my entered Presburg.† The same day the emperor Napolean organised for Austria a new form of government, and appointed gen. Clark to be governor in chief. Each of the conquered circles is placed under the direction of a superintendancy, of which M. Darin, counsellor of state is appointed superintendant-general.

"The Russian army has offered to capitulate, on condition of being permitted to return home; and the same terms would be gladly accepted by Francis II.

"Several bodies of the French army were in pursuit of the Russians. The latter were rapidly retreating towards Brinn, and were committing in their progress, murder and every species of havoc.

"Gen. Klein was entering Bohemia.

"The kingdom of Hungary has offered to capitulate, and it is said her request will be complied with.

"Nearly 3,000 pieces of brass cannon & 200,000 muskets have been taken at Vienna.

"Among the great number of prisoners made by the French army, were many French emigrants, some of whom were in Italy during the late war with Bonaparte. The emperor did not transfer them to a military tribunal, as is usual in such cases; but said to them, "Ye have now no country left to emigrate to; return to your own, & emulate the glorious example of your countrymen."

One of the United States frigates arrived at Cadiz on the 13th of December.

† Presburg is the capital of Hungary, where the crown of that kingdom is kept. It is seated on the Danube, 34 miles east of Vienna.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Hamburg to another in this city, dated 10th November.

"The disasters which the Austrian army have experienced have not discouraged them. They have secured the co-operation of the northern powers; and no doubt is entertained here that Prussia, Saxony and Hesse will shortly declare against France. Their united forces, amounting to 300.000 men, are marching at divers points. Russia will employ a powerful army and has at present more than 500,000 men in readiness. The Austrians will unite all their strength. The king of Sweden is marching through Hanover with 40,000 men. England appears disposed to make a general attack on all the ports in Holland. There is not the smallest prospect of peace, though it is reported that Bonaparte has made pacific overtures to Austria."

The ship Alexander, Lane, of Bath, (said on Saturday to be below in a short passage from Bordeaux) was left at Surinam by the brig Panther, 40 days ago, to sail in 5 days for this port.

Just before our Gazette was put to press, we had put into our hands by a commercial friend, a series of official bulletins of the armies of the Danube and Italy. The former from the 12th November to the 1st December; the latter from the 16th to the 25th November. We have time to say only that we shall have the most material part translated for to morrow's Gazette; and that they confirm the summary received by way of New-York.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From the London Sun, received at the office of the American.

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 outports 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 on the entrenchments with four 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 and 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 their dead is computed at 5000. The loss of our troops is much less, but it 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 November 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. General Davidovich is posted with a corps near Bevilaqua; and prince Rosenberg in the mountains. The emperor, in pursuance of the Archduke Charlee's wishes, has conferred on Marshal Bellegarde the cross of Maria Theresa—a regiment on general Vogelzang; and the rank of major general 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 & Muhlberg on the 28th of October, 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 divisions, 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 November the division of the prince of Hohenlohe marched to Steyer; and that of general Mondes proceeded to the environs of Kremsmunster. The advanced posts of count Nostiz stood on the Traun, between Ebelsdorf and Wels; those of general Shustuck between Wels and Traunfall; and those of colonel Wesko between Traunfall and the Trauner Lake."

November 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 general 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 form the centre; the corps under Kienmayer the left wing; and that under general 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."

VIENNA, November 11.

To-morrow or the day after the French troops will march into this 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 consert with Russia and its other allies.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 3.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial from Messrs. Montgomery and Stevens, witnesses on the part of the prosecution on the trial of judge Chase, praying a compensation for their travel and attendance, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Quincy presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston representing the aggressions committed on the trade & neutral rights of the U. S. and concluding with suggesting the propriety of a special mission to the court of London.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a detailed report on the petition of Francis Amory, which was referred to the committee of the whole house.

A petition from William Lambert was presented, and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from the measurers of salt and coal in the city of Philadelphia, praying for additional compensation for their services, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, made a report on the petition of F. Messonier, praying either a donation of land or an extension of the usual time of payment therefor, to aid him in the cultivation of the vine. The report is unfavorable not only to the prayer of this individual case, but likewise to the principle on which it is founded.

The house immediately took the report into consideration, and concurred in it without division.

A bill was received from the senate, making a further appropriation for the support of a library. The bill appropriates, in addition to the unexpended balance of a former appropriation, the yearly sum of 1,000 dollars for 5 years, to be applied under the direction of a joint committee of three members of the senate and three members of the house of representatives to be appointed every session.

Referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

A bill was likewise received from the senate to repeal in part the fourth section of an act to authorise the grants of land to the French inhabitants of Galliopolis, and for other purposes therein mentioned. This bill repeals so much of the act referred to as imposes the condition of actual settlement.

Referred to the committee on the public lands.

On motion of Mr. Leib the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair, on the report of a select committee making extra-allowances to certain officers of the house for extra services rendered during the last session.

The resolution authorises the payment of 300 dollars to the clerk, 200 dollars to Wm. Lambert, Josias W. King, the sergeant at arms, the door-keeper, and the assistant door-keeper each, and 50 dollars to Alexander Spalding and John Philips each.

On motion of Mr. Findley, 100 dollars were allowed to James Laurie, chaplain.

After a short debate the resolution was agreed to—Ayes 47—noes 42.

The committee then rose and the house took up their report, and concurred in the resolution as amended—Yeas 60—nays 55.

A message was received from the president of the United States, enclosing a letter from the governor of South-Carolina, stating the cession to the United States of certain scites for forts, &c. on certain conditions.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of union.

A message was likewise received from the president of the United States, laying before the two houses, for the exercise of their constitutional powers as to providing the means for fulfilling them, six Indian treaties for the extinguishment of Indian rights to lands within the United States.

The president states that the senate had advised the ratification of these treaties, viz.

1. Treaty with the Wyandots, &c.
2. With the Wyandots, &c.
3. With the Delawares.
4. With the Chickasaws.
5. With the Cherokees.
6. With the Creeks.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. J. Randolph said the house would recollect better than he did, for he was not present at the time the very important resolution referred on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Gregg) whom he saw in his place, to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. It was no part of his purpose at this time to discuss the merits of that resolution; and it was still further from his purpose to throw any impediment, or create any delay in bringing forward that discussion; the more so as he considered the whole country south of the seat of government, and more particularly that part of the country in which he resided, decidedly interested in a speedy and prompt reception or rejection of the proposition. Indeed such was his opinion of the necessity of its being speedily acted upon, that as soon as he saw the resolution which had been offered, which was not until Friday, when it was laid on their table, the first suggestion of his mind was to move the going immediately into a committee of the whole on it; as those gentlemen with whom he had the honor of holding personal and political intercourse would testify. But a more mature reflection had convinced him that before the resolution could receive that ultimate decision, which he trusted it would receive, the house stood in need of material information, which, however it might be in the possession of this or that individual, was not possessed by the body of the house. His object in addressing the house was to obtain this information from the proper authority, from the head of a department—which was the only way in which information of a satisfactory nature, such as ought to influence the decision of the house, ought to be obtained.

Mr. J. Randolph then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasuary be directed to lay before this house a statement of the exports and imports of the United States to and from Great-Britain and Ireland, and the American colonies of the same, for the two last years, distinguishing the colonial trade, from that of the mother country, and specifiing the various articles of export and import and the amount of duties payable on the latter.

Mr. Smilie expressed himself in favor of the resolution, and observed that the species of information called for had not been received by the house later than 1803.

Mr. Crowninshield was of opinion that it would be best to extend the resolution so as to embrace the British provences of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the provinces beyond the cape of Good-Hope.

A conversation of some length ensued between Messrs. Croninshield, Bidwell and Alston on the one side; and Messrs. J. Randolph and J. Clay on the other on amending the resolution.

The former gentlemen were for amending the resolution so as to embrace a period of peace as well as war, and to obtain information from "all the dependencies of Great-Britain"—which the latter gentlemen opposed on various grounds, one of which was that if this additional information were desirable it could be obtained by a distinct resolution.

On Mr. Crowninshield's motion to amend the resolution, so as to extend it to "British dependencies," generally, the house divided—Ayes 43—Noes 67.

Mr. Nicholson suggested the propriety of adding the following words to the resolution, in which the mover acquiescing, they were incorporated into it.

And also a statement shewing in detail the quantity and value of the like articles of import brought into the United States from other nations respectively, with the rate and amount of duty thereon.

When the resolution, thus modified, was agreed to without division.

Mr. Crowninshield then moved the following resolution. He said, in substance it was the same with the amendment which he had proposed to the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the amount of the exports and imports to and from the British dependencies other than those of America for the last two years.

This resolution was likwise agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. Stanford the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill altering the time for holding the circuit court for the district of North-Carolina.

After the blanks were filled Mr. Macon offered a new section for increasing the salary of the district judge of N. Carolina from 1500 to 2000 dollars.

After debate, this motion was lost by a great majority, as were other motions, successively made, to allow a salary of 1800, 1700 and 1600 dollars.

The committee rose, and reported the bill, and the house ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

Tuesday, February 4.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the governor of Orleans, covering a petition from the regents of the university of that territory, praying a donation of lands.

Referred to a committee on the public lands.

Mr. Gregg called for the order of the day on a resolution offered by him to repeal so much of an act as authorises the appropriation of lands to the Yazoo claimants.

Mr. Smilie moved to postpone the consideration of this resolution to Monday week that in the mean time the national business might be transacted, undisturbed by the irritation which this subject generally gave rise to.

Mr. Alston declared himself in favor of a compromise by commissioners. If this course should be disagreed to, he would have no objection to agree to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gregg trusted the motion for postponement would not prevail. The resolusion had been submitted very early in the session. The mover had waved calling it up to this day, that the national business might be first attended to. In this business the house had progressed to a point at which it appeared convenient to take up the resolution. Information had been required, which would not probably be received for some days. In the interim a decision might be had on the resolution. The subject had been so long before the house, and had been so fully discussed, that there did not appear to be occasion for much debate, nor did he think the irritation alluded to by his colleague would take place. He hoped, if the subject was entered upon, the discussion would be conducted with that prudence and temper that were essential to the discovery of truth.

The motion was agreed to—Ayes 56.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the bill respecting bonds given by marshals.

After amending the same the committee rose, and the house ordered the bill to a third reading.

On the motion of Mr. Sloan the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill imposing a duty on slaves imported in the United States—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

A variety of motions were made amendatory of the bill, which shall be given in a more detailed view of the proceedings.—We shall at present confine ourselves to a concise notice of those most material.

A motion made by Mr. Gregg, requiring the duty to be paid at the time of entry, was agreed to—Ayes 54—Noes 24.

Mr. J. Randolph moved, with the view of getting rid of the business, that the committee should rise.

The motion was supported by Messrs. J. Randolph and Holland, and opposed by Messrs. Smilie, Fisk, Sloan & Southward, and disagreed to—Ayes 42—Noes 61.

Mr. Bidwell moved an amendment limiting the imposition of the duty to the 1st day of January 1808.

Mr. Sloan spoke against the amendment, which was agreed to—Ayes 55—Noes 27.

Mr. Bidwell then offered a new section prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States after the 1st day of January 1808.

Mr. Bidwell supported, and Messrs. J. Clay and Dana opposed this section, which was disagreed to—Ayes 17.

Mr. D. R. Williams proposed a new section prohibiting the introduction, after the passage of this act into the territories of the United States, of slaves hereafter imported into the United States.

After a short debate on this motion, the committee arose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. J. Randolph opposed leave being given them to sit again; and Messrs. Jackson and Smilie supported it; when the qustion was taken at a late hour, and leave given—Ayes 73.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Harriot, Pearce, Batavia
Schr. Minerva, Price, Norfolk

CLEARED,

Ship Industry, Myers, Norfolk
Schr. Harmony, Hows, Boston

A Meeting

Of the committees of the different Fire Companies is requested at James Bryden's on Friday the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock on business of importance. Punctual attendance is requested.

January 6.

The Members

Of the Deptford Fire Company, are requested to attend an adjourned yearly meeting, at Peck's hotel, on Monday evening, the 10th inst. at 6 o'clock.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be laid before them.

February 6.

Book Auction,

THIS EVENING,

February 6, at half past 6 o'clock, at our auction room & commission-store, No. 3, Light-street, next door to the Coffee-House, will commence the sale of a valuable collection of

NEW BOOKS.

Catalogues of which may be had, and the books viewed any time during the afternoon. *Immediately after the sale of the books, will be sold without reserve*

The remainder of the invoice of Music, consisting of a large collection of SONGS, Concerto's, Sonata's, Lessons, Scotch and Irish Airs, with variations, Books of instructions, &c. &c for the Piano Forte.

Single Operas and instruction books for the German Flute, Clarionett, Oboe, Guitar and Pedal Harp; with a number of Military pieces arranged for a full Band; Blank Books, ruled paper, and a variety of books of sacred Music.

SOWER & S COLE, Auct's.

February 6

Clover Seed.

3 casks New-England CLOVER SEED,
FOR SALE BY
CUMBERLAND D. WILLIAMS.
February 6 eo t

ROBERT GILMOR & SONS

Have imported by the Traveller, from Leghorn, and offer for sale,

6 cases Leghorn HATS,
130 boxes of SAFFRON, containing 1 pound each.

February 6. eo3t§

A Counting-house to be Rented.

THE Counting-house, lately occupied by Richard Curson, esquire, will be rented on application to

ROBERT GILMOR & SONS.
February 6. eo3t§

ELECTION.

IN conformity with the charter of the Bank of Maryland, an election for twelve directors will take place, and be holden at the Bank on Friday the 7th of March next.

By order,

R. WILSON, Cashier.
February 6. d7tM

For Sale,

30 pipes Lisbon WINE
20 do PORT do.
60 qr. casks LISBON do.
60 boxes LEMONS and ORANGES
200 frails FIGS
5 bales soft-shelled ALMONDS
15 bales Bottling CORKS

ROBERT BARRY.
February 6. d3t

For Sale or Rent,

THE house No. 16, South-street, now occupied by Mr. Tilman Anspach.—Possession will be given the first day of May next. Application to be made to

HENRY COURTENAY,
No 30, South Gay-street.
February 6. d4t

For Sale,

5000 bushels Liverpool ground Allum
3000 do. Isle of May
1500 do. Bonavista
500 do. Cadiz } *Salt*
8 tons Patent Shot, large sizes
20 chests Hyson Skin
5 do. Hyson } TEAS.
30 hhds first quality Trinidad Sugars
50 bags Batavia Coffee.—Apply to

GEORGE & JOHN S. YEATES,
Commission merchants.
February 6. eo6w

Just Received,

By the ship Industry, from Amsterdam,

6 bales of Bags
1 box Tapes
1 do. black Crape
1 do. superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, and
200 do. of the best Holland Cheese. For sale by

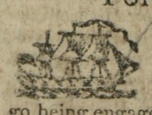
WM. WILSON & SONS,
Who have also on hand,
A few pipes Madeira WINE, which will be sold low to close the sale.
February 6. eo3t§

Notice.

The public are cautioned against taking two notes on hand, signed by the subscriber, and indorsed by Charles O'Brien, for $184 75 cents each, dated 2d September, 1805, and one payable at 5, and the other at 6 months after date; the conditions for which the above notes were made not having been complied with, by Abraham Keyser, to whom the notes were given, of course the notes will not be paid.

PATRICK QUINLAN.
February 4. (6) eo3t§

For Amsterdam,



The Prussian Ship
LOUISE,
Captain Heyes;
About three fourths of her cargo being engaged, the remainder will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to

P. A. KARTHAUS, or
JOHN BOLTE.
February 6. eo

For Sale,



The beautiful pilot-boat Schooner
MEDUSA.

Five months old, her sails of the best Holland Duck, middle-seamed with every *flying-kite* necessary for a craft of her description; about 100 tons register; sails like the wind, and may be sent to sea without any expence, being now ready to receive a cargo. Her inventory may be seen at my counting house to-morrow.

J. F. KENNEDY.
February 6. d

Cod Fish.

28 hhds. COD FISH, of first quality—
FOR SALE BY
BIGELOW & PROUD.