FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

A number of citizens in this city observing for some time past, with serious concern, the declension of that military spirit which was the pride of all its citizens, & so much applauded by the other states, have had it in contemplation to propose a Meeting for the purpose of raising a company of volunteers, so that they may be completely equipped by the first day of May next, commonly called *Buck-skin day.*—They are satisfied if one company only were raised by that time, a number would follow their example; and there is no doubt but on the 4th of July next—*that day so dear to every American*—battalions would be complete; not only battalions, but regiments; for it would stimulate our veteran officers, soldiers and citizens, formerly composing other companies, but who have so long lain dormant.

We may talk of a militia being the bulwark of a nation: it is admitted, provided it is well disciplined, and properly organised—but not in its present state. We are all citizens, but few soldiers. We have no militia—Not a single company turns out on those days, nor on any other day in the year.

The advocates of the present proposition have no ambitious views in the present instance, but wish to lend a helping hand—Their object is the good of their country; and if this should be a means of promoting it, which they hope and trust it may, their views are completed.

Were our citizens raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm for their country's weal, they are not at present prepared to act so laudably as their fellow-citizens of Philadelphia.

It appears there are no companies formed by any of the regiments, one excepted—Of course, no regular returns are made by any of the other superior officers—Therefore it is presumed there can be no exception to raise a company or companies from any of the other parts of the city or the vicinity thereof, of volunteers; and no doubt can be entertained but the executive of this state would sanction their enrollment, when properly organized, and would commission the officers by them appointed.

It has been observed, that the extravagant expence in procuring uniform has been one great objection to volunteers coming forward. It is admitted this has been the case; but a neat and decent uniform might certainly be procured for an expence that would meet the circumstances of any person willing to be enrolled in a uniform company; and were the present proposal made by some respectable military characters, a meeting might readily be obtained, and one or more companies raised.

FRIENDS TO THE MILITIA.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

Arrived, schooner Aurora, Smith, in 21 days from St. Pierres, Martinique. Left brig Weltha-Ann, to sail in 15 days; and brig Paisley, to sail next day, both for New-York; schr. Martha Washington, of do. sch'r Maria, Ellis, of New-London, for N. Carolina; schooner Fox, of New-London, for New-York; schooner Mechanic, of Middletown, to sail to leeward in 2 or 3 days, and others not known. In lat. 31, long. 70, was examined by a British frigate. Captain Smith lost overboard, John Lark, of Shelburne.

Below, last night, a ship—the schooner Hannah Hubbell, in 20 days from Guadaloupe.

Cleared, brigs Rajah, Smith, Havana; Thomas, Dexter, Savannah; schr. William Hall, Duncan, Beaufort; Samuel, Hudson, Norfolk; Henrietta, Gilpin, Alexandria; sloop Sally, Austin, New-Providence.

We learn by express, that the brig Paisley, Noyes, from St. Pierres for N. York, went a-shore on Monday morning last at Squan beach, 50 miles to the southward of Sandy-Hook. The cargo will be saved, the vessel may. She belongs to Isaac Moses and Sons.

The brig Thetis, from New-Orleans that was ashore on Oyster-Island, was got off yesterday morning; but soon got in a worse situation—on Robin's Reef—she had received no damage last evening.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

Yesterday arrived here a boy and the supercargo of the brig Union, capt. Selby, from Isle of May for this port, with a cargo of salt. They report that the brig came into the Capes on the 14th inst. and stood up the bay, which was very full of ice, which did the brig so much damage that they could not keep her free with both pumps. On Sunday last they were obliged to anchor off Bombay Hook, where, finding she was cut through with the ice, and that her cable could not hold her long, the captain & crew finding it impossible to save her, determined, for the preservation of their lives, to quit the brig, which they did in their boat, and with the greatest difficulty, by breaking thro' the ice, got on shore tho' not without being much frost-bitten. The brig soon after parted her cable, appeared to fill very fast, and drifted down the bay. The captain remains to look out, if any thing can yet be done for the preservation of the brig or materials.

There are nine United States frigates lying in the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, (Washington) not one fit for sea—and, unless attended to, will speedily be unfit for any thing.

CHARLESTON, January 10.

Died, at his father's house, on the morning of the 29th ult. Mr. John Zinn, aged 21, son of Major Zinn, of this state—this worthy young man was snatched off in the bloom of life and health by an ungarded discharge of a gun by one of his companions, while engaged in the too common practice of celebrating Christmas Eve, by the use of fire arms, the wadding of the gun passing under his left shoulder blade, entered the cavity of his chest, under the severe pains of which, he labored with fortitude and resignation until Heaven was pleased to grant him relief—the numerous company which attended his funeral, attested the value they placed on his life, and their tears bore witness to their loss by his death.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

We learn, from good authority, that our government some time since, sent out a letter inviting Mr. Armstrong to return to the United States, in consequence of his base conduct relative to the ship New-Jersey.

Though the political intelligence by the ship Huntress from Bordeaux is not so late as that received at Norfolk by the Highland Mary, yet our file of French papers has enabled us to publish the two intermediate bulletins which were wanting to complete the series of the operations of the French army in Germany, and to give an additional bulletin from the army of Italy.

PARIS, 24th Brumaire.

EIGHTEENTH OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

LINTZ, 14th Brumaire, 14th year.

Prince Murat does not lose sight of the enemy. The enemy had left in Ebersberg three or four hundred men to prevent the passage of the Traun; but the dragoons of gen. Walter threw themselves into boats and under the protection of the artillery impetuously attacked the city. Lieut. Villaudet of the 13th regiment of dragoons, was the first who crossed in a little boat. Gen. Walter, after having passed the bridge over the Traun, proceeded by the Enns. The brigade of Gen. Milhaud met the enemy at the village of Asten, routed them, pursued them quite into Enns, and made two hundred prisoners, fifty of whom are Russian hussars. Twenty Russian hussars have been killed. The rear of the Austrian troops supported by the Russian cavalry has been totally routed, neither of them have withstood a single charge. The 22d and 23d chasseurs, and their colonels Latour, Maubourg and Durosnel, have shewn the greatest bravery. Prince Murat's aid-de-camp, Flauhaut, has received a ball in his arm. During the thirteenth, we passed the Enns, and to-day prince Murat is in pursuit of the enemy. Marshal Davoust arrived on the 12th at Steyer; on the 13th he took possession of the city & has made 200 prisoners: the enemy evinced a disposition to defend it. —General Beaumont's division of dragoons has supported its reputation. The aid de camp of gen. Beaumont has been killed. Both the bridges on the Enns are entirely repaired. At the battle of Lambach, the Austrian col. de Graffen, and the Russian colonel Koloffkin have been killed. The Austrian emperor, who has arrived at Lintz, has received the complaints of the regency, concerning the bad conduct of the Russians, who are not content with plundering, but have beaten the peasants, which have caused a great number of vilages to be deserted. The emperor appeared very much afflicted at these outrages, and said that he could not answer for the Russian troops in the same manner as for his own; that they must suffer patiently; whcih has afforded no consolation to the inhabitants.

A considerable number of werehouses were found at Lintz, with a great quantity of cloths and military great coats in the imperial manufactories.

General Deroi, at the head of a corps of Bavarians, has fallen in at Lovers with the van of a column of five Austrian regiments from Italy, completely routed it and has taken 400 prisoners and three pieces of cannon. The Bavarians fought with extreme bravery. Deroi himself was wounded by a pistol shot.

These little engagements have afforded room for the display of a great number of instances of courage on the part of particular officers. The major general is employed in drawing up a full relation, in which each one will receive the share of glory which his courage shall have merited.

The Inns may be considered as the last line which defends the approaches to Vienna. It is reported, that the enemy intends to keep possession of and intrench himself behind the heights of Sainte Hyppolite, ten leagus from Vienna. Our van will be there to-morrow.

NINETEENTH OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

LINTZ, 15th Brumaire, year 14.

The battle of Lovers was very brilliant for the Bavarians. The Austrians occupied beyond Lovers a defile almost inaccessible, flanked to the right and left by perpendicular mountains. The top was covered with Tyrolian chasseurs, who were acquainted with all the paths; three forts of stone work enclosing the mountains rendered access to them almost impossible.

After a vigorous resistance, the Bavarians routed the enemy every where, took two pieces of cannon and made themselves masters of all the forts. But at the attack of the last, lieut. general Deroi, commander in chief of the Bavarian army, was wounded by a pistol shot. The Bavarians have had twelve officers killed or wounded, 50 soldiers killed and 250 wounded. The conduct of lieut. general Deroi merits the highest eulogium; he is an old and honorable officer, extremely attached to the elector, whose friend he is.

Every moment has been so employed, that the emperor has not yet been able to review the Bavarian army, nor to become acquainted with the brave men who compose it.

Prince Murat, after the taking of Enns, pursued the enemy anew. The Russian army had taken a position on the heights of Amstelled; prince Murat attacked it with general Oudinot's grenadiers; the battle was obstinately contested. The Russians were driven from all their posts, and have left 400 dead on the field of battle and 1500 prisoners. Prince Murat praises gen. Oudinot in particular; his aid-de-camp Lagrange was wounded.

Marshal Davoust, at the passage of the Inns at Steyer, praises peculiarly the conduct of general Heudelet, who commands his van. He continued his march, and has arrived at Wahidoffen.

All the intercepted letters state that the furniture of the court is already embarked on the Danube, and that they are expecting at Vienna the speedy arrival of the French.

FIFTH OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

14th Brumaire.

After some hours repose at Montebello, the army pursued the enemy to Vincence.—The gates of the city had been walled up; the enemy were summoned to evacuate it; their reply was in the negative. A sentiment of humanity had dictated the summons of the general in chief; it was indispensibly necessary to force a passage and to point a cannon and some howitzers against the gates, and unfortunately against the city itself. We entered it at the break of day. The precipitation with which the enemy retreated, obliged them to abandon a thousand wounded, and to leave part of the contents of several magazines at our diposal. In the course of the day we made 800 prisoners.

The Austrians retreated by the road to Bassano. The army followed them and continually harassed their rear. At the separation of the roads from Bassano to Treviso, they directed their march towards the latter city, burning behind them the bridge which is over the rapid stream near Palu. Having arrived at the village of St. Pierre, in Gu, we found it occupied by a body of troops, which we charged vigorously. The village was carried after a combat which again procured to us 600 prisoners and one piece of cannon.

We marched towars the Brenta. The van arrived at the moment when the enemy were attempting to destroy the bridge.—There began from one bank to the other a heavy cannonade, which the night only put a stop to.

The army was under arms on the right bank. At four o'clock in the morning, I caused several regiments of cavalry with light troops mounted, behind to ford the river, while the bridge was repairing. The army soon filed off, and we arrived at Cittadella in sufficient time to carry the last posts of the enemy. At five o'clock in the evening, we entered Castelfranco, and our chasseurs had already occupied Salrathunda and Albaredo. The general in chief felt the necessity of granting some hours to the wants of the army. In our march from Montebello we have taken more than 1800 prisoners.

The right division marched towards Padue where it arrives to day; the left went by the Sette Communi towards Bassans, which it will occupy to-morrow. The army marches towards Pavia.

PARIS, 23d Brumaire, (14th Nov.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Milan, daied the 9th November, which contains details respecting the flight of the archduke Charles, subsequent to those which we read in the fifth bulletin, from the army of Italy. "At the moment in which I am writing to you, the whole of Italy must have been evacuated by the Austrians. It was expected that they would endeavor to retreat through Styria and Carinthia, which might still have afforded them some passages by which to escape from the grand army. The archduke Charles believed that he saw a more speedy retreat in the Tyrol, and he will there be placed between two fires. Austrian prisoners and deserters come in in crowds. They express joy at finding themselves among the French and above all at having bread to eat. They cannot express all the hardships which they they have suffered. A contribution of 400,000 francs has been imposed by the French on Verona, and one million on Padue. The Austrians have abandoned Venice; but it is believed that it is yet occupied by the Russians.—The greatest joy prevails in the kingdom of Italy.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

The ship Charles, from Amsterdam, for Philadelphia, after having been detained in the British Channel, and all her cargo taken out, has arrived at New-Bedford, in 78 days from Limington.

Arrived at Gloucester Point, schooner Sally, Bunce, 13 days from Charleston.

Arrived at Reedy-Island, ship Atlantic, Russel, from Amsterdam.

Captain Bunce informs that three brigs and two schooners, names, &c. unknown, have gone into the piers at Reedy-Island.

The ship John Buckley, captain Moore, from London, has arrived at Wilmington; (Del.) Our papers by her, which are the latest, are only to the 20th November, and of course contain nothing new.

CHARLESTON, January 13.

Captain Harvey has favored us with a file of the *Political and Commercial Gazette of Hayti*, to the 19th December. In one of them we notice a decree of the emperor, of the 24th November, prohibiting the importation of *salt* in foreign vessels, under penalty of confiscation.

A few days before captain Harvey sailed, intelligence reached Cape-Francois, that three Italian vessels, two ships and a brig, which had sailed from Italy for Carthagena, on the Spanish Main, having, in the expectation of making a great voyage, entered the port of Aux-Cayes; the crews were immediately arrested by order of Dessalines, and thrown into prison—they were afterwards tried, condemed, and all of them executed, on the ground that Bonaparte, being the king of Italy, was their sovereign, and they must consequently suffer as his subjects.

The schooner Mohawk, captain Quarles, from Norfolk, arrived at Cape-Francois about the 10th December; the consignment of her cargo (according to their regulations) fell to an Indigene merchant of the name of Mullery; but so bad was his character, and so much was he involved in debt that capt. Q. was afraid to trust the cargo in his hands—He offered him 600 dollars, as a compromise, to let him do his own business; but this was refused—Captain Q. then told him that he would put a part of the cargo into his hands, and when that was sold he should have the rest; immediately on its being landed, it was seized by the creditors of Mullery. Capt. Q. wrote to gen. Christophe on the subject, who immediately sent off a dispatch to the emperor. In the mean time, Mullery went on board the Mohawk, broke open the hatches, and forcibly took away the remainder of the cargo, besides striking and abusing capt. Quarles.——In this state the business rested when captain Harvey sailed.

In the Amazon came passenger an unfortunate French woman, with an infant child, who have narrowly escaped death from the hands of their implacable enemy.

On Saturday afternoon the United States brig Hornet, capt. Chauncey, returned from a cruize. Capt. C. politely favoured us with the following list of of vessels, spoken by him between the 27th of December, 1805, and the 10th of January, 1806.

December 27, lat. 32, 18, N. long. 76, 30, W. schr. Harriet, of and from Baltimore, bound to Georgia, out 11 days.

January 4, lat 33, 58, N. long. 75, 27, w. sch'r ——, *of and for Baltimore, from Cuba, 21 days out.*

Vessels left at Cape-Francois, Dec. 24.

Ship Warren, ——, of Baltimore, 20 guns.

Brig Essex, ——, of Newburyport, to sail in 25 days.

Schr. Mediator, Greaves, of Baltimore, of 12 guns, to sail in 10 days

Schr. Antelope Edwards, for do. in 8 days.

Three-masted schr. Luna, Belt, for do. in 15 days.

Schr. William, Kidwell, for Philadelphia in 15 days; and several others, names not recollected.

The ship Minerva, Laidler, from Africa, with 300 SLAVES, and the crews of three or four English ships which had been captured on the coast, anchored in the roads yesterday.

January 12.

Arrived, ship Minerva, Laidler, Angola, 77 days—Capt. CAMPBELL—300 SLAVES.

The English brig Mary, Cowan, from Sierra Leone, Africa, anchored in the Roads last evening. She has 160 SLAVES, consigned to GIBSON & BROADFOOT. The Mary left at Isles de Los, the ship Lydia, Wilson, (the former captain Mackay, dead) to sail soon for this port, after touching at Bassou; also the schooner Susan, Long; and schooner Doris, Davenport, from this port. Left at Cape Mount, ship Amazon, for this port. Nov. 7, off Sierra Leone, capt. Cowan spoke *ship Portsmouth, of Baltimore, from Plymouth, Eng. bound in.* On the coast spoke ship ——, Sabins, belonging to Bristol, R. I. bound to leeward.

Captain Cromwell, of the ship William, (arrived on Sunday) spoke on the 9th Nov. in lat. 34, 33, N. long. 11, 12, W. ship Old Tom, of Norfolk, James Ward, master, 20 days from Malaga, bound to New-York. Dec. 18, lat. 25, 56, N. long. 61, 00, W. spoke brig Sophronia, of and from Boston, Comfort Bird, master, days out bound to Martinico—all well. Dec. 20, spoke brig Benjamin, of and from Newbern, 10 days out, bound to Martinico. Jan. 1, spoke *schooner Plato, of Baltimore, 12 days from Cape Francois, bound to Baltimore,* lat. 30, 22, long. 75, 50.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 23.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the bill *authorising a detachment of the militia of the United States.* Several blanks in the bill were filled up, authorising the president of the United States to accept as part of the detachment any corps of volunteers who shall engage to continue in service *six months*, after arriving at the place of rendezvous, and another appropriating *two millions of dollars* for the pay and subsistence of such part of the detachment as may be called into service. When the committee rose and reported the bill with these amendments, in which the house concurred.

Mr. Dana moved to amend the first section, by striking out the following words in italic, relative to the proportions of the detachment to be called from the respective states—— to be apportioned by the president of the United States *by the militia returns of the last year, in cases where such returns were made, and in cases where such returns were not made the last year, by such other data as he shall judge equitable,* and by substituting in lieu thereof, the words, "according to the last census."

Mr. Varnum stated several reasons against this amendment.

Mr. Dana withdrew his amendment, and moved a modification of it; which he also withdrew on an explanation made by Mr. Varnum. When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

A message was received from the president of the United States, stating that he had approved and signed an act making an additional appropriation to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the support of the navy during the year 1805—and that he had likewise approved and signed an act providing for light-houses on Long-Island Sound, and declaring Roxbury, in Massachusetts, a port of delivery.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the report of a select committee on that part of the message of the president that relates to defending our ports and harbors, &c.

The report was read by the chair.

On the first resolution, appropriating 150,000 dollars for the better protection of our ports and harbors, a long and animating debate ensued.

The debate was opened by Mr. Dawson, who explained at some length the grounds on which the report was founded.

Mr. Dawson was followed by Mr. Clinton, who represented the trifling amount of the sum proposed to be appropriated.

Mr. Thomas said a few words to the same effect, and moved to strike out the words "one hundred and fifty thousand," with the view of trying the sense of the house as to the appropriation of a larger sum.

Mr. N. Williams seconded the motion.

Mr. Ely detailed the information on which the report had been made.

Mr. Dawson replied.

Mr. Early moved that the committee should rise, in order that more full and satisfactory information should be obtained relative to the sum required, and the practicability of protecting by land-batteries our ports and harbors.

This motion superceding the other, the subsequent part of the debate was shaped by it.

It was supported by Messrs. Early, Nelson, Smilie, Macon, N. Williams, G. W. Campbell, Cook and Fisk—and opposed by messrs. Jackson, Dawson, Dana, and Elmer.

When the question was put, and the rising of the committee carried—Ayes 86.

Mr. Early gave notice that he should tomorrow move for the communication of information calculated to elucidate the subject.

On motion of *Mr. Stanford,*

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the circuit court for North-Carolina.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *JANUARY* 25.

The congressional proceedings of the 21st and 22d instant, which are lengthy, but not important to our readers, are laid over, to give place for those of the 23d, which are of considerable interest.

The following Supplements to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county and for other purposes, have been handed us by a friend; and we take the earliest opportunity of giving them publicity, and of calling the attention of the commissioners to the object of their appointment. The work having been carried through the legislature to their satisfaction, much responsibility would involve upon themselves, if thro' any supineness on their part, it should be permitted to flag. These observations, however, it is hoped are superfluous.

WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that in pursuance of the powers vested in the commissioners of the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike road by the act to which this is a supplement, they have opened subscription-books, and that there has been subscribed the amount of the capital stock authorised by said act on said road, and they have petitioned that they may be permitted immediately to commence turnpiking the same; and this assembly being of opinion that their prayer is reasonable—Therefore,

BE it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That so much of an act, entitled, An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county and for other purposes, as restrains the president and managers of the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike road from commencing their work on said road until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eight, or that is in any wise inconsistent with this act, shall be and the same hereby is repealed.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, and they are hereby required, to hold their first election for managers on the first Monday in April next, under the regulations and restrictions, and to be conducted in the manner, prescribed in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the proceedings of the said commissioners, in taking the subscriptions aforesaid, be and they are hereby confirmed, and declared to be as binding on subscribers as though they had been made