(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.) JI, SOUTH GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM. HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily Inper 37 and Country paper 5 per ann. WAli udvertisements appear inboth papers.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1806

NORFOLK, January 6. CAPT. GORDON, who arrived here on Saturday in the saip Highland Mary, in Etlays from Bordeaux, has favored us White Moniteur, and other Paris papers to the 20th November, and the Boudeaux Paper to the 26th of the same month.

The Calligence which they contain is of the he vest importance to the political world; and a astonishing, that it is diffito believe ware relating facts.

- The event which first attracts our attention, is the Soid advance of the French a Grand army to war Vienn .. We do not Enerceire by any of the papers we have received, that the imperor of the Fr net had actuelly entered Vienna, but he was within a few leagues of that capitol, and no enemy to oppose that. In fact he on-. If delayed his entry, in order to adjust schne Ceremonials, and il make it more Bolemn and impressive. It will appear in redible that a mighty cupire should be deert brown in six weeks, and without one battle in which the anciest velor of the mation was displayed. The public are already in possession of the oper -"tions of the Fren harmy up to te dapitulation of Ulm. Immediately after that event the grand army pressed forward for the capital of the Austrian empire. resistance which it experienced is detailed .. in the bulletins of the army which we shall hereafter notice. That it could not have been considerable, the rapid advance of the French, Mords conclusive evidence. The battles which were fought, more resemble, a war of skirmishing for posts, than battles which were to determine the fate of a mighty empire. From the accounts published in the

Frem b bulletins, it appears that the meeting & defeating of their enemy, were the same. The modern Cæsar, may in imitation of the ancient, say veni, vidi, vici! and dustrian Cabinet appears in less centhe armis are cismayer of Austria abandoned his capital on the approach of the French and retired to Bohemin. We cannot in this place resist the inscriton of an ancedote of Buopaparte, well known in the diplomatic viriles of Paris, and related -to'us by a gentleman of veracity from France. Some time lest su m r. Binnaparte in speasing to the Austrian misnister observed. "Your master wells war, does be? tell bita from inc, that if The oblines we to ho to war I with help in his bed to fore Christinas" That he will perform as promise the present detell · sufficiantiv partice

Paris in the irelicharms inventerery insigne to been monded with success, but With Ar 's Dake Charles, has contended Van Massena like a soldier, and obliged his superior enemy to purchase at some expence the victories which he has gained. It appears to be the intention of \* He Austrian and Russian generals to concenter all their forces in Bohemia; the Austrio-Russian army has retreated into tuat kingdom.

ell the sanguine hopes entertained of his -hecoming a member of the confederacy, Liferes to his neutrality, or rather continues his partiality for France, and his unconquerable natred of Austria. Every exertide we may imagine has been made to detach him from his system. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin the 25th of Octob. r, where he was received with every mark of distinction suitable to his xelted rank, but the main object of Lis visit, it does not appear probable, will » be accomplissed.

- Notwitustanding the success of France, The is raising another most formidable army of 200,000, men, to follow the grand hany, either tys coud its operations, or in act as all army of reserve in case of

Espe Prance has concluded a treaty with the king of Naples and two Siciles, by which Tris supulated, that France will withurawther troops from the estates of that king, payrided he will not remit the forces of while combined powers to pass through his Les Couminions, we shall publish this trenty in nur liext. In her finances, France experiences great embarras-ment, upon which subject we refer our readers to an article in this days paper." In addition which the great banking house of Re-

cintler, has suspended its payments. The English grand expedition had arrived and Ended at Cuxhaven, the French appear to treat it with decision, nor from the present aspect or allars does it appear mobable thut it will be able to ren-Hegany important service to the cause of

In several of the Paris and some of the Garman joutnals, a CONTINENTAL FRACE sin supposed to be certain and immediate. religible observed that the emperor of - the French was to proceed shortly to Mus midle in hold a general congress for that purpose ; cit is confidently assorted in

some of those journals, that the emperors of Russia and Austria have made overtures to the emperor of the French,

through the mediation of Prussia. With England, France appears determined to prosecute the war with vigour --- Already has she commenced the formation of another-camp at Bologne, to which place a part of the imperial guards has actually arrived. Buonapare, it is said, as he passed to the Rhine, observed, that he would spend his Christmas in Vienna, and Easter in London; while we admit that he is punctual in most of his promises, we venture to predict that he will not keep this.

At Bordeaux the 24th of Movember, Exchange on London 24 francs per pound

sterling. Jerome Bonaparte arrived in the city . of Nants on the 20th of November, and was received with the highest civil and military distinctions. He was, it was said, on his route for Brest, to join the fleet at that place, which annimated by the presence of his imperial majesty brother, would (says the French journals) be impatient to give the English battle. They will probably think better on that subject.

We have just seen a copy of a private letter from an officer of the French navy, dated Cadiz, Nov. 1, by which it appears that the loss of the combined squadron. swas greater than before stated; L'Aigle and L'Indomptable were also lost; the former on the Spanish coast, and the lat-Ter in Cadiz Bay, so that only TEN sail f THIRTY-THREE remain.

Public Ledger. \* The article shall appear in the American to merrow.

## (Translated for the Ledger.)

Paris, November 20. The public were yesterday in expectation of receiving confirmation of the news affoat for some days past, upon the entry of the French into Vienna, which was to have taken place on the 19th Brumaire (10th November); but the 21st Bulletin, which the Moniteur gives dated of this desirable event, seems to belie the news. However, if it be observed that on the merning of the 18th, Prince Murat was only t mortwelve leagues from Vienna, and that he detached the same day a corps of dragoons towards that city, from whence the emperour and his court had already departed, it widteadily be conceived that, there being no further resistance, the first division of the army may reall; have entered that capital the 19th, and possibly the cm. perour Napoleon himself may have made his entry the same evening that the Bulletin is

In the circumstance of such moment, it is not astonishing that public rumours should prece te a few days the official reports. It is possible that speedier communications, or fame that gains in its carriage, arrive sooner and are muulated by the exaggeration of publick avidity. For instance, Rumour was yesterday so busy as to spread news of peace, the details of which are so very vague and ancertain that no attention can as yet be paid to them. It was added that Lord Harmschvis to stipulate for En Land, in the general treaty. Be this as it may, peace was cert inly not the primitive object of the no-

ble lard's mission. But it is the fate of Mr. Pitt ever to see his projects turn in extraordinary manner. The denoument of his political drama has the qualito required by Aristotle; it is always action. reen. The expedition that he has so long been meditating is at length sailed, against all expectation. He wished to silence the laughers, but, to avoid one reproach, he exposes himself. to secrive a greater. The delay attending it was a ridicule; the expedition itself, in such circumstances, is a capital fault, a fresh & under if its projector be not assured of his means. Mr. Pitt begins to grow distracted; he entangles himself in the nets which his own pretty tricks first spread for him; he has lost his senses before he has lost the ministry.

But, to return to the sflairs of the continent, whatever truth or falshood there may be in the new rumours in circulation, we can blame nobody for crediting them. So many wonders are wrong in so short a time, render everything The king of Prussia, notwithstanding | credible. It is more natural to suppose that the French will make peace in Vienna, than it was to presume that they would be there forty-five days after their quitting Strasburgh. This war, which may hereafter be called the Sixt, Weeks War, will be more celebrated in history than the Seven Years War, or even Thirty Year. War; alid, of no other war is more replete with extraordinary events, it is reasonable to believe that the peace which must follow it, will have more important results for the future trangility of

> TWENTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

> LINTZ, 10th. Brumaire, (7th Nov.) year 14. - The engagement of Amstetten did great honour to the cavalry, and particularly to the 9th and lith regiments of hussars, and to the grenadictant the division of general Oudinot.

> fans have since accelerated their revain cut down the bridges upon were quickly re-established, and farrivetlas far as the abbey of

> A reconnoitering party has posted off to Bohemia. We have taken very considerable magazines, both at Froystault and at Maturuhau.

> Marshall Mortier with a corps of the army, is manœuvering upon the left bank of the Da-

> A deputation from the senate is just arrived at Lintz. The elector of Bavaria is expected here in two hours.?

Lintz, 17 Beuntaire, (Bth Nov.) year 14. The elector of Bavaria and the electoral prince arrived yesterday drening at Lintz-Lieutenant general count de Giulay, sent by the emperour of Atuttia, arrived here in the night He has had a very long conference with the emperous. The object of his mission is unknown.

'At the Liattle of Amstelten we took 1800 prisoners, 700 pf whom me Russians. Prince Murat has established his head-quartersat the abbey of Molk. His advanced posts are near St. Polten (St. Hypolite.)

march towards Leoben. On his arrival at Was ger, he med the regiment of Giulay, charged and took 400 prisoners, among whom one cold nel and several officers. He con inued in marcha sall the columns of the army are in grand manouvre.

left of the enemy's army, which was supposed. to be ready to make a stand on the heights of St. Hypolyte; and from Lilienfield it marched towards. Vienna by the fligh road leading directiv to it.

Od the 17 The advanced guard of this Marshal being fet several leagues from Marienzell, men till ps of gent Meerfelt which was marchings towards Neudstadt for the purpose of covering Vienna on that side. The gen- of brigade Heudlet, commander of Marshal Davoust's advanced guard, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigour, routed him, and pursued him for the space of five leagues.

The result of this engagement of Marientxell was the taking of three stands of colours, 16 pieces of cannon and 4,000 prisonersfive majors.

The 13th regiment of light infantry and the 108th regiment of the line behaved admirably

On the 18th in the morning, Prince Murat arrived at St. Hypolyte. He gave direction to the general of brigade of dragoons Sebasiani to push forwards towards Vienna. All the court and grandees have left that capital. It has been already announced at the advanced posts, that the Emperor was preparing to quit tain number of prisoners.

Vienna. -The Russian army has effected its retreat to Kreins by reconssing the Danube, fearing no doubt to see its communications with Moravia cut off by the morement which Marshal Mortier made on the left nank of the Danube.

General Blarmore must have passed beyond Leoben.

lodges, is one of the firest in Europe. There is not, either in France or Itely, any convent or abbey that can be compared to it. It is in a strong position, and community the Danuber. It was one of the principal posts of the Ro mans, & was called The Iron House, built ! the Emperon Commodus.

The coul are and valits of the abbey were full of very good Hungari a wine; which has been of great help to the army, having for thes long time been without any; but we are now in the wing courses -there is a great deal in the environs of Vienna.

The Engenit has ordered a varticular safe from Molk the same day, making no mention | guarking blaced at the case of Lustailluss a goad compay seat belonging to the Emperour of Acutria, on the left back of the Da-

The averues of Vienna on this side do not resemble the atenues of great capitals. From Lintz to Viconath re is his over high " as a a great many rivers, such as the inst the Lloph, the Molk, the Trasen, &c. bare only bad wooden bridges over them. The country is covered with friests of pine trees; at every step mexpugnable positions, where the enemy in voin endeavoured to make a stand. He was alway apprehensive of soring him. It passed an turned by the columns which insurvered beyoud his danks.

From t e Inn thither, the Danube is beautiful; its prosincts are picture que; its navigations down the river, rapid and

Ail the intercept d letters speak only of the frightful chas which Vie naex ihe permasion that every thing must bend before turni, and to whom, moreover, it is possible the agents of England I may have found in aps to introduce them. selv so in the collect mi erable Mach, who had already, or disuch a great part for the renewal of the second Countion, these are the influences that have proved stronger than those of all wise west and of all the members of the Imperial la dily.

There is not the meanest citizen, the lowest subalt rp but is co scious that this war is advantageous only for the Linglish; that they are the amineurs of the misfortimes of Europe, as, by their monopoly, they are the authors of the exorbitant price of provisions.

## MINISTRY OF-WAR. ARMY OF ITALY.

The Marshal of the Empire, Massena, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Marshul of the Empire Berthier, Minister of War. . .

At the head-quarters of St. Martin, 7th Brumaire, (29th Oct.) year 14. According to the march of the grand army, Monsieur le Marechal, and always guided by the idea of conforming my movements to theirs, I attacked the enemy this morning about five o'clock. The following is the statement of my dispositions and of their result:

General Seras, commanding on my left, the 5th division, had orders to cross the Adige at Polo. The object of his movement was to stop the troops that might come down from the valley of the Adige and from the valley Poliselle.

I had ordered general Verdier, commanding at my right, the 2d division, to manœuvre with the troops which compose it and four regiments of 'cavalry, from Ronco as far as Alabro, so as to disquiet the enemy.

At the moment appointed for the execution of these movements, I made the 1st division, commanded by general Gardanne, and the 4th commanded by general Duhesmie cross the bridge of the old castle of Verona. These troops vigorously uttacked the heights of the Vul-Pantene, and turned mund the eastle of St. Felice. Profiting then of the advantage of their position, I forced the enemy to syacuate Veronetta.—The pallissadoes of On the 17th, general Marmont directed his lifte new bridge were immediately knocked downs and the division of horse rangers under the orders of general Espagne that of grenadiers under the brders of ge neral Patourneau, the reserte of cavalry

TIVENTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE 33 division commanded by general Moli-Molk, 19th Brumsire, 10th Noveyear 14 stringh road of St. Michel, where the Aus- spread in this country upon the cure to Davoust directed its march from Steyer to strians opposed us with infantry and ca- the grand English expedition, and all early Naydhoffen, Merienzell and Liliensield. By valry, protected by several pieces of can-dissipated. The British seet has landed in this movement, it extended its front beyond the | non. I ordered different charges of ca- troops on board at Cuxhaven, from whene: valry, which were executed with vigour, they are to march to join the Russiania and which I caused to be supported by and Swedes. It is not known whet e companiès of granadiers placed at the Prussians, who occupy the greater routed, the village of St. Michel carried, permit them to attack the French who and in one of these charges, the squad- are shut up in the fortress of Hamela, or

wounded.

which I had indicated, he has made a cer-

sago the barks found at Veronetta, to carry over the division Verdeir.

I shall take care, Monsier le Marechal, to inform you of my further movements, have every praise to bestow on the ardor and intrepidity of our troops. Be kind The aber of Molk where the Emperour | enough to render them to his Majesty the Emperor and King the testimony that they burn to imitate the example of the grand army, and that they will take care to deserve to share in the noble rewards which his Majesty knows so well how to bestow upon valour.

I have the honor to salute you,

MASSENA.

## MILAN, November 7.

Extract f a private letter. Our public credit has lately signalised itself by one of those traits which characterise an order of things upon which opiion is not even in any uncertainty. Governments to complete an unforeseen and terms in operation. In doccasion for between 11 and -120 by lives in ready money: the bankers and traders of Milan hastened to present it tilis sum'; and would accept no faterest for the two or three mopths which are to elapse before its reimbursement.

We then had within less than 46 leagues from us 70 or 72,000 Austrians; they the Assige. They had in presence an army said to be inferior in number, and no enemy manifested itself throughout the for its people.

taking whole armies by dint of skilful confibinations; we had not suspected that, in a campaign of eight days, the prodigies of a life already full of miracles, would be repeated and almost surpassed.

Translated from the Journal del' Empire.

NUREMBERSH, Nov. 1. We now know in a possitive manner

what to believe of the intentions of Prussia. towards all the belligerent powers. A new rescript of the Prussian Cabinet, addressed to the inhabitants of the Prussian provinces in Francoula, removes all doubts. The regencies of the margraviats of Anspach and Bareuth immediatly caused it to be published with the following introduction:

" It has been lately made known to all the Prussian authorities, that all foreign armies shall be proceeded against, to a void all species of excess, in the same manner and with the greatest impartiality.—But as though misunderstandings & ignorance of the true intentions of the government, it has been reported that H. M. the king of Prussia wished to take an active part in the war, it has been enjoined us to make known to the people, that the military preparations of Prussia merely relate to the maintainance of the strictest neutrality; that the measures hitherto taken are only intended to insure the gurantee of the same, and that no other interpretation must be given them. We in consequence repeat to all the anthorities and order them to make known to those under their jurisdition, that all the reports touching the participation of H. M. in the war, are destitute of all foundation; and this declaration is made in order to prevent and hinder all illegal acts on the part of individuals and com-

PRAGUE, Nov..4. The states of the kingdom of Bohemia have this day held an extraordinary sit-Ting, in which they have deliberated on the measures necessiated by present circumstances and their own obligations. The members resolved by acclamation to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the monarch, who at the present critical moment is in want of their energetic co-ope-Fration : and as a proof of their attachment and fidelity, it was resolved to make him commanded by general Blomet, and the la voluntary gift of 4 millions of Florins.

All the disquistucies so in a transition right and left-of the road; the enemy was part of the Electorate of Hanover, will ron of my guides made 500 infantry lay whether the protection of the king of Prusdown their arms. sia will extend the privileges of neutrali-The division of Molitor powerfully set ty over the Electorate. Be it as it may, conding the march of our granadiers, we the accounts differ as to the number of drove the Austrians before us beyond St. the English troops, which, within these Martin, and we at length took position at six days, has been said to amount to 12 Vago. I shall pursue my advantages to- thousand men. This army is commandmorrow morning, and will drive the enc- ed by the Unke of York and Albany in mong whom are the colonels of the regiments | my as far u. I can. He has left great proper person. His two warlike brothers Joseph de Colledora and Deutschmeister, and numbers on the field of battle; we took the Dukes of Cumberland and C. mbridge about 1600 prisoners, and two pieces of command under him; the former, the cannon. We have on our side, lost very cavalry, and the latter, the infantry. few men, and have had only a hundred There are nine Lieutenant-Generals and sixteen Major-Generals under the orders I learn this evening that General Seras of these three valiant brothers. If the has happily executed his movement, and number of the colonels and superior ofthat in taking possession of the positions ficers be in like proportion, the greater part of these troops we not Soldiers!

> HAVRE, Nov. 14. I cause to be taken down towards Per- Ere-yesterday a small bark carying Prussian colors was detained here, by a measure of safety. She was sailing up the Seine, and bound, as she said, for . St. Malo, had strayed up the river, through a mistake in her reckoning. So great an error, added to the English build of this vessel, cast a suspicion on her designs.

METZ, Nov. 14. According to private letters just arrived, it appears certain that there will be a congress heid at Munich and that Europe will enjoy a durable peace.

STRASBURG, NOV. 16. On the 9th Nov. marshal Angereau's head-quarters were at Stockach. On the-Loth he set out a new on his match ;---the right column of his army struck offtowards Buckhorn and filed along the upper part of the Eastern borders of the Lake of Constance by Laugenunger to Lindau and Bregentz .- The centre colunn directed its march from l'sulen-lorff to Savenspurg, and from thence hy Wangen and Ysny to Immenstatt. The left column which departed from Moeskirch on the 10th, marched off by Waldsce and Lenthkirch to Kempten, where it was to learn its further destination. If it be true i as it is asserted, that the Austrian general Wolfskehl has surrendered by capitulation to a column sent against him by were only separated from our territory by | Marshal Ney, from Inspruck, and which cut off his retreat, Marshal Angareau will have for the moment no enemy to fight fear, no indication of intelligence with the jagainst, and may act in concert with marshal Ney, against the Italian Tyrol.

kingdom of Italy; not a single internal! November 17 .- The city of Vienn: has movement was attempted; not a single j just opened its gates for the first time to a bits. The war-was undertaken by the arrest seemed to be necessary; not a sin- victorious army. This glory was reserv-Austrian cabinet against the advice of all 1, le extraordinory measure was taken. A ed for Frenchmen. Our troops have enthe princes of the Imperial family. But gov rumenta hundred years old would not ! tered it. An extraordinary courier who Collectedo, led by his wife, who, a French | have preserved a firmer, and at the same | arrived here last night-prought this intelwoman, be an the most envenor bed natived time, calmer attitude; it would not have ligence, but at his setting out the emperto her country; Cobenzel accustomed to been surrounded by more confidence, nor or had not arrived there. He was howetremble at the very name of a Ressian, in would it have shewn a more honorable one ver, immediately expected to make his solemn entry into that capital, and after-Here, as at Paris, we were beforehand! wards repair to Munich, where a congress convinced, that nothing would resist the is to be opened for the re-establishment genies of Napoleon. However, we had of peace, overtures for which have alreanot guessed that new art which consists in i dy been made. It is confidently asserted that the king of Prussia will employ his mediation, and that count Haugwitz, who was lately at Vienna, will repair for this purpose to Munich.

## Congress.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, December 20. Debate on the Motion of Dr. Logan for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the Unit. ed States and St. Domingo.

(CONCLUDED.) Gen. S. SMITH-I am not conscious, Mr. President, that I said, (as charged by the honorable mover) that the trade to St. Domingo was the only great, the only important commerce of the United States. It was an assertion that it was not possible I could have made. I did, however, consider it a branch of commerce highly important to the U. S. masmuch as that island does draw from us all its provisions of every kind. Its clothing and luxuries, that is—that half a million of people are almost exclusively supplied with all their wants by the coinmerce and agriculture of the United States; and that good reasons should be assigned before we ought to be induced \_ to relinquish so important a branch. T did state that flour, salted beef and pork, fish, rice and tobacco, furnished a considerable proportion of the means, with which that commerce was pursued; and that if interdicted, it would have a serious operation on the prices of some of them. The gentleman from Georgia has supposed that there would be a sufficient outlet for our flour in the ports between the Texel and the Baltic. Those ports, Mr. President, export wheat-; I never knew a barrel of flour shipped from the United States to either of them-they are our competitors. Mr. President, we are advised by the same honorable gentleman to begin by interdicting this trade, and then proceed on to those who have oppressed our commerce. This, sir, is a curious mode, to begin to interdict the trade to those against whom the United States have no cause of complaint; that we

may be justified in breaking our com-

mercial relations with these willo have op-