the county of Natchitoches, Francis Roban of said Natchitoches, aged twenty-one years, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that about the 10th of September last, himself, being in the employ of Messrs. Oliver and Case of Natchitoches, was, with Joseph Lucas, conducting from the Caddo nation to Natchitoches, 18 horses, packed with about eleven hundred deer skins; and, in the Bayou Piere settlement, they stopped for the night at the plantation of a Mr. Pisot.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, December 20.

Various articles, prepared for insertion in this day's paper, have been omitted, to give place to the interesting foreign intelligence contained in our succeeding columns. This circumstance has likewise obliged us to abridge our sketch of Congressional proceedings.

Extract of a letter from the Charge des Affaires of the United States at Algiers, to the consul of the United States at Alicant, dated Algiers, Sept. 4, 1805.

"On the 30th ult. the soldiers rose in a body and murdered the Dey (Mustapha Bashaw) and his prime minister.—Hamet, late a secretary to his predecessor, was unanimously conducted to the palace, and proclaimed Dey of Algiers. Not a life was lost except the two first mentioned; no sort of confusion ensued. I have renewed our Treaty with the present Dey and Divan, according to custom.

"All is tranquil now, and the Moors at the time I last wrote (in a state of insurrection) have laid down their arms since the accession of the present Dey to the sovereignty. He is said to be a good man—I knew him well previous to his coming into power, as I did his officers, who are all new."

Extract of a letter dated Chickasaws, November 23, 1805.

"I have just returned from the Chocktaws where a treaty was concluded on the 17th or 16th by which the U. S. have obtained a considerable tract of country connecting the settlements on Tombigby with those of Natchez and cutting off all communication between the Choctaws and Spaniards."

Married, on Wednesday evening by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. Joseph Cassin to Miss Eliza Wilcox both of this city.

"Integrity hath mark'd your favorite youth,
"Fair budding honor, constancy and truth:
"Go to his arms; and may unfullied joys
"Bring smiling round you, rosy girls and boys!
"He'll love them for thy sake. And may yours days
"Glide on, as glides the stream that never stays;
"Bright as whose shingled bed, till life's decline,
"May all your worth, and all your virtues shine!"

Robt. Bloomfield.

Senate United States.

The Senate have appointed Messrs. Tracy, Anderson, Worthington, Adams and Wright a committee to examine the act admitting Ohio as a state into the union, and authorising them to report by bill or otherwise, on the manner in which the money appropriated by the said act ought to be applied.

They have likewise appointed Messrs. Mitchill, Baldwin and Tracy, a committee, to enquire into the expediency of appropriating a further sum for the purchase of Maps and Books for the library.

On Monday and Tuesday last the Senate were engaged on a motion of Mr. Bradley, for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place, within the jurisdiction of the U. States from and after the 1st day of January 1808.

On this motion the previous question was called, viz. "Shall the main question be now put, and passed in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Fenner, Howland, Kitchell, Logan, Maclay, Mitchill, Plumer, Smith of Md. Smith of Ten. Smith of Ver. Stone, Thruston and Worthington—16.

Nays—Messrs. Adair, Adams, Baldwin, Gaillard, Gilman, Jackson, Moore, Pickering, Sumpter, Tracy and Wright—11.

The Yeas and Nays were then taken on the Main Question, which passed in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Fenner, Gilman, Howland, Kitchell, Logan, Maclay, Mitchill, Plumer, Smith of Md. Smith of Ten. Smith of Ver. Stone, Thruston, Worthington and Wright—18

Nays—Messrs. Adair, Adams, Baldwin, Gaillard, Jackson, Moore, Pickering, Sumter and Tracy—9.

Mr. Bradley then introduced the bill, which received a first reading.

On Wednesday *Mr. Logan gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to bring in a bill, to suspend the commercial intercourse, between the United States of America and the French island of St. Domingo.*

The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. States from and after the 1st day of January 1808, was read the second time.

A motion was made to make it the order of the day for the first Monday in February, and lost; when it was ordered that its further consideration be postponed to the first Monday in December, which is equivalent to a rejection of the bill.

On this question the Senate were equally divided, 14 members for, and 14 members against the motion, and the Vice President gave the casting vote.

We understand that in the course of the discussion, it was allowed on all hands that as soon as the time arrived when Congress shall possess the constitutional power of prohibiting the importation of slaves, it would be proper for them to exercise it. The opponents of the bill took two grounds, the one consisting in the inexpediency of legislating on the subject before the year 1808, and the other in the alleged unconstitutionality of legislating until that period.

House of Representatives,

Wednesday, December 18.

An engrossed bill for the relief of Theodorick Armistead was read a third time and passed without a division.

Mr. Findley from the Committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of Thomas Spalding. The report details the circumstances of the case, and concludes with a resolution that the sitting member, Cowles Mead, is not, and that the petitioner, Thomas Spalding, is entitled to a seat in the House.

Referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

Alexandria, Dec. 18.

The circuit court of the district of Columbia, has been engaged for the two last days on the trial of John A. Burford, for the robbery and attempt to murder Mr. Peter, of the Bank of Columbia, in June last; and this morning the jury brought in a verdict Not Guilty.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.

We understand that yesterday morning, a duel was fought between major Jackson, Editor of the Register, and Daniel W. Coxe, esq. when the former received a bullet through his jaws.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of the 16th inst.

We are enabled to lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser this day European advices of a nature more than usually important.

By the ship Chatham we have received our regular files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 29th of Oct. inclusive, and Liverpool papers of the 31st; and by the ship favorite from Bordeaux we have completed our files of Paris papers to the 24th. We have also received a hand bill issued at Bordeaux on the 2d of Nov. containing the official account of the annihilation of the Austrian army in Germany, of which we have given a translation.

One of the passengers in the Favorite informs us that the day previous to the vessel's departure, Nov. 3. intelligence reached Bordeaux that gen. Massena had defeated the Austrian army in Italy, under the command of the archduke Charles, with very great slaughter.

Exclusive of the details which we have given from the English and French papers in our possession, we learn,

That Lord Nelson, with 30 sail of the line, was off Cadiz on the 4th of Oct. for the purpose of attempting something against the combined fleets;

That, supposed to be with the intention of assisting his lordship's operations, transports, had been sent to order the troops under the command of sir James Craig to return down the Mediterranean;

That a Russian squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, had passed through the Downs for Portsmouth, intended ultimately to co-operate with lord Nelson;

That an important change was in all probability about to take place in the Spanish government—many of the nobility, connected with families who have remonstrated against the measures which produced the late riots at Madrid, having been exiled from the court and capital of Spain, through the influence of the prince of peace.

London, Oct. 19

The American newspapers are full of animadversions on the decisions that have recently taken place in our courts of admiralty respecting captures of vessels colorably the property of that country. They complain indeed of all the European powers in different ways, but principally of this country, against which they even threaten reprisals.

It has been the practice of the Americans to navigate vessels from the colonies of countries with which we are at war, to touch at some American port for new papers, and then proceed for Europe, as with American property. This trick has been seen through, and for some time past all captures under such circumstances have been held legal in our courts of law.

The Americans complain that the principle on which these decisions are given, has not been followed till lately, and that the introduction of it ought not to have been so sudden as to expose their property to seizure, without their even knowing the risque to which they are now exposed.

A strong memorial has been presented by the American minister to lord Hawkesbury on this business; and his answer, as transmitted a few days ago, was, that it was a case of such importance as to demand time for serious investigation. We trust it will receive serious investigation, and also a candid and fair answer.

London, Oct. 26.

We stop the press to announce that accounts have been received, we believe officially, which state that *a large Prussian force is now marching against the French.*

In the greater part of our impression yesterday, we inserted the following notice, sent in the afternoon to Lloyd's coffee house for the information of the Prussian ship owners:

"The Prussian consul has been authorised to warn all masters of Prussian ships in this country, against entering any of the ports of France or Holland, as thereby, their vessels might be brought into danger."

A perusal of the above must satisfy any person that the die is now cast, and that his Prussian majesty is resolved to join his forces to those of the other confederates to compel Bonaparte to confine himself within more moderate bounds than his ambition had prescribed to him.

Oct. 28.

Lord Harrowby is the ambassador extraordinary appointed to go to Berlin to negociate a subsidiary treaty with the king of Prussia, as stated in our paper of Saturday.

We have this day the most afflicting intelligence to communicate to our readers—partly received by accounts from the coast, and partly from Dutch journals of the 25th inst.

In a letter from Frankfort of the 26th, inserted in the Dutch papers, the action which took place on the 10th at Gunsburgh, is mentioned. The capture of Ulm is also stated, but only as a report. The day of the victory is not mentioned, but the first attempt is stated to have taken place on the 11th, when the French were repulsed with considerable loss.

The same letter mentions the circumstance stated in the Moniteur of the 23d, as the reason why the official account of the capture of Ulm had not reached Paris. The Archduke Ferdinand with a considerable force crossed the Danube on the 13th at Ulm, with which force he took positions at Heldenheim, Aalen, Gemund, and Geiffen, in the Wurtemburg territory, still keeping up his communication (we presume) with the main army on the Iller. It was probably the piquets of this corps which intercepted the couriers from the imperial head quarters, and cut off from the Moniteur, for four days the regular supply of intelligence for the issue of the daily bulletins. Whether this movement was made for the purpose of turning the right wing of the French, or withdrawing the greater part of the Austrian army from the position at Ulm, with the design of attempting a retreat through the Upper Palatinate, we have not the means of deciding; but the subsequent fall of Ulm could not fail to bring this division of the Austrian army into imminent danger of being cut off.

An article from Rotterdam states, that the French were thrice repulsed in their attempt to carry Ulm by storm, but that they succeeded on the fourth attack. The slaughter on both sides was great, both in officers and men, and several generals are reported to have been among the number. The accounts from Germany are stated to be so confused that it is difficult to come at real facts. The French, however, were victorious, and we fear, from a comparison of such facts as these journals afford, with the accounts we have received from the coast, that it has been followed by a most serious disaster to the Austrian grand army.

The intelligence just stated was transmitted immediately to lord Keith, who yesterday afternoon communicated it to the admiralty, where accounts have also been received, that at Boulogne, on Saturday morning last, there was a general discharge of the artillery on the batteries, probably announcing the receipt of the intelligence there.

It is extremely probable that these accounts are exaggerated; but that the fate of the campaign is already decided, we have but too much reason to fear. Yet still, dreadful as those tidings are respecting the Austrian army, we trust the hardy men of the north coming forth on the victorious French, will yet moderate, if not check their career. Bonaparte, we trust, will find that Swedish and Prussian soldiers are not such feeble supporters of the Austrians as the unwarlike states of Italy proved in the last war. But, much as the aid of Prussia may throw into the scale, we look to the present crisis of affairs with a degree of anxiety that will not suffer us to forbear addressing our countrymen on the serious thoughts which ought now to occupy their minds. It is no time now to bear any one subject in our hearts, but the fate, the undecided fate of our country. England was never yet menaced with half the dangers that now impend; never since the aera of her existence, was it necessary for Englishmen to summon up their virtues, to collect their understandings, and to prepare, from this instant, for the serious defence of their country.

The troops which were to have marched yesterday from Shorncliff to Ramsgate to embark, were ordered to remain in barracks, and the troops already embarked are expected to be disembarked in the course of a few days, except the German legion which it is believed wil proceed to their destination. We believe the fact to be, that the expedition is for the present abandoned.

London, *October* 29.

It is with sensations of the deepest regret we are obliged to believe, that the rumors in the French papers, of the defeat of the Austrians, are but too well founded—no French papers, however, of a later date than the 22d have been received, nor has any official confirmation yet arrived.

Our readers were informed in yesterday's Courier, that there were on Saturday great rejoicings at Boulogne.—We argued unfavorably from that circumstance, for we knew from the experience of the last war that these rejoicings never take place but for some great success. Early on Sunday morning a cutter was sent out of the inner harbor of Boulogne, which, when nearly within gun shot of the Immortalite frigate, launched a boat, set her adrift, and returned herself to port. The boat was taken up by the frigate, and on board her was found a small parcel in which was the following bulletin.—*"Ulm has surrendered to the French arms, and the Austrian army is annihilated."*

No further particulars were given the day of the battle was not mentioned; the bulletin contained nothing more than the foregoing short tremendous sentence. Capt. Owen of the Immortalite, immediately sent the bulletin to the admiral, lord Keith, by whom it was yesterday communicated to the admiralty.

Had we had no other grounds than this bulletin, we should still have had little doubt remaining upon our minds of the French having gained a great advantage. But there are unfortunately other grounds.

A private letter from Holland, dated last Saturday, arrived in town last night. It states that the general battle was fought last Saturday week, the 19th inst.—that it was most obstinate and bloody, and that the Austrians made a long and vigorous resistance—the battle lasted the greater part of the day.——Victory, however, at length decided in favor of the strongest, and the Austrians were completely defeated—the whole line of the Iller was forced—Ulm and its magazines, cannon and baggage taken, and gen. Mack, with the whole of his staff, made prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded, says the letter, was immense on the side of the Austrians—it was immense, too, no doubt, on the part of the French. None of the names of the killed or wounded officers have yet transpired, but the letter adds, "that those who survived the battle were captured or dispersed; the whole of the Austrian army is represented as being nearly destroyed; not a vestige of what might be deemed one efficient corps remained; those who escaped the sword or the chains of the enemy, all who were not among the number of the killed, wounded or prisoners, were broke into puny detachments and scattered in various directions."

Such is the account contained in the private letters from Holland—it is not said whether the official report had been received by the Dutch government, but the intelligence contained in the letter that is arrived was universally circulated and credited in Holland. It is probable that the disasters of the Austrians have been considerably exaggerated, but we fear it will be found that they have been great indeed!

If ever one nation was placed in a more commanding attitude than another, if ever a nation was able to say "I hold in my hand the fate of empires and the world," Prussia is that nation. This is the time in which, if she interpose with her arms, she can dispossess Bonaparte of the advantages he has gained, and force him, instead of sitting down upon the Imperial Throne at Vienna, to measure back his steps to his own frontier with more speed than he advanced from it. The opposition are *haggling* about the recompence that ought to be given her; whether she should have Holland in full sovereignty, or merely an influence over her by the restoration of the Stadtholder. Give her Holland, give her Hanover, place the map of Europe before her, bid her choose her reward, give her any thing for the mighty service of having, by her timely interference, prevented the annihilation of the independence of Europe. It is not now a question whether she will have more or less weight than she ought to have in the scale of Europe—the point at issue is, whether Bonaparte shall stretch his giant stride from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and whether he shall possess the course of the Danube with that of the Rhine, the Elbe, the Weser and the Adige. Can Prussia wish to see the power of Austria annihilated? Can it be either her inclination or her interest? How long does she imagine she would be permitted to survive the ruin of the Austrian House? The only favor that Bonaparte would grant her would be that of devouring her the last. Every principle of self-preservation, every tie of honor, every dictate of glory calls upon her to act with all her might and with all her strength—to act too immediately, not to hesitate, not to pause a moment. The safety of nations, the welfare of society, the happiness of mankind, all, all depend upon her determination. She has it in her power to lay Austria, Russia, England under eternal obligations—she can rescue Europe from the fangs of the usurper, she can "abate his pride, assuage his malice, and confound his devices"——she can save the World!

We know not whether the events that have taken place in Germany have made any change in the intentions of ministers with respect to the expedition, but there are rumors at Deal of counter orders having been received for some of the regiments which had either embarked, or were under orders to embark. The weather continues very boisterous, and the transports with the troops ride hard, but no damage has happened.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning. It has brought the following article in confirmation of the accounts that had been previously received.

Gottenburg, Oct. 21.

A private letter from Holland, dated on Saturday, and received in town last night, states that the late action took place on the 19th inst. that it was long and obstinately contested, but at length terminated in favor of the French, who have entirely annihilated the Austrian army, the whole having been killed, taken prisoners, or dispersed. General Mack, with the whole Austrian staff, being among the prisoners of war.

Gottenburgh, Oct. 21.

The important news was yesterday received here of the king of Prussia having joined the Coalition, and to day it has been confirmed from various quarters.

FROM THE VIENNA GAZETTE.

The Emperor of Germany's letter of convocation to the states of Hungary.

"As circumstances absolutely unforeseen have taken place which endanger the safety of our hereditary states, as well as that of our foreign states, and as in our paternal solicitude we have it strongly at heart to ward off such dangers, we are obliged to assemble our army without loss of time, to put it upon a war footing, and to make previous dispositions for the levy of 12,000 recruits, destined to complete the Hungarian army. We therefore convoke speedily the states of our kingdom of Hungary and of the countries incorporated with it, in order to deliberate with them upon the means of continuing the negociations, which have for their object to ensure in a durable manner external tranquility and peace; and after their happy termination, to affirm and maintain upon a solid basis the safety of our monarchy, and particularly the constitution of our kingdom of Hungary."

Frankfort, Oct. 20.

We have received the following intelligence respecting the occurrences of the war:

"The passage of the Danube, at Guntzburg, occasioned a smart engagement. The Austrians kept up a destructive fire of grape shot: but the French swam over the river during the night, and ultimately gained the end for which they had been making efforts all day long; they entered that city on the following day at noon, after it had been evacuated by the Austrians at 10. Both the archduke Ferdinand and gen. Mack were present.

"On the 11th, the French attempted to make themselves masters of Ulm, but in this they did not succeed, notwithstanding their brave attack and some loss. The attack, however, appears to have been renewed afterwards, and Ulm, according to several accounts, has fallen into the hands of the French; in consequence of which the corps, which had passed the Danube from Ulm on the 13th, under the archduke Ferdinand, and extended itself to Heldenheim, Alen, Gemund, Gieslingen, &c. would be cut off.

"The present position of the armies is very remarkable; for since the French have crossed at Danauwerth, & penetrated along the Lech upwards to Landsberg, and from Ingolstadt to Munich, the greatest part of the army now stretches from the Danube southward to the Tyrol, in an oblong square, where the greatest force of the Austrians was before, who being now cut off by different separate engagements, and the grand manoeuvres of the French, from the corps under gen. Kibnmayer, have concentrated themselves in a triangle, between Ulm, Memmingen and Stockach, whilst one of their divisions from Ulm has advanced over the Danube into the Wurtemburg territory. The French army, which passed the Rhine at Huingen, under marshal Angereau, coming from Brest, is marching through the Black Forest, along the frontier of Switzerland, and had arrived in the neighborhood of Schaffhausen on the 7th inst. being observed by gen. Von Gottesheim, who is posted at Stackach.

"At Fuessen on the Lech, a body of Austrians is posted, with a view to keep open the passage to the Tyrol, whilst 45,000 Russians are said to have effected a junction with a corps of Austrians on the Inn, on the 12th inst."

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The subject [the late British orders] is one of equal delicacy and importance; and we are well assured that it will receive from Administration all that serious attention which the paper alluded to recommends. We are equally confident, that if the neutral government have any well founded complaints against British captors, they will have no difficulty in obtaining redress.

But when it is pretended that the cause of complaints arise, not in the conduct of our cruizers, but in the judgement of the lords commissioners of Prize appeals, and of Sir Wm. Scott, the judge of the court of admiralty, the public will not be very ready to believe that the American minister has any real grievance to alledge. The impartiality of these right hon. personages who administer justice between nations in the supreme jurisdiction of prizes and their tenderness for the rights of friendly foreign powers, cannot be doubted; nor can Europe boast of a judge superior to Sir William Scott, either in learning, talents, or integrity; or whose decisions have given more general satisfaction.

We should, therefore, be inclined to suppose the complaints utterly unfounded, even if we had no particular information of the nature of the case in question. But we are enabled to assert, that the statement in the paper to which we allude, is inaccurate, and that, instead of the American vessels having been condemned on an "old & almost obsolete practice," they were condemned for the fraudulent evasion of a rule of the law of war which has never been departed from, and in which America herself has to this moment acquiesced.

To explain the cases more particularly would be to enter on subjects for the discussion of which we have not at present sufficient room or time; but the true grounds of the complaints in question will be fully exposed; and we believe that the United States will be soon defendants instead of plaintiffs in their diplomatic intercourse with our govern-