

September 26.

According to letters from Munich, the Archduke Ferdinand arrived at that city on the 19th at night. The Austrian minister to Bavaria, Baron Schauenstein, has repaired to Warzburg, to present various demands on the Elector. The Austrian commander at Munich, has sequestered the treasury of the Elector, allowing him only sufficient for the support of his civil list, and personal expenses.

P. S. This moment a letter of the 21st, from Munich, announces the arrival of the Emperor of Austria and Germany, at that place. His majesty departs to-morrow for Landsburg.

STRASBURG, Sept. 23.

Yesterday the superb regiment of Grenadiers belonging to the army arrived here. It is quartered on the citizens of the town. It will be reviewed to-day by Prince Murat, and the other generals who are here. It is said that General Lannes will command this corps. The first column of the Imperial guards is expected to-day. Our vicinity is filled by an immense quantity of troops, infantry, as well as cavalry.

September 25.

Early this morning, several divisions of our grand army, passed the Rhine on the bridge of boats, between our city and Kehl; the Elector has granted permission for them to pass through the states of Baden. The division of grenadiers commanded by general Oudinot, is one of the corps which have passed.

September 26.

Most of the generals who were assembled here, have already quitted, & put themselves at the head of their respective corps. We are assured that the Prince Murat passed the Rhine with his staff yesterday afternoon, as did also the Marshal Soult. It is said, that another of our armies has passed the river at Mannheim.

Of the destination of our armies nothing is known with certainty, as the greatest secrecy prevails as to their opinions. Some persons who have come from the right bank of the Rhine, state that the part of the army which crossed at Kehl are pressing for Radstadt; one column was directing its march towards Oberkirch, to proceed from thence towards Kehl, and that another was to take possession of the valley of Kintzich (or Chenche). It is also said that a passage of the Rhine had been effected at Nauf Brisack.

The Austrians, it is said, have advanced considerably within these few days past, and that their patrols have entered Stuttgart by one side, and by the other the country of Knibis, in short that one of their corps is posted between Itzhweil and Villengue.

BASEL, September 25.

The corps of Austrian troops in the environs of Bregenz, under the command of General Wolskall, departed on the 17th of this month, and proceeded towards Upper Swabia. This intelligence is certain, and proves that the Austrian army has not had the temerity to enter the territory of the Helvetic republic, from whence it could retreat with so much difficulty, and moreover assures us, that the flames of war are not to extend to us.

#### IMPERIAL DECREE.

St. Cloud, 2d Complementary day, year 13. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has decreed and does decree what follows:

**TITLE 1. ART. 1.** There shall be formed three bodies of army of reserve, the first shall have its head quarters at Boulogne, and shall be commanded by Marshal Brune; it shall extend from the Somme to the Scheldt, and shall comprise the departments of the Somme, of the Pas-de-Calais, of the Nord and of the Lys. The second shall assemble at Mayence, and shall be commanded by the Senator Marshal Lefebvre. It shall comprise the departments of the 25th and 26th military divisions; the third shall unite at Strasburg and shall be commanded by the Senator Marshal Kellerman; it shall comprise the departments of the 2th and 6th military divisions.

2. All the corps destined to make a part of these three bodies of reserve shall be carried to the complement of war, by the means of the reserve.

**TITLE 2—3.** There shall be formed at Rennes a flying camp of Grenadiers, under the orders of the General of Brigade Boyer, there shall be formed a second flying camp of Grenadiers of the town of Napoleon, under the orders of a General of Brigade. There shall be formed a third flying camp of Grenadiers at Alexandria, department of Marengo, under the orders of a General of Brigade. There shall be attached to each of these bodies a division of light-horse artillery. 5. These bodies are destined to march whenever their presence shall be necessary. 6. The minister of war is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,  
The Secretary of State, H. B. MARREY.

An Imperial decree orders that there shall be formed a corps of Horse Velites, of 830 men—This corps of Horse Velites, shall be composed of conscripts of the three last years, at the rate of six for each department, to be taken from among those who shall offer themselves voluntarily; or in default of such, to be designated by the Prefect. The Velites must be of sound constitutions and must have of their own, or from their relations, a secure revenue of 200 francs a year.

His Majesty the Emperor and King, set off for the army on Tuesday last.—(Mentor.)

The Gazette de France, adds, that the Empress set off with the Emperor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.

The independence of the Ottoman Porte, hitherto undetermined by so many means more or less indirect, is at present openly attacked. The agent of the Russian Cabinet has just made known by note which he has delivered to the Reis-efendi, the intention of his court to conclude a defensive and offensive alliance between the two States. The declaration of this intention has spread alarm throughout the Seraglio and has thrown the Sultan Selim into the utmost grief. The blood of the proud Ottomans still runs in the veins of this prince, and the remembrance of their glory is not effaced.

In his first conference, the agent of the Russian Cabinet made four different propositions. We shall here speak only of the first. The following is its object, and nearly its terms: "All the subjects of the Turkish empire who profess the Greek religion, shall pass under the protection of Russia, and whenever they shall be molested by the Turks, the Porte shall be holden to do justice to the representations of the Russian ambassador."

It is said that when this first article was presented to the Grand Seigneur, he threw away the paper with indignation, and bitter tears ran down his cheeks. During several days he appeared agitated with the utmost inquietude. He afterwards assembled those of the members of the Divan who are not sold to Russia. They all directly agreed that it would better become them to bury themselves under the ruins of Constantinople, than to sign a treaty which would annihilate the Ottoman power. In their indignation they invoked the shade of the captain Pacha Hussim, who justly named the last of the Ottomans. But when they considered that in 24 hours the army of Odessa might be under the walls of the Seraglio, that of Corfu support and unite the revolted Greeks, that of Georgia openly march against Constantinople, the Greeks of Wallachia and Moldavia show themselves at the head of the Russian cavalry, they perceived they had no other resource than to gain time, by spinning out the negotiation, and consenting to all the other conditions, to evade submitting to this fatal article. Thus Europe is about to see the empire of the great Soliman, and the illustrious race of the Ottomans, disappear almost without commotion.

What can the Grand Seigneur do at this day, when the opening of the Bosphorus to the Russian ships of the line and troops, the occupation of Corfu, and the revolt of Georgia, have so far sapped the foundations of his throne, that he hardly retains the shadow of his former power? When his very divan itself, when his reis-efendi, become Russian, nothing more of musulman than the turban; and when this man is rather the agent of the Russian ambassador than the minister of the Sultan Selim! No doubt this perfidious minister will one day forfeit his head for his cowardly treason; but his just punishment will only be a useless remedy for so many evils.

There remains to the Sultan Selim only one means; that no armed ship, or vessel laden with troops, shall be permitted to pass the Bosphorus; that his subjects be forbid to navigate under the Russian flag; that the men sold to Russia be banished from his Seraglio; and that with the standard in his hand, he drive from his states the tyrants who oppress him. Then every one possessed of the heart of a musketeer will flock around him and his empire, which for these twenty years has been daily declining, and will all on a sudden resume its ancient splendor. But the danger is pressing; a few years more and it will be no longer time; his unfortunate prince will then see himself seized at the very gates of his Seraglio by the agents of Russia.

**Austrian Manifesto.**—Count Cobentzel, on the 12th September, transmitted to the French minister of foreign relations, a manifesto from the Court of Vienna, accompanied with another from the Cabinet of Russia, in answer to the demand made by the emperor of the French of a categorical explanation of the causes of the warlike preparations in Austria. As might be expected from Austria, the manifesto is couched in a temperate but forcible style, and gives a retrospective view of the dangerous and barefaced breaches of the treaty of Luneville, which have at length compelled her to relinquish her desire of peace and take up arms in defence of the treaty and of her rights. It sets out with a declaration that the Court of Vienna has no other intentions but to maintain peace, and its friendly intercourse with France, and no other desire but to see corresponding views in the Emperor of France; and proceeds,

But the maintenance of peace between two powers does not consist merely in not attacking each other. It consists not less essentially in the accomplishment of treaties upon which peace has been established. The power who transgresses them in

the essential points, and refuses to do justice to representations, is as much the aggressor as if it should attack the other unjustly.

The peace between Austria and France rests upon the treaty of Luneville, one of whose conditions stipulates and guarantees the independence of the republics of Italy, as well as the Helvetic and Batavian republics, and insures the liberty of choosing for themselves their own government.—Every enterprise to compel them to adopt a government, a constitution, or a master, otherwise than their free choice, and otherwise than in preserving a real political independence, is an infraction of the peace of Luneville, and Austria has the right to complain and to sue for redress.

As to the maintenance of public repose, it requires that each state confine itself within its limits, and respect the rights of the independence of other states whether weak or strong. That repose is disturbed when a power attributes to itself rights of occupation, protection or influence that are avowed neither by the laws of nations nor treaties; when it speaks of the rights of victory after the peace that has extinguished it; when it employs force and fear to dictate laws to its neighbours, to oblige them to assimilate their constitutions to its own, or to force out from them alliances, concessions, acts of submission and of incorporation; when it pretends that its dignity is offended by just representations, whilst its own journals attack successively all monarchs; when, in short, it erects itself sole arbiter of the fate and common interests of nations, and that it will debar other powers from all participation in the maintenance of the tranquillity and general equilibrium, some because they are too far off, others because an arm of the sea separates them from the Continent, opposing to the claims of the powers the nearest to the danger, vague answers, sending troops on their frontier, and menaces of rupture if they put themselves in a state of defence.

After some other observations on the aggressions of the French, and the forbearance of the Austrians, the manifesto concludes with the following dignified declarations:

Such is the real cause of the armaments.—But the same sentiments which have actuated his majesty in delaying to resort to these measures, have at the same time determined their aim. The Emperor arms himself, not with hostile view, nor to make a diversion to the descent on England, whose execution, after two years of menaces, ought not to appear to be reserved for the moment when France had just provoked Austria and Russia; he arms for the preservation of the peace which exists between him and France, for the maintenance of the conditions of peace without which that peace would be illusive; to attain the end of an equitable reconciliation grounded upon the moderation of all the powers concerned, and fit to ensure the equilibrium and permanent tranquillity of Europe.

To complete the proof of the rectitude of the intentions of the two imperial courts of Austria and Russia, it is here solemnly declared in the name of both,

That they are ready to negotiate with the court of France for the maintenance of the peace of the continent, on terms the most moderate, compatible with the General repose and security.

That whatever may be the issue of the negotiations, and should the tumult of war be inevitable, they have mutually engaged to abstain from any enterprise which would tend to intermeddle with the internal affairs of France, to alter the state of the arrangements which are now legally established in the Germanic empire, or to wound in the smallest degree the rights and interests of the Ottoman Porte, whose integrity and possessions on the contrary they are ready to defend to the utmost of their power.

In short, that Great-Britain has made known to them that her sentiments are perfectly similar to theirs, and her dispositions equally moderate for the re-establishment of peace with France.

FRIBOURGH, in Brigaw, Sep. 15.

On the 7th inst. the Austrians crossed the Inn at Barhausen. One column took the road to Mulldorf, and directed its march towards Landsbut, where it arrived on the 10th. No intelligence has been received of its further progress, but it is conjectured that it will march, or has already marched, towards Ingolstadt, thence to proceed to Donawert where it will take post. The other columns marched by the way of Wasserbourg towards Munich. It is thought that its intention is to take the position of Lansberg and Fribourgh, upon the Lech, positions which it occupied in the last war. This army, designated, until its entrance into Bavaria, under the name of the army of the camp of Weiz, and which appears to have now taken that of army of the Rhine, will be commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand, having under his orders the Quarter Master General Mayer; but no other commander in Chief directs it at this moment, and each column makes its movements according to particular orders; its force appears to be between

45 and 50,000 men. Another body of troops of about 20,000 men making a part of the army of Tyrol, is now at Bregenz, under the command of Gen. Hoffenberg, having under him the Generals, Rohan & Aspremont. This body hitherto inactive, has just made a movement; two thousand men of the advanced guards have marched towards Ravensbourg in Swabia, other corps are following them and are marching towards Ulm, under orders of Gen. Wrade, but the Austrians missed their blow, & Gen. Wrade was able to retreat towards Franconia, and form his junction, with the other Bavarian troops which are already assembled there, or on their march thither, and which will then form an army of 30 or 32,000 men.

BOSTON, November 20.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have accounts from Gibraltar as late as the 5th October. They state, on the authority of letters from Spain, that hostilities had commenced near Verona, between the French, under Marshal Massena, and the Austrians.—No particulars are given. If the French army of Italy, like that of the coast, had set out on its march towards Austria, it is highly probable it was met by part of the Austrian cordon near Verona, which is in the dominions of Austria, formerly belonging to the states of Venice, and as probable that a rencountre ensued. Marshal Massena we know too commanded the army of Italy.

From Gibraltar.—Capt. Breck, from Gibraltar, whose ship unfortunately got on shore at Cobasset, last week, brought a paper of Oct. 5, from which the subsequent interesting paragraphs are copied:

GI BRALTAR, Oct.

#### IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following copy of an order sent by the Spanish government to the commandant of marine, at Algeziras, has been received by several respectable mercantile houses in this place: and, although the omission of the names, both of the writer and of the person to whom it is addressed, has made us hesitate whether we should insert it, until we found it published in the Madrid Gazette, yet its importance, and the assurances we have received from good authority, that its authenticity has been verified on the spot by persons interested in the inquiry, have induced us to give it a place in this number.

The director-general of the navy, in a letter of the 25th of last month, writes to the commandant-general as follows:

His excellency the secretary of state and of the marine, communicates to me the following royal order of yesterday.

MADRID, Sept. 3, 1805.

"Most Excellent Sir,

"His excellency, the minister of the United States, has complained of new grievances and captures of American vessels by the Spanish privateers; and that eleven Americans have been carried into Algeziras, under pretence, as it is stated, that they were carrying English merchandise—which having been laid before his majesty the king, he has been pleased to order, that if there is no other motive for the capture of said vessels but the one alleged by the American minister, they should be immediately liberated, as, by the fifteenth article of the treaty with the United States the American flag covers the goods on board although they be enemy's property; but if they have been detained from any other motives, the suits are to be decided with the utmost dispatch according to the established laws—which I communicate to your excellency, according to the royal order, that you may make it known to the heads of departments of the navy, that they may communicate it to the commandants of marine and to the owners of privateers, who after receiving due notice, shall be responsible for any injustice which may be sustained through them."

[This news is corroborated by the late advices from Bayonne. We are uncertain who performed the functions of American minister. Mr. Pinckney whose commission has been superseded was at Madrid. It is probable the United States had a charge d'affaires there. Possibly Mr. Erving.]

#### WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1805.

According to some late accounts from New-Orleans, the Spaniards were represented in motion. Officers were ordered to join their corps, with every appearance of intended hostilities. By some, these movements, if real, were supposed to arise from the internal affairs of the colonies, and as mere precautions in time of war. The last accounts say nothing of these movements, and a contradiction has been published of the supposed orders to the Spanish Officers to join their corps at Pensacola, it still appears that the alarm has been spread with great speed, and that even in Kentucky it was considered expedient to attend to their military affairs, in order to be ready upon any public emergency. The militia will be better disciplined, should no war happen.

A dispute has arisen, and occasioned a correspondence, between the Spanish commandant at Mobile and the American collector for the port of Fort Stoddert, relative to the payment of duties by vessels of the United States on passing the former place. One vessel had been seized by the Spaniards, on account of not paying those duties.—*Petersburg Intel.*

It was a current report yesterday at the Coffee-House (but we have not been able to trace it to its origin, or to give any well founded opinion on its authenticity) that a