means of resistance, when she declares confiscation as the penalty of neutral succour. Were the rule ever so just in itself it certainly demands relaxation, when the belligerent partakes the profits and connives at the breach. If its foundation be the unlawfulness of affording assistance to a distressed enemy, surely it ought not to be enforced, when that assistance is an unauthorised object of speculation with the distressing belligerent.

Your memorialists heartily concur with their fellow-citizens in repelling with indignation the imputation of fraud attached by Great Britain to our colonial commerce. They conceive it a fair, lawful, and honorable traffic, cherished by the resources of our own country, independent of all foreign succour. Fraud may occasionally contaminate the transactions of all nations; but no one, who has estimated the extent of our resources, or the respectability of our merchants, could for a moment believe them subservient to the fraudulent purposes of any nations. It is our pride to believe, that the American merchants, with very few exceptions, are as distinguished for good faith as any on earth. The imputation thrown on them is a masked pretence to repel the odium of vexatious injuries, and to excuse violations of law, which cannot be justified.

Your memorialists are sorry that other instances of hostile conduct have been manifested by Great Britain, less direct in their nature, but not less derogatory from our sovereignty than those above enumerated. The impressment of our seamen, notwithstanding clear proofs of citizenship, the violation of our jurisdiction by captures at the mouths of our harbors, and insulting treatment of our ships on the ocean, are subjects worthy of the serious consideration of our national councils, and will, we have no doubt, receive an early, prompt and decisive attention.

Complaints also of a serious nature have arisen against other nations from the conduct of piratical depredators and the lawless plunderings of privateers on our coasts. From whatever authority these evils proceed, whether from the secret connivance of foreign powers, or the baneful machinations of individuals, we trust that our national honor will not long be unsupported by a national force.

These are the considerations, which your memorialists beg leave to submit to the wisdom of the general government. Though they have not suffered very greatly in their individual interests, they feel deeply impressed with the opinion, that the case is national, and the feelings should be the same. They cherish the hope, that a sense of mutual interest and good faith will successfully terminate the present embarrassments. They wish for peace, for honorable peace. They ask for no measure, but what justice approves and reason enforces. They claim merely to pursue a fair commerce with its ordinary privileges, and to support the independence of their country by the acquisitions of lawful industry. They wish to take no part in the contests which now convulse the world, but acting with impartiality towards all nations, to reap the fruits of a just neutrality. If, however, conciliation cannot effect the purpose of justice, and an appeal to arms be the last and necessary protection of honor, they feel no disposition to decline the common danger, or shrink from the common contribution.

Relying on the wisdom and firmness of the general government in this behalf, they feel no hesitation to pledge their lives and properties in support of the measures which may be adopted to vindicate the public rights, and redress the public wrongs.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed in behalf of said inhabitants by their authority.

John Hathorne,
Joseph Sprague,
Jona. Mason,
Benjm. Crowninshield, junior,
Joseph White, junior,
Joseph Storey.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Feb. 11.

Intelligence from the European continent continues to pour in upon us like a flood. We had intended to commence in this day's Mercantile Advertiser the publication of the bulletins of the French armies from the date of our last official advices; and a respectable friend had put us in possession of these bulletins to the 29th inclusive, from the grand army, and to the 9th from Italy. We had proceeded to a considerable length with our translations of them when the arrival of the brig Hannah from Liverpool furnished us with London papers to the 18th of December, containing events of such high political magnitude that we have been induced to postpone every article of minor consequence to lay them before our readers with as little delay as possible.

We accordingly issued them last evening in a supplementary paper, and they are now republished for general information.

It is said in addition to these accounts, that Poland is in a state of insurrection, the people wishing to embrace the opportunity of the present disordered situation of affairs in Europe, to regain their independence and restore the monarchy; on which business gen. Kosciusko, and several Polish officers have repaired to the French head-quarters.

The elector of Bavaria is about to assume the title of king, under the guarantee of France, and is to have his territory augmented at the expense of the house of Austria.

The states of Hungary, it is also said, were disposed to elect a king of their own nation, and to conclude a treaty with France offensive and defensive.

Olmutz, it was reported, had surrendered to the emperor Napoleon, who had made himself master of the whole of Moravia. The emperor of Germany, thus deprived of his territories, has no assylum but in Russia.

Price of stocks in London, Consols 51 7-8—Omnium 7 3-4.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

In our paper of yesterday we announced the arrival of dispatches from sir Arthur Paget, the British ambassador to the emperor of Germany, containing accounts of a general engagement between the French and the allied army; and also accounts from other quarters relating to the same affair. In the afternoon the following official notice was circulated:

BULLETIN.

"Government received last night accounts, dated at Olmutz, the 3d, by which it appears that a general battle took place on the 2d between the French and Austrio Russian armies at Wischau. The centre of the latter seems to have met with great resistance, and to have been repulsed; but the left wing of the enemy were defeated with considerable loss by the right wing of the allies, under the command of the princes Lichtenstein and Pangration. The emperor Alexander commanded his troops in person and displayed the utmost bravery.

"The conflict seems to have been of the most obstinate kind, and to have been sustained by the allies in the most exemplary manner. The loss of the French was immense. The messenger who brought this intelligence left Olmutz 24 hours after the battle, and relates that, at that time the losses of the enemy were reported to be much more considerable than those of the allies who still maintained their position at Wischau.

"Accounts have been this day received at the admiralty which left Hamburg two days later than the messenger who arrived from sir A. Paget. These accounts state, that several skirmishes took place between the allied armies and the French, from the 29th of Nov. to the 2d inst. when they came to a general action, in which the French lost 27,000 men and all their artillery. That the French retreated—that Bonaparte was wounded—that he had proposed an armistice, which was rejected.

"That the Prussians, to the amount of 140,000 men, were in motion. That the king of Prussia had himself taken the command of one army, and the duke of Brunswick of another."

The accounts that have been made public, though deficient in detail, confirms this important fact, that the allies remained masters of the field of battle. The centre of the allied army was defeated, but so was the left wing of the enemy. Even a drawn battle may under the present circumstances of the contending armies, be considered as a victory obtained by the allies; for a few such battles would entirely ruin the French army.

The emperor Alexander was missing for about six hours during the action, and no little apprehension was entertained for his safety. He was at length found fighting among that part of the troops which in the end was worsted by the French centre. It was with much difficulty he was persuaded to retire to a quarter where he would be exposed to less personal danger.

The accounts received at the admiralty were transmitted by admiral Holloway, who stated that a lieut. of the Adamant was on shore at Cuxhaven on Saturday last, where accounts had been received from Hamburgh two days later than the time Mr. Kay, the messenger, passed through that city stating that the battle had been entirely in favor of the allies, that Bonaparte had been severely wounded in the right arm, and it was thought would be obliged to suffer amputation. The commander of the Piercer gun vessel, arrived from the Ems, gives an account of what he had heard similar to the above. All accounts, however, agree that the battle was fought on both sides with the greatest obstinacy, and chiefly with the bayonet. The Russians expended little ammunition. The carnage was immense.

The number of our allies is stated at 70,000; though the account of the numbers, in letters from various parts of Moravia, before the battle, say they were 90,000. The number of Bonaparte's army is stated at 80,000; and some reports say that nearly 27,000 fell on each side while others make that of the allies only 15,000.

It is probable that this battle would soon be followed by another, and it may fairly be inferred from the French attempting nothing for two days, that they had suffered very severely, and were not in a condition to risk a fresh attack. That there would be another dreadful engagement before Bonaparte was subdued is manifest. We may be allowed, however, to indulge the most sanguine hopes of success. The Prussians may be now expected to be soon at the field of action. When Mr. Kay passed thro' Berlin, news of this battle had been received there. A council of state had been held, and the Prussian army, 140,000 strong, had actual begun its march into Bohemia.

From all that is yet known of the battle of the 2d, it is probable that the French, as well as the allies, will claim the victory. Indeed we think they have already done so, for to no other circumstance can we ascribe certain rejoicings which took place in Holland within these few days. A gentleman who left Campvere Tuesday last, says "that great rejoicings had taken place there, in consequence of a victory gained by the French in Germany—but although he enquired the particulars of the success from several persons, no one could give him any account: the French commandant could not tell, or at least appeared to be ignorant what was the cause of the rejoicings.

Letters from France of a late date received last night, also state that Bonaparte claims a decided victory in the battle of the 2nd inst. His bulletin says, that the Russians were defeated with immense slaughter, and that 6000 prisoners, and 18 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the French. Bonaparte's retreat is represented as temporary, for the purpose of concentrating his forces, who are acknowledged in these letters to have suffered considerably; three French generals are said to have been killed, six wounded & three missing. The Russians are allowed to have fought with great courage and intrepidity, and the emperor Alexander is stated to have had two horses killed under him in the action. Bonaparte is said to have been slightly wounded, and to have had one horse killed under him, and two aids-de camp killed by his side. The private letters also state, that the country people broke down all the bridges, to prevent or impede the retreat of the French, who, in return, had laid waste the country for several leagues round. A column of 16 000 Russians is stated in the same accounts to have joined the grand army on the 5th inst. a fact which, in the present situation of affairs, must be deemed of considerable importance.

French and Dutch Journals—Last night we received the former to the 8th, and the latter to the 12th inst. They do not bring the accounts from the armies down to the battle of the 2d, but they serve to fill up the chains of details respecting the events of the campaign. Massena's head quarters were at Gorizia on the 26th ult. the same place from which his dispatches were dated 9 days before. The archduke Charles we may conclude, was suffered to retreat unmolested during that time. This is most important information. It proves that the archduke had no other impediments to apprehend in his march to Vienna, than those which could be opposed to him by the division of Marmont. It is stated in the small Paris papers of the 7th, that 15,000 English and Russians have landed in Naples.

British army on the continent—By accounts from our army on the continent we are informed that Lt. Gen. Don remained at Verden on the 8th inst. which place is the head of the British army. The guards are quartered in the environs of Bremen. The Russians have left Verden in order to march to Hameln which fortress is to be immediately blockaded by them and the German legion, under the command of Brig. Gen. Deckin.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

A neutral arrived from Embden in the river Tyne on Thursday night, is said to have brought the important intelligence, that a Prussian army, consisting of 50,000 men, commanded by the king in person, had entered Bavaria, and that several detachments of the French had been intercepted and taken prisoners.

The violent gales of wind that have prevailed since the sailing of the 2nd expedition on the 10th, have dispersed the transports, 6 have returned to the Downs with part of the 8th, 28th, 30th 39th and 80th regiments on board.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.

The report of an insurrection in Poland gains ground. In the villages of that country writings are circulated, stimulating the Poles to regain their independence by choosing a king to their own wish. It is said several Polish officers, among whom is gen. Kosciousko, have repaired to the French head quarters. Some say an insurrection has taken place.

AUGSBURG, *Nov.* 17.

It is now decided that a cordon of neutrality shall be formed from the frontiers of Holland to those of Bohemia. This cordon will be occupied by the Prussians, Hessians and Saxons. It will extend along the Electorate of Hesse, by the country of Fulda, and from thence along the circle of Upper Saxony.

As to the disposition of Prussia, it is not known that the convention which was signed on the 3d Nov. at Potsdam, between the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia is only contingent, and merely engages Prussia to make propositions of a re-establishment of peace. These propositions have been arranged, but they may be modified. M. D'Oubril has been charged to proceed to London to communicate them to the English government, whilst the minister of state, Haugwitz, communicates them to M. de Talleyrand, minister of his majesty the Emperor of the French. No alliance has been contracted between Prussia and Austria, and the former of these powers, it is said, formally reserves her neutrality in the event of the continental war being still continued. It is certain, however, that some of the first princes of the empire have been invited to accede to the convention we have mentioned.

A great number of Polish officers coming from France, have been summoned to the Imperial head quarters. Several of them have passed by Ulm, proceeding on the route to Munich, and from thence to Austria.

The inhabitants of Venice have been informed by proclamation published by the count de Bissingen, gov. gen. of Austria, that 24,000 Russians would arrive on the 3d Nov. by sea from Corfu and Dalmatia (where the Russians had already relieved the Austrians who had departed for the army) and that they were to be treated as friends and brothers, and quartered on the inhabitants. The Venetians however detest the Russians, and several riots have already taken place. According to letters from Trieste, a corps of 4000 Russians had already disembarked at Venice, and the second division was daily expected.

AUGSBURG, Nov. 24.

It is said the elector of Bavaria, under the guarantee of France, will assume the title of King of Bavaria, and his territory augmented at the expence of Austria, and that the states of Hungary are disposed to elect a king of their own, and conclude a treaty with France.

PROCLAMATION.

Addressed to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover.

"I George Don, Lieutenant General in the service of his Majesty of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, commander in chief of a corps of British troops upon the continent, hold it for my first duty, upon my arrival in his majesty's German states, to make known and declare hereby to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover, that the principal object of the troops I have the honor to command, is to effect the evacuation of his majesty's German states, and to undertake the defence of the same, against the enemy.

"The well known discipline of the troops under my command, is to me the best assurance of their good conduct towords the subjects of their lawful sovereign; but, contrary to my expectation, should any well grounded complaint be brought before me, I shall investigate its merits with impartiality, and remedy the same accordingly without delay.

"His Britannic majesty, my gracious sovereign, is convinced, that his beloved German subjects, will receive his troops in the most friendly manner; I, therefore, in his majesty's name, and by his express command, invite all persons, whose circumstances will permit, to enter into the military service, particularly those who have previously belonged to the Hanoverian army.—I invite them, without delay to join the British standard, where I shall insure to them every privilege attached to his majesty's German legion. With our forces thus united, we shall then oppose a check to the unlawful demands of the enemy; and we may thus the more confidently reckon upon the good consequences of our efforts, being armed with the justice of our cause, in behalf of our king and our country.

"*Given at Stadt, Nov. 20, 1805.*

"GEORGE DON, Lieut. Gen."

BANK OF FRANCE.

Report of their excellencies the minister of general police and of the public treasure, pointing out the mode which the holders of bank notes must follow in order to exchange them.

MINISTRY OF GENERAL POLICE.

"The maintainance of public order can no longer tolerate the crowd which for some days past has thronged around the bank to exchange their notes. This crowd consists for the most part of citizens who really want money, but amongst them there are intermixed a number of avaricious persons and stock-jobbers, and sometimes pick-pockets. It might happen that malevolence might at length in spite of the superintendance and precautions of the police, excite a tumult, which it is prudent to prevent, in order that there may be no occasion to repress it.

"Measures must therefore be taken to isolate and frustrate cupidity and malevolence, and to facilitate to peaceable citizens the exchange of their notes for cash.

"I have therefore charged Messieurs the mayors to make themselves acquainted with the wants of individuals in their respective districts, and to distribute a certain number of tickets, which the bearers may present at the bank, and receive cash in exchange for their notes. By this means the cash will not be diverted from its proper channel, and honest men will not be placed at the mercy of stock-jobbers.

"I request that his excellency the minister of the public treasure, who has collected information relative to the real situation of the bank, will assure the timid that they need not be disquieted with respect to the solidity of that establishment.

"The minister of Police,

(Signed) "FOUCHE."

BRUNN, Nov. 14.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"What the Turks attempted in vain in the end of the 17th century, fortune has permitted the barbarians of the 19th century to perpetrate. Our capital, ere you receive this letter, is in the power of the slaves of Bonaparte, and will endure the most merciless, as well as the most disgraceful bondage.

"You remember no doubt, an insurrection of the populace at Vienna last summer, under pretence of dearness of provisions. By the confession of the insurgents it was discovered, that Bonaparte, so early as that period, meditated upon passing his Christmas in that city, though at the time we were in profound peace with France; if an epocha can be called peace, where one state dares and attempts every thing, and others endure in impotent indignation the most provoking outrages. Since the emissaries of Bonaparte and Talleyrand have disseminated the most absurd reports, and held out the most seducing promises, among my fellow-subjects. On one part, they have libelled our present beloved sovereign and his house, and held out a change of dynasty as a blessing which would finish all our suffering: on the other part, a destruction of the privileged classes, and a confiscation of their property, have been preached as an allurement to the ambitious, as well as to the avaricous; to entice him who envied rank, as well as him who speculated upon plunder.

"The horrors committed by Bonaparte's soldiers every where on their march from Bavaria, will be retaliated upon them, should our forces, or those of our allies, obtain a signal victory; a defeat will not only disband, but annihilate the usurper's satellites, because every where the people are secretly armed, and avowedly exasperated, and a routed French army must inevitably be a destroyed one.

"Notwithstanding what the French papers have stated to the contrary, the Russian troops have every where preserved the greatest discipline and order, and the greatest cordiality subsists both between the armies of the two nations and between the two sovereigns and their ministers. In all the battles a kind of loyal emulation had subsisted. Where in the last glorious action at Krems, the Russian gen. Kutusow had a horse killed under him, our gen. Schmidt rode up, took his place and was killed. This is a great loss; he had risen from the ranks only from his talents. An aid-de-camp of Kutusow on seeing our gen. fall, headed for some moments our united forces, until his chief had recovered from his surprise and contusion; but he too was severely wounded. The French fought desperately, because Bonaparte has tried to persuade them, that those who surrender will afterwards be murdered; and that they are too far from their country to be avenged if injured, or exchanged if vanquished.

The following is from the New-York EVENING POST.

A gentleman, passenger in the Hannah, capt. Connell, arrived at this port from Liverpool, in 51 days, informs us, that previous to his leaving England, private accounts had arrived from the continent of the most important nature.

The official dispatches of this all interesting news had been sent to England by express; but Donaldson, the bearer, had been wrecked on the coast of Holland, and the dispatches lost. An English paper to the 18th inclusive, however, contains the substance, of which the following is a summary:

On the 2d Dec. the Emperor Bonaparte put himself at the head of his troops between Brunn and Olmutz, in Moravia; he was met by the Emperor Alexander in person, at the head of the Russian army—a junction having first been formed with the Austrians.

At the beginning of the battle the French made a very serious impression on the centre of the enemy, and the Russians gave way. The French pursued their advantage with ardor, took all the Russian artillery, and effected almost a total rout. While this was going on however in the centre, a vastly different scene was acting on one wing. On their left the French were at length obliged entirely to give way. Night put an end to the combat. On the next morning the battle was renewed with increased ardor on both sides. The defeated Russians in the centre advanced, they crawled on their hands and knees up under the mouths of their own cannon, which has been turned against them and retook them. This however was balanced again by a different fate on the wing; the slaughter was immense, but neither gained any decisive advantage at night.

On the 4th the battle was renewed, and continued throughout the day. But on the evening of the 5th the French began to retreat and retired back of the Schwatz.

The Russians depended chiefly on the bayonet, and neither gave or received quarter.

The loss on either side is not stated, but the loss on both sides in killed and wounded, is supposed to amount to *fifty thousand men*. Bonaparte surrounded by his *garde de corps*, and Alexander at the head of his guards, were personally opposed to each other.

The Emperor Alexander evinced the most invincible bravery, combined with the most entire self-possession. For six hours he was missing.

The Emperor Bonaparte was wounded in the action, and would have been taken prisoner, but for the desperate efforts of his *garde de corps*, who saved him at the sacrifice of most of their lives.

Previous to the battle, Bonaparte, in a letter addressed to the Emperor Alexander, had styled him "*Sire and Brother*;" the answer was addressed simply "*To the chief of the French army.*"

In addition to the above, the archduke Charles, after a most masterly retreat from Italy, was advancing by rapid and forced marches to the relief of Vienna, with an army, including the Hungarian levy, of 80,000 men. Expectation was also confidently entertained that the king of Prussia and king of Sweden, at the head of an army consisting of Prussians, Russians, Swedes, Saxons, Hessians and English, amounting in the whole to 250,000 men, were already in the full field, and acting against the French.

The staff of the Swedish monarch had left Stralsund, and the camp equipage of the king of Prussia had been sent from Berlin the 3d, on its rout towards Franconia. Twelve days afterwards his Prussian majesty was to follow.

Sanguine hopes are entertained that Bonaparte has at length arrived at the termination of his career.

Such is the immensely important summary made just as our paper was going to press. Further particulars tomorrow.

PARIS, *Nov.* 25.

It is said that the Polish general, Kosciusco, is gone to Strasburgh.

M. Jerome Bonaparte arrived on the 30th at Nantz.