FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, December 22.

At an early hour this morning we received the Paris journals to the 19th. The official papers are wonderfully silent as to the operations of the armies. Information of the battle of Hohenlinden, the *promised details* of which we do not yet perceive in the Moniteur. From the other papers we have collected something like an abstract of their expressed ages, by no means clear or decisive. Macdonald's army in the Grisons, has evidently met with a check, on its way to the Kingdom; this, in the usual style, is imputed to the elements. As for the happy and important intelligence from Egypt, which, adding its authenticity somewhat, is rather more than a mere hint, more flattering picture of Malta, its relentless situation, the number of its forces, &c. exhibited in France at the very moment when the half fabricated garrison was in treaty for their surrender to the British arms. These considerations induce us to defer giving any further, more detail till to-morrow. The following extracts appear to be the most prominent:

The official paper contradicts the report of several journalists that the French army is upon its march to Rome, and affords another vista, "that the French government has refused to admit the marquis de Gallo to the Congress at Luneville, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Naples."

The following are the latest accounts from the army of Moreau, dated Strasbourg, Dec. 13. "We have received the important intelligence that general Moreau has pushed on with the whole of his Forces, so as to compel the Imperialists to retreat, his head quarters were at Muhldorf on the 7th inst. the place where the Imperial army had been previously concentrated."

"The right wing under general Grouchy, whose head-quarters were at Holzkirchen on the 6th, and marched to Rosenheim, there also to pass the Inn.

"The corps under gen. Gulloud is posted between Mosbourg and Eyfelsen, which encloses 4000 Austrians under the Prince de Lichtenstein, who refuse to surrender. Our left wing under general Grenier has recovered its losses, and is now marching forward.

"The news from Franconia is that the army of general Angereau continues its victorious march. The left wing is at Forchheim, and the right at Bamberg. The four Austrian general Simbischen has retreated to Bohemia—his head-quarters when the last accounts came away being at Lauff, upon the territory of Nuremberg."

The advanced guard of the army of Macdonald, after suffering a great lofs of men and horfes through the inclemency of the Dafalas, has paſſed the mountains from the Grifon country by routes impaſſable before, and obtained poſſeſſion of the Engadine.

The diviſion of general Moliſſor, forming the left wing of the Grisons, at Ruine, which had occupied the Voralberg, in order to replace the army of the Grisons, is in motion to penetrate the valley of Montafon into the Tyrol.

Nothing appears in any of the journals indicating the renewal of hoſtilities in Italy; on the contrary, one of them aſſerts that the Imperial general Bellegarde had had orders to hold himſelf aſunder the defiles; and it is ſtated by another, that the French army of obſervation, the departure of which, for Italy, has been announced from Italy by the Petit St. Bernard, had ſuſpended its march.

From the Hague we find, that what all impartial accounts have made to appear the defeat of gen. Angereau, has been announced by the legiſlative corps as a victory over the army of the Aſtro Mayencaiſe.

January 1.

However the French may wiſh to conceal their own loſſes ſince the renewal of the campaign, it is ſtated, upon very certain authority, that their loſs exceeds eighteen thouſand men. It is confidential that the loſſes of the allies had been greater, and it probably may amount to twenty-ſix thouſand men. To this may be added a melancholy liſt of the wounded, very few of whom can be expected to recover at this ſeaſon of the year. A letter from Hanau, adverting to the effects of a winter campaign, obſerves—"that the fatal conſequences of a campaign at this ſeaſon of the year already begin to ſhew themſelves in both armies. Very few of the wounded are expected to recover; and the hoſpitals cannot contain three-fourths of thoſe who are fort for admiſſion. The ſlightſt wounds ſeſter, by being expoſed to the air; and many wounded have been left on the field and loſt."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Bill to augment the Salaries of the Diſtrict Judges of the Diſtricts of Maſſachuſetts, New-York, Pennſylvania and Maryland.

Mr. BAYARD moved to inſert the word Delaware, after Pennſylvania. He ſaid, the ſalary of the diſtrict Judge of Delaware at preſent, was 1000 dollars. He thought that ſum too ſmall conſidering the buſineſs that officer had to attend to. He would not inſiſt on any great increaſe—If the motion which he now made ſucceeded, he intended to fill the blank with the words 1500 dollars.

This motion carried.

Mr. GREGG moved to ſtrike out Pennſylvania. He ſaid, he believed that 1600 dollars, which was the preſent ſalary of the Judge of that diſtrict, was amply ſufficient. He had no doubt if that office was now vacant, but there would be plenty of profeſſional gentlemen ready to accept the appointment with the ſalary now annexed to it.

He remarked, that when this ſubject had been before the houſe on a former occaſion, it had been ſtated, that the ſalaries granted by the ſtates to their Judges, was a good criterion, by which to regulate the ſalaries of Diſtrict Judges. This perfectly accorded with his opinion on this ſubject. He was not for giving them leſs, and he could not conceive they had any juſt claim to a more liberal allowance, than was granted by the ſtates.

In Pennſylvania, the ſalaries of all the Judges of the Supreme Court (except that of the Chief Juſtice) were originally fixed at 1600 dollars. Since that time, 400 dollars had been added on account of their extraordinary expenſes, or ſervices, and the addition was limited to a certain number of years. When that period arrived, it was inſiſted, that the Conſtitution would not warrant a reduction of the ſalaries of Judges, and that therefore the additional 400 dollars muſt be continued. A uſeful caution this, not to raiſe the ſalaries of Judges, but for their ſervices require, or than the finances of the country will admit, as they cannot afterwards be diminiſhed, without violating the Conſtitution.

But in that ſtate there is another deſcription of Judges whoſe ſituation and ſalaries may aſſiſt us in forming a deciſion on this ſubject. That ſtate is divided into five Diſtricts, each containing from five to ſix Counties. In each of theſe Diſtricts there were four Counties yearly, making twenty four counties in each Diſtrict, containing ſix counties. The diſtance the Judges have to travel in attending theſe ſeveral Courts is very conſiderable. In the diſtrict in which he lived, he was confident it muſt exceed a thouſand miles yearly. In each of theſe Diſtricts there is a profeſſional gentleman appointed a judge, whoſe buſineſs it is to attend at, and preſide in all their courts. And the ſalaries of theſe Judges are but 1,600 Dollars. The buſineſs of the Diſtrict Judge of Pennſylvania, he thought would not bear a comparation with that of theſe Judges. Rather in expenſive, and laborious, and yet the State always found profeſſional Gentlemen of high reſpectability ready to accept theſe appointments, and he did not expect they ever would be at a loſs.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. PLATT moved to fill the firſt blank with the words eighteen-hundred, ſo as to raiſe the ſalary of the Diſtrict Judge of Maſſachuſetts from 1300 dollars which he now has, to 1800.

Mr. ORIS ſupported this motion, on the ground of the inadequacy of 1200 dollars to ſupport a family in a ſtile becoming a Judge in the town of Boſton, which had now become a very expenſive place to live in: not leſs ſo he thought than either New-York, or Philadelphia, this had not been the caſe when the ſalaries were originally fixed. He believed 1800 now, would ſcarcely be equal to what 1200 were at that time.

Mr. THACHER oppoſed this motion. He ſaid, the ſalaries of the Judges of the ſuperior court of that ſtate were 1666 dollars, and he thought that of the diſtrict Judge ſhould not be higher. He believed that ſum would be quite ſufficient. The office with ſuch a ſalary annexed to it would be ſolicited—He hoped therefore that the preſent motion would be rejected, and that the blank would be filled with 1,600 dollars.

The motion was negatived, and a motion to fill the blank with 1,600 was adopted.

It was then moved to fill the next blank with 1,800, ſo as to raiſe the ſalary of the Diſtrict Judge of New York from 1,500 to 1,800 dollars.—This motion was rejected, and a motion adopted to fill it with 1,600.

It was then moved to fill the next blank with 2,000, ſo as to raiſe the ſalary of the Diſtrict Judge of Pennſylvania from 1,600 to 2,000 dollars. This motion was rejected, and a motion adopted to fill it with 1,600.

A motion was made to fill the next blank with 1,200, ſo as to raiſe the ſalary of the Diſtrict Judge of Delaware from 1,000 to 1,200 dollars. This motion was adopted.

The next blank was on a motion filled with 1,600, by which the ſalary of the Diſtrict Judge of Maryland is raiſed from 1,300, to 1,600 dollars.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill with the amendments, which were ſeverally agreed to by the houſe. A motion was then made further to amend the bill by ſtriking out the words relative to Pennſylvania, the ſalary in the preſent bill being the ſame with that of the former law.—This motion was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, March, 6, 1801.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

JAMES MADISON, jun. Eſq. of Virginia, Secretary of State.

HENRY DEARBORN, Eſq. of the Diſtrict of Maine, Secretary of War.

LEVI LINCOLN, Eſq. of Maſſachuſetts, Attorney General of the United States, and

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Eſq. of New-York, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

The Senate concurred *unaniſmouſly* in the above appointments. After which a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Baldwin, were inſtructed to wait upon the Preſident, to know whether he had any further communications to make. Having waited upon him they made report that the Preſident had no further communication to make. Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

GENERAL DEARBORN has arrived in this city.

Commodore TRUXTON alſo arrived laſt evening.

At an early hour on Wednesday the City of Waſhington preſented a ſpectacle of uncommon animation, occaſioned by the addition to its uſual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent diſtricts. A diſcharge from the company of Waſhington artillery uſhered in the day; and about 10 o'clock the ALEXANDRIA company of riflemen, with the company of artillery, paraded in front of the Preſident's lodgings.

At 12 o'clock THOMAS JEFFERSON, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of Congreſs, repaired to the Capitol. His dreſs was, as uſual, that of a plain citizen, without any diſtinctive badge of office.

He entered the Capitol under a diſcharge from the artillery.

On his entry into the Senate chamber, where were aſſembled the Senate, and the members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the members rode, and Mr. Burr left the chair of the Senate, which Mr. Jefferſon took.

After a few moments of ſilence, Mr. Jefferſon roſe, and delivered his addreſs to the laſt concourſe of citizens ever aſſembled here. Having ſeated himſelf for a ſhort period he again roſe, and approached the clerk's table, when the oath of office was adminiſtered by the Chief Juſtice; after which he returned to his lodgings, accompanied by the Vice-preſident, Chief Juſtice, and the heads of departments; where he was waited upon by a number of diſtinguiſhed citizens.

As ſoon as he withdrew, a diſcharge of artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purpoſes of feſtivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination.

Neither Mr. ADAMS, nor THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, were preſent at the Inaugural Ceremony; both thoſe gentlemen having left the city at day light on that morning.

The Addreſs of THOMAS JEFFERSON, *President of the United States*, which was diſtributed on Wednesday at an early hour from the office of the National Intelligencer, is of ſuch a character as to ſatisfy all the curioſity the expectation of it may have excited.

The manner in which it was delivered was plain, diſtinct, and unaſſuming; and the ſtyle is chaſte, appropriate, and eloquent; the principles are pure, explicit, and comprehenſive.

It is the Philoſophical of the Chief Magiſtrate of a People, who have ſhewn themſelves amidſt the ſtorm of war and the calm of peace equally competent to protect their rights and eſtabliſh their common happineſs; and who in the enjoyment of foreign unlimited power, have betrayed neither the intoxications of proſperity, or the depreſſions of fear.

To ſuch a People, it became the man of the people to ſpeak with reſpectful truth. It became him, without reſerve, to declare the general principles by which he was actuated, and by which he conceived that he was willing to be judged.

In making this declaration we perceive no thalled ſacrifice of truth to ideal delicacy; no avoidance of ſubjects reſpecting which public opinion has been diviſed: On the contrary we are preſented with an open avowal of the moſt important political principles, and a concluſive, though concaſe, illuſtration of the whole truth.

The language of excerciſe admiration is too generally either the language of ſycophancy or folly. But amidſt the preponderance of unadiſcriminating praiſe on cenſure, it is to be hoped that a ſpirit of animadverſion that aims at a correct diſcription of the intereſting contents of this Document, will neither be deemed miſplaced nor unpopular.

The addreſs commences in the language of affection; that language which can alone expreſs the feelings of a great and virtuous citizen, elevated to diſtinction by a nation of fellow-citizens more diſtinguiſhed for *their* greatneſs and *their* virtues than any other nation on earth.

The language of affection is ſucceeded by ſentiments of gratitude for the high honor conferred, and of diffidence in approaching the taſk aſſigned him.

The animated diviſion which preceded the preſidential election, is alluded to as poſſibly calculated to impoſe on foreigners, and a patriotic hope is expreſſed, that as the conteſt is now over, all will unite in advancing the public good. No line of diſtinction ſhall be drawn between friends and foes. A majority of the nation is the nation itſelf; and it is conſidered that all will unite in giving effect to the public will conſtitutionally expreſſed. To heal this principle ſhould be miſapplied, it is added: "All too will bear in mind this ſacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all caſes to prevail, that will, to be rightful, muſt be reaſonable; that the minority poſſeſs their equal rights, which equal law muſt protect, and to violate would be oppreſſion." In this addreſs we find a ſolid and intercourſe that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itſelf, are but dreary things," preſents a refreſhment as true as it is ſplendid, and as amiable as it is true.

The convulſions of the tranſatlantic world, exhibiting man "ſeeking through blood and daughter his long loſt liberty," ſo deſcribed in language of great elegance, with their temporary influence upon us, and the diviſion of opinion produced by them. But it is ſubjoined, in the language of this philoſophic philanthropiſt, mankind may ſhould realize and every hear: feel, that "every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the ſame principle. We are all republicans: we are all federaliſts. If there be any among us who would wiſh to diſſolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them ſtand undiſturbed as monuments of the ſafety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reaſon is left free to combat it."

An appropriate eulogium on a republican government, which is truly denominated the ſtrongeſt on earth, follows, and the American government is declared to be "the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the ſtandard of the law, and would meet invaſions of the public order as his own