He has every where observed the Russians to be held in the greatest detestation. The depredations which they commit, causes the loudest lamentations. The irruptions of these barbarians, who have been invited by the very government itself, has almost erased from the hearts of the Austrians, all affection for their prince. "We and the French (say the Germans) are the children of the Romans; but the Russians are the descendants of the Tartars. We had a thousand times rather have the arms of the French against us, than such allies as the Russians with us." At Vienna the very name of a Russian inspires them with horror. These hordes of savages are not content with pillaging for their subsistence, but they carry off or destroy every thing. The poor peasant, who possesses nothing in his cottage but his rags, is even robbed of them. The rich man, who occupies a palace, has no hope of appeasing them with his riches; they plunder him and leave him bare under his naked roof.

This, without doubt, is the last time that Europe will invite to her protection such dreadful allies. But should they be capable of doing so again, they will have to pay them for rifling even their own dominions. For a century to come, it will be impossible for an Austrian prince to introduce a Russian army into his territory. It is not to be supposed that there are not in these armies a number of well-educated officers, whose manners are mild and whose understandings are enlightened. In speaking of the army, we allude to the habits of the soldiery.

CAPITULATION

Proposed by the Russian army.

It has been agreed between the general of division, Belliard, chief of the staff, provided it should receive the sanction of his serene highness, prince Murat, grand-admiral, marshal of the empire, & lieut. of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and M. the baron de Wintzingerode, maj. gen. of the armies, aid-de-camp gen. to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, provided it should be confirmed by his majesty, viz.

There shall, from the signature of the present conditions, be an armistice between the corps of the army under the orders of his highness prince Murat, & the Russian army commanded by the gen. in chief count de Kutusow.

The Russian army shall quit Germany, and immediately commence its march by the same route that it took in entering it. In which case prince Murat consents to suspend his march into Moravia.

The present conditions not to have effect until after having received the ratification of his majesty, the emperor Napoleon. In the mean time the Russian army and the corps of prince Murat, shall remain in the positions they at present occupy.

In the event of their non-concurrence by the emperor, four hours notice shall be given previously to the breaking of the armistice.

Done at Hellabrunn, the 15th Nov. 1805.

Signed, AUG. BELLIARD,
Gen. of division chief of the staff.
WINTZINGERODE,
Aid-de-camp Gen.

Letter from General Count de Palffi.

GENERAL,

His Royal Highness the Archduke Palatine, in his quality of supreme, civil and military chief of Hungary, has charged the undersigned to declare, that his royal highness has established along the western frontier of this kingdom, a cordon of troops, supported by small detachments of cavalry, composed of invalids and recruits, with the sole view of arresting the marauders of the Austrian army, who may be found there. It cannot, therefore, be supposed that he has any hostile views, these detachments having positive orders to retire on the approach of the French troops to the frontiers.

As these small detachments, which should not be considered otherwise than scouting parties, are to fall back at the approach of the French army, his royal highness has given orders to the hospitals, to the houses of education, to the pensionary officers, and to the individuals employed in arranging the accounts of the regiments and military hospitals, to remain in their places, persuaded that the general or commander of the French troops will not refuse to grant them the necessary protection, and that he will give orders that the detachments of the French army which shall enter Hungary, shall not commit any excess, provided no kind of opposition be made to them, and that in consequence of this declaration, the undersigned will have many important points to discuss with the general or commandant of the French troops.

He requests him to grant a meeting on parole in a boat in the middle of the Danube.

He waits his answer and has the honor to be his very humble servant,

LEOPOLD, COUNT PALFFI,
Maj. Gen. Commandant at Presburg.
Presburg———.

ANSWER

Of marshal Davoust to General count de Palffi.

GENERAL,

I have laid before his majesty the letter, which you addressed to the commandant of my light cavalry. His majesty has charged me to make known, through you to his Royal Highness the arch duke palatine, that he is ready to respect the neutrality of the Hungarians, and to forbid his army to enter the frontiers of Hungary, if on his part his Royal Highness the archduke palatine and the Hungarian people are willing to withdraw their troops, to make no insurrection, to continue to supply Vienna with provisions, and in fine to conclude between them, the arch-duke Palatine and his majesty the emperor of the French, a convention tending to maintain harmony between the two countries. I am authorised to permit any officer to pass, whom his Royal Highness the arch-duke Palatine may wish to send to my sovereign to treat on this basis. I shall feel myself happy in thus having an opportunity of doing a favor to your countrymen, and promoting the welfare of a people possessed of so many estimable qualities as those of Hungary are.

I have the honor to be, Mr. General.
Your very humble servant.
(Signed) L. DAVOUST,
Marshal of the empire, and one of the Colonel-Generals of the guard of his majesty the emperor & king.

VENETIAN STATES, Nov. 3.

Since the army under Gen. St. Cyr consisting of 28,000 men, has joined marshal Massena, we learn that the French will still maintain a garrison in the port of Ancona, probably to oppose the Russians, should they attempt a landing from Corfu.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.

We are anxiously waiting for intelligence from both armies; and although we do not know any thing of the recent transactions in Italy, we may however, be allowed to rejoice at the official report published to-day, announcing the success of our arms there. The following is the purport of this intelligence:

"Yesterday (the 5th inst.) major general count Buena arrived here, bringing the emperor a detail of the obstinate but glorious engagements which have taken place near Caldiero; from the field of battle, in the vicinity of that town, the arch duke Charles dispatched count Buena.

On Oct. 29, the enemy had crossed the Adige near Verona, for the second time. He had repulsed our outposts in the position near Caldiero, and made a smart attack on our entrenchments, there, but was beaten back with loss. On the 30th, Gen. Massena repeated the attack in the entrenchments with 4 divisions. It appeared evident that his plan was to throw the centre of the Austrian army into confusion. The arch duke Charles was previously aware of his intentions, and in the night had ordered the corps de reserve to advance in support of the entrenchments. The battle lasted from noon till late in the evening, with the greatest obstinacy & hatred.

"While the battle was thus maintained at Caldiero, the French general Molitor attacked our right wing and the entrenchments near Colognola; but the exertions of our troops were crowned by the best result at all points. The enemy was repulsed. The standards of the 5th regiment, and more than 2000 prisoners, fell into our hands and the number of dead is computed at 5000. The loss of our troops is much less, but is not stated.

"On the 31st the enemy attacked the entrenchments of Chiaviko del Christo, at our left wing. The action continued till the evening; on this day also the enemy was every where repulsed. On the 1st. Nov. our army stood firm and unconquered, the right wing under marshal Bellegarde, near Illaty and Colognola; the centre under count Argenteau, near Caldiero; and the left wing under prince Reuss, near Arcole, on the Etsch. Gen. Davidovich is posted with a corps near Bevilaqua; and prince Rosenberg in the mountains. The emperor, in pursuance of the arch duke Charles's wishes, has conferred on marshal Bellegarde the cross of Maria Theresa—a regiment on gen Vogelsang; & the rank of maj. gen. on count Von Weltzenwolf.

"The intelligence from the army which is posted in Austria, above the Enns, is not of so consoling a nature. The enemy having crossed the Inn near Wasserburg and Muhlberg on the 28th of Oct. pressed forward to the Salza, and conveyed a great number of troops in pontoons to the right side, which impedes our march to Saltzburg. On the 31st, the enemy attacked major general Schustuck at Haag, with three divisons, and forced him to retreat to Lambach, although supported by two battalions of Russian chasseurs, who valiantly attacked the enemy twice with the bayonet. Count Golowkin, the commander of the Russian chasseurs, was killed. The number of killed and wounded did not exceed 400. The enemy's loss was more considerable.

"After our troops had crossed the Traun, and the Russian battalions above mentioned had retreated to Wels, the bridges were broken down. On the 1st Nov. the division of the prince of Hohenlohe marched to Steyer? and that of gen. Mondes proceeded to the invirons of Kremsmunster. The advanced posts of count Nostix stood on the Traun, between Eblesdorf and Wels: those of gen. Shustuck between Wels and Traunfall; and those of colonel Wesko between Traunfall and the Trauner Lale."

Nov. 9.

Our court has retired to Olmutz, whither it has been followed by the foreign ministers. The situation of quarter master general, lately held by gen. Mack, has been conferred upon general Schmidt. Within the last week the Austrian army in Germany has received considerable reinforcements of Russians, Hungarians and the reserve of the different regiments. The Russian emperor will most probably have an interview with our monarch in Moravia. The Austro Russian army has received orders to continue its retreat; the Russians under Kutusow forms the centre; the corps under Kienmayer the left wing, and that under gen. Meerfeld the right of this army, which must soon consist of more than 100,000 men. A numerous body of Russians is on its march through Silesia, and the Austrians are assembled in Bohemia and Moravia."

Nov. 11.

To-morrow or the day after the French troops will march into the city. The Austro Russian army retreats towards Moravia, and Hungary; it has passed the Danube; in those parts of the Austrian territories which are occupied by the French contributions have been levied, in money and provisions to the amount of 14,000,000 livres. The government persist in the resolution not to conclude a separate peace, but on the contrary will exert itself with the utmost activity against the enemy, in concert with Russia and its other allies.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Head quarters, Pasteriano, 13th Nov.

The army on its march to the Piavo has met with but weak obstacles; from the Piavo to the Tagliamento it saw fly before it some corps of cavalry which seemed to observe it, but whose retreat was calculated in such a manner as to avoid any engagement. It was at the Tagliamento that the enemy appeared willing to wait for us; he had reunited on the left bank six regiments of cavalry and four regiments of infantry, and their countenance made us presume that they would defend spiritedly the passage.

The general in chief had no disposition at first but to reconnoitre the position of the cavalry. The division of chasseurs commanded by gen. d'Espagne, those of the dragoons and cuirassiers commanded by the genl's Marmet and Pully, had posted themselves on the river, while the divisions of Duhesme and Siras marched on to St. Vito, and those of the genl's Molliter and Gardanne directed themselves on Valvason.

Gen. d'Espagne had received orders to push forward the reconnoitering parties. On the 12th, at six o'clock in the morning, a squadron which he had caused to pass the river, was charged by a regiment of Austrian cavalry; it supported the attack with intrepidity, and gave time to gen. d'Espagne to pass in advance of the enemy, who was immediately repulsed and put to flight. Our artillery, in the meanwhile, was placed in its position. The cannonade begun from one bank to the other; it was very lively and continued the whole day. The enemy had placed thirty pieces behind a dike; we had but eighteen and our artillerists preserved their accustomed superiority. The divisions of infantry arrived towards the evening. The gen. in chief, satisfied with the advantages he had gained, and which assured him new ones, would not immediately effect the passage; he contented himself with making his dispositions the next day, persuaded that he could make a more decisive stroke; the divisions had united themselves on the points indicated, at St. Vito and at Valvasone; it was on these two points where they ought to pass the river, to turn and cut off the enemy. Prince Charles, without doubt was fearful of the execution of this plan; he did not think it prudent to remain in his situation until day light, and at midnight he took up his retreat on the road of Palma Nova. The army passed the Tagliamento with the regret of having no enemy to fight with, and it was then that we learnt fully the effects of the preceding day's business; the left bank was covered with dead men and horses, which had perished by the effect of our artillery.

The army continues its march; the hopes of overtaking and fighting the enemy adds to its important ardor. It has learnt all that the grand army has done, and the desire of seconding its movements, and to answer this confidence of the emperor, agitate it constantly. The advance guard every day takes prisoners, which serve to increase the number that we have already made. The weather continues to be favorable; we are at work to repair the bridges of the Piavo and Tagliamento.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Want of room obliges us to omit the sketch of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Friday, as well as several other articles.

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

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

In addition to the official and other details in our preceding columns, the *Baltimore Gazette* received last evening, contains the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th Bulletins of the Grand Army, and the 6th and 7th Bulletins of the Army of Italy, of which, for want of room, we are obliged to take but a concise notice.

The 26th Bulletin is dated Znaim, Nov. 18, and describes a severe conflict at Zuntersdeoff, in which prince Murat routed the Russians, took 2,000 prisoners, and killed 2,000 men. On the 17th the emperor of France removed his head quarters to Znaim.

Annexed to this bulletin is the capitulation of the fortress of Kuffstein, taken by the Bavarians.

The 27th bulletin bears date Porlitz, Nov. 19, and states the dispersion of the Russians over the plains of Moravia, and the capture of 2,000 Russians by gen. Sebastiani. Prince Murat entered Brunn, the capital of Moravia, on the 19th, the emperor having removed to Porlitz, 60 pieces of cannon and 300,000 lbs. of powder were found at Brunn. The emperor of Germany had retired to Olmutz.

The 28th Bulletin, dated Brunn, Nov. 21, announces the entry of the emperor of France into that place on the preceding day, after a severe contest of the French army with a corps of 6,000 Russian cavalry, who left 200 dead on the field of battle.

The 29th Bulletin, dated Brunn, Nov. 28, states that Marshal Ney had occupied Brixen, after having taken a number of prisoners. General Jallachick, who defended the Voralberg, had been cut off. Marshal Bernadotte occupied Iglau, and his troops had entered Bohemia. The Austrian court had evacuated Olmutz, and had retired to Poland.

The 6th Bulletin of the army of Italy is dated Passinaro, Nov. 13, and states the progress of the French army and the passage of the Tagliamento, after a successful combat with the Austrians at Valvasone.

The 7th Bulletin is dated Gorizia, Nov. 25, and states various small successes of the French arms, including the taking of 400 prisoners.

A letter from general Lecchi gives a short account of an engagement near Castle Franco, in which general Regnier, after being forced to retreat, was joined by the general in chief, and defeated the Austrians, taking 8,000 prisoners, besides 600 killed and 600 wounded.

The latest accounts state that the court of Vienna has taken up its residence at Cracow in Poland.

An interesting paper, dated Brunn, Nov. 18, issued at the special instance of the emperor of Germany, after representing his ardent desire for peace, says:—

"But the expectations of his majesty were not fulfilled. As the basis of a cessation of arms for a few weeks only, the French emperor demands, "that the allied troops return to their native country; that the Hungarian levy, &c. be disbanded; & that the duke om of Venice and the Tyrol be put into the possession of the French armies."

"The contrast between such demands and the offers heretofore made by the emperor of France, all Europe will perceive."

"His majesty wanted peace. He still wants it with uprightness and sincerity.

"But never can he, never will he suffer himself to be placed in a state of insecurity, which would subject him & his people to the domineering command of a powerful enemy.

"Under such circumstances, there is no alternative for his majesty left, than to cleave to the great, yet unexhausted resources, which he finds in the hearts, in the prosperity, in the fidelity and in the strength of his people—to the still unimpaired power of his high allies and friends, the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, and to persevere in this firm and hearty alliance, until the emperor of France, with that moderation which is the 'sweetest flower' in the garland of a great monarch, shall agree to conditions of peace, which must not be purchased by the sacrifice of national honor and the independence of a great nation."

The advantages gained over the Austrians in Italy were such, as it was expected, would compel the surrender of the archduke Charles.

The preceding extracts from the address of the emperor of Germany are translated from a German Paper, brought by an arrival at Baltimore from Bremen. The vessel left the Weser the 20th of December, but brings no news later than that already stated. A letter of the 5th of December says "the king of Prussia, incredible as it may now appear, has certainly joined the coalition."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated Feb. 1.

"There is no small noise here about gen. *Miranda*. The ship Leander, in which I understand he sails, has a printing press, and ten or eleven besides a foreman to work. Several young men of this city have gone on board her.—She cleared out several days ago for Jacmel. She is said to have arms, ammunition and regimentals."

Baltimore, February 5.

At the close of the last session the Senate of Maryland ordered the following APPROBATORY DECLARATION to be recorded on their Journals.

Whereas, the public expression of sentiments of grateful approbation, is at once the reward and support of virtue, and suited to the genius of a free people, who consider the public services of their citizens as resulting from other obligations than those which arise from mere pecuniary rewards:

The Senate of Maryland feel themselves called upon, by the highest and most solemn considerations of public duty, to declare before their final separation, their firm and unabated reliance upon the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of the chief magistrate of the union, and their entire approbation of the sound, manly, and virtuous policy, which has heretofore characterised his administration, foreign and domestic; by which under Divine Providence, the prosperity of this favored country has been signally advanced; the American name and character exalted abroad; the happiness of the people promoted and secured at home; their civil, religious, and political rights placed upon a proud eminence, which faction or despotism shall equally assail in vain; the national strength and power improved and consolidated, by universal confidence, produced by a steady perseverance in a course of measures, which reason and justice, and the love of liberty have dictated and inspired; the calamities of war averted from us, by conduct distinguished at once for moderation, firmness and equity, in a state of the civilized world, with which peace, in any part of it, seems hardly to be compatible, and the means of repelling insult and aggression, when it shall be found necessary to exert them, made adequate to the vindication of our honor, and the assertion and protection of our rights and interests, against the greatest and most powerful. The Senate believe that they cannot at a juncture like the present, mark the close of the important functions, which the people of Maryland have confided to them, by an act more acceptable to their constituents than this declaration, which they unanimously direct to be recorded on their journals.

Capt. Sanger, who arrived in the sch'r Repeater, Graves, from Cumana, which he left the 10 January, informs, that the day before he sailed, a government vessel arrived there with dispatches from Martinique, an officer of which stated that the Rochefort squadron had arrived at Guadaloupe, and had sent their prizes, about 50 in number, to Fort Royal, (Mart.) As this is the latest and most direct account of the above squadron, it invalidates the report of their capture in yesterday's Gazette.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

The British in South America.—The following copy of a letter from a gentleman in Barbadoes, dated Jan. 4, 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 gen. Sir David Baird, and Sir Home Popham, had taken Buenos Ayres."

The public have long been in suspence as to the destination of the fleet and army under admiral Sir Home Popham, and gen. 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 commercial situation of the world will undergo a considerable change. The force of this expedition was four ships of the line, frigates, &c. and 6000 troops, a force we understand from an intelligent person who was lately at the river La Plata, more than adequate to the reduction of the province of Paraguay. *Nor. Led.*

Frankfort, Jan. 15.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at St. Vincennes, to the Editor, dated Dec. 21, 1805.

"We have nothing worth communicating, except that young Mr. Wilkinson, (who went up the Missouri, as the public have been some time since informed) has just returned to St. Louis, on account of a quarrel with some Indians, who killed one of his (Wilkinson's) party; upon which, the party killed one of the Indians."

Since the foregoing was received the Editor has conversed with a gentleman, immediately from St. Louis, who informed him that the object of lieut. Wilkinson's journey up the Missouri, was to establish a fort at the mouth of the river Platte; and that the party was fired upon about 300 miles up the Missouri. It was suspected that several Spaniards were with the Indians, as some white men were discovered. No information of any attack having been made on major Lewis's party, had reached St. Louis, at the time our informant left it; and he apprehends the report must have originated from the attack upon lieut. Wilkinson.

LOST.

ON Wednesday last on the avenue between the War Office and Capitol a SMALL BUNDLE of PAPERS of no possible use to any individual but the owner—any person who may have found them, shall be well paid for his trouble on leaving them at the Clerk's Office.

Feb. 10—2t

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the latter part of December last a negro man named LEWIS about 4 or five and thirty years of age. He is very black, about 5 feet four inches high and rather slender made, when interrogated he has a considerable impediment in his speech and discovers much confusion. He had on when he went off a short coat of bear skin cloth very much worn, and a pair of long breeches, of white planes—he was seen the first of January in the county of Fauquier enquiring the way to the city of Washington where if he gets he will probably attempt to pass as a free man, though being very ignorant it is likely his tale will not be a plausible one. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail so that I get him again and all reasonable charges paid if brought to me.

JOHN WILLIS.

Orange county Feb. 7—1m