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Foreign Intelligence.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Znaim, Nov. 18.

Prince Murat being informed that the Russian generals, immediately after the signature of the convention, had set out with a part of their army with a view of passing by Znaim, and that every thing indicated that the remainder intended to follow them in order to escape us, he let them know that the emperor had not ratified the convention, and that he should in consequence attack them. To that effect prince Murat made the necessary arrangements, marched after the enemy and attacked them on the 16th at 4 o'clock, P. M. This brought on the battle of Zuntersdorff, in which that part which formed the rear guard of the Russian army was put to flight, losing 12 pieces of cannon, 100 baggage waggons, 2000 prisoners, and 2000 killed on the field of battle. Marshal Lannes attacked the enemy in front, and while he turned them on the left with the brigade of grenadiers under gen. Dupos, marshal Soult turned them on the right with the brigade of gen. Lavasseur of the division of Le Grand, composing the 3d & 18th regiments of the line. General of divisions Walther, attacked the Russians with a brigade of dragoons, and made 800 prisoners.

The brigade of grenadiers under gen. Laplanche Mortiere distinguished itself greatly—had not night come on nothing would have escaped. They fought at the point of the bayonet for a long time. The battalions of Russian grenadiers showed great intrepidity.—Gen. Oudinot has been wounded. His two aid-de-camps, Domangeot and Lamatte, were wounded by his side. The wound of gen. Oudinot will prevent his serving for at least 15 days. In the mean time the emperor, wishing to give the grenadiers a proof of his esteem, has appointed gen. Duroc their commander.

The emperor removed his head quarters to Znaim, on the 17th at 3 o'clock, P. M. The rear-guard of the Russians had been obliged to leave the hospital of Znaim, where we have found considerable magazines of flour and oats. The Russians retired to Brunn, and our advanced guard pursued them half way. But the emperor being informed that the emperor of Austria was at that place, wished to to shew him a mark of his regard, and halted on the eighteenth.

Herewith is subjoined the capitulation of the fort of Kuffstein, taken by the Bavarians.

Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers made an incursion as far as Pilsen in Bohemia, and obliged the enemy to evacuate their posts. He has taken several magazines and fulfilled the object of his mission. The dismounted dragoons have crossed with rapidity the mountains covered with ice and fir trees, which separate Bohemia from Bavaria.

No idea can be formed of the terror with which the Russians have inspired the Moravians. In making their retreat, they burnt the most beautiful villages, and knocked in the head many of the peasantry. When the inhabitants saw them depart, they exclaimed with great joy, our enemies are gone. They speak of them only as Barbarians who every where spread desolation. This is not applied to the officers, who are in general very different from the soldiery. Many of them are men of distinguished merit, but the army evince a savage instinct which we never have observed in our European armies.

When we ask the inhabitants of Austria, Moravia and Bohemia if they love their emperor; we love him, they reply, but how do you expect we can love him any longer: He has brought in the Russians.

It had been reported at Vienna, that the Russians had beaten the French army and were advancing to that city. A woman cried out in the street, "the French are beaten; the Russians are coming." The consternation was general—fear & dread prevailed throughout Vienna. Such is the result of the fatal counsels of Cobentzel, of Colleredo and Lamberti. These men are also detested by the nation, and the emperor of Austria will never recover the confidence and love of his subjects, but by sacrificing them to public indignation, and sooner or later he will have to do so.

CAPITULATION,

Concluded between the Franco-Bavarian brigade commanded by major-general count Mezzanelly, and the garrison of the fortress of Kuffstein.

Art. 1. To-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M. the castle of Kuffstein shall be delivered up to the Franco-Bavarian brigade. The outer posts and the entrance of the castle shall be taken possession of by the said brigade.

Ans. Granted. But for reciprocal guarantee, a capt. of Bavarian troops shall be sent to the castle, and a captain of the garrison shall repair to the city.

Art. 2. The garrison of Kuffstein shall march out with the honors of war and all its artillery, but without carrying away any of its munitions.

Ans. The garrison of the place shall march out with all the honors of war: they may keep their fire arms and side arms; but their bayonets shall be unfixt and their pieces without flints. The garrison shall march out with two pieces of cannon without munition.

Art. 3. Private property shall be respected, and it is stipulated that it shall be transported in safety to the Austrian army.

Granted—For the private property of the garrison, with the exception of the drafts and plans of the forts and environs, which shall not be removed from the place.

Art. 4. The ratification of these articles of capitulation shall take place to-day, according to military form and regulations.

Granted.

[*Signed in form by both parties.*]

KUFFSTEIN, *Nov. 10.*

TWENTY SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Porlitz, November 19, 1805.

Since the battle of Zuntersdorff, the enemy has continued to retreat with the utmost precipitation. General Sebastiani, with his brigade of dragoons pursued them sword in hand. The vast plains of Moravia have favored his pursuit. The 18th, on the heights of Porlitz, he cut off the retreat of several corps during the day, and made 2000 Russians prisoners.

Prince Murat entered Brunn, the capital of Moravia, at 3 o'clock P. M. still in pursuit of the enemy, who evacuated the city and the citadel; the latter is a fine structure, and capable of sustaining a formal siege.—The emperor has removed his head-quarters to Porlitz.

Marshal Soult, with his corps of the army is at Riemstschitz. Marshal Lannes is before Porlitz.

The Moravians entertain even a greater hatred against the Russians and stronger friendship for us than the Austrians. The country is beautiful and much more fertile than Austria. The Moravians were astonished on beholding in their immense plains the inhabitants of the Ukrane, of Kamschatka, and of Great Tartary, the Normans, the Gascons, the Bretons, &c. come among them to cut each others throats without their country having any thing in common with them, or any immediate political connexion; and they have good sense enough to declare bluntly, that human blood is a commodity of traffic in the hands of the English. A wealthy Moravian said lately to a French officer, in speaking of the emperor Joseph II. that he was the friend of the peasantry, and that if he were alive, he would have freed them from those feudal taxes which they now pay to the religious convents.

We have found at Brunn, 60 pieces of cannon, 300,000 lbs. of powder, a great quantity of wheat and flour, and considerable magazines of clothing.

The emperor of Germany has retired to Olmutz. Our posts are within one march of that place.

TWENTY EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Brunn, 21st November, 1805.

The emperor entered Brunn the 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A deputation from the states of Moravia, at the head of which was the bishop, came to meet him. The emperor visited the fortifications, and gave orders that the citadel should be fortified, in which were found upwards of 6000 muskets, great quantities of ammunition of war of all kinds; among others, 400,000 lbs. of powder. The Russians had united all their cavalry, which composed a corps of about 6000 men, and were disposed to defend their position at the junction of the roads between Brunn and Olmutz. Gen. Walther obliged them by different onsets to quit the ground. Gen. Murat dispatched to his assistance D'Hautpoult's division of cuirassiers, and 4 squadrons of the imperial guards.—Though our horses were much fatigued, the enemy were attacked and put to flight. They left more than 300 chosen dragoons on the field of battle, and 100 horses fell into our hands.

Marshal Bessieres, commanding the imperial guards, at the head of four squadrons of the guards, made a brilliant attack which threw them into confusion and put them to route. Nothing could form a greater contrast than the silence of the guards of cuirassieurs and the uproar of the Russians.

This body of Russian cavalry is well mounted and well equipped, and has shewn great bravery and resolution; but they did not appear to be well acquainted with the use of their sabres; and in that point our cavalry had a great advantage. We had some men killed and 60 wounded, amongst whom are colonel Durosnel, of the 16th chasseurs, and colonel Bourdon, of the 11th dragoons. The enemy has fallen back several leagues.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Brunn, Nov. 28, 1805.

Marshal Ney has occupied Brixen, after having taken many prisoners from the enemy. He found in the hospital a great number of sick and wounded Austrians. On the 17th Nov. he made himself master of Clauzen & Botzen.

Gen. Jallachich, who defended the Voralberg, has been cut off. Marshal Bernadotte occupies Iglau. His troops have entered Bohemia.

Gen. Wreden, commanding the Bavarians, has taken a company of Austrian artillery, 100 horses, 50 cuirassiers and several officers. He made himself master of a considerable magazine of oats and other grain, and of many carriages laden with the baggage of several regiments and Austrian officers.

The adjutant-commander Maison, has made 200 dragoons of La Tour and currasseurs of Honenlohe, prisoners, on his way from Iglau to Brunn. He attacked another detachment of 200 men and made 50 prisoners.

Information has reached us from Olmutz. The court has evacuated that place and retired to Poland. The weather begins to be rigorous. The French army has taken up its quarters. Its van is supported by Brunn, which is a strong place and which they are now busy in putting into the best state of defence.

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Head-quarters, Gorizia, Nov. 23.

The army maintains the position which it had taken on the left bank of the Isonzo. The advanced guard, under the orders of gen. Espagne, established itself on the Vipacco, repulsed the enemy as far as Gauz, and in several attacks, which were performed with vigor, made 100 prisoners. The whole of their cavalry has retired by the *great road.* A considerable body of their infantry took the road by the valley of Idria, to gain that of Oberleybach. Five companies of *voltigeurs* are pursuing the enemy in that direction while our advanced posts have reached the intrenchments of Prevale, and have taken a direction towards Leybach.

The gen. in chief has sent the division, Seras to Trieste. The Austrians evacuated the place at our approach, leaving 300 of their wounded. A corps of troops pursued them on the way to Leybach and took 50 prisoners. Two regiments of dragoons, supported by infantry, have proceeded on our left as far as Chiusa de Pletz, which was guarded by the 2 regiments of infantry Straoldo and Deligne and some cavalry. All the posts were abandoned the day after the arrival of our troops. The gen. of brigade Lacour, who commands them, has received orders to penetrate as far as Villach, and to endeavor to open a communication with the grand army, whose movements have without doubt, determined the retreat of the enemy, who were afraid of being surrounded. A detachment has also been sent to Ponteba Veneta, where the enemy were pretty strong, but did not dare to await our arrival. In these various movements we have taken nearly 400 prisioners. The gen. in chief has left near Padua, the corps of troops from Naples—to which he has added a division of the army, the Corsican legion and the 2d Italian regiment.

Lieut. gen. Gouvain St. Cyr, who commands these united forces, holds Chiozz and Brondolo, and keeps himself prepared to fall on the British and Russians, if they dare attempt the debarkation with which they threaten the coast of Italy.

Lecchi, general of division, &c. to his excellency the minister of war.

HEAD-QUARTERS, LEGNARO, Nov. 25.

I hasten to inform your excellency, that a corps of the enemy's troops, commanded by prince Rohan, shewed itself near Bazzano—The gen. in chief set off for Stra with the reserve, composed of a Polish corps commanded by gen. Peyri, a regiment of French cavalry, and a regiment of French infantry, a battalion commanded by gen. Regnier, & 4 pieces of artillery under the command of the chief of battalion, Millo, and escorted by the 5th regiment of Italian infantry. Gen. Regnier having departed from his cantonments, went to Piombino, where, by this means, he cut off the road to Mestre, from the Austrians, who were endeavoring to get into Venice. At day break yesterday, the 24th, he was attacked, and in spite of a vigorous resistance, was three times compelled to fall back.

The corps of Polish infantry which was at Campo-Pietro with the gen. in chief, set out before day for Castle Franco, with the gen. in chief in person; who, when about half way perceived the division of Regnier to be retreating, ordered col. Grabinski to attack the enemy in flank. The attack was immediately made with the greatest vigor, and the enemy was obliged to retire to Castle-Franco, with the loss of 150 prisoners, (among whom were a col. and a major) and 3 pieces of cannon.

Gen. Regnier taking advantage of this manœuvre of the gen. in chief, attacked them again in person, and made 2000 prisoners. The rest of the enemy's column retreated to Villa Franca, where 3000 Austrians, who were hemmed in by the regiment of Polish infantry, laid down their arms to col. Grabinski, and a corps of 700 cuirassieurs surrendered to lieut. col. Clopinski.

8000 prisoners, 700 horses, 12 pieces of cannon, 6 colors and one standard, are the result of this day. Among the prisoners is prince Rohan, gen. commandant, 3 cols. 5 majors, and 3 lieuts. The dead amount to about 600, among whom are 2 cols. 4 lieut. cols. and 4 majors. The wounded about 600.

Translations from German papers for the Federal Gazette.

NUREMBERG, Nov. 17.

It will give the friends of the great cause of mankind no small pleasure to inform them, that wherever the French have entered a capital in this country, they have been received as the deliverers of mankind. "Long live the emperor Napoleon," has been the general acclamation from every house, from every window. The inhabitants, and particularly the women, presented themselves in crowds in every street, to offer wine and refreshments to both officers and soldiers. Citizens, by thousands, were seen with tears in their eyes, giving thanks to Heaven for having delivered their country from the hard hand of tyrants and oppressors. Not a few addressed the brave gallic soldiers in the following terms, while they offered them something to refresh their weary steps, ("*Nimm dieses, Bruder Franzose.*")—"Take this, brother Frenchman!"—The very girls pressed before each other, to present flowers and laurels to the French generals.

DONAU, November 19.

The court of Vienna has taken up its residence at Cracow, in Poland.

BREMEN, November 25.

The day before yesterday the royal Prussian regiment of prince Ferdinand arrived here. It is to be stationed here some time, it is supposed, for the protection of large magazines of provisions expected down the Weser, for the royal Prussian army. This regiment, which belongs to a neutral power, is in no wise to compromit the neutrality, or interrupt the trade and commerce of this city—The interior government of which will suffer no change. The gates still remain guarded as heretofore, by the Bremen troops.

Shortly after the entry of this regiment here, the senate received a requisition from lieutenant general Don, for the passage of an English corps of about 400 men. The citizens were assembled in consequence, but declined giving their assent. The corps, nevertheless, marched through, after opening the gates by force. After which it was escorted by the Prussian troops over the Weser bridge on the road to Oldenburg.

BRUNN, NOVEMBER 13.

By special command of his majesty the emperor and king, with whose presence this city has been favored for several days, the president of the superior police, Baron Summeraw, has issued the following declaration:

"His majesty the emperor and king never had a more ardent wish then for the preservation of peace. This wish lay in the principles of his reign, as well as in his heart. Far from any, even the most secret design, of encreasing his territories, or of aiming at an indemnity for the sacrifices which he made at Luneville and Ratisbon for the peace of Europe, he desired nothing more than that the emperor of the French might be actuated by a similar spirit of sincere and humane policy, and confine himself within the limits prescribed by the treaty of Luneville.

"Whoever with a pure intention has interested himself in the fate of Europe, must have felt the justice and moderation of this desire.

"True to his principles, his majesty was ever ready, during the progress of the present war, to offer the hand of peace; and he would have thought and acted in the same manner, under the most splendid victories, as under the influence of contrary events.

"His majesty thought the great and desirable moment of this reconciliation and of this return to national happiness really not far distant, when the emperor of France, at sundry times, openly professed to entertain similar sentiments, and spoke precisely in the same spirit to his imperial and royal majesty's generals, who, by the fortune of war, became his prisoners.

"Full of confidence in such declarations, and compelled by the wish to avert from the city of Vienna, which is so dear to his heart, the approaching danger, and from his good and faithful subjects in general the pressure of a tedious war, his majesty sent field-marshal-lieutenant count Von Gullay to the French emperor's head-quarters, in his and his allies' names, to receive the corroboration of those friendly sentiments, and to learn the particular conditions which emperor Napoleon on this ceasion would make, preparatory too a general negociation for a cessation of arms.

"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 dukedom 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."

"H. majesty the emperor and king has by this first step fulfilled a duty sacred to his heart.

"But he believes he would have severely injured himself, wounded the honor of his monarchy, the dignity of his house and the renown of his good and greatest nations, and have impaired the best interests of state in the eyes of the present and future generations, if, notwithstanding the weighty obligations incumbent on him for the preservation of the whole, he had given way to his own feelings for the temporary heavy oppression of his people, and coincided with stipulations which would have been a death blow to his monarchy, and a breach of the confederacy with all his allies.

"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."

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 Galliopolis, 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. S.

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 U. S.

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 13; the creation of 9 masters commandant, and the increase of lieutenants from 36 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