City of Baltimore.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

[No. XXII.]

AN ORDINANCE,

Making appropriations for the year 1806.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That there be appropriated to the deepening and preserving the harbor of Baltimore, to be paid out of any money raising from the duty on tonnage of vessels, and auctioneers, the sum of six thousand dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of Elias Ellicott, David Winchester and Baltzer Schæffer, in conjunction with the mayor.

For cleansing the streets, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars.

For removing nuisances, a sum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars.

To the health-officer for the ensuing 12 months, commencing from his appointment, one thousand dollars.

For the health-department, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.

For printing, election expences and incidentals, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

For repairing the paved streets, lanes and alleys, a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars.

For paving cross-streets, lanes and alleys, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.

For watching and lighting the city, a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars.

For the superintendant of the powder magazine for the ensuing twelve months, five hundred dollars.

For altering and widening the footways, in the manner directed by an ordinance, "entitled an ordinance to improve the footways in the city of Baltimore," passed the 22d day of March, 1804, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

For filling up New church-street from Calvert-street to North-lane, to be expended under the direction of the city-commissioners, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

For walling the ends of the public streets terminating at Jone's falls, between Baltimore-street and Water-street bridges, a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

To enable the register to employ a clerk to assist him in the discharge of the duties of his office, the sum of two hundred dollars.

For paving the public's part of Falls-market space, a sum not exceeding nine hundred & eighty dollars.

For taking up the wooden kerbs in the 8th ward and replacing the same with stone, a sum not exceeding five hundred and fifty dollars.

For filling up and gravelling that part of the market-space in the 8th ward which lies between Alisanna-street and the north end of the new market-house, a space at the S. end of the same, to be expended under the direction of the city commissioners, a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

For cutting down the banks at the intersection of Sharpe and Lee-streets and to make Wellcome-alley passable at the intersection of Sharpe-street, to be expended under the direction of the city-commissioners, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

For making a sewer and turning an arch for the conveyance of water through an alley adjoining the property of Erasmus Uhler, called Frenchman's-alley, to be expended under the direction of the city-commissioners, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of ground for a sewer & paving the same, between Potters-street and High-street in Old-town, to be expended under the direction of the city-commissioners, a sum not exceeding six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of ground of Wm. Rainey, to widen Little-York-street, the sum of five hundred dollars.

To Thomas Cole, a sum due him for filling in Pitts street wharf in the 8th ward, ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Jos. Biays and Jos. Allender, a sum by them expended for kerb-stones in the eighth ward, thirty-three dollars and sixty cents.

To repair the passes and sewers at the intersection of Hill, Lee and Barre-streets, with Howard-street, to be expended under the direction of the city-commissioners, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

To pay the amount borrowed for the purchase of lots adjoining Hanover-market, erecting a weigh-house and finishing the same, and erecting a fish-market, the sum of seven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-one cents.

To the clerk of the Centre-market, in addition to his salary, the sum of one hundred dollars; to the clerk of Fells-point market, seventy-five dollars; and to the clerk of the Hanover-market, forty dollars.

For oiling, winding and regulating the clock in the steeple of the German reformed church, the sum of fifty dollars.

For paying a balance due Conrad Miller, nine hundred and twenty dollars and ten cents; a balance due George Lightner, the sum of fourteen hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy cents; and one thousand and thirty dollars and forty-four cents, a balance due John Marsh, on account of paving.

To Joseph Jacobs, one hundred and eight dollars, in full for extra services in the year 1801. For paying John Hillen a balance due him for putting a post and rail fence round the hospital lot, the sum of forty-one dollars and seven cents. As an additional salary to the commissioners of the watch, to be apportioned between them by the mayor, the sum of one hundred dollars. For paying Ludwig Herring, such sum as he may be tho't by the city-commissioners to be entitled to receive for piling and logging the foundation of the walls erected at the east end of Hawk and Swan-streets in the sixth ward, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sect. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the mayor may from time to time draw on the register of the city, to the amount of the aforesaid several appropriations, for their respective purposes, who is hereby directed to lay before the city-council a full and particular account of the expend tures of said money with the vouchers thereof.

(L. S. C.) BALTZER SCHÆFFER,
President of the first branch of the city council.
JAMES CALHOUN,
President of the second branch of the city council
APPROVED, March 17, 1806.
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

[No. XXV]

AN ORDINANCE

Fixing the salary of the mayor for the ensuing two years.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That the mayor be allowed for his services for the ensuing two years for which he shall be appointed, the following annual compensation, to wit: for the first twelve months, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and for the ensuing twelvemonths thereafer, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

(L. S. C.) BALTZER SCHÆFFER,
President of the first branch of the city council.
JAMES CALHOUN,
President of the second branch of the city council.
APPROVED, March 13, 1806.
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

CHARLESTON, March 12.

Captain Cooper, of the sloop Delight, from Savannah, inform us, that the day before yesterday, at the mouth of Savannah river, he spoke the sloop Jenne, captain Beard, 17 days from St. Thomas. Capt. B. informed that on the day he left that peace, it was published that an action had taken place between the British and French fleets at the City of St. Domingo, in which the British took 7 sail of the line, and drove six sail on shore. It will be recollected that our latest accounts from that quarter stated that a French fleet was blockaded at St. Domingo, by admiral Duckworth.

March 13.

Arrived, *schooner Edward and Edmund, Shearman, Rio Pongus*, 48 *days—J. Cooper* ---109 *New Negroes.*

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 20.

A communication was received from the post-master-general, comprising a statement of contracts made for carrying the mail.

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

It was reasonably expected that while the limits between the territories of the United States and of Spain were unsettled, neither party would have innovated on the existing state of their respective positions. Some time since, however, we learnt that the Spanish authority were advancing into the disputed country, to occupy new posts, & make new settlements. Unwilliug to take any measures which might preclude a peaceable accommodation of differences, the officers of the United States were ordered to confine themselves within the country on this side of the Sabine river, which, by the delivery of its principal post, Nachitoches, was understood to have been itself delivered up by Spain; and at the same time, to permit no adverse post to be taken, nor armed men to remain within it. In consequence of these orders, the commanding officer at Nachitoches, learning that a party of Spanish troops had crossed the Sabine river, and were posting themselves on this side the Adais, sent a detachment of his force to require them to withdraw to the other side of the Sabine, which they accordingly did.

I have thought it proper to communicate to congress the letters detailing this incident that they may fully understand the state of things in that quarter, & be enabled to make such provision for its security, as, in their wisdom, they shall deem sufficient.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Friday, March 21.

Mr. Mumford, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution, prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great-Britain, reported a bill to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, which was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Thomas said he wished to aubmit a motion to amend the rules of the house, and he would, in a few words, state the reasons which influenced him.

The bill, said Mr. T. for a partialnon-importation of the products and manufactures of Great-Britain, is now before us, and we shall soon be again engaged on the subject of our differences with that nation. A subject which has been, and probably will be again, embraced as a theme on which much of the precious time of this house has been spent, and I think its dignity prostrated—in talking about, and animadverting on, all the little, local, party divisions, which have been artfully attempted to be raised in different sections of this union by designing individuals, and newspaper writers; but which, as to principle, do not in reality exist.

In attempting, by low epithets and personal allusions, to criminate the present chief magistrate of this country, who, not only possesses the entire confidence, and is the pride and boast of almost unanimous America; but who has been eulogized throughout Europe, and the whole civilized world, for the salutary measures which he has recommended and adopted, to lessen his own patronage, to lighten the burthens of the people, to preserve peace and to render their independence, freedom and happiness permanent and secure, and whose political life will be transmitted to posterity, in the fairest pages of history, as a model of public virtue and true patriotism. In canvassing for the election of another president, and in attempting to excite jealousies, and disturb the harmony and unanimity of the nation, at this momentous crisis. Besides the low personal abuse, which, while that subject was before under consideration, has been levelled at a great number of the most respectable members of this house—all of which I deem a gross violation of its dignity, and the honor of the nation, and which I will set my face against, while I am honored with a seat on this floor.

Our rules, on this subject are either misconstrued, or they are defective. I shall, therefore, propose an alteration.

But by this, said Mr. T. I wish not to be understood as having any reference to the low invectives, directed as myself, the other day by a member, whom I, exercising a constitutional right, called to order, when, in my opinion, he was outraging decency and decorum—for I viewed that only as a stroke in the desperate struggle of one, who, from disappointment and chagrin, was politically strangled by his own hands, and just expiring. I feel, far above being affected by any thing of this kind, individually, but I feel for the dignity of this house, and for the reputation of the American government. And in order, if possible, to prevent this kind of transgression in future, by bringing questions of order fairly before the chair and the house, I will submit the following resolution:

Resolved, that when a member is called to order by another, he shall immediately sit down, and the member calling the other to order, shall then be allowed to state the points, which he objects to, as being out of order, so that the decision of the chair, and the house, may be taken thereon.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clark. Before I sit down I will lay a resolution on the table, which I have for some time past kept in my drawer. I will do this with a view of affording this house an opportunity of exercising one of its constitutional powers. I consider the house of representatives as the immediate guardians of the rights of those whom they represent. They are more dispersed throughout the United States than any other class of public men, and from them on their return home the people may rationally expect a more complete information of what is passing here than from any other persons. In so extensive a country there is a better chance of their affairs being known through this organ than through licentious presses. With regard to the public character, who is the object of this resolution, I have long had suspicions, and I have since found, from what I consider good authority, these suspicions confirmed. I have good reason to believe that a man high in office, no other man than the post-master general of the United States has been combining and machinating against the representatives of the people, and that he has used his efforts to seduce a press [Mr. Clark is understood here to have alluded to the Aurora] to aid him in a claim depending before this house. I know of one authority which could relieve this house from the necessity of discharging what may be considered an unpleasant duty, by getting rid of what may be called a public nuisance. I mean the president of the United States. It is because I believe that great and good man, whose greatest fault, if he has a fault, consists in his goodness, has not been fully informed on this subject, that this course is rendered necessary.—I have such confidence in the prsident, that I believe, if he had received this information, he would not have suffered this officer to remain a moment in place. But good, just, and honest himself he listens to ear wigs who surround him, who extol this officer, and whisper sweet things in his infavor. I think it a duty I owe to the government to take this step. As to the representative part of it, I have little apprehension, as I know that in case of misconduct the election screw, that admirable feature of the system, will apply an abundant remedy. But when an officer in the executive department is found to be undeserving of confidence it is right that the people should know it; and, with the convictions I entertain, I should not do my duty if I did not make this motion, before the end of my political life, which may in a few days expire—I therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gideon Grainger, postmaster-general of the United States, and report their opinion whether the said Gideon Grainger hath so acted in his capacity of postmaster-general, as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house.

The house having agreed to consider this resolution,

Mr. Dana suggested the expediency of letting it lie for a day, as an important principle was involved in its adoption.

Mr. Clark replied that though he felt the strongest disposition to be obliging, he could not agree to the postponement. The session was pressing towards a close, and there was no time to be lost. The enquiry ought to be made, that the officer implicated might, if innocent, be acquitted; and, if guilty, be dismissed from office.

Mr. Jackson hoped the resolution would not be permitted to lie unacted on. It was certainly a duty due by gentlemen on this floor, as well to their constituents as to the gentleman inculpated, to call for an investigation. This duty my colleague has now undertaken; and I rejoice at it: for when this same officer was accused at a former session, and asked for an enquiry into his conduct, we were told he should not be indulged in that high honor. I trust his conduct will now be inquired into; that if guilty, he will be removed from office; or, if innocent, he may be honorably acquitted.

Mr. Lyon was likewise in favor of an immediate agreement to the resolution, and remarked that it was exactly the thing solicited the last session by the postmaster-general.

Mr. Smilie said it was proper that an enquiry should be made whenever there were any allegations of criminality; without such allegations he was not ready to vote for this enquiry; should they be made, he should be ready to vote for it.

Mr. Clark said he had stated, what he thought would have been distinctly heard throughout the house, that he had been well informed, and which he believed could be established by unexceptionabte testimony, that the postmaster-general had conspired against the representatives of the people by attempting to seduce a press in favor of a claim he had before the house.

Mr. Smilie observed that he had not before heard this allegation stated. Having heard it, he was ready to vote in favor of the enquiry.

Mr. Sloan said the resolution ought to unite all descriptions of members in its favor, those friendly to its object, those inimical to it, and, if there were any, those neuter to it; especially after the request made by the postmaster-general at the last session, to the same effect.

The resolution was then agreed to without a division, and a committee of enquiry appointed, consisting of Messrs. Clark, Roger Nelson, Bidwell, J. Clay, Pitkin, D. R. Williams and Clinton.

The bill authorising the erection of a bridge across the Potomac, was read the third time—on the passage of which the yeas and nays were taken, and were,—yeas 61—nays 52—So that this long-contested measure has at length obtained the approbation of the house of representatives.

The resolution agreed to yesterday, relative to Mr. Nissen, the Danish consul, was brought in enrolled, and agreed to.

About 2 o'clock, Mr. D. R. Williams said he had a motion to make, which required the galleries to be cleared. They were accordingly cleared.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *MARCH* 25.

The schooner Venus, Allen, arrived in the Garronne in 37 days from Baltimore.

The war on the European continent has after an unparralleled and brilliant campaign for France, been ended, or at least suspended, & the bloody scenes which have transpired, from the fall of Ulm to the battle of Austerlitz, have passed in review before our readers. As their knowledge of these memorable events have been exclusively derived from French bulletins, tricked out in all the embellishments of romance, where truth and fiction were at the moment almost inseparably commixed together, it now remains for us, as faithful and impartial editors, to shew our readers the causes which conduced to the unexampled victories of the French arms on the one hand, and the misfortunes and overthrow of the house of Austria on the other. It will appear from the treaties between the courts of England, Russia, Austria & Sweden, that their combination of powers was either to intimidate or force France into something like a respect for the minor states whom she was rapidly swallowing into the vortex of her power, and to restrict her to such a line of conduct as would preserve a balance in Europe. Should these objects not be gained by negociation, the confederates were to act at the same time, but in different points, with an effective force of 500,000 men; 180,000 of whom were to be furnished by Russia, the residue principally by Austria, and to be in the field by the 1st of October. *Intimidation* did not succeed against Bonaparte, who appears to have been perfectly apprized of the object, scope & weight of the confederacy—*force* was resorted to—war was declared—and what the issue has been, the American reader is already apprized of. How these victories were obtained, which, from the French army-presses, have a tendency to make the French appear *more* than mortal, or all the rest of the world *less*, is the present question. If in the solving of it, it should be proved, that there was nothing either supernatural or surprising in their victories—if French valor should turn out to be less a *bug-bear* than the world seem disposed to make it—we have acquitted ourselves to our countrymen, who may have, at no distant day, to encounter the necessity of measuring bayonets with perhaps some of the heroes of Austerlitz.

We commence with lord Mulgrave's motion in the house of lords and the dispatches from sir A. Paget to his court.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, February 4.

Lord Mulgrave (the house having been resumed) moved the order of the day, that the lords be summoned, which being read, his lordship stated that, he had made the motion for the purpose of ensuring a full attendance. He was sorry that it had not been attended with better effect; for the few observations which he thought it his duty to offer to the house, would in his opinion, tend considerably to facilitate the discussion that must shortly take place, on the papers which he had laid by his majesty's command, on their lordship's table a few days ago. As the attendance was not so numerous as he expected, he would not, on the present occasion, take up much of their lordships time. The treaties which he had laid on the table were now in possession of their lordships, & they were competent to judge, whether they deserved the harsh epithets which had been applied to them out of doors. The principal, indeed almost the sole object, for which his majesty's government concluded these treaties, was to endeavor to re-establish the security and independence of the continent. The best mode of effecting that, they conceived to be by negociation an armed negociation certainly; and if that failed, by having recourse to arms to enforce it. For this great purpose, a force of 500,000 men was to be in readines, 320,000 of which were to be Austrians, and 180,000 Russians. To restore the independence of the continent, his majesty was prepared to make great sacrifices. He wished to be included in the negociation if possible; but if that could not be done, he consented, and recommended, that the negociation should proceed without him. It is almost unnecessary, in the present stage, to refer to the circumstances which rendered negociation impracticable. It was produced in the first instance, by the annexation of Genoa, and next, by the firm persuasion on the part of Austria, that nothing but an appeal to arms could avert the fate that impended over her. He would this evening proceed to lay additional papers before the house, necessary to elucidate the general question upon the conduct of his majesty's ministers in that transaction. He would briefly advert to those points which they tended to explain. When it was foreseen that nothing short of an armed negociation was likely to meet with attention from France, it naturally became a subject of consideration, how a force was to be collected sufficient to oppose any rapid movement on the part of that power. Austria herself prepared the plan of operations; it was communicated to, and met with the approbation of the court of Petersburg, and was finally concurred in by this country. By this plan, the operations were to have been defensive on the side of Germany, and offensive in another quarter, Italy. One of the stipulations in it was, that the Russians should be at a particular point, the only point at which the Austrians could be attacked, on a certain day, they were there two days before the appointed time. It would be superfluous for him now to examine at any length into the unfortunate events of the last three months of the year which had expired. If he were to trace the causes of them, he would attribute them principally, if not solely, to the deviation from the plan of operations which had been originally laid down. This deviation, adopted, probably, from what seemed to be very sufficient reasons, was never communicated to Russia, never communicated to this couutry, but put into execution without the consent or concurrence of either of these powers. The consequence of it was known, and felt by all Europe. It terminated in the subjugation of one of the greatest powers on the continent, and in the reduction of the South of Europe to the deplorable state in which it was by this time most probably placced. He would not inquire whether the emperor of Austria manifested sufficient firmness after the unfortunate battle of Austerlitz, or whether any means remained to him of resisting the hard conditions produced by the issue of that fatal day. These points must become the subject of discussion, when the conduct of ministers should come to be considered. He wished to speak with all requisite tenderness and respect of the conduct of that prince. He could not but remember, that he had made great sacrifices; that he had abandoned his capital: that he had exposed himself in battle. He could not help recollecting, that on former occasions he had proved most steady to his engagements, even at the hazard of his dearest interests. Persons who deliberated at a distance might not, perhaps, consider circumstances in the same light that they who viewed them nearer might find it necessary to do. There might have been imperious reasons to induce the emperor of Austria to adopt the line of conduct he pursued. It was not to inculpate him, or those who advised him, that his majesty's ministers brought forward the papers on the table, but to exonerate themselves from the charges of having contributed in the smallest degree to the disasters on the continent, of having precipitated Austria into the war, and to clear the character and assert the honor of the country. He owed it to his own character, as having been implicated in those measures during the last twelve months; he owed it to the reputation of those who had formed a part of the administration with him; he owed it to the memory of his lamented friend, to that great man whose influence was felt in all the councils to which this last transaction of his life was submitted—to challenge and solicit the amplest discussion of the conduct and prudence of that alliance and concert, which at the outset promised the most important benefits to the continent of Europe. There were chasms in the correspondence which he would now lay on the table, as well as in the supplementary articles which he before presented, but it would be for his successors to judge of the propriety of producing them. His lordship then laid a considerable volume of papers on the table, consisting of extracts from dispatches from lord Leveson Gower and sir A. Paget, to lord Mulgrave, correspondence of M. Woronzow, returns of the Austrian army, declarations and proclamations of the emperor of Germany, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a dispatch from Sir A. PAGET, *K. B. to lord* MULGRAVE, *dated Vienna 18th September*, 1805. *(No. 91)*

My lord, the emperor sets out for the army to morrow. His imperial majesty, after having conferred with general Mack upon the different objects for which he undertakes this journey, will, I understand, return to Vienna for the transaction of business, previous to his final departure to take the command of his armies.

My last letters will have informed your lordship that the Austrians were advancing to the Lech. I have now to announce a still more forward movement to the Iller, or, in other words, to the position of Ulm.

According to the last accounts which have been received here, it is supposed that the army under Bonaparte, which is assembling at Strasburgh and Mayence, but particularly the latter, will amount to 115,000 men; independent of this there is the army under Bernadotte, which is understood to be marching in the direction of Franconia, with the view probably of threatening Bohemia

It will, therefore, probably become necessary to strengthen the Austrian army in Germany, which can only be done by drawing troops from the Tyrol. This consideration, together with the determination which had been taken of not commencing operations in Switzerland, have induced the emperor to accede to the demand of neutrality made by the Swiss government; accordingly his imperial majesty, in his answer to the ladamman, has signified to that government his consent to admit the neutrality of Switzerland; but his imperial majesty has at the same time declared, that his observance of the engagement will depend entirely upon a strict adherence to such a system on the part of the Swiss, and that, from the moment they permit the passage of the French troops, or grant supplies of any sort; in general, that they deviate in the slightest degree from the neutrality they have proposed, he shall, without further explanation, look upon the agreement as dissolved.

The necessity of employing fresh efforts appears to be felt here; I am informed by Count Cobenzel, that not only all the reserves, but what is called the double reserve, have been called out

The archduke Ferdinand left Vienna yesterday to join the army in Suabia

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR PAGET.

Extract of a Dispatch from sir ARTHUR PAGET, *K. B. to lord* MULGRAVE, *dated Vienna 2d October (No 97)*

My lord, it has been several times reported here that the French had crossed the Rhine: the account which arrived here yesterday of that event appears to be credited by the government. Should it be true, or whenever it may happen, general Mack, as count Cobenzel assured me last night, has orders to advance and give them battle. It has been found necessary to reinforce the army in Germany, by drawing thirty battalions from Italy; a circumstance which appears to have created some displeasure in the archduke Charles.

The emperor's departure, to take the command of the army, is fixed for the 22d of this month. The head of the first Russian column will have crossed the Danube, at Krems, on the 5th—17th instant. It is calculated, that the whole corps under general Kutusow will have joined the Austrians by the 22d instant.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ARTHUR PAGET.

Copy of a dispatch from sir Arthur Paget, K. B to lord Mulgrave, dated Vienna. 24th October, 1805. *(No. 100.)*

My lord, if the first operations of the campaign have been attended with loss and disadvantage, which, from the present aspect of affairs, it is, I am grieved to say, not too much to presume we may, among other causes, attribute our ill-successes to the following:—

The first and principal fault which has been committed, was to have taken the field with too small a force: since the very first appearance of a rupture with France, it has been proved, almost to demonstration, that the theatre of the war would be in Germany. Bonaparte himself publicly announced it in the first note presented by the charge d'affaires at Ratisbon; and it was otherwise not difficult to calculate, that the whole army of