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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1806

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES FEBRUARY 5, 1806.

General Smith of Maryland, from the committee, to whom was referred on the 15th of January last, that part of the President's message, which relates to the spoliations of our commerce on the high seas, and informs us of the new principles assumed by the British courts of admiralty, as a pretext for the condemnation of our vessels in their prize courts, respectfully reports for the consideration of the Senate, the following resolutions:

I. Resolved, That the capture and condemnation, under the orders of the British gov rnment, and adjudication of their courts of admiralty, of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the ci izens of these United States, a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national indepen-

dence.

II, Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American ci-s tizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations : and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting etween the two nations, (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen,) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for the maches and their citizens by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled.

III. Resoived. That it is expedient to prohibit by law, the importation into the United States. of any of the following goods, wares, or merchandize, being the growth, produce or manufactures of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, or the dependencies thereof, that is to say; woodens, linens, buts, nails, looking glasses, rum, hard wares, slate, salt, coal, boots, shoes, ribbons, silks, and plated and glass wares. The said probabilition to commence from unless previously day of thereto, equital le arrangements shall be made between the two covernments, on the differences subsisting between them : and to continue until

settled. And the report was read and ordered to lie for consideration.

such arrangements shall be agreed up n and

ROCHEFORT SQUADRON.—By the ar-'rivai of the schoon r Eliza' Ann, captain Herb rt. in 14 days from Guadaloupe. we kern that three of the British Cork fleet, prizes to this squadron had arrived at Guadaloupe, one had been re-taken. Itwas further stated, that two seventy-lour gun ships, part of this flet, had arrived at Martinique. It is not stated where the rest of the fleet was. These ships could not have been ever since the 20th of November, about which time they were off Teneriste, in getting to Martinique, it is not improbable that these two ships are part of a fleet seen by capt in Southworth on the 17th December, mentioned in our paper of the 22d instant, as steering W. S. W. PNorfolk Ledger.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH-AMERICA. -The following copy of a letter from a gentleman in Barbados, dated January 4, | ly after their passage burnt the bridge, to his friend in this place, was handed us this morning:

" A Portuguese vessel from the Brazils, was spoken with a few days ago, " and reported that the expedition under " the command of General Sir David " Baird, and Sir Frome Popham, had tak-" en Buenos Ayres."

The public have long been in suspense as to the destination of the fleet and army under Admiral Sir Home Popham, and General Sir David Baird. The Cape of Good Hope was generally supposed to be the object of this armament. Should the British make a permanent establishment in this settlement, the political and undergo a considerable change. The the line, frightes, &c. and six thousand perceived this manœuvre, he marched ditroops, a force we understand from an intelligent person who was lately at the River La Plata, more than adequate to 9th regiment of light infantry, and 32d of promit the lives and property of his subthe reduction of the province of Paraguay.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbados, to his correspondent in Norfolk; dated Jan. 4. 1806.

[Ibid.

" Admiral Cochrane arrived yesterday from off Martinique, in the Northumberland, the French fleet expected at Martinique are not yet arrived. All our ships are off, that island on the look-out for them .- Ten or twelve sail of the Cork fleet are still missing."

Extract of a letter from Barbados, received at Norfolk, dated Jan. 4, 1806. " Admiral Cochrane spoke a Portuguese ship a Lew days ago off Martinique, from Rio la Plate bound to Havanna, from whom he learnt, that Sir Home Popham's squadron was at Buenos Ayres.

" The Cork fleet, which had a dread-Multime of it, came in here a sew days

Ten sail of the fleet are missing, and Brunn on his return from Berlin. fancy most of them are taken, as French privateers swarm to windward of this is-

probability, and a part of the cargo, will be lost.

N. Y. pap.

The Federal Gazette of last evening furnished the following important articles; being translations from the series of official bulletins of the operations of the armies of the Danube and Italy, stated yesterday to have been received by its editors. After noticing the fall of Vienna, and the consequent disastrous situation of Germany, they observe, that " In Italy the archduke Charles gave more work to the enemy, and continued to struggle manfully against the tide of war; but an important advantage gained over one of his wings on the 26th November, (the particulars of which will be given to-morrow) and the dispositions made by the French, leave him no prospect but that of an ultimate surrender. His death is not mentioned. Three bulletins of the army of Italy and others of the grand army, will be translated for to morrow's Gazette."

The Gazette further adds-" In the Book of Builetins, of 150 pages, (for it is not a file of newspapers) which we have been politely furnished with, there are no editorial remarks or other local articles, except the following, which bears the last date, and which we consider as official as the Bulletins themselves:"

TRANSLATIONS FOR THE FEDE- | English oligarchy? RAL GAZETTE.

Paris. December 2. M. de Stadion, late minister from the emperor of Germany at the court of Russia, and M. the lieutenant-general count de Guilay, have been presented to his majesty the emperor of the French at Brunn, as plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor of Germany: They are invested with powers to negociate, conclude and sign a definitive treaty of prace between France and Austria. On his side. the emperor of the French has nominated M. de Talleyrand, (his minister for foreign relations.) whom he has invested with powers to that effect. It is to be hoped that peace will be the result of their negociations; but this ought not to dinisnish in the least the zeal of the soldiers or of the nation: it is, on the contrary, a new motive for the conscripts to accelerate their march. in order to justify that well-known adage, Si vis facem. fara bellum. His majusty has given orders to ministers of war and of the interior to relax nothing in their preparations.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

St. Polten. Nov. 13. Marshal Soult has followed up his success. The whole corps of Meerfeldt is destoroved. That general saved himself with an officer of Hulons. General Marmont is at Leoben. He there made prisoners of 100 cavalry.

Prince Murat has been these threedays within half a league of Vienna.

that city. The national guard perform | into the city hospital in order to be taken I of arms taken in Vienna, and has restored duty there, and are in high spirits.

This day the French troops made their entry into that capital. The Russians refused every opportunity which was offerof St. Polen, (St. Hypolite.) They cross- cur in their execution with the same sened the Danube at Krems, and immediate- | timents which have always actuated them. | the road to Brunn as far as Volkersdorff. which was a very fine structure.

The 11th at day-break, marshal Mortier, at the head of six battalions, fixed himself at Stein, expecting to find there I a rear-guard; but the whole Russian army was still there. Then commenced the battle of Diernstein, which will be forever memorable in military annals. From 6 in the morning until 4 in the alternoon, these 4,000 brave men opposed the Russian army, and put to rout every thing opposed to them. Masters of the village of Loiben, they believed the day finished; but the enemy irritated, having lost 10 stand of colors, 6 pieces of cannon, 900 men prisoners and 2,000 killed, had commercial situation of the word will given a different direction to their troops by forced marches, in order to flank the force of this expedition was four ships of French. As soon as marshal Mortier rectly to the troops which had filed off and attacked them at the same time that the the line, having charged another Russian corps, had put it to flight, taking two order, not only because he himself has destandards and 400 men.

This has been a bloody day. Dead bodies covered the whole field of battle. More than 4000 Russians have been killed or wounded; 1,300 have been made prisoners; among the latter, two colonels. On our side the loss has been considerable. The 4th and 9th light infantry have suffered most. The colonels of the 100th and 103d have been slightly wounded. Colonel Wattier of the 4th regiment of dragoons has been killed. His majesty had chosen him for one of his aids. He was a brave officer. In spight | French attacked on the 11th, between 25 of the disadvantages of his position, he and 30,000 Russians, kept their position, had made a brilliant resistance against a Russian column, but he was struck with | their colors and made 1300 prisoners; the a ball and died in the midst of the bat- 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry tle.—It seems that the Russians retired and the 10th & 32d regiments of infantry without bidding good-bye!

Coote, his Lady, and suite, for Jamaica, enna, but the citizens have remained. of which he is appointed Governor .- They expect the emperor Alexander at

· Gen. count de Guilay has been the bearer of many dispatches between the emperors of France and Germany. The emperor of Germany will no doubt agree We are sorry to state that the ship St. to a peace as soon as he can obtain the Cuthbert, from Calcutta, with a valuable assent of the emperor of Russia. In the tle of Diernstein has disconcerted their cargo of piece goods and sugar (mentioned | mean time, the discontent of the people | plans. They have seen by what 4000 yesterday to be ashore at the Hook) has is extreme. They say at Vienna and in Frenchmen could do, what they might bilged. She has nine feet water in her the provinces of the Austrian monarchy, expect when contending against equal hold though she lies in only six feet. No | that they are badly governed. That for | numbers. more than four tier of sugar in the lower | the sole interest of England, they have hold are above water. The vessel in all been dragged into an unjust and ruinous ans, while another corps of the army paswar; that they have inundated Germany | sed the Danube by the bridge of Vienna, with Barbarians, a thousand times more | to intercept them to the right, & the corps destructive than all the scourges of war of marshal Bernadotte marched to interunited; that their finances are in the cept them on the left. Yesterday the greatest disorder; that public and private | 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. prince Mucredit are ruined by their great quantity | rat passed thro' Vienna. At the break of of paper money, which is at a discount | day a column of cavalry established themof 50 per cent.; that they had misfortunes | selves on the bridge of the Danube, and enough before, without adding to them | passed it after several conferences with the horrors of war.

ral government which offers nothing to attempted it several times, but were unencourage their industry, and which able to succeed. Marshal Lannes and shews a constant jealousy of their privi- general Bertrand, aid-de-camp of the leges and distrust of their national spirit. Emperor, were the first to cross the In Hungary as well as in Austria; in bridge. The troops did stop in Vienna, Vienna as well as in all other cities, the but continued their destined route. people are convinced that the emperor N poleon has wished only for péace, that | quarters at the house of duke Albert. he is the friend of all nations and of every | Duke Albert has done much for the city. noble sentiment. The English are the Many quarters wanted water. He introperpetual objects of the curses of all the bluced it at his own expence, and is well subjects of the emperor of Germany and known to have spent great sums on this of their universal hatred. Is it not then | object. Great quantities of ammunition time that princes should listen to the voice and artillery were found in Vienna, an acof the people, and that they should en- | count of which is herewith annexed. The deavor to arrest the fatal influence of the house of Austria has no arsenal or foun-

army has made in the different skirmishes | fifth or fourth of their artiflery or any which have taken place, about 19.62 pri- thing else of consequence. We have soners. If he Russian army had awaited watlike stores sufficient for 4 campaigns the arrival of the French, it would have and to renew our artillery equipage four been destroyed. Several corps of the times if we should lose it. We have alarmy are pursuing the Russians with so provisions against a seige, for a great i great vigor. The two proclamations, of number of places. The emperor has espullished at Vienna on the 10th and 12th | went to day to Vientra, at 2 o'clock in the

PROCLAMATION. pointed for the parades.] When the nobility. muster-toll is called, the trumpets shall be sounced twice at each place of parade. The citizens of each section shall repair to their post with their arms, and there who shall contravene this order shall be tages at Leoben, with his advanced posts. care of.

thank me for the wisdom of those mea- states of Bavaria. sures which are taken for the good of ed them to engage in battle, on the heights your country. The magistracy will con-We expect every thing from the inhabitants of this city, who have always distinguished themselves in every situation.

(Signed) THE VICE BURGOMASTER. Dated, Vienna, Nov. 11

NOTIFICATION. His imperial majesty, who according to the promise which he made to the respectable states of Hungary, has designed to close the diet, has been prevented by intervening circumstances from returning to Vienna before going to Brann, agreeably to his first determination. But in the mean time, it is possible the French imperial troops may enter Vienna. Experience has proved that they observe a strict discipline and disregard the dangers of war. Should this take place he expects that his people will remain quiet and conduct themselves with decorum. I recommend it to each one in particular; and his majesty our sovereign, far from expecting a zeal which might only comjects would punish severely the least disclined defending his own capital, but because he entertains a most gracious solicitude for the welfare of its inhabitants.

(Signed) RODOLPHE, COMPTE WRENA, Commissary of the court. Vienna, Nov. 12.

THE GRAND ARMY. From the Castle of Schoenbrunn,

November 14.

At the battle of Diernstein, where 4000 killed between 3 and 4000 men, captured of the line, covered themselves with glo-The emperor of Germany, the empress, 'ry.' Gen. Gazen there displayed great

and quitted the Danube, leaving 1500 prisoners in the utmost distress. They found on the road many men who had been wounded and died during the night. The intention of the Russians seems to have been, to have waited at Kiems for reinforcements and to have established themselves on the Danube; but the bat-

Marshal Mortier pursued the Russithe Austrian commanders. The engi-The Hungarians complain of an illibe- neers who had orders to burn the bridge

Prince Murat has established his head dery except in Vienna. The Austrians Since the passage of the Innethe grand | have not had time to, carry off above a morning. He passed the rest of the " Since the decree of his excellency. The left bank of the Danube, as well as the commissary of the court established the p sitions, and to satisfy himself that | in Lower Austria, the public are inform- every duty was well perfor, ed. He reed, that for the preservation of peace and I turned to Schænbrunn at break of day. order in the interior, it has been decreed. The weather has become delightful. This that a certain number of armed citizens, day is one of the finest of the winter tho' comprizing the nobles as well as the cold. Commercial and all other transacmembers of the academy of fine arts, and tions go on at Vienna in the usual way. other inerviduals who have means of put- The inhabitants are full of confidence and ting themselves in a condition of appear- | perfectly at their case. The population ing in a: ms, shall always be ready to per- of this city is about 250,000 souls. It is . form any service which may be required [not supposed to have diminished obove i of them. [Here follow the places ap- 10,000 by the departure of the court and

> The emperor received at noon M. De Wabna, who is now placed at the head of the administration of all Austria.

The corps of marshal Soult passed wait for orders. It is strictly forbidden | through Vienna this morning at 9 o'clock. any person, except the citizen soldiers, to That of Marshal Davoust is marching appear on the public places when the through it at this moment. Gen Martrumpets shall be sounded. Any person | mount has gained different triffing advan-

arrested by the patroles and delivered up | The Bavarian army receives great reto the police. Measures have likewise inforcements every day. The emperor been taken to put all the sick and poor has just made some fresh presents to the All the Austrian troops have evacuated who have not the means of subsistance elector. He has given him 15,000 stand 1 to him all the artillery which Austria Brave inhabitants of Vienna! you will had at different periods taken from the

> . The city of Kuffstein has capitulaled. to col. Pompe.

> Gen. Milhaud has driven the enemy on To-day at noon he had made 600 prisoners, and taken a park of 40 pieces of ar-

> tillery, complete. Marshall Lannes armed at 2, P. M. at

Stockerau. He there found an immence magazine of cloathing, 100,000 pair of shoes and boots, and cloath enough to make greatcoats for the whole army. They have also taken many boats which were descending the Danube with artillery, leather and cloathing.

[The bulletin here goes on to give a particular inventory of 1547 pieces of cannon, 473 mortars, 109,292 muskets & carbines; a great number of swords and pistols; an immence quantity of powder, cannon, musket and pistol balls, flints, lead, and many other military stores.]

ORDER OF THE DAY.

HEAD QUARTERS, Vienna, Nov. 18.

The emperor testifies his satisfaction to the 4th regiment of light infantry; to the 100th of the line; to the 9th of light infantry, and to the 32d of the line, for the intrepidity which they displayed at the battle of Diernstein, where their bravery in preserving their position which they occupied, obliged the enemy to quit that which he held on the Danube. majesty also signifies his approbation to the 9th regiment of the line, and to the 30th, which at the battle of Lambach, made a stand against the rear guard of the Russians, and not only gave the first blow, but made 400 prisoners. His majesty further expresses his satisfaction to the grenadiers of Oudinot, who at the battle of Amstatten, drove the Russian and Austrian corps from their strong and commanding position, and made 1500 prisoners, of whom 600 were Russians. majesty is satisfied with the 1st, 16th and 22d regiment of Chasseures and with the 9th and 10th regiments of Hussars, for

gates of Vienna, and for the 800 Residen prisoners made at Stein.

Prince Murat, marshal Lannes, the reserve of cavalry, and their corps of the army, entered Vienna the 13th November, made themselves masters the sime day of the bridge over the D nube, prevented it from being burnt, passed it immediately, and put to flight the Russian army. We found in Vienna more than 2000 pieces of cannon, 100,000 guns, ammunition of every kind, in fine, every kind of equipage, necessary for 3 or 4 armies. The people of Vienna seemed to receive the army with friendship

The Emperor de rees, that the property of the people of this capital shall be held sacred, and that they shall be treated with the greatest respect, for they have beheld with sorrow, the unjust was which has been carried on against us, and they testify by their conduct as much friendship for us, as they entertain hatred for the Russians; a people, who by their savage and barbarous manners, ought to be detested by every civilized nation.

Major-General Maishal BERTHIER.

TWENTY FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Palace of Schoenbrun November 15. At the battle of Diernstein, the Austri- .. an major- general Smith, who directed the movements of the Russians, was killed as well as two Russian generals. It seems that colonel Wattier is not dead, but his horse having been wounded in the attack, hè was made prisoner. This news was hig dy pleasing to the emperor, who has a particular regard for this officer.

A column of 4000 Austrian infantry and a regiment of Chirassiers, passed through our army, who permitted them to go off-lidas rejent of a suspension of arms having been spread among our soldiers. On this ore som we reacquize the character of the French- who brave in the midst of battle, are possessed of the utmost specialists who attended in over-

General Milla authorium naling the advalue el como of mars al Davoust, has tawhich the following are translations, were tablished himself at Schenbrunn. He ken 191 prices of canaon, with all the provision-wargon a day or men. Tuncalmost the whole of the reflery of the night in visiting the advanced posts on Austrian monarchy. is in our possession. The palare Schooming, in war in the emperor resides was build by Madia Theresa, whose portrait is to be seen in almost every apartment. In the cabinet which the emperor now occupies, is a marble statue of that empress. The emperor on seeing it, observed, that it that great queen was yet livi geshe would not let herself be governed by the intrigues of Sicha womanas madame de Colleredo. . Constantly surrounded as she always was by the great men of her nation, she would have known the will of her people. She would not have permitted her provinces to be ravaged by Cossaes and Moscovites. In debating on a war with France, she would not have consulted with such a courtier as Cobentzel, who by far too well ar quainted with the intrigues of his court.fears to displease a strange woman, shamefully invested with an influence which she abuses---nor by such a writer as Collembach---by a man, in fine, as universally detested as Lamberty. She would not have given the command of her army to such a man as Mack, appointed not by the will of the sovereign, not by the confidence of the mation, but by England and Russia. Indeed there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion in the nation against the measures of the court. Citizens of all classes, the most enlightened men, even the princes then selves, are opposed to the war. It is said that prince Charles, at the moment

of his setting out for the army of Italy, wrote to the emperer, representing to him the imprudence of his conduct and predicting the downfal of the monarchy. The elector of Saltzburg, the archdukes, the nobles, all held the same language. The whole continent ought to regret what the emperor of Germany has done, who wishes well, who sees better than his ministers, and who might be a great prince but for his diffidence in himself and living so constantly retired. He would learn from the nobles of the empire, who esteem him, a just confidence in himself. But none of those who understand and cherish the interest of their country, ever approach his cabinet. This seclusion, for which the empress is blamed, is the cause of that universal hatred which the nation has conceived against that princess .--Long as this order of things shall remain, the emperor will never know the wishes of his people; but will always be the tool of corrupt English agents, who continually surround him to prevent him from being better informed .--There is but one opinion at Vienna as well as at Paris-The misfortunes of the continent is the dreadful work of England.

All the columns of the army are making rapid marches, and are already in Moravia, and many days march from the Danube. A patrole of cavalry has already arrived at the gates of Presburg, the capital of Upper Hungary. It intercepted a courier from Venice, while he was attempting to enter that city. The dispatches of that courier inform that the army of prince Charles was retreating in great haste, in hopes of arriving in time to succor Vienna.

·Gen. Marmont informs that the court which had advanced as far as Oedenburg, by the valley of Mourth, has evacuated that country after breaking down all the bridges, a precaution which saved it from immediate pursuit.

The number of prisoners made by the army

increases every moment. His majesty has given audience to-day to the Batavian major general Bruce, brother in law to the grand pensionary. He came to felicitate the emperor on the part of the high and mighty states of Holland.

The emperor has not yet received any of the authorities of Vienna, but only a deputation from the different corporations of the city, who the day of his arrival, came to his levee, at Sigards Kirchen. It was composed of the prince de Zonsendorf, the prelate de Sidenstetten, the count de Veterani, baron de Kees, the ago under convoy of the Fishguard fri- the minister and court, are at Brunn, in valor and good conduct. The Russians their good conduct in all the skirmishes burgomaster of the city, M de Wohebben and gate, on board of which is Sir Eyre Moravia. All the nobility have quit Vi- the day after the battle evacuated Krems, which took place from the Inn to the gen- Bourgeois. His majesty received them