

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1805.

Congress.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

[Taken for the AMERICAN.]

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Theoderick Armistead, was again read.

Mr. J. C. Smith called for the order of the day, on the bill making provision for such as have been disabled by known wounds in the service of the United States in the late revolutionary war with Great Britain, whether they served as volunteers under any authorized officer, or in the militia, or in any regiment raised by any of the United States. In committee of the whole.

The applicant for relief, must be examined by two reputable physicians or surgeons, who shall report upon oath or affirmation, the nature of the wounds, and whether the same renders him incapable of earning his subsistence by labor. The bill having been read, the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment. Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Alston rose, and declared himself adverse to the bill as it now stood. The state which he represented (North Carolina) supported their own militia who had been disabled in war. At a period of 20 or 30 years to open the door to all persons from the beginning of the war, will be endless. It is very possible that any man who, during that time, may have received a wound, not being in the service of his country, may get such a certificate as may entitle him to the benefit of this bill.

Mr. Gregg rose and moved amendments, viz. to leave out the "militia" and those who acted under a "particular state."

Mr. J. C. Smith said that the bill was ordered to be engrossed without opposition. He was himself once tenacious respecting admitting the militia, but now he wished every one who had made a sacrifice at the altar of their country, should be admitted to all the benefits proposed by the bill.

Mr. Gregg's amendment was now put, and there being only 16 in the affirmative, was not carried.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Findley, from the committee of elections, reported on the petition of Thomas Spalding, against the sitting member for Georgia, Cole Mear: That Thomas Spalding was duly elected.

The house concurred, and the report was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Southard offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into any, and what alterations are necessary in the laws respecting compensation to grand and other jurors, summoned to serve in the courts of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Elmer moved an amendment respecting the mode of taking affidavits in each court; but Mr. S. disagreed; the resolution as he offered it was carried.

Mr. Thomas called for the order of the day, for the bill granting land to certain refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia.

The house went into a committee of the whole.—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Thomas observed, that during the late war, many refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia joined the American standard, by which they forfeited their property. An act was passed by Congress to remunerate such men, but several claims were not made in due time. Commissioners had reported in favor of four persons, to wit.

Name	Acres.
Charlotte Hazen, widow of the late general,	1500
William Hazen,	
E. Earle, Sen.	1000
E. Earle, Jun.	320
Anthony Burt,	250

The bill was twice read.
Mr. Varnum reported a bill for establishing rules and regulations for the better government of the army of the United States. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for Friday.

Mr. Tenney made a further report from the committee of revision and unfinished business. He then offered a bill to revive and continue in force an act for the regulation of foreign coins. This bill was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. J. C. Smith moved that the committee of claims be discharged on the pe-

tion of Edward Lewis and John McIntire, and that the same be referred to the committee of public lands.—Agreed.

Petition of Thomas Campbell, who entered into the army in 1775, and served through the whole, rose to the rank of a captain, and had been wounded, praying further compensation. Also the petition of Philip Wilson—were referred to the committee of claims.

Petition of Francis Messinier, praying for a grant of land on the Ohio, for the cultivation of the Vine. The petitioner says he has been six years making experiments on the Vine, and he finds both the climate and soil in our Western Territory congenial. He also soon expects many new settlers from France, from whom he can derive great benefit in such cultivation, and if government would grant him land on liberal terms, he contemplates in a short time making a good wine as any imported, and at a fifth part of the price. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Petition of Andrew Jos. Willard, for encouragement in an improvement which he has discovered in gun carriages, and a new method in mounting heavy cannon. Referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration so much of the President's Message, as refers to the organization of the militia and land forces.

Three petitions from the Indiana Territory, were presented and referred to the committee already appointed on the Indiana business.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

As the publication of the Mercantile Advertiser will be suspended to-morrow, (this day having been set apart by the Clergy and the Corporation to be observed as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving, and prayer: we have "laboured with all diligence" to present to our readers at this view a connected series of the operations of the French army in Germany, from the date of the fifth bulletin (which was translated for this paper a few days ago) to the issuing of the tenth, which comprehends the latest advices received from that quarter.

These details will be found worthy the attention of the politician; of the news brought by the Neptune, they are second in importance only to the gallant achievement before Cadix.

We learn from other sources, that a secret expedition, consisting of the Coldstream regiment, the 3d guards, the 4th or king's own, the 14th and 23d regiments, the 95th rifle corps, the German legion, and the artillery, sailed from the Downs for the continent on the 5th of November. The Duke of York, who was to have had the command, will join them in the spring; but the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, Generals Burrard, Moore, and Lord Chatham, accompanied the troops as commanders of columns.

The advanced guard of the Russian troops entered Boitzenburgh, on the Elbe, on the 27th of October; the Prussians entered Hanover on the day following.

The armies of Prussia are disposed into four divisions; one of these, reinforced by 24,000 Saxons, and 20,000 Hessians, is to cover the frontiers of Franconia; a second has proceeded to Hildesheim; a third is to march to the Rhine, and a fourth to remain in Brandenburg. The Duke of Brunswick commands the army in Lower Saxony, which is to be joined by the Russians, Swedes, and the British expedition above noticed. There is a probability that one of the Prussian armies will invade Holland; to defend which French troops were on the point of marching into the republic.

The Dutch minister quitted Hamburg on the approach of the Russians, and the French minister was preparing to follow him.

Sir. R. Strachan was off Finisterre, and had intelligence that the Rochefort squadron had not got into port on the 30th of October.

The Ottoman troops at Cairo have obtained a complete victory over the refractory beys; the heads of seven of them, in conformity with the usual practice of Turkey, were publicly hung up on the gates of the Seraglio at Constantinople, among whom was said to be the celebrated Elfi Bey.

PARIS, October 26.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extraordinary Meeting, Thursday, October 26.

At one o'clock this day, the Members of the Conservative Senate met in virtue of a convocation extraordinary, ordered by his Highness Prince Joseph, Grand Elector.

His Imperial Highness Prince Louis, Constable of his Serene Highness the Arch Chancellor of the Empire; and some of the Ministers, were present at the sitting.

It was opened under the Presidency of the Grand Elector, with the following speech, pronounced by his Highness:

"Senators—In the midst of his triumphs, his Majesty has felt the necessity of giving to the Senate a new proof of his esteem: it is the object of the message which his Majesty has ordered me to submit to you. You will perceive, Gentlemen, that his Majesty is impatient that the French youth should take their share of the fresh successes which await him. But already our young conscripts are in motion; they are setting out, or have already done so. All parents know, that when their children go to the grand army, they go to place themselves under the

shield of the common Father of the French, who is more sparing of their blood than he is anxious for glory. The Emperor and his army have exceeded the hopes of the nation; I have the happiness of informing you, that it answers, in a manner worthy of it, the glorious invitation of its Chief."

The Message of the Emperor and King, which his Imperial Highness read to the meeting, is expressed in the following manner:

"Senators—I send you forty stand of colours, which my army has conquered in the different actions which took place since that at Wertingen. It is a homage which I and my army pay to the Sages of the Empire; it is an offering made by children to their father. Senators, accept it as a proof of my satisfaction for the manner in which you have always assisted me in the most important concerns of the Empire. And you, Frenchmen, cause your brothers to march; let them hasten to combat by our sides, in order that, without shedding of blood, without extraordinary exertions, we may repel far from us all the armies created by the gold of England, and overwhelm with confusion the allies of the oppressors of the seas. Senators, a month is not yet elapsed since I told you that your Emperor and his army would do their duty—I am impatient to say, that my people have done theirs.—Since I began the campaign I have dispersed an army of one hundred thousand men: I have almost taken the half of them prisoners; the rest are killed, wounded, or deserted, and reduced to the greatest consternation. These brilliant successes, I owe to the affection of my soldiers, to their patience in supporting fatigue. I have only lost 1500 men in killed and wounded. Senators, the first object of the war is already fulfilled.—The Elector of Bavaria is re-established on his throne. The unjust aggressors have been struck, as if by lightning, and with the help of God, I hope, in a short space of time, to be able to triumph over my other enemies."

"From my Imperial Camp at Elchingen, 26 Vendémiaire, October 13.
Signed, — NAPOLEON."

SIXTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, Oct. 18.

The day of Ulm was one of the most brilliant in the history of France. The capitulation of the town is annexed, as well as the account of the regiment shut up there.—The Emperor might have taken the place by assault; but twenty thousand men, defended by fortifications and wet ditches, would have made a resistance, and his desire was to save the effusion of blood. General Mack, Commander in Chief of the army, was in the town: it is the fate of Generals opposed to the Emperor to be taken in fortified places. It will be recollected, that after the brilliant movements on the Brenta, the old Field Marshal Wurmsar was made prisoner in Mantua; Melas was also at Alexandria; Mack was also at Ulm. The Austrian army was one of the finest that Austria ever had; it consisted of 14 regiments of infantry of the army of Bavaria, as it is called, 13 regiments from the Tyrol, and five regiments which had been sent in waggons from Italy—altogether 32 regiments of infantry, and 15 regiments of cavalry.

The Emperor had placed the army of Prince Ferdinand in the same situation in which he had placed that of Melas. After having long hesitated, Melas adopted the noble resolution of piercing through the French army, which occasioned the battle of Marengo. Mack took another resolution: Ulm is the point of union of a great number of high roads; he had formed the plan of making his divisions retreat by these roads, to re-assemble them in Bohemia and the Tyrol. The division of Hohenzollern and Werneck marched off by Heydenheim. A small division retreated by Memmingen, but the Emperor on the 12th hastened from Augsburg to Ulm, immediately disconcerted the projects of the enemy ordered the bridge and position of Elchingen to be carried, which rendered every thing secure.

Marshal Soult, after having taken Memmingen, went in pursuit of the other columns. Prince Ferdinand had therefore no other resource than to suffer himself to be shut up in Ulm, or to endeavor, by cross roads, to join the division of Hohenzollern—this Prince adopted the latter resolution, and proceeded to Axien with four squadrons of cavalry.

In the meantime, Prince Murat was in pursuit of Prince Ferdinand. The division of Werneck endeavored to oppose him at Langeneau. He took three thousand of them prisoners, one of which was a General Officer, and two stands of colours. While he made a movement on his right to Heydenheim, Marshal Lannes marched towards Aalen and Nordlingen. The progress of the enemy was retarded by five hundred waggons, and they were weakened by the battle of Langeneau. At this action, Prince Murat had much reason to be satisfied with the conduct of General Klein.—The 20th regiment of dragoons, the 9th light infantry, and the chasseurs of the Imperial guard, particularly distinguished themselves. The Aid-de-Camp Brunet displayed a great deal of courage.

The action did not retard the march of Prince Murat. He advanced rapidly towards Neresheim, and on the 17th, at 5 in the evening, he arrived before that position. The division of dragoons of

General Klein charged the enemy. Two standards, a General Officer, and 1000 men were again taken at the battle of Neresheim. Prince Ferdinand, and seven of his Generals, had barely time to get on horseback. Their dunnage was found on table. For two days they had no place of rest.

It appears that Prince Ferdinand will not be able to escape the French army, unless by disguising his person, or getting off with a few squadrons by some bye path of Germany.

As the Emperor was passing through a crowd of prisoners, an Austrian Colonel expressed his astonishment to see the Emperor of the French wet, covered with dirt, as much and more fatigued than the meanest drummer in his army. One of his Aid-de-Camps having explained to him what that Austrian Officer said, the Emperor ordered this answer to be made: "Your master wished to make me recollect that I was a soldier, I hope he will allow that the Throne and the Imperial Purple have not made me forget my first profession."

The appearance of the army on the 15th was really most interesting. For two days the rain fell in torrents; the whole army was dripping wet; the soldiers had no provisions distributed to them; they were up to the knees in mud.—But the Emperor infused fresh spirits into them; and at the moment he perceived white columns in this state, he ordered long live the Emperor to be cried.

It is also mentioned that the Emperor replied to the officers who surrounded him, and who expressed their surprise, how, in a moment of such distress, the soldiers could forget all their wants and appear only sensible to the pleasure of seeing him. "They are in the right: it is to spare their blood that I make them undergo such great fatigues."

The Emperor, when the army occupied the heights which commanded Ulm, sent for the Prince of Lichtenstein, Major General, who was sent up in the town, to communicate to him, that he wished it would capitulate; telling him, that if he took it by storm, he would be under the necessity of acting as he did at Jaffa, where the whole garrison was put to the sword; that it was one of the melancholy rights of war; that he wished that both he and the brave Austrian nation were spared the necessity of so dreadful an action—that the place was not tenable; that it ought therefore to surrender. The Prince required that the officers and soldiers should have liberty to return to Austria. "I will grant it," replied the Emperor, "to the officers, but not to the soldiers: for who will be my security that they will not be made to serve again?" Then after having hesitated a moment, he added—"Well then, I will rely upon the word of Prince Ferdinand. If he is in the town, I wish to give him a proof of my esteem, and I will grant to him what you require of me, hoping that the court of Vienna will not break the word of one of its Princes." Upon M. de Lichtenstein assuring him that Prince Ferdinand was not in the town, "Then," said the emperor, "I do not see who is to be my guarantee that the soldiers I send you back will not be employed again."

A brigade of four thousand men occupies one of the gates of Ulm.

On the night of the 16th there was a terrible hurricane; the Danube completely overflowed, and carried away almost all the bridges, which straitens us very much in our supplies of provisions.

On the 15th, Marshal Bernadotte having pushed his advanced posts as far as Wassenburg and Haag, on the road of Brannau, took 4 or 500 prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon, of different sizes, having this taken, since his entry at Munich, 1500 prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, 200 horses, and a quantity of baggage, without the loss of a single man.

The Emperor passed the Rhine on the 1st of October, the Danube the 6th, at five o'clock in the morning; the Leech the same day, at half past three, his troops entered Munich on the 12th; his advanced guard arrived on the Inn on the 15th. On the same day he was master of Memmingen, and on the 17th, of Ulm.

He took from the enemy, at the battle of Wertingen, Guntzburg, Elchingen, the days of Memmingen and Ulm, and in the actions of Albeck, Langeneau, and Neresheim, 40,000 men, infantry as well as cavalry, more than forty stand of colors, a great number of cannon, baggage waggons, &c. and to accomplish all this only marches and manœuvres were employed.

In these partial actions the loss of the French army amounts to no more than 500 killed and 1000 wounded. It is a common remark among the troops: "the Emperor has found out a new method of making war—he only makes us use our legs instead of our bayonets." Five-sixths of the army have never fired a shot, which has mortified them much. But they have all marched a great deal, and they redouble their activity, when they have hopes of overtaking the enemy. The eulogy of the army may be made in two words.—It is worthy of its Chief.

The Austrian army may be considered as annihilated. The Austrian and Russians will be obliged to make many levies of recruits to resist the French army, which has destroyed an army of one hundred thousand men, without experiencing, we may say, any loss.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, Oct. 19.

On the 18th, at five o'clock in the morning Prince Murat arrived at Nordlingen, and succeeded in surrounding the division of Werneck. This General solicited a capitulation. The terms of the capitulation will not arrive until to-morrow. Lieut. General Werneck, Ballet, Hohengallen, and Generals Vagal, Mackery, Hohensfeld, Weber, and Diensberg, are prisoners on parole, with permission to return home. The soldiers will be sent to France as prisoners of war. More than two thousand cavalry have surrendered, and a brigade of dismounted dragoons have been mounted on their horses. It is asserted, that the Reserve Artillery of the Austrian army, consisting of five hundred carriages, 1400 men. It is supposed that all the remainder of the column under Prince Ferdinand is at this moment surrounded, Prince Murat having outflanked his right on the side of Aalen, and Marshal Lannes his left towards Nordlingen. We expect to hear the result of these manœuvres. Prince Ferdinand has now but few men left.

After an audience, which the Emperor granted to General Mack, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Marshal Berthier and that General signed an addition to the Capitulation, purporting that Ulm must be evacuated by the Austrian Garrison on the 20th.

There are at Ulm 27,000 men, 3000 horses, 18000 mules, and from 60 to 80 pieces of cannon, with their horses. Half the Emperor's Guard had already set out for Augsburg; but his Majesty consented to remain here to-morrow, to see the Austrian army file off. We become more certain every day, that there are not 20,000 men escaped of this army of 100,000 men, and this extraordinary advantage has been obtained without the effusion of blood.

The Emperor did not stir out of Elchingen to day. The fatigues and contumaciousness to which he had been exposed for the preceding week, required a short repose. But repose is not compatible with the direction of this immense army. Every hour of the day and night officers arrive with reports, and it was requisite that the Emperor should issue orders. He seemed much satisfied with the activity and zeal of Marshal Berthier.

To-morrow (the 20th) at three in the afternoon, 27,000 Austrian soldiers, 60 pieces of cannon, and 18 Generals, will pass the Emperor in file, and lay down their arms.

The Emperor presents the colours he has taken at Ulm to the senate; they amount to 80, instead of 49 stands, as they formerly stated them.

It is supposed that the Emperor will set out for Munich to-morrow evening. The Russian army has arrived on the Inn.

Eighth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Elchingen, Oct. 20.—The following are the two capitulations announced in the Bulletin of yesterday, which were concluded by order of Prince Murat; the one being signed by the Chief of Prince Murat's staff, and the other by Gen. Fauconnet.

The Emperor took his station, from two o'clock in the afternoon to seven in the evening, on the heights near Ulm, where the Austrian Army filed off in his presence. Thirty thousand men, two thousand of which are cavalry, with sixty pieces of cannon, and forty stands of colours, have surrendered to the victorious army. The French army were posted on the heights. The Emperor, surrounded by his life-guards, sent for the Austrian generals, and kept them with him until their troops had filed off. He treated them with the utmost distinction. There were present, besides the General in chief Mack, eight Generals, and seven Lieutenant Generals.—the names of the Generals and regiments will be given in the subsequent Bulletin.

The number of prisoners since the commencement of hostilities, amount to 60,000 men, and 80 standards have been taken, artillery, baggage, &c. It is supposed that the Emperor, after dispatching his couriers, will set out this evening for Augsburg and Munich.

CAPITULATION OF GENERAL WERNECK.

It has been agreed upon between Marshal the General of division Belliard, Chief of the General Staff of his Royal Highness Prince Murat, Marshal of the Empire, and Lieutenant of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy; and M. the Lieutenant General Werneck, Commander and Chamberlain in the service of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and commandant of a division of the army:

1. That the body of the troops under the orders of M. the Lieutenant General Werneck, shall lay down their arms, become prisoners of war, and be sent into France.

2. That Messieurs the General and Subaltern officers shall be made prisoners, of war on parole, and be sent into Austria; they engage not to serve against the French armies, or those of the allies of his Majesty the Emperor and King, Napoleon, until they shall have been exchanged.

3. That the horses belonging to the cavalry, the artillery, with the carriages, caissons, and ammunition, shall be surrendered to the French army.

4. All the regiments, battalions, squadrons, or detachments separated from the body of troops under the orders of M. the Lieutenant General Werneck, shall lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, subject to the 2d, 3d, and 4th articles.

Observations of General Werneck. "I understand this article as applying to the ca-