of fifty dollars together with all stock, fines, and monthly payments ecruing thereon which certificate shall specify that all dues and demands on the said share have been paid.

All persons concerned as aforesaid, are notified that unless they comply with the said payments on or before the first day of February 1806 they will at that time, forfeit their shares agreeable to the articles of the company.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Chairman pro tem.

Dec 2——w:Fr

ALEX. COCHRAN, JR.

INFORMS the public that he has opened a store at the Capitol Hill, in the frame house between Mr. Mitchin and Mr. Docker's, where he has received and for sale, a general and good assortment of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Dry goods Crockery, &c &c. all of which well be be sold on fair terms.

December 2—3t

N. B A. Cochran, jr. & Co have at their store, near the Navy Yard, an assortment similar to the above.

WM. O'NEALE'S
BOARDING HOUSE.

GENTEEL Boarding and Lodging may be had for 20 gentlemen in separate rooms, by applying at his house between the six and seven buildings on the Pennsylvania avenue near the West Market house.

Stabling for horses if required, &c.

A quantity of Wood and Coal for sale.

Washington, December 2—3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber living near the Eastern Branch bridge, city of Washington, a negro man named N T, about 35 years of age about 6 feet 1 in h, he is of a dark complexion, rather a down look and slow speech when spoken to, his clothes are unknown except a long blue coat of tolerable fine cloth, which he took away with him; he has lived with me this three years; he is the property of Elizabeth Clearmond of George Town, whoever takes up said negro if in the district of Columbia and delivers him to me or confines him in any jail so that I get him again shall receive five dollars reward, and if out side of the district shall receive the above reward by me,

LEWIN TALBURTT.

December 2——3t