

### Important Foreign Intelligence

Received at New York, by the brig *Hannah*, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

In our paper of yesterday we announced the arrival of dispatches from Sir Arthur Paget, the British Ambassador to the Emperor of Germany, containing accounts of a general engagement between the French and the allied army; and also accounts from other quarters relating to the same affair. In the afternoon the following official notice was circulated:

#### BULLETIN.

Government received last night accounts, dated at Olmutz, the 3d, by which it appears that a general battle took place on the 2d between the French and Austrian Russian armies at Wischau. The centre of the latter seems to have met with great resistance, and to have been repulsed; but the left wing of the enemy were defeated with considerable loss by the right wing of the allies under the command of the Princes Lichtenstein and Pangration. The Emperor Alexander commanded his troops in person and displayed the utmost bravery.

The conflict seems to have been of the most obstinate kind, and to have been sustained by the Allies in the most exemplary manner. The loss of the French was immense. The messenger who brought this intelligence left Olmutz twenty four hours after the battle, and relates that, at that time the losses of the enemy were reported to be much more considerable than those of the allies who still maintained their position at Wischau.

Accounts have been this day received at the Admiralty which left Hamburg two days later than the Messenger who arrived from Sir Arthur Paget. These accounts state, that several skirmishes took place between the Allied Armies and the French, from the 29th of November to the 2d inst. when they came to a general action, in which the French lost 27,000 men and all their artillery. That the French retreated—that Bonaparte was wounded—that he had proposed an armistice, which was rejected.

That the Prussians, to the amount of 140,000 men, were in motion. That the king of Prussia had himself taken the command of one army, and the Duke of Brunswick of another.

The accounts that have been made public, though deficient in detail, confirm this important fact, that the allies remained masters of the field of battle. The centre of the allied army was defeated, but so was the left wing of the enemy. Even a drawn battle may under the present circumstances of the contending armies, be considered as a victory obtained by the allies; for a few such battles would entirely ruin the French Army.

The Emperor Alexander was missing for about six hours during the action, and no little apprehension was entertained for his safety. He was at length found fighting among that part of the troops which in the end was worsted by the French centre. It was with much difficulty he was persuaded to retire to a quarter where he would be exposed to less personal danger.

The accounts received at the Admiralty were transmitted by Admiral Holloway, who stated that a Lieutenant of the *Adamant* was on shore at Cuxhaven on Saturday last, where accounts had been received from Hamburg two days later than the time Mr. Kay, the Messenger, passed through that city, stating that the battle had been entirely in favor of the Allies, that Bonaparte had been severely wounded in the right arm, and it was thought would be obliged to suffer amputation. The Commander of the *Piercer* gun vessel, arrived from the *Ems*, gives an account of what he had heard similar to the above. All accounts, however, agree that the battle was fought on both sides with the greatest obstinacy, and chiefly with the bayonet. The Russians expended little ammunition. The carnage was immense.

The number of our allies is stated at 70,000; though the accounts of the numbers, in letters from various parts of Moravia, before the battle, say they were 90,000. The number of Bonaparte's army is stated at 80,000; and some reports say that nearly 27,000 fell on each side while others make that of the allies only 15,000.

It is probable that this battle would soon be followed by another, and it may fairly be inferred from the French attempting nothing for two days, that they had suffered very severely, and were not in a condition to risk a fresh attack. That there would be another dreadful engagement before Bonaparte was subdued is manifest. We may be allowed, however to indulge the most sanguine hope of success. The Prussians may be now expected to be soon at the field of action. When Mr. Kay passed through Berlin, news

of this battle had been received there. A council of the State had been held, and the Prussian army, 140,000 strong, had actually begun its march into Bohemia. From all that is yet known of the battle of the 2d, it is probable that the French, as well as the Allies will claim the victory. Indeed we think they have already done so, for to no other circumstance can we ascribe certain rejoicing which took place in Holland within these two days.

A gentleman who left Camphere on Tuesday last, states that great rejoicings had taken place there in consequence of a victory gained by the French in Germany—but although he enquired the particulars of the success from several persons, no one could give him any account; the French commandant could not tell, or at least appeared to be ignorant what was the cause of the rejoicing.

Letters from France of a late date received last night, also state that Bonaparte claims a decided victory in the battle of the 2d instant. His bulletin says, that the Russians were defeated with immense slaughter, and that 6000 prisoners, and 18 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the French. Bonaparte's retreat is represented as temporary, for the purpose of concentrating his forces, who are acknowledged in the letters to have suffered considerably; three French Generals are said to have been killed six wounded and three missing. The Russians are allowed to have fought with great courage and intrepidity, and the Emperor Alexander is stated to have had two horses killed under him in the action. Bonaparte is said to have been slightly wounded, and to have had one horse killed under him, and two Aides de Camp killed by his side. The private letters also state, that the country people broke down all the bridges to prevent or impede the retreat of the French, who, in return, had laid waste the country for a several leagues around. A column of 16,000 Russians is stated, in the same accounts to have joined the Grand Army on the 5th instant; a fact which, in the present situation of affairs, must be deemed of considerable importance.

#### FRENCH AND DUTCH JOURNALS

Last night we received the former to the 8th, and the latter to the 12th inst. They do not bring the accounts from the armies down to the battle of the 2d, but they serve to fill up the chains of details respecting the events of the campaign. Massena's head quarters were at Gorizia on the 29th ult. the same place from whence his dispatches were dated nine days before. The Arch-Duke Charles, we may conclude, was suffered to retreat unmolested during that time. This is most important information. It proves that the Arch-Duke had no other impediments to impede in his march to Vienna, than those which could be opposed to him by the division of Marmont. It is stated in the small Paris papers of the 7th, that fifteen thousand English and Russians have landed in Naples.

#### BRITISH ARMY ON THE CONTINENT.

By accounts from our army on the continent, we are informed that Lieut. General Don remained at Verden on the 8th inst. which place is the head of the British army. The guards are quartered in the environs of Bremen. The Russians have left Verden in order to march to Hameln, which fortress is to be immediately blockaded by them and the German legion, under the command of brigadier-general Deck.

December 14.

An order was received by the telegraph, on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, to countermand the sailing of the Mediterranean convoy from St. Helen's, the *Rochefort* squadron being at sea again.

The Nile lugger, which arrived at Falmouth on Saturday last, having looked a few days before into Vigo and Ferrol, saw lying in the former port two, and in the latter five sail of the line. The ships seen in Ferrol are understood at the Admiralty, to be the *Rochefort* squadron.

All the first Lieutenants of the ships engaged off Trafalgar are to be promoted to Commanders.

The Charge preferred by the Board of Admiralty, against Rear Admiral Sir Robert Calder, is on the ground of "not having done his utmost to bring the enemy to a renewal of the action on the second day, off Cadix." Mr. Erskine is retained in the defence of Sir Robert Calder.

The Court Martial upon Sir R. Calder will be held in a few days, at Portsmouth, on board the *Prince of Wales*, and not the *Gladiator*, the ship on board of which courts martial are usually held.

December 16.

A neutral arrived from Embden, in the river Tyne on Thursday night, is said to have brought the important intelligence, that a Prussian army, consisting of 50,000 men, commanded by the King in person, had entered Bavaria, and that several detachments of the French had been intercepted and taken prisoners.

The violent gales of wind that have prevailed since the sailing of the second expedition on the 10th, have dispersed the transports, six of which have returned to the Downs with part of the 8th, 28th, 30th, 39th and 80th regiments on board.

VIENNA, November 24.

The report of an insurrection in Poland gains ground. In the villages of that country writings are circulated, stimulating the Poles to regain their independence by choosing a King to their own wish. It is said several Polish officers, among whom is Gen Kosciusko, have repaired to the French head quarters—Some say an insurrection has taken place.

AGONSURG, Nov. 24.

It is said the Elector of Bavaria, under the guarantee of France, will assume the title of King of Bavaria, and his territory augmented at the expense of Russia—and that the states of Hungary are disposed to elect a King of their own, and conclude a treaty with France.

#### Port Wine.

30 qr. casks PORT WINE, of the first quality.  
Also on hand, for sale,  
Lisbon and Madeira Wine  
Lisbon Oil, entitled to decharge. Apply  
to JOHN RANDALL,  
95, Bowly's wharf.  
February 13.

## Congress.

SENATE UNITED STATES.  
February 10, 1866.

The Bill brought into the Senate by Mr. Wright, "For the protection and indemnification of American Seamen," referred to Mr. Wright, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Logan and Mr. Tracy, was by the direction of the committee, reported by Mr. Wright without amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Leib said he had long been of opinion that the present mode of keeping the Journal of the House was incorrect. He had always thought that the name of the mover of every proposition should appear on the Journal, and that the Journal should be so kept as to enable the people to be fully acquainted with the proceedings of their representatives. To make an enquiry on this subject, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the standing rules and orders of the House so far as to prescribe the mode of keeping the Journal.

Mr. Smilie considered the motion as unnecessary.

The question was taken and the motion agreed to—Ayes 65—and a committee of five members appointed.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, reported that it was expedient to pass without amendment the bill, received from the Senate, to repeal so much of an act to regulate a grant of land to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, as requires the actual settlement of the land.

Mr. Gregg observed that the committee had been induced to make this report in consequence of the term of a former law not having been complied with from a number of tracts belonging to minors, and from several tracts being so broken as not to admit of settlement; and inasmuch as no condition of settlement had been attached to any other lands of the U. States.

The House ordered the bill to a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what additional provisions are necessary to prevent the importation of slaves into the territories of the United States.

A committee of five members were appointed.

The House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair; on the bill relative to a naval peace establishment.

Mr. Gregg explained at some length the provisions of the bill, a detailed statement of which has already appeared in the National Intelligencer. In Mr. Gregg's observations, he stated that the bill corresponded with the intimations of the President relative to giving an opening to the promotion of several officers who had greatly distinguished themselves in the Mediterranean service. He stated that the bill contemplated giving the President power to keep in service 925 able and ordinary seamen and boys, making two-thirds of the full complement of six frigates, two of 44 guns, 2 of 36, and 2 of 32; that it contemplated the increasing the number of captains from 10 to 15; the creation of 9 masters commandant, and the increase of lieutenants from 56 to 72. This arrangement was proposed, in order to give to the young officers in the navy that rank and reward merited by them, and to enable the doing this, without interfering with the rules of promotion usual in the naval service.

Mr. Leib spoke against the feature of the bill that augmented the number of officers. It appeared to him, indeed, a pension bill, and to make large allowances without services rendered. It also contemplated the keeping 6 frigates in service, and provides for them 12 captains, 9 master commandants and 72 lieutenants. He did not consider the Treasury in such a state of overflow as to justify this liberality.

Mr. Gregg said the gentleman had misunderstood his remarks as well as the nature of this bill, which so far from directing 6 frigates to be kept in actual service, repealed that part of a former law which contained this provision. No motion having been made to amend the bill, the chairman proceeded in the reading of the remaining sections, when Mr. Goldsborough expressed his opinion that the bill required considerable amendment, and that he had understood from the Secretary of the Navy that its provisions were not consonant to that system which he considered the most conducive to the public service. With a view to obtain fuller information relative to the subject he moved that the committee should rise and ask leave to sit again.

This motion obtained, without opposition, when the committee rose and received leave to sit again.

The House then went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Tenney in the chair—on the bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the two Houses.

At the instance of Mr. Tallmadge the bill was so modified as to repeal the existing law, and to form a new one, fixing

the compensation of the respective officers at their present rates, excepting the compensations of the serjeant at arms, and door keepers of the two Houses, which are fixed at 950 dollars a year, and the assistant door keepers at 900 dollars each, with an inhibition to make any addition to the fixed compensations of the officers by an allowance out of the contingent fund.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday—Ayes 69.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield the House came to the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House a statement of the exports from the United States of all foreign goods, wares and merchandize, during the last three years, which have not been particularly directed to be made by the resolution of the 3d and 5th inst.

On the motion of Mr. Marion, the House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the Chair—on the bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of South Carolina authorizing the imposition of a tonnage duty by the city council of S. Carolina.

After considerable debate, the committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments, in which the House concurred, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday—Ayes 65.

Mr. Findley presented a memorial from the Convention of Pennsylvania for promoting the abolition of slavery, representing certain existing abuses and defects in the execution of the laws prohibiting the slave trade, &c.

Referred to a committee of five members—Ayes 66.

Mr. J. Randolph, agreeably to notice given by him yesterday, made the following motion:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified and confirmed by the legislatures of three-fourths of the said states shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States: The judges of the supreme, and all other courts of the United States, shall be removed from office by the President, on the joint address of both Houses of Congress requesting the same.

The House having agreed to consider the motion, it was, at the instance of Mr. J. Randolph, referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. J. Randolph gave notice that he should call up this motion on Thursday.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on a bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of North Carolina.

The object of the bill is to give to Tennessee power to perfect titles to lands granted by North Carolina, agreeably to a compact between the two states.

Having passed through the committee without amendment, the House took it into consideration.

When after some explanations relative to the nature of the bill, it was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.

Mr. Tenney introduced the House certain resolutions of the legislature of New Hampshire instructing their senators, and requesting their representatives to take all legal and necessary measures for obtaining, in correspondence with the wishes of the legislature of North Carolina, an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, prohibiting the importation of slaves.

Ordered to lie on the table. The Speaker laid before the House a letter received by him from William Tatham, representing that he has been engaged for thirty years in researches connected with objects of great public utility, economical, agricultural and mechanical, and intimating his desire that the materials collected by him should be made, on his receiving a proper compensation, the basis of a public institution, to be placed under the direction of the executive of the U. S.

Referred to a committee of five members.

On motion of Mr. Dana, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider and report whether any amendments should be made in the standing rules of the House—relative to confidential communications.

Referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. Morrow presented a petition from the Louisiana Company, inhabitants of Ohio, and consisting of forty families, representing their purpose, in case of being aided by a donation of land, to form a settlement in the neighborhood of St. Louis.

Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill declaring the town of Jersey, in the state of New-Jersey, a port of delivery, and providing for the erection of a light house on Wood Island, or in Fletcher's Neck, in Massachusetts, and appropriating 3,000 dollars therefor.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, likewise made a report, on the resolution re-

lative to the erecting New-Castle, in Delaware, into a port of entry. The committee after a detailed report, embracing elucidating documents from the secretary of the treasury, declare that it is expedient to make New-Castle into a port of entry.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

Mr. Nicholson said he wished to lay on the table a resolution relative to the subsisting differences between the United States and Great Britain, on which several resolutions had already been offered. When this subject first came into notice at an early period of the session, he had foreseen that it might lead to the proposition of plans which might deeply affect the revenue of the government. He was, therefore, anxious that it might be referred to the committee of Ways and Means in whose hands the superintendance of the revenue was placed. To this committee it was referred in the first instance. But the House afterwards thought fit to discharge that committee from its consideration, and to refer it to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. Nicholson observed that it was with great deference that he undertook to offer any resolutions embracing objects of such importance as the differences between Great Britain and this country. If the subject had remained with the committee of Ways and Means, or with any other select committee, a set of resolutions in digested form might have been expected, and it might have been shown in what manner and to what extent the revenue would probably be affected. When, however, resolutions were offered by individual members, it was impossible to offer any such calculations, and the subject would consequently come before the House in an undigested form.

Mr. N. said he had seen two propositions, neither of which he liked. One was a resolution offered by a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg.) When he considered that our importations from Great Britain amounted annually to about twenty-five millions of dollars, and that the whole of this trade was, according to the proposition of the gentleman, to be prohibited, and it was also considered that the average amount of duties on articles imported from Great Britain was twenty per cent. it would at once be seen that the measure would affect the revenue to the amount of five millions annually.

Nor did it, in offering these resolutions, appear to have been taken into view, that while the measure had a very material effect on the revenue, it had likewise an immediate effect on the habits of our citizens who consumed goods imported from Britain. With regard to the single article of cotton, its prohibition would operate in three different ways. In the first place, the wants of our people will be increased; in proportion to the prohibition of cotton goods; in the second place, the revenue would be affected by it; and in the last place, it was extremely probable, that the foreign demand for the raw material we furnish would be considerably diminished. A single fact would evince this with some force. In the year 1791 there were exported to Liverpool 64 bales of cotton; and in the first nine months of 1865 there had been exported to the same place 93,000 bales. This would show what the effect might be of the prohibition of the importation of articles manufactured from cotton in G. Britain on the demand for the raw material we furnish.

Mr. N. said he had seen another proposition not offered indeed in the House of Representatives, but elsewhere, (alluding it is supposed to the report of a committee in the Senate) which did not go to the extent of the motion by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and therefore was not so deleterious in its effects, but which in his judgment was extremely objectionable. This proposition went to prohibit the importation of woollens of all descriptions, linens, nails, hats, looking-glasses, rum, hardware, slate, salt, coal, boots, shoes, ribbons, silks, plated & glass wares.

In this list there were four articles of great importance with which we are supplied from Great-Britain, which our habits at least have enrolled on the list of necessities, and with which we cannot be supplied either by ourselves or by other nations. With coarse woollens we are supplied altogether from Great Britain, and we cannot procure them elsewhere. Mr. N. said he had taken some pains to enquire into the state of the German manufactures, and he was convinced, that we could get neither from Germany or Holland, those coarse clothes which are extensively consumed in the middle and Southern states, and he presumed throughout the whole country, except by those who moved in the higher walks of life. In Holland and Brabant, there were some such manufactures, but they were too narrow to supply us with any considerable quantity of them.

That kind of rum which we derive from Jamaica, Antigua and Barbadoes, and from which a large revenue is obtained, Mr. N. presumed was not to be got elsewhere, as the whole of this article which was imported into the U. States, was consumed, and no part of it exported, it followed of course that the revenue would be diminished in proportion to the extent of the prohibition.

The manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield, going by the name of hardware could be got no where else. The whole