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## Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. T. M. Randolph reported a bill removing the limitation of the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory, and empowering the legislature thereof to increase the number of representatives in the General Assembly by a given ratio to that of electors, which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Mr. Clark moved the following resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be requested to inform this House of the nature and extent of the services rendered to the captive crew of the frigate Philadelphia, by the Danish consul at Tripoli.

Mr. Crownshield observed that the House had on the 3rd inst. directed the secretary of the Treasury to lay before them a statement of imports and exports from G. Britain to the United States for the two last years. It was probable the secretary will not be able to furnish a statement for the year 1805; but that he could make it for the year 1803, & 1804. Mr. C. said he had been anxious when this subject was before the House, to have received a statement for the year 1802. G. Britain seizes our ships loaded with colonial produce, on the idea that we did not enjoy the colonial trade during a period of peace. Whether this is a fact will be decided by the statement he wished to obtain, as the year 1802, was a period of peace. Mr. C. concluded by moving a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to lay before the house a like statement of exports and imports for the year 1802, as was directed on the 3d inst. to be furnished for the last two years.

The House immediately considered this resolution and agreed to it.

Mr. J. Clay. The gentleman from Massachusetts having laid on the table a resolution arising out of the present state of our foreign relations, & as that subject is one on which I think there cannot be too much deliberation before we act, or of which too many views cannot be taken, I will take the liberty of submitting some resolutions which I have drawn up and to which I ask the attention of the House. In the present state of our relations with foreign powers, it appears to me that a system of commercial regulations mild and yet firm, one which can be carried into permanent effect without much inconvenience to ourselves, will be more effectual than any temporary expedients. If we are disposed to adopt such a system, it will be looked upon by foreign nations as one in which we are likely to persevere. They will consider its probable effects in time of peace upon their colonial possessions, and they may be induced to enter into permanent regulations opening to us a trade with their colonies. The distinction attempted to be made between a war trade and an accustomed trade will be destroyed, and with it the only pretext upon which are founded the vexatious and depredate commissions on American commerce. The present is a favourable moment for the adoption of such a plan.

At this time the ports of the belligerent powers are open, and the effects of the measures which I am about to propose, will not have an immediate distressing effect upon the West Indies. If these measures are taken, the powers of Europe will find that unless they admit our ships into their colonial ports in time of peace the trade between their colonies & us will be cut off by a system which will be but slightly injurious to ourselves. I think, I repeat it, that a permanent system, mild but firm, will be more likely to induce Great Britain in particular to recede from the unjust pretensions she has set up, than more violent and extreme measures, which from their very nature, and their injurious consequences to ourselves must be necessarily temporary.

Mr. J. Clay concluded with offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That after the day of next, no trade or intercourse, in any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, shall be permitted between the United States or their territories, and any port or place in the colonies or dominions of any European power, which trade or intercourse is not permanently permitted by the laws or regulations of such European power, to be carried on in ships or vessels of the United States.

Resolved, That after the day of aforesaid, no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be exported from the United States or their territories, in any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part

by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, to any port or place in the colonies or dominions of any European power, the importation of which into such port or place, in ships or vessels of the United States is not permanently permitted by the laws or regulations of such European power.

Resolved, That after the day of aforesaid, no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be imported into the United States or their territories, in any ship or vessel, owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, from any port or place in the colonies or dominions of any European power, the exportation of which, from such port or place, in ships or vessels of the United States is not permanently permitted by the laws or regulation of such European power.

Resolved, That after the day of aforesaid, no goods, wares or merchandize shall be imported into the United States or their territories, in any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, excepting articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the colonies or dominions of such foreign government, unless such importation be expressly permitted by treaty between the United States and such foreign government, or unless during a war in which the U. S. may be a party.

The House immediately considered these resolutions, and referred them to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Varnum observed that considerable light would be thrown on the subject to which colonial products were exported from the United States by a statement of the amount of exports for which drawbacks were allowed. He, therefore, moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this House a statement of the amount of the revenue derived to the United States from merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, which have heretofore been imported into the U. S. and exported from the same during the three last years.

This resolution was agreed to. The bill relating to bonds given by marshals was read a third time and passed.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on the bill imposing a duty of ten dollars on every slave imported into the U. S.

Mr. D. R. Williams said as the advocates of the bill seemed to think the amendment he had offered intended to defeat it, he would withdraw it and make it the subject of a distinct resolution.

Mr. Jackson offered a new section, the object of which was to prohibit the importation into the territories of the U. S. of all slaves brought either from abroad, or from any state, except in the latter case by citizens of the U. S. removing to a territory to settle therein.

Mr. Jackson viewed this provision as necessary, in consequence of a legal construction given to an act of the last session, which allowed the importation of slaves from abroad into Louisiana.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Alston, Ely, Morrow, Spalding and Sloan, who either viewed it as inexpedient in itself, or as proper to be introduced into a distinct bill.

Mr. Jackson said as it was the wish of his friends, he would withdraw the motion, and offer it on another occasion.

No farther amendments having been offered, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill.

The House immediately considered the report.

The amendment limiting the imposition of the tax to the first day of January, 1808, was disagreed to; and the other amendments agreed to.

Mr. Jackson enquired what the effects would be of the forfeiture of the cargo in case slaves were smuggled into the United States. Would they be sold, or would they be kept in the service of the United States? He did not wish to have any thing to do with them.

Mr. John C. Smith said he had voted for the resolution; but the defects in the details of the bill were so glaring, that he hoped it would be referred to a select committee, that it might be so modified as to cure these defects; or, that in case it were found insusceptible of such modification, it might be rejected. Mr. J. C. Smith accordingly moved the recommitment of the bill to a select committee.

Mr. Jackson advocated this motion, and remarked that the proviso of the bill that declared the duty should not be construed as giving a sanction to the importation of slaves, offered an additional reason for either rejecting or recommitting it. How could this language be used with propriety in a law, when the constitution, the highest authority, authorised the trade?

Mr. Quincy spoke to the like effect, and further enquired, whether it was the intention of gentlemen to apply the provisions of the bill to slaves navigating the ships of the United States.

Messrs. Hastings and Sloan defended the provisions of the bill as perfectly correct. They observed that slaves were considered as property, as merchandize, and could only therefore in the bill be treated as such.

The motion to recommit was lost—Ayes 39—Noes 61.

Mr. Crownshield spoke against the bill, and moved its postponement to an

indefinite day, which is a vote equivalent to a rejection of a bill.

Messrs. John C. Smith, Taggart, and Rhea of Ten. supported; and Messrs. Sloan, Elmer, and Smilie opposed the motion; when the Yeas and Nays were called on it; and were Yeas 42—Noes 69.

Mr. Jackson moved to strike out the proviso of the bill, which motion was disagreed to; when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow—Ayes 69.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

Several petitions were presented from sundry citizens of the 11th Congressional district of Pennsylvania, praying an alteration in that part of the constitution that extends the judicial power of the U. S. to controversies between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming grants of lands under different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The bill laying a duty of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States was read a third time.

Mr. John C. Smith stated, in a more detailed way, the objections previously offered to the provisions of the bill, and moved its recommitment to a select committee, in which the House concurred without a division.

A confidential message in writing was received from the President of the United States about 12 o'clock; whereupon the galleries were cleared. They remained cleared until near four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

JANUARY 28.

On motion of Mr. Southward, Resolved, That the committee appointed on the 18th of December last, be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any what alterations are necessary in the laws providing compensation to marshals, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Erratum in the resolution offered by Mr. J. Randolph. In the line next to the last read with, instead of and.

Translations for the Federal Gazetteer.

## TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Znaïm, Nov. 18, 1805.

Prince Murat being informed that the Russian gens. immediately after the signature of the convention, had set out with a part of their army with a view of passing by Znaïm and that every thing indicated that the remainder intended to follow them in order to escape us, he let them know that the emperor had not ratified the convention, and that he should in consequence attack them. To that effect prince Murat made the necessary arrangements, marched after the enemy attacked them on the 16th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. This brought on the battle of Zundersdorf, in which that part which formed the rear guard of the Russian army was put to flight, losing 12 pieces of cannon, 100 baggage waggons 2000 prisoners and 2000 killed on the field of battle.

Marshal Lannes attacked the enemy in front, and while he turned them on the left with the brigade of grenadiers under general Dupos, marshal Soult turned them on the right with the brigade of gen. Lavasseur of the division of Legrand, composing the 3d and 18th regiments of the line. General of division Walther, attacked the Russians with a brigade of dragoons and made 300 prisoners.

The brigade of grenadiers under general Laplanche Mortier, distinguished itself greatly—had not night come on, nothing would have escaped. They fought at the point of the bayonet for a long time. The battalions of Russian grenadiers showed great intrepidity. General Oudinot has been wounded. His two aide-camps, Domangeot and Lamatto, were wounded by his side. The wound of general Oudinot, will prevent his serving for at least 15 days. In the mean time, the emperor wishing to give the grenadiers a proof of his esteem, has appointed gen. Duroc their commander.

The emperor removed his head quarters to Znaïm, on the 17th at 3 o'clock, P. M. The rear guard of the Russians had been obliged to leave the hospital of Znaïm, were we have found considerable magazines of flour and oats. The Russians retired to Brunn, and our advance guard pursued them half way. But the emperor being informed that the emperor of Austria was at that place wished to shew him a mark of his regard, and halted on the eighteenth.

Herewith is subjoined the capitulation of the fort of Kuffstein, taken by the Bavarians.

Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, made an incursion as far as Pilsen in Bohemia, and obliged the enemy to evacuate their posts. He has taken several magazines and fulfilled the object of his mission. The dismounted dragoons have crossed with rapidity the mountains covered with ice and fir trees, which separate Bohemia from Bavaria.

No idea can be formed of the terror with which the Russians have inspired the Moravians. In making their retreat, they burnt the most beautiful villages, & knocked in the head many of the peasantry. When the inhabitants saw them depart, they exclaimed with great joy, our enemies are gone.—They speak of them only as Barbarians who every where spread desolation. This is not applied to the officers, who are in general very different from the soldiery. Many of them are men of distinguished merit, but the army evinces a savage instinct which we never have observed in our European armies.

When we ask the inhabitants of Austria, Moravia and Bohemia, if they love their emperor; we love him, they reply, but how do you expect we can love him,

any longer: He has brought in the Russians.

It has been reported at Vienna, that the Russians had beaten the French army and were advancing to that city. A woman cried out in the street, "the French are beaten; the Russians are coming." The consternation was general—fear and dread prevailed throughout Vienna. Such is the result of the fatal counsels of Cobentzel, of Colleredo and Lambert. These men are also detested by the nation, and the emperor of Austria will never recover the confidence and love of his subjects, but by sacrificing them to public indignation, and sooner or later he will have to do so.

## CAPITULATION.

Concluded between the Franco-Bavarian brigade, commanded by major-general count Mezzanella, and the garrison of the fortress of Kuffstein.

Art. 1. To-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M. the castle of Kuffstein shall be delivered up to the Franco-Bavarian brigade. The outer posts and the entrance of the castle shall be taken possession of by the said brigade.

Ans. Granted. But for reciprocal guarantee, a captain of Bavarian troops shall be sent to the castle, and a captain of the garrison shall repair to the city.

Art. 2. The garrison of Kuffstein shall march out with the honors of war and all its artillery, but without carrying away any of its munitions.

Ans. The garrison of the place shall march out with all the honors of war: they may keep their fire-arms and side-arms; but their bayonets shall be unfixed, and their pieces without flints. The garrison shall march out with two pieces of cannon without munition.

Art. 3. Private property shall be respected, and it is stipulated that it shall be transported in safety to the Austrian army.

Granted—for the private property of the garrison, with the exception of the drafts and plans of the forts and environs, which shall not be removed from the place.

Art. 4. The ratification of these articles of capitulation shall take place to-day, according to military form and regulations.

Granted.  
[Signed in form by both parties.]  
KUFFSTEIN, November 10.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Porlitz, Nov. 19, 1805.

Since the battle of Zundersdorf, the enemy has continued to retreat with the utmost precipitation. General Sebastiani, with his brigade of dragoons pursued them, sword in hand. The vast plains of Moravia have favored his pursuit. The 18th, on the heights of Porlitz, he cut off the retreat of several corps, and during the day, made 2,000 Russian prisoners.

Prince Murat entered Brunn, the capital of Moravia, at 3 o'clock P. M. still in pursuit of the enemy, who evacuated the city and the citadel; the latter is a fine structure and capable of sustaining a formal siege. The emperor has removed his head-quarters to Porlitz.

Marshal Soult, with his corps of the army is at Riemtschitz. Marshal Lannes is before Porlitz.

The Moravians entertain even a greater hatred against the Russians and stronger friendship for us than the Austrians. The country is beautiful and much more fertile than Austria. The Moravians were astonished on beholding in their immense plains, the inhabitants of the Ukraine, of Kamsthatka, and of Great-Tartary, the Normans, the Gascons, the Bretons, &c. come among them to cut each others throats without their country having any thing in common with them, or any immediate political connexion; and they have good sense enough to declare, bluntly, that human blood is a commodity of traffic in the bands of the English. A wealthy Moravian said lately to a French officer, in speaking of the emperor Joseph II. that he was the friend of the peasantry, and that if he were alive, he would have freed them from those feudal taxes which they now pay to the religious convents.

We have found at Brunn, 60 pieces of cannon, 300,000 lbs. of powder, a great quantity of wheat and flour and considerable magazines of clothing.

The emperor of Germany has retired to Olmutz. Our posts are within one march of that place.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

BRUNN, 21st. Nov. 1805.

The emperor entered Brunn the 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A deputation from the states of Moravia, at the head of which was the bishop, came to meet him. The emperor visited the fortifications, and orders that the citadel should be fortified, in which were found upwards of 6,000 muskets, great quantities of munitions of war of all kinds; among others 400,000 lbs. of powder. The Russians had united all their cavalry, which composed a corps of about 6,000 men, and were disposed to defend their position at the junction of the roads between Brunn and Olmutz. Gen. Walther, obliged them by different onsets to quit the ground. Gen. Murat dispatched to his assistance D'Hautpoul's division of cuirassiers, and 4 squadrons of the imperial guards. Though our horses were much fatigued, the enemy were attacked and put to flight. They left more than 200 chosen dragoons on the field of battle, and 100 horses fell into our hands.

Marshal Bessieres, commanding the imperial guards, at the head of four

squadrons of the guards, made a brilliant attack, which threw them into confusion and put them to rout. Nothing could form a greater contrast than the silence of the guards of cuirassiers and the uproar of the Russians.

This body of Russian cavalry is well mounted and well equipped, and has shown great bravery and resolution; but they did not appear to be well acquainted with the use of their sabres; and in that point our cavalry has a great advantage. We had some men killed and 69 wounded; amongst whom are col. Durosnel of the 16th chasseurs, and col. Bourdon, of the 11th dragons. The enemy has fallen back several leagues.

## TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

BRUNN, November 23, 1805.

Marshal Ney has occupied Brixen, after having taken many prisoners from the enemy. He found in the hospital a great number of sick and wounded Austrians. On the 17th November he made himself master of Clauzen and Botzen.

General Jallachich, who defended the Vorarlberg, has been cut off. Marshal Bernadotte occupies Iglau. His troops has entered Bohemia.

General Wreden, commanding the Bavarians, has taken a company of Austrian artillery, 100 horses, 50 cuirassiers and several officers. He made himself master of grain, and of many carriages laden with the baggage of several regiments and Austrian officers.

The adjutant-commander Maison, has made 200 dragoons of La Tour and cuirassiers of Hohenlohe, prisoners, on his way from Iglau to Brunn. He attacked another detachment of 200 men and made 30 prisoners.

Information has reached us from Olmutz. The court has evacuated that place and retired to Poland. The weather begins to be rigorous. The French army has taken up its quarters. Its van is supported by Brunn, which is a strong place and which they are now busy in putting into the best state of defence.

## SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

OF ITALY

Head quarters at Passirano, 13, November, 1805.

The army in its march to the Piave, has met with very few obstacles, from the Piave to the Tagliamento, they saw several corps of cavalry flying before them, who appeared to observe them, but whose retreat was calculated to prevent any engagement.

It was at the Tagliamento that the enemy seemed to await us. He had effected a junction on the left bank of 6 regiments of cavalry and 4 regiments of infantry, and there appearance indicated that they meant to make a vigorous defence of its passage. The general in chief had at first only an intention of reconnoitring their position.—The gen. Espagne, commanding the division of mounted chasseurs, the dragoons under the orders of gen. Marmet, and the cuirassiers, commanded by gen. Pulley, embarked on the river, while the divisions of Duesne and Seras, marched to St. Vitto, and those of genls. Moliter and Gardener directed their march to Valvasone.

Gen. Espagne had received orders to push forward. On the 12th, at 6 o'clock A. M. a squadron which he had directed to advance was attacked by a regiment of Austrian cavalry. It sustained the charge with intrepidity and gave time to Gen. Espagne to get in advance of the enemy, who were quickly repulsed and put to flight. In the mean time our artillery was brought up, and the cannonade commenced from each side of the river. It was very brisk and lasted the whole day. The enemy had placed 30 pieces of cannon behind a dyke; we had but 18' and our artillery displayed their usual superiority. The divisions of infantry arrived towards evening. The general in chief, satisfied with the advantage which he had obtained, and confident of fresh ones did not wish to effect its passage at that time. He contented himself with making depositions for the following day, in order to strike a more decisive blow.—The divisions formed a junction at the destinations pointed out—and at Valvasone. It was at these two points that they intended to pass the river in order to flank and cut off the enemy. Prince Charles undoubtedly feared the execution of this plan. He did not judge it convenient to maintain his position till the following day but at midnight retreated along the road to Palama-Nova. Our army passed the Tagliamento, with the regret of not finding an enemy to fight with; and it was then that they discovered the result of the action of the preceding day—the left bank of the river being covered with men and horses, who had fallen under the fire of our artillery. The army continues its march—the hope of overtaking and combatting the enemy encreases their ardor. They hear of all the proceedings of the grand army, & the desire of seconding its movements and justifying the confidence of the emperor, stimulates and animates it incessantly.

The advanced guard daily makes prisoners, who augment the number already made. The weather is still favourable and they are busy in repairing bridges of the Piave and of the Tagliamento.

## SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

OF ITALY.

Head quarters, Gozzira, Nov. 23.

The army maintains the position which it had taken on the left bank of the Isone. The advanced guard, under the or-