

BALTIMORE, February 15.

By the schooner Comfort, captain Drummond, Charleston papers were received by the editors of the Federal Gazette, which state the arrival there of the ship Averick, capt. Decost, from Rotterdam, which place she left on the 20th December. Captain D. brought no papers; the information the editors were able to collect from him is, that there had been some severe actions between the French, Austrians and Russians: that in one of them the emperor of France had been slightly wounded in the arm; that much bloodshed had taken place, but on the day he left Rotterdam, the report was, that the French were victorious. He further states that all the Prussian vessels at Rotterdam had been stopped by the Batavian government, and that he was informed that a fleet of transports were seen off the Texel about the 17th Dec.—It was supposed they were bound to Cuxhaven.

In the senate of the United States yesterday Mr. Adams gave notice that he should this day move for leave to introduce a bill "prohibiting the abuse of the privileges enjoyed by foreign ministers resident in this country."

February 17.

The court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, for Baltimore county, closed on Saturday the January session. The grand jury were discharged in three weeks, having found one hundred and ninety-one presentments, one hundred and eighty-seven indictments, upon their own presentments, and about fifty indictments upon former presentments. There were about forty prisoners tried—The gaol entirely cleared. There were ninety-one verdicts, forty-eight submissions, and one hundred and eighty-two cases in the whole disposed of and taken from the dockets.

Mr. Adams, agreeably to notice, yesterday asked and obtained leave to present a bill, which among other provisions authorises the president of the United States in case of being disrespectfully treated by any foreign minister, to order him to withdraw from the seat of government of the United States, and in case such minister, within a day, does not so withdraw, authorising the president to cause him to be sent home.—Nat. Intel.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY,

Communicated for publication in the Trenton Federalist.

Dr. Dexter, of Boston, has discovered, as is supposed, the Egyptian cement, that will resist water, and some persons imagine fire. The first attempt he made was for the purpose of preventing the water running into his house by the sides of the chimney. He made a common water pail full of ordinary lime and sand mortar, and added thereto one pound of brown sugar, which after it had dissolved in the mortar rendered it so soft as to prevent its use for upwards of two hours, after which period it began gradually to stiffen. He then plastered round the chimneys on the roof of his house, and in two or three days afterwards he found it so hard that it was with very considerable difficulty he drove a nail into it with a hammer. It has effectually resisted the water, and kept his roof tight.

The next experiment he made was the covering of an old wooden house, which was so bad, my informant told me, that the owner was about to pull it off and cover it anew. I saw and examined the house myself some months after it had been done. It has been found too, upon calculation, to be much cheaper to cover a house in this way, than by giving it a coat of white paint. The house I have mentioned had been clap-boarded, or one board projecting in a small degree over the other, and the lath nailed on slantwise, if I may use the expression, to enable the mortar, when put on, to curl round it; they had thrown on to it, when the mortar was first put on, and while soft, a fine gravel, which made the whole resemble one solid piece of stone. The covering appeared to me to be as hard as stone, and I observed a great number of houses in Boston, Salem, and in the country round, done in the same way.

It is since found that molasses will answer as well, except that it changes the colour of the mortar which sugar will not. In covering houses with tile or slate molasses is preferred.

It is also found sufficient to take a quart of molasses to a bushel of mortar, or thereabouts; the mortar must be made at least two hours before it can be used.

I have such confidence in the cement that I intend to cover a house I am building at Powles Hook with it.

Yours, &c.

ANTH: DAY.

Col. Kenney.

27th May, 1805.

We have been favoured with extracts from several letters received from Detroit, dated as late as the 13th of December. The length and importance of the details of foreign news compel us take but a brief notice of their contents. The alarm of an attack from the Indians had entirely subsided.

A few evenings before the 13th of December, some British officers with arms forcibly entered a house in Detroit and seized a deserter from them, the people of the town interfered, rescued the deserter, shot one of the British officers in the leg, and considerably injured the other. Both these officers, with other persons concerned in the army, are recognized to appear the ensuing court to answer for this atrocious breach of the peace.

[National Intelligencer.]

NEW-YORK, February 15.

NEWS—ONE DAY LATER.

Captain Chauncy, of the United States brig Hornet, has politely favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with Charleston papers of the 6th instant, containing London news to the 19th December inclusive, which was received at that port by the ship Independence, in 38 days from Greenock.—Extracts follow.

LONDON, December 16.

The intelligence from the Archduke Charles is much more favourable than we could hope for, though we had reason to expect every thing from him that could be effected by perseverance, coolness and prudence. He has effected his retreat at the head of 90,000 men, has formed a junction with the Archduke John, and both are now advancing by forced marches for Germany.

December 17.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, arrived last night, and this morning the other three mails, that were due also, reached the post-office.

By these mails the important intelligence has been received, that the emperor of the French has rejected the mediation of his Prussian majesty; and the latter has taken the field, and his armies are in motion towards Franconia. Such is the substance of the intelligence from Hamburg.

It is further stated, that the duke of Brunswick's head-quarters have been transferred to Gottingen; that the king with the garrison of Berlin, has gone towards Saxony; and that the Prussian troops are evacuating Hanover. All these movements have probably one object, the concentration of a strong force to embarrass Buonaparte, and force him to battle, before he can approach his reinforcements by a retreat. It would be ridiculous, however, to pretend to develop the probable movements of the allies. A little time will unfold them, and demonstrate how far their circumstances have been improved by the accession of Prussia to the coalition.

December 19.

From the English Chronicle.

Two o'clock.—At this moment we have received a copy of the following bulletin, circulated in the public offices:

"A general skirmishing took place on the 29th Nov. between Brunn and Olmutz, and continued to the 2d December, when a general action took place near Vienna.—The Russians attacked the enemy for 12 hours, and without firing a musket, killed 27,000 with the bayonet, and took the whole of their artillery. Buonaparte was severely wounded, and requested an armistice, which was refused him. The remains of his army were at Vienna, and the emperor of Russia advancing in his rear with 140,000 men.

"There has also been an action between the Archduke Charles and Massena, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 7000 killed, and 10,000 wounded."

MORAVIA, December 4.

In the battle on the 2d, the Russians, by the attack of the French, had lost part of their artillery, but towards evening general Kutusow re-took the artillery, and rescued the greater part of the prisoners.

On the 3d the battle was renewed, and the fortune of arms declared in favour of the combined army, which resumed its position near Austerlitz, and prepared for a new attack on the 5th.

Victory or death was the word in the battle, which was one of the most bloody in modern history. The contest was decided by the bayonet and the sabre.

The Russian guards under the grand duke Constantine, fought with the greatest bravery; the Austrian cavalry likewise contributed greatly to the decision of the battle on the 3d.

FRANCONIA, December 6.

The first column of the Prussian troops under the command of the prince De Hohenloe, has arrived in the environs of Novemburg.

HAMBURG, December 11.

We learn by a letter from Troppan, of the date of the 4th, that a prodigious quantity of blood was shed, and that fortune varied in the two armies. A letter from Berlin, dated the 9th, received here by Estafette, informs us, that the battle lasted three days and an half. Fortune seemed in the beginning of it to be in favour of the French, the Russians having lost part of their artillery, but on the 4th she declared completely for the Russians, who fought only with the bayonet and sabre, and the French were forced to retreat upon Vienna. The enormous loss of men on both sides is incredible. A person of the highest importance was, we are assured in the greatest danger, and was only saved, we are assured by the sacrifices of a part of his body guards. Such is the intelligence we have received; we expect, with impatience, the official accounts.

HANOVER, December 11.

Eight thousand more Swedish troops are arrived at Mecklenburg, on their way to Lauenburg. The Russians have formally commenced the siege of Hamalin.

LEIPSIK, December 11.

It is said that the troops of a certain power will soon begin to act.

In some accounts the loss on both sides in killed and wounded in the great battle on the 2d and 3d instant, is estimated at 30,000 men.

ANNAPOLIS, January 20, 1806.

The Foreign Intelligence, under the New-York head, in this day's Gazette, in the preceding column, and the following Note, &c. are taken from a Baltimore paper of Tuesday last.

NOTE

From the Secretary of State to the Marquis Yrujo, together with his two letters in reply.

No. 1.

Department of State, Jan. 15th, 1806.

SIR,

In consequence of the just objections which your conduct has furnished against your continuance here, as the organ of communication on the part of his Catholic majesty, it was signified at Madrid, in the month of April last, through the mission of the United States there, that the substitution of another was desired by the President. In reply it was intimated by Mr. Cevallos, that as you had yourself expressed a wish and obtained permission to return to Spain, the purpose might be accomplished without the necessity of a recall, and that such a change in the mode would be agreeable to your government; in a spirit of conciliation the arrangement proposed by Mr. Cevallos was admitted, and it was not doubted, that it would without delay have been carried into effect. It is seen therefore, not without surprise, that at this late day, you should have repaired to the seat of government as if nothing had occurred rendering such a step improper. Under these circumstances, the President has charged me to signify to you, that your remaining at this place is dissatisfactory to him, and that although he cannot permit himself to insist on your departure from the United States during an inclement season, he expects it will not be unnecessarily postponed after this obstacle shall have ceased.

I am charged by the President, at the same time to let it be fully understood, that the considerations which have led to this explanation, being altogether personal, they are perfectly consistent with the real admission of a success, and with all the attentions which can be due to whatever communications his Catholic majesty may please to make with a view to cultivate harmony and friendship between the two nations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

With consideration and respect,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.
The Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

No. 2.

[TRANSLATION.]
Washington, 6th Jan. 1806.

JAMES MADISON, ESQ.

SIR,

I have just received your letter of yesterday, in which you are pleased to tell me, that from the President of the United States having solicited my recall at Madrid, in the month of April last, he has heard with surprize my arrival in this city, the residence of government, and that he thinks this step of mine improper, adding at the same time, that my stay here would be dissatisfactory to him. As the object of my journey is not with a view to hatch plots, to excite conspiracies, or to promote any attempt whatever against the government of the United States, and as hitherto I have not either directly or indirectly committed acts of a similar tendency, which alone could justify the tenor and object of your letter, to which I reply, my arrival here is an innocent and legal act, which leaves me in the full enjoyment of all my rights and privileges, both as a public character or a private individual. Making use therefore of these rights and privileges, I intend remaining in the city four miles square, in which the government resides as long as it may suit the interest of the king, my master, or my own personal convenience; I must at the same time add, that I shall not lose sight of the two circumstances as respects the period and season in which our mutual desires for my departure from the U. States are to be accomplished.

In regard to the objections which this government in its wisdom is pleased to call just respecting the demand of my removal, I shall take the liberty of observing, that although this government no doubt may have had their reasons to solicit it, they hitherto have forgotten to communicate them to mine for Mr. Munroe's official letter to Mr. Cevallos on this subject merely contains vague, undetermined general assertions, destitute of any proof whatever. It is true that he alleges an attempt of mine to bribe a citizen of the United States; but it is equally true that as this assertion of government is grounded on reference to a testimony already proved incorrect, may without wounding the feelings of, or be wanting in that respect which I owe this administration, permit myself to call it false, and calumnious, independent that in the letter I had the honour of writing to you sir, early in September, 1804, in which this business was completely and satisfactorily explained. If, in fact, the editor of the Commercial Register, could ever be considered as an organ of truth, what would the American people think of their chief magistrates of the heads of departments and of the acts of administration? It is not my intention to endeavor to change by this explanation the disposition of the government towards my person; my object is solely to fulfil the duty my situation imposes upon me, again repelling an imputation which is as improbable in itself as it is calumnious against both my public and private character.