

Latest European News,

By the Independence, Walker, arrived at Charleston, from Greenock.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

On Saturday, government received dispatches from Admiral Russell, whose squadron is cruising off the Texel, inclosing a letter, in French, which was said to be conveyed to him by a flag of truce from the Dutch Admiral Kikkert, dated on board the Brutus ship of war, November 25, and of which the following is given as the copy;

"Rear Admiral Kikkert has the honor to inform the commander of any one of his Britannic Majesty's ships, which are on the coast of Holland, that the important intelligence, of Peace having been signed between his Majesty the Emperor of the French & the Emperor of Germany, has been received by extraordinary courier; and that the conditions were so settled, that until the ratification of the treaty, Venice and Tyrol should continue in the hands of the French. The Archduke Charles is dead with chagrin and fatigue. A more detailed account is every moment expected of the conditions of the treaty, among which, it is said, there is an article, stating, that the government of Austria is to pay the Emperor of the French forty millions of francs.

The following answer was returned:—

His Majesty's ship Flora, off the Texel, November 25, 1805.

"Sir—I have received your news, and deeply lament for the world, that the Tyrant of it has had the success you say. The punishment of mankind is not yet at an end; when the Almighty wills it so, be assured it will not require the united force of Europe to put an end to the career, and hurl to oblivion, the avowed enemy and destroyer of the laws of nations.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

LOFTUS OTWAY BLAND,

Senior Officer of his Majesty's ships and vessels off the Texel.

To Admiral Kikkert, &c."

DECEMBER 9.

The Duke of Cambridge will probably leave town for Hanover, on Tuesday or Wednesday, to command and organize the Hanoverian legion, and the new levies forming in that Electorate. The recruits already amount to 14,000, and as our army advances into the country, their number will doubtless increase. The Russian, Swedish and British troops, including the Hanoverian legion, at present in Hanover, amount to nearly 70,000 men.

DECEMBER 16.

The armament under Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, sailed from Madeira on the 3d of October. It consisted of six sail of the line, two 50's, four frigates, two sloops and two cutters, in all 16 sail of King's ships, and with India ships and transports, they amounted to 170 sail, having 8000 troops on board. They expected to be joined by 2000 more at Madeira, but not having arrived the commanders would not wait for them. A circumstance which has given rise to much curiosity, occurred at Madeira—They took on board a number of mules, and at the same time took in forage for only about forty days consumption. It has been thought unlikely that they would have taken mules on board, if their destination had been the Cape, or that they would have taken in provisions for so short a time. Conjecture is therefore afloat, and it is thought possible, that South America is their object; but against the idea is the employment of so many Indiamen, which are full of troops.

DECEMBER 17.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, arrived last night, and this morning the other three mails that were due also reached the post-office. By these mails the important intelligence has been received, that the Emperor of the French has rejected the mediation of his Prussian Majesty; that the latter has taken the field, and that his armies are in motion towards Franconia.—Such is the substance of the intelligence from Hanover.

It is further stated, that the Duke of Brunswick's headquarters have been transferred to Göttingen; that the King, with the garrison of Berlin, has gone towards Saxony; and that the Prussian troops are evacuating Hanover. All these movements have probably one object; the concentration of a strong force to harass Bonaparte, and force him to a battle, before he can approach his reinforcements by a retreat. It would be ridiculous, however, to develop the

probable movements of the Allies.—A little time will unfold them, and demonstrate how far their circumstances has been improved by the accession of Prussia—an event that seems calculated to produce most important consequences.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the Emperor Francis.

Brunn, November 13.

By the special order of his Majesty the Emperor and King, who has for some days honored our town with his presence, the following notice has been published by the Resident of Police, the Baron Von Summerew:

PROCLAMATION.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King had never a higher wish than the maintenance of Peace. This wish lay in the principles of his government as well as in his heart. Without any, even the most distant project of enlarging his states, or of procuring an indemnification for the sacrifices he had made at Luneville and Ratisbon to the tranquility of Europe, he desired nothing but that the Emperor of France, actuated by a similar spirit of enlightened and humane policy, should return within the limits prescribed by the treaty of Luneville. Whoever, with a clear understanding, took an interest in the fate of Europe, felt the justice & moderation of this desire.

"True to his principles, his Majesty, in the progress of the present war, was ready every moment to hold out his hand to peace, and amid the most brilliant victories, he would have thought and acted in the same way as under the influence of contrary occurrences.

"His Majesty believed that the great and happy moment of this reconciliation, and of returning happiness to his people was not far distant, when the Emperor of France, on several occasions, publicly manifested corresponding dispositions, and expressed himself with precision, in the same spirit, to Austrian general officers, whom the fortune of war had made his prisoners.

"Full of confidence in such manifestations, and animated by an earnest wish to avert the approaching danger from the capital of Vienna, so dear to his heart, and, in general, to free his good and faithful subjects from the pressure of a longer war, his Majesty sent his Lieutenant-Field Marshal, the Count de Guley, to the headquarters of the French Emperor, in the name of himself and of his allies, to obtain a confirmation of these pacific dispositions, to learn the further overtures which the Emperor Napoleon might make on this occasion, and to treat for an armistice as preparatory to negotiations for a general peace.

"But the hopes of his Majesty were not fulfilled. As the basis of an armistice, limited to a few weeks, the Emperor of France demanded,

That the allied troops should return home; that the Hungarian levies should be disbanded; and that the Duchy of Venice and the Tyrol be previously evacuated to the French armies.

"All Europe will feel the inconsistency between such demands, and the foregoing manifestations of the Emperor. His Majesty the Emperor and King had, by this first step, fulfilled a sacred duty which his heart had dictated.

"But he should have thought himself grievously injuring himself, the honor of his Monarchy, the dignity of his house, the reputation of the good and great nation over which he rules, and the highest interest of the States, in the eyes of the present and of future generations, if, notwithstanding the duty incumbent on him to preserve all these entire, he had yielded to the severe, but pressing pressure of the moment, and assented to conditions which would have been a death blow to his Monarchy, and a breach of the relations in which he stood with all friendly states.

"His Majesty wished for peace—he wishes for it still, with sincerity and earnestness. But he never could, and never would, place himself in a defenceless state, where he and his people would be delivered over to the imperious and arbitrary decisions of a mighty foe.

"In such circumstances, nothing remains to his Majesty, but to cleave to those great and inexhaustible resources which he finds in the hearts, in the property, in the loyalty, in the strength of his people, and in the as yet undiminished force of high allies and friends, the Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia; and to persist in this firm and intimate connection till the Emperor of the French, with that moderation which is the brightest gem in the crown of a Monarch,

consents to conditions of peace which are not purchased by the national honor and independence of a mighty State."

From the London Courier, Dec 19.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH.

The Hamburg mail due yesterday, arrived this morning, and has brought us, what was to be expected, intelligence of the utmost importance.

We congratulate the country upon the confirmation of the account of the defeat of the French on the 2d inst.; and we have the further satisfaction to announce, that they have experienced another and more—much more decisive defeat.

But to give a just idea of these important events, we must go back a little.

Skirmishes had taken place between the Allies and the French, from the 19th ult. to the 2d instant, when the grand battle took place. The Russians reinforced by Buxnowden's army, felt confident of being superior to the enemy, and animated by the presence of their Emperor, they advanced from Wischau with more boldness than caution. In this they were encouraged by the retreat of the French, who fell back behind the river Swarzach, their left at Brunn, their right at Nicholsbourg. The Allies advanced to Austerlitz.

The cannon from the fortress of Brunn annoyed the allies greatly, in a flat country: they made a grand movement to deprive the French of that advantage; the French seized upon a favourable opportunity during this movement to attack the centre of the Allies, which they did with great impetuosity, directing their whole strength upon that quarter. The result certainly was, after a long and bloody conflict, from sunrise to sunset, that the centre of the Allies were repulsed back to Wischau, and they lost their whole artillery. But the right wing of the Allies was completely successful; the French were hence deterred from following the Allies to Wischau, and the foundation was thereby laid for the great and glorious event which followed.

The news of the result of the 2d had been rapidly spread over the Continent by the French, and represented as a complete and decisive victory. A State's Gazette of the 14th, has been received here, stating that Gen. Bruce had read on the parade at the Hague, dispatches stating the French to have gained a complete victory, having taken from the Allies all their artillery, and killed, wounded, or made prisoners, 40,000 men—that among the latter was the Grand Duke Constantine.

Such are the accounts which will be circulated in the countries enslaved by France, for some time—but now let us look at a very different picture, by which we will find that the reports by Mr. Kave, the messenger, were well founded, and that the Admiralty bulletin, which of course contained only a candid account of the advices received from the naval officers of the Adamant and Piercer, were not so far from the truth as we at first feared, though they still may have been a little exaggerated.

The Allies who had been successful on the right wing on the 2d, and had not been driven further than from the field of battle, in the centre, having, as we have heard, recovered the effects of a mistake of a very good General, whom we shall not name, lest we should be wrong, now again advanced upon the enemy. This was the best proof that, though the events of the preceding day were against them, they did not feel themselves decisively defeated. They advanced on the morning of the 3d, against the enemy, without artillery! Hence the battle soon became a contest of the bayonet alone!—As the Allies advanced, the Emperor Alexander, the bravest of heroes, rode through the ranks of the Russians, though exposed to a heavy fire from the French, encouraging them in the most gallant and enthusiastic manner, calling out constantly that it must be victory or death! as he was determined not to quit the field vanquished, and to die on the spot rather than to yield.—This conduct raised the enthusiasm of his men to the highest pitch, to desperation even; they advanced upon the French under a heavy and a galling fire, they themselves scarcely discharging a musket. They soon brought the enemy to close quarters and the bayonet and sabre were now alone used—and Mr. Kaye, the messenger, appears to have spoken with perfect truth when he said he

went on the morning of the 3d near the field of battle to try if he could see what was going forward, that he heard shouting and huzzinga, but scarcely a musket fired; that it was but now and then he heard the report of any piece.

In this way, the bayonet and sabre alone used, the battle lasted all the morning of the 3d. Most deadly was the struggle. The Russians might fall, but not a man of them would give way. At this mode of fighting they are not only more expert than the French, but they are better fitted for it by that enthusiasm and devotion, when inspired by a great leader, which makes them rather yield their lives to the last man than give way. The struggle with the bayonet lasted in the most murderous manner till noon, when the French gave way, and their main body was totally routed. Victory now declared for the allies; but still the French contested the ground. The battle continued during the remainder of the 3d; it was renewed on the 4th; and it was not finished until the 5th, when the French were ultimately defeated in all quarters, the allies recovered all their artillery, made considerable captives from the enemy, and finally drove the whole of the French troops beyond the river Schwarzach, behind which they were forced to fly for protection. Bonaparte renewed and renewed the battle in vain; every stratagem, every excitement he employed to no effect; he has, for the first time in Europe, met with a grand and decided defeat in a general battle.

The official accounts of these glorious and important events had reached Berlin and Hamburg. Lord Harrowby at the one town, and Mr. Thornton at the other, together with many other persons have sent over the news. Sir Arthur Paget's dispatches were, it is supposed, forwarded by Lord Harrowby by the hands of Mr. Donaldson, the messenger, who, having been shipwrecked, has not yet brought his dispatches to town. But it is known that Mr. Donaldson is arrived at Dover, and he is expected in London every minute. In the mean time we can confidently affirm the accounts we have given are perfectly correct. Even the Hamburg papers state the news, and that the Allies were at Austerlitz, far in advance to Wischau, and consequently masters not only of the field of battle, but of all the country east of the river Swarzach.

Every account is full of the noble ardor, devotion and valor of the Emperor Alexander. He fought at the head of his guards on both days, animating every heart and hand. How sublime an example he has set!—He visits every court—he communicates to every monarch his own gallant and generous, and high minded feelings—he inspires the utmost confidence, and courage wherever he goes, and after having done this, he fulfils the promise he has given of sincerity and attachment to the cause he had espoused, by rushing, at the head of his subjects, into the hottest fire and fury of the battle, and risking his own life in the contest. This is the monarch whom Bonaparte characterized, as destitute of all manly energy—this is the monarch whom the opposition writers did not hesitate to load with opprobrious epithets.

The first column of Prussian troops has arrived in the environs of Nuremberg; the other columns are following with the utmost rapidity. A few days more will bring them to the seat of war. Angereau is to command the army destined to protect Bonaparte's rear, and act against the Prussians. He is now at Ulm, and his force, it is said, is to be increased to 60,000 men. But long before his reinforcements arrive, the Prussians will be able to strike a decisive blow. The account of the Archduke Charles having reached Hungary is confirmed. Massena is at Laybach.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Van Cortlandt, with the view of maintaining order, and expediting the public business, offered certain resolutions amendatory to the rules of the House.

The first of these amendments prohibits a member from reading in the House any book or printed paper, or writing any letters;—the second prohibits the serjeant at arms from keeping or stating the accounts of the members, or giving receipts in the house, and prohibits the doorkeepers from coming on the floor to call out members.

These resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gregg said he had the honor two days since of laying on the table a resolution to prohibit the importation of British goods until arrangements should be entered into to remedy the continuance of this prohibitory unnecessary. Mr. G. said he was of opinion that it was proper at the same time to adopt a permanent system of commercial regulations calculated to meet the measures of foreign powers. To throw light on this subject, Mr. Gregg moved that the report of the secretary of state on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign powers, made in the year 1791, should be printed. Agreed.

The bill to repeal so much of an act as authorizes the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the United States, and for other purposes relative to the public debt, was read a third time and passed.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution in favor of authorizing the erection of a bridge across the Potomac. After debate the question was taken, and the resolution carried—Ayes 60—Noes 51. A committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Monday, Jan 27.

A message was received from the President of the United States, laying before the two houses, for the exercise of their constitutional powers and to provide for the means of 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 Delawareans, 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 to 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 the 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 the table; the first suggestion of his mind was to move it 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 mature consideration 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 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. R. then submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed by the house 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 specifying the various articles of export and import, and the amount of duties payable on the latter.

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.

On the motion of Mr. Sloan the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill imposing a duty on slaves imported into the U. States.