

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1805

PARIS, October 26.

NINTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, Oct. 21.

The emperor has just issued the subjoined proclamation and decrees:
His Majesty set off for Augsburg at noon this day.

"We are now in the possession of an accurate list of the army which was shut up in Ulm. It consisted of 33,000 men, to which number the 2000 wounded being added, the total amounts to 35,000. There were also found in the place, 50 pieces of artillery, with their carriages and ammunition, and 50 stand of colors.

Nothing can form a more striking contrast than the disposition of the French army, and that of the Austrian army. In the French army heroism is carried to the highest pitch; in the Austrian army, dejection has reached its lowest level. The Austrian soldier is paid in paper money; he can remit nothing to his family, and he is ill treated. The French soldier thinks only of glory. A thousand traits might be particularized like the following: Breid, a private in the 76th, was about to have his thigh amputated—Life was already almost extinguished—At the moment when the surgeon was preparing to operate, the soldier stopped him—"I know that I shall not survive the operations," said he, "but no matter! The loss of one man will not prevent the 76th from marching with their bayonets extended, and formed in three ranks against the enemy."

The first column of the prisoners at Ulm has just begun its march for France. The following is a statement of the total of our prisoners at least of those actually known to have been taken at their present situation:—10,000 at Augsburg, 33,000 at Ulm, 12,000 at Donauweid, and 12,000 already on their march for France.

The emperor in his proclamation, says that we have made 60,000 prisoners; it is probable that they exceed that number. He states the captured standards at 30; it is also probable that these amount to a greater number.

"The Emperor addressed the Austrian Generals whom he sent for, as their army was flying past him, in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, your master carries on an unjust war. I tell you plainly, I know not for what I am fighting; I know not what can be required of me. It is not in this army alone that my resources consist, though were this the case, my army and myself would make considerable progress. But I still appeal to the testimony of your own prisoners of war, who will speedily pass through France; they will observe with their own eyes the spirit which animates my people, and with what eagerness they flock to my standards. This is the advantage of my nation, and my position. At a single word, 200,000 volunteers crowd to my standard, and in six weeks become good soldiers—whereas your recruits only march from compulsion, and do not become soldiers but after several years.

"I would give my brother the Emperor of Germany one further piece of advice—let him hasten to make peace. This is the moment to recollect that all Empires have an end—the idea that the end of the dynasty of the House of Lorraine may have arrived, should impress him with terror.

"I desire nothing upon the Continent. I want ships, colonies, and commerce; and it is as much your interest as mine that I should have them."

"M. Mack replied, that the Emperor of Germany had not wished for war, but was compelled to it by Russia." "If that be the case," said the Emperor, "then you are no longer a power."

"Most of the Generals have confessed how disagreeable this war was to them, and how much they were affected to see a Russian army in their country. They condemned that blind system of politics, which would bring into the centre of Europe a people accustomed to live in an unincivilized country, and who, as well as their forefathers, might take a fancy to settle in a milder climate.

"The Emperor has treated Lieutenant General Kleueu (whom he knew as Commander of the regiment of Wurmet) with much civility, as also the Lieutenant Generals Giulay Gottesheim, Rica, and the Prince of Lichtenstein, &c. comforting them in their misfortunes, and telling them that war has its chances, and that though frequently conquerors, they might sometimes be conquered."

THE IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS AT ELCHINGEN, OCTOBER 21.

"Soldiers of the Grand Army—In a fortnight we have finished a campaign. We have accomplished our purpose. We have expelled the troops of the House of Austria from Bavaria, and re-established our ally in the Sovereignty of his States. That army, which with equal ostentation and imprudence, had posted itself on our frontiers, is annihilated. But what does this signify to England? Her purpose is accomplished. We are no longer at Boulogne, and the amount of her subsidy will thereby be neither increased nor diminished.

"Of 100,000 men who composed that army, 60,000 are prisoners; they will go to take the place of our conscripts in the labours of our fields. Two hundred pieces of cannon (their whole park,) 90 stand of colours, and all their Generals, are in our hands; there have not escaped of this army 15,000 men. Soldiers, I have announced to you a great battle; but, thanks to the bad combinations of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the same success, without running any risk; and, what is unexampled in the history of nations, so important a result has not diminished our force more than 1500 men.

"Soldiers, you owe this success to your unbounded confidence in your Emperor; to your patience in supporting fatigues and privations of every description, and to your singular intrepidity.

"But we will not stop here. You are impatient to commence a second campaign. We are about to make that Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremities of the Universe, undergo the same fate.

"In this contest is more particularly implicated the honor of the infantry. It is this high will, a second time, decide the question, ready resolved in Switzerland and Holland—

whether the French infantry be the second or the first in Europe! Here there are no Generals, in combating whom I can have any glory to acquire. All my care shall be to obtain the victory with the least possible effusion of blood—my soldiers are my children.

Given at my Imperial Camp of Elchingen, 29th Vendemiaire, 14th year (21st October, 1805.)

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND KING OF ITALY.

"Taking into consideration that the Grand Army has, by its courage and zeal, obtained results which were not to be expected from a complete campaign; and being desirous of giving it a proof of our Imperial satisfaction, have decreed, and hereby decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. The month of Vendemiaire, 14th year, shall be accounted as one campaign, in favour of all the soldiers composing the Grand Army. This month shall be so estimated in all the accounts relative to the valuation of pensions and those which respect military services.

"2. Our Minister at War, and of the Public Treasury, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Given at my Imperial Camp at Elchingen, October 21.

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, and KING OF ITALY.

We have decreed, and do hereby decree as follows:

Art. 1. Possession shall be forthwith taken of all the estates in Susbia belonging to the house of Austria.

3. The military contributions which shall be levied thereon, together with the produce of the ordinary contributions, shall be entirely appropriated to the army. All the magazines taken from the enemy, those of artillery and provisions excepted, shall likewise become its property. Every individual shall share in the said contribution, in proportion to his rank.

3. All contributions levied by individuals, and all articles taken out of the enemy's magazines, shall be restored to the general mass; it being improper that any person, should avail himself of the laws of war, to the prejudice of the general mass of the army.

4. There shall forthwith be appointed a Treasurer and Director General, who shall account monthly to a Military Council of Administration, for the produce of the contributions levied, a statement of which, with its repartition, shall be printed.

5. The pay of the army shall be regularly advanced from the funds of our Imperial Treasury.

6. Our Minister at War is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

TENTH BULLETIN.

AUGSBURG, Oct. 22.

On the capitulation of general Werneck, near Nordlingen, prince Ferdinand, with a body of one thousand horse, and a portion of artillery, had taken to flight as he threw himself into the Prussian territory, and took the route by Gunzenhausen for Nuremberg.—Prince Murat followed on his heels, and succeeded in overtaking him; which gave rise to a battle on the road between Furth and Nuremberg, on the 21st. All the rest of the park of artillery, and all the baggage, without exception, were taken. The chasseurs a cheval of the Imperial guard covered themselves with glory; they overthrew every thing which opposed them; they charged Mack's regiment of cuirassiers. The two regiments of carabiniers have sustained their reputation.

We are full of astonishment when we consider the march of prince Murat, from Albeck to Nuremberg. Although always fighting, he exceeded in speed the enemy, who were two days march before him. The result of this prodigious activity was the taking of 1500 waggons, 50 pieces of cannon, 16,000 men, including the capitulations of general Werneck, and of a great number of colours.—Eighteen generals have laid down their arms. Three were killed.

[Here follows an enumeration of officers who distinguished themselves.]

On the 21st, at night, prince Murat slept at Nuremberg, where he rested the 22d.

The division of Wirtemberg is arrived at Geisengen.

The battalions of Chasseurs which had followed the enemy since its passage through Stuttgart, have gone to conduct to France a new column of 10,000 prisoners. The troops of Baden, 3 or 4000 strong, are on their march to Augsburg.

The emperor has made a present to the Batavians of 20,000 Austrian fusils for the army and the national guards.

He has also made a present to the elector of Wirtemberg of six pieces of Austrian cannon.

During the manœuvre of Ulm, the elector of Wirtemberg was, for a moment, apprehensive for his electress and family, who then went to Heidelberg, and he disposed his troops to defend the heart of his states.

The Austrians are detested by all Germany, well convinced that, without France, Austria would treat them like its hereditary States.

No idea can be formed of the misery of the Austrian army—they are paid in notes, by which they lose forty per cent. Ours soldiers pleasantly call the Austrians paper soldiers. They are without any credit. The House of Austria could not any where borrow ten thousand francs. The generals themselves have not seen a piece of gold for several years. The English, when they heard of the invasion of Bavaria, made a little present to the emperor of Austria, which has not rendered him more rich; they have engaged to remit him the 48 millions, which they had lent him during the last year. If

this be an advantage to the house of Austria, it has already paid pretty dear for it.

Congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Taken for the AMERICAN.]

THURSDAY, December 19.

The speaker informed the house that he had received a letter from William H. Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, saying he had learned, with great regret, that certain factious men wish to attach a part of the Indiana Territory to Upper Louisiana, that the most worthless part of the community had been applied to for signatures to a petition to congress, against which the governor and house of representatives of that Territory protested, &c.

Referred to the committee appointed already on Indiana affairs.

The bill for the relief of Charlotte Hazen, widow of the late Gen. Moses Hazen, and three other refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, to the American army, was read three times and passed.

The bill for the relief of persons that have been disabled by known wounds in the late revolutionary war, was read a third time and passed—Ayes 84.

Mr. J. Clay called for the bill making provision for claims of the citizens of the United States on France, and which had been assumed by Congress.

This bill directs, that the remainder of the sum of 3,750,000 dollars, appropriated for that purpose, shall not be carried to the credit of the surplus fund, but shall remain unappropriated until the claims payable be paid.

The house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Tenny in the chair.

Mr. J. Clay informed the house that the only document which accompanied the bill was a letter from the Secretary of the treasury, stating, that the limitations of the act of appropriation would expire on the 31st Dec. inst. when many claims would not have been presented, he therefore suggested that the remainder of the sum should remain to satisfy the claimants, after such limited time.

The committee rose and reported the bill, without amendments. It was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Crowninshield called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of claims, on the petition of Edward Topham, and others. It was referred to a committee of the whole, and then to the committee of commerce and manufactures to prepare and report a bill for their relief.

The bill respecting foreign coin, was taken up, in a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gregg in the chair.

Mr. Bidwell did not think this a proper mode of legislating. The act was made under an idea that the money coined at the mint would be sufficient for circulation, but it had been found otherwise; that instead of suspending it would be better to repeal the law.

Mr. Varnum declared his wish to have the bill repealed.

Mr. J. Clay was in favor of the bill before the committee. He did not wish to have foreign coin a legal tender—there was a great deal of clogged gold, and much of counterfeit coin in circulation. An English shilling which ought to be of the value of 22 cents, was not generally worth more than 16 cents.

Mr. Macon was of opinion with Mr. Varnum and agreed in favor of the admission of foreign coin. When the bill first passed numbers were alarmed—some parted with their crowns for 105 cents, fearing a greater loss. The connexions we have with England, France, Portugal, &c. make it a policy—nay a necessity of admitting their coin for our own is not near sufficient. In some parts of the United States, continued Mr. Macon, the people may as well look for a living eagle, as for one of gold. The circulation of the coin of the United States is hardly known in many parts.

Mr. Varnum moved the repeal of the act.

Mr. Jackson was in favor of a repeal. He observed, that as to the clipped or clogged gold, it circulated by its weight, it therefore mattered not how much it was cut. It cannot be policy, continued Mr. J. while other nations are offering bounty, for us to prevent a circulation of foreign coin.

Mr. Varnum said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. J. Clay, seemed to ground his objections on the danger of counterfeits. A great many people, were so little used to the circulation of coin, that they might be as easily deceived by a counterfeit dollar of the United States, as by a base Spanish dollar. Let us look for a moment, continued Mr. Varnum, into the state of the money in the country. We have a great deal of paper it is true. But at a distance from a bank, a man may go without his dinner, and travel many miles without refreshment; if he has nothing but paper money with him. Whence this scarcity of coin and because such large quantities are taken out of the United States; while the bank hoard it up in their chests, and in its place issue their paper. Hence the distress for want

of coined money—and this, added to the restrictions on foreign coin, we feel the effects of the scarcity.

On a division on Mr. Varnum's motion there was in the affirmative 79, carried.

The bill was then read with the amendment, which goes entirely to repeal it.

Mr. G. W. Campbell offered the following resolution:

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any or what amendments or alterations are necessary to be made in the act to regulate the trade with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers." Carried.

The following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Cook:

"Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to consider the several acts relative to the bounties on salted fish, taken in vessels of different sizes, and to enquire what alterations are necessary therein to equalize such bounties."

Mr. Stanton moved that a committee be appointed into the fixing the salaries of collectors on imports and tonnage.

Several petitions for post-offices and post-roads were presented: one to alter the road between Stanton and Lexington, another for a post-road from Berlin to Cumberland. Referred to the committee of post offices and post roads.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 20.

Mr. J. C. Smith, moved that on the following petitions presented to the house and referred to the committee of claims, viz.

Of Ann, B. West, of John Jackson and Charles Spencer—the said committee be discharged, and that the same be referred to committee on public lands;

Agreed to.

Petition of Samuel Adams, referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to extend the time for taking the oath and giving bounds to twenty days, in cases of drawbacks—read twice—made the order of the day for Thursday next—and to be printed.

Mr. Parke, the delegate from the Indiana territory, presented the memorial of George Rogers Clark, praying a grant of land, for losses in furnishing assistance to the army in the revolutionary war;

Referred to the committee of public lands.

Mr. Crowninshield, of the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of Edward Topham, Geo. Jenkins and W. Carriers for drawbacks for 672 dollars 50 cents;

Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Jonathan Maigs, jun. for compensation for doing the duties of a judge, as one of the judges of the United States N. W. of the Ohio.

That the proper officers be directed to settle the same;

It was made the order of the day for Tuesday next—and to be printed.

Mr. Varnum called for the order of the day on the bill, on the rules and regulations of the army.

Mr. Newton observed, that the bill was very long and just been laid upon the table, he wished time.

Mr. Quincy, expressed himself to the same purpose; when the house divided upon the question of going now upon the bill.

Not carried.

Petitions of the inhabitants of Chesterfield and Amelia, for post offices referred.

Mr. Parke, presented the memorial of the governor, judges, and others of the Indiana Territory, for compensation, for the expenses they have been put to in establishing courts of justice, within the said territory.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Petition of James Bonhill, and Thomas Baker.

Referred to same committee.

Adjourned until Monday.

IN SENATE.

The Senate having appointed Messrs. Tracey, 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. Mitchell, Baldwin and Tracey, a committee to inquire 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 United States, from and after the first 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, Mitchell, Plumer, Smith, (of Md.) Smith, (of Ten.) Smith, (of Ver.) Stone, Thurston and Worthington—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Adair, Adams, Baldwin, Gaillard, Gilman, Jackson, Moore, Pickering, Sumpter, Tracey 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, Mitchell, Plumer, Smith, (of Md.) Smith, (of Ten.) Smith, (of Ver.) Stone, Thurston, Worthington, and Wright—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Adair, Adams, Baldwin, Gaillard, Jackson, Moore, Pickering, Sumpter, and Tracey—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 United States, from and after the first 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 expediency of legislating on the subject before the year 1808, and the other in the alleged unconstitutionality of legislating until that period.

American,

AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1805

A letter from Liverpool, of the 9th Nov. received in New-York by the ship Neptune, gives a report, that the number of troops embarked on board of the ships about sailing on a secret expedition, was to be augmented to 60,000.

Extract of a letter from the charge des affaires of the United States at Algiers, to the consul of the United States at Alicante, dated Algiers, September 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 elected 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."

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from Captain Daniel Rogers, of the ship Revolution, to his owners, at Gloucester, dated

MALAGA, September 20, 1805.

"On my passage from St. Andero, I was boarded by the Revenge, 74 guns, off Cadiz, and treated politely, although I had a Spanish cargo on board, and bound from one Spanish port to another; but I knew that I was clear, or I should not have taken the wheat; there was an order of the court of St. James, not to stop neutral vessels loaded with wheat, bound to Spanish ports, although it was Spanish property. That order still exists.

"There have been a great number of American vessels carried into Spanish ports, and condemned vessels and cargo, but that is done with; there has been an order from Madrid, to deliver them all up again.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, was read and referred.

Mr. Stephen delivered a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to lead from the cross roads near Richrd Caton's limekiln, in Baltimore county, nearly in the direction of Jones's Falls, to the city of Baltimore; which was read.

The clerk of the senate delivered the supplement to an act to establish a market, and build a market-house, in the western precincts of Baltimore, and for the regulation of the same, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed; and the bill granting additional compensation to the harbor-master of the port of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass;" which was ordered to be engrossed.

The house, according to order, proceeded to the second reading of the bill to provide for the election of the governor by the people, and after amending the same, the question was put, That the further consideration of said bill be referred to the next session of the Assembly? Re-