

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1806

NORFOLK, January 6.
Late Interesting Intelligence,
Received by the ship *Highland Mary*, in 35 days from Bordeaux, and extracted from Paris papers received at the office of the Public Ledger.

PARIS, November 11.
An extract of the reports of their excellencies the minister of the general police and of the public treasury, upon the present state of the bank of France, has just been stuck up in the streets of Paris. The former minister announces that he has charged the mayors of the 12 municipalities of Paris to distribute numbers, the bearers of which will receive cash in exchange for their notes. This measure must put an end to all embarrassment. But the report of the minister of the treasury is still better calculated to enlighten the public, and to quiet timid minds, upon the false rumours which malevolence & stockjobbing have so much interest in spreading. This important report is drawn up in these terms:

MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY.
Wishing to know whether the stockjobbing exercised in the Notes of the Bank of France had a just cause, or whether the situation of that establishment be such as to leave no uneasiness concerning its solidity, I have collected the necessary information on this head, and am assured of the exactness of the following results:

The outstanding Bank Notes amount to the sum of	liv. 7,263,600
The specie in hand and values falling due in the space of two months amount to the sum of	liv. 150,397,791
To be deducted from this month the amount of the sums due to the accounts current	23,139,787
	127,258,004

The active overplus in favor of the bank, on the amount of these notes, and of the sums due to the accounts current is 54,621,504

This difference arises: 1st. From the capital of the holders 44,841,161 2dly. From the reserve and gains subsequent to the 1st Vendemiaire, year 14 9,780,343

54,621,504
This surplus is composed of effects of the nature of those which the law and statutes of the bank have authorized it to receive. Their solidity is that of the best effects. For each note of 1,000 francs in circulation, there really exists in the bank a value in specie and in bills of exchange incontestably amounting to 1,750 francs.

The bank must lose 54,621,504 francs before the value of the notes in circulation could undergo the least diminution. And thus even supposing that, as in all establishments of this kind, there were to be a very small part of the effects less solid than others, no uneasiness ought to result from it, I say not the least uneasiness, on the situation of the bank, which continually presents an *actif* infinitely superior to its *passif*.

The sum in gold and silver specie is superior to that which has been sufficient in ordinary times for changing notes for specie. The bank generally changed daily notes to the amount of 3, 4 or 500,000 francs; and for a month past it has paid every day near six hundred thousand francs; and sometimes beyond this sum.

I have made no mention of the real estates belonging to the bank, they add still more to its solidity. I know no establishment of the kind, either in Europe or in the United States of America, which presents to the holders and to the public more real motives for security.

It is in consequence of an examination of the documents which have been laid before me by the bank directors, on my first calling them, that I have formed this opinion; and I have had frequent occasions of knowing that out of the bank, it is the opinion even of the merchants, traders, men, most enlightened bankers, and of all persons who have any knowledge of transactions of this kind. The Treasury receive this Paper at par

every where that its legal circulation extends; only because the treasury makes no distinction between the said paper and specie.

I have even caused it to be received very far from Paris, every time that, in the account which has been rendered me, I have not seen in the payments made to the treasury, an intention of speculating in order to obtain an unlawful profit.

I say with entire confidence, that the holder of the Bank Note, can in no case, lose a single centime.

I have been informed that those who are concerned in stockjobbing endeavor to excite apprehensions that the bank paper will be forced. The solidity of this establishment renders such apprehensions absolutely vain; and, besides one must be completely ignorant of the principles which govern us, ever to suppose the forced circulation of a bank note or any other paper. BARBE MARBOIS, Minister of the Public Treasury. November 13.

Whilst the French army astonishes by the rapidity of its victorious march, the coalesced powers distinguish themselves by the activity of their diplomacy. If the exploits of the former occupy a part of the journals, the journeys of the monarchs or of their ministers fill the rest; this is half for glory and half for ridicule.

When the war began, the foreign gazettes put all the sovereigns at the head of their armies. It was a spectacle worthy of general admiration; we thought ourselves returned to those heroic times when they who wore the crown, were themselves capable of maintaining its honor. The Emperor of Germany was already represented at the head of his immense army, directing its operations, and leaving to his best commanders only the glory of executing his orders; but the august Generalissimo shows himself to his army, re-appears in his capital, posts off to Prague, goes to Wels to behold the ravages committed by his good allies, and returns to Vienna to shut himself up in a convent and to get his furniture packed up; all in a single month! This is doubtless an activity which the most expeditious couriers of his cabinet might be proud of; but the history of this short campaign proves that this talent does not quite suffice to save an Empire. On his side, the Emperor of Russia shows himself very proficient in the principles of his allies, it may be seen that he has more confidence in his abilities as a negotiator than a general; that he attaches more importance to diplomatic talents than military renown. He appears eminently penetrated with the maxim of the Romanator: *Cedant arma Togae*. He was unwilling to give up to his ambassadors the palm which he prizes the most. Sovereigns have hitherto judged that their honor required of them to show themselves at the head of their armies, and to get themselves represented, in foreign courts, not to expose to unlucky chances, to the humiliation of refusals and to direct affronts, their persons, which should always be sacred. The Emperor Alexander has thought otherwise, and instead of putting himself in a position to direct the cause in person to accelerate or delay the march of his troops, he shows himself to the people of Berlin, and to rejoice at the festivals of the court. He had no doubt very important confidential communications to make; but as this strange step has proved unsuccessful, his majesty must speedily take to the recourse of travelling to escape the embarrassment of a longer stay. He thought of repairing to Vienna, but the Emperor Napoleon has prevented the rendezvous.

Besides his majesty the emperor of Russia may perhaps be detained for some time longer at Berlin by the hopes of seeing another illustrious traveller arrive there: we mean Lord Harrowby, who has not been thought unworthy of figuring in an affair of such magnitude, for want of George III. beside the emperor of all the Russias. What embarrasses observers in this important conjuncture, is, that the minister for foreign affairs has as yet reaped nothing from his administration, even by the avowal of his own party, but the reputation of a man without views, without means, and without any political character. It is true, they give him for counsellor Mr. Hammond, whose mission to the United States only displayed an eternal *talker*, whose mediocrity broke out through his verbose eloquence. It is then highly doubtful whether there be in both heads any hopes for the coalition, and any thing honorable in this interview, for the emperor Alexander.

But, to speak seriously of this complication of intrigue without caution and even without effect, it is scandalous to see in it a sovereign disguising his character, and debasing the dignity of his crown for interests foreign to the good of his states; whilst his adversary acquires every day more advantages in the field of honor, and whilst, at the head of 250,000 soldiers accustomed to vanquish, the Emperor Napoleon has already enabled himself to brave all obstacles and to triumph over all seductions. It is a miserable spectacle to behold sovereigns so busied with secret intrigues, useless journeys, indiscreet steps and clandestine corruptions; at the same time that, to borrow the words of Virgil,

Caesar magnus ad altum Fulminat Exuperatem cianque effecit Olympo
November 16.

H. M. the Emperor has consented to withdraw his troops from the Neapolitan States. They were stationed there by

virtue of the stipulations of the treaty of Florence. The motives of prudence, guarantee and safety which have determined this measure, acquired no doubt a new force by the circumstance of a continental war. No doubt but it was also the interest of France to make sure by a useful and easy conquest, of a kingdom which borders so near on the states of H. M. to him that he had placed an obstacle in the way of a general peace; he has followed the principle of that generous and moderate policy which serves him for a rule in all his determinations, and has consented to conclude the following treaty with His Majesty the king of the Two-Sicilies.

H. M. the king of the two Sicilies and H. M. the emperor of the French and king of Italy wishing to prevent the friendly relations, which unite their states from being compromised by the events of a war of which they wish to diminish the evils, by restraining as much as in them lies, the theatre of the present hostilities, have appointed for ministers plenipotentiary, viz: H. M. the king of the two Sicilies, His excellency marquis de Gallo, his ambassador at Paris to H. M. the emperor of the French as well in this quality as in that of king of Italy; and H. M. the emperor, His excellency Charles Maurice Talleyrand, minister of foreign affairs; who after having exchanged their full powers, agreed *sub spe rati*, on what follows:

Art. I. H. M. the king of the two Sicilies promises to remain neuter during the course of the present war between France, on the one side, and England, Austria, Russia and all the belligerent powers on the other. He engages himself to repel by force and by the employment of all the means in his power, every attempt which shall be aimed at the rights and duties of neutrality.

II. In consequence of this engagement H. M. the king of the two Sicilies will permit no corps of troops belonging to any belligerent power to land on or penetrate into any part of his territory, and he engages himself to observe, both by sea and land, and in the police of the harbors, the principles and laws of the strictest neutrality.

III. H. M. moreover engages not to intrust the command of his armies and fortified places to any Russian or Austrian officer or to any other belonging to the belligerent powers; the French emigrants are comprised in the same exclusion.

IV. H. M. the king of the two Sicilies engages not to permit the entrance into his port of any squadron belonging to the belligerent powers.

V. H. M. the emperor of the French confiding in the above mentioned promises and engagements, consents to order the kingdom of Naples to be evacuated by his troops. This evacuation shall be entirely finished one month after the exchange of the ratifications; at which time, the fortified places and military posts shall be delivered up to the officers of H. M. the king of the two Sicilies, in the state in which they are, and it is agreed on, that in the interval of the month employed in those operations, the French army shall be maintained and treated as heretofore.

H. M. the emperor of the French moreover engages himself to recognise the neutrality of the kingdom of the Sicilies, by sea and land, during the whole of the war.

The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged at Naples within the shortest delay.

Done at Paris the 21st September, 1805.
The Marquis de Gallo, Ch. Mau, Talleyrand. (L.S.)
Ratified at Fortici, the 8th October, 1805.
(Signed)

FERDINAND.
And under, Tommaso Ferras.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Ried, 11th Brumaire, 2d Nov. year 14.
Prince Murat continued his pursuit of the enemy, and arrived on the 9th before Lambach. The Austrian generals, seeing that their troops could no longer hold out; made 8 Russian battalions advance to protect their retreat. The 17th Regiment of infantry of the line, the 1st rangers and the 8th dragoons charged the Russians with impetuosity, and, after a brisk fire of musquetry, threw them into disorder and led them as far as Lambach. We made 500 prisoners, among whom about a hundred are Russians.

On the 10th in the morning, Prince Murat writes that general Walter, with his division of cavalry, took possession of Wels. The division of dragoons of general Beaumont, and the 1st division of the corps of the army took position at Lambach. The bridge upon the Traun was cut down; Marshal Davoust caused it to be replaced by a bridge of boats. The enemy attempted to defend the left bank, colonel Valterre, of the 30th regiment, rushed one of the first into a boat and crossed the river, general Bisson, making his dispositions to cross over, received a ball in the arm.

Another division of the corps of Marshal Davoust is beyond Lambach on the road to Steyer. The rest of his corps of the army is on the heights of Lambach.

Marshal Soult will arrive this evening at Wels.

Marshal Lannes will arrive this evening at Linz.

General Marmont is marching to turn the position of the river of the Enns, Prince Murat bestows great praises on colonel Couroux, the commander of the 17th regiment of infantry of the line. It

would be impossible for the troops under any circumstances, to show more impetuosity and courage.

At the moment of his arrival at Salzburg, Marshal Bernadotte detached general Kellerman at the head of his advanced guard in pursuit of a column of the enemy, which was retreating by the route of Carinthia. It sheltered itself behind the fort of Passling in the defile of Colling. However strong its position might be, the carabinieri of the 27th regiment of light infantry attacked it with impetuosity. General Werle made capt. Campobone go round the fort by almost impracticable ways. Five thousand men, three of whom are officers, were made prisoners. The enemy's column, three thousand men strong, was dispersed in the heights. We have found such a quantity of arms there, that we are in hopes of picking up a great many prisoners. General Kellerman bestows great praise on the conduct of the chef de battalion Barbe Latour. General Werle had his coat shot to rags.

Our advanced posts write from Wels, that the Emperor of Germany arrived there on the 25th October; that he there learned the fate of his army of Ulm, and that he was convinced with his own eyes of the frightful ravages which the Russians are committing every where, and of the extreme discontent of his people. It is asserted that he returned to Vienna without alighting from his carriage.

The ground is covered with snow; the rains are over; the cold has set in. It is pretty rigorous; it is not a beginning of November, but a month of January. This weather being drier, has the advantage of being wholesomer and more favorable to our march.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Lambach, 12th Brumaire, 3d Nov. year 14.

To day the 12th, Marshal Davoust has advanced posts near Steyer. Gen. Mihaud, with the reserve of the cavalry under the orders of Prince Murat, entered Linz on the 10th. Marshal Lannes arrived there on the 12th, with his corps of the army. Considerable magazines were found at Linz; the inventories of which are not yet arrived; in the hospitals were many sick, among whom were a hundred Russians. Some prisoners were taken, among whom were fifty Russians.

In the action of Lambach were 2 pieces of Russian cannon among those taken. A Russian general and a colonel of Austrian hussars were killed.

The wound which Gen. Bisson, commander of the first division of the corps of the army of Marshal Davoust, has received in the arm, is sufficiently serious to prevent his serving during the rest of the campaign. It is, however, not dangerous. The emperor has given the command of this division to gen. Caffarelli.

Since our crossing the Inn, we have taken between fifteen and eighteen hundred prisoners, Austrians and Russians, without comprising the sick.

The corps of gen. Marmont set off from Lambach on the 12th at 12 o'clock.

The emperor has established his headquarters at Lambach, where it is presumed he will pass the whole night of the 12th.

The season continues very rigorous; the ground is covered with snow, and the weather very cold.

At Lambach, magazines of salt were found, to the value of several millions. In the chest of Linz were several hundred thousand florins.

The Russians have laid every thing waste at Wels, Lambach and all the surrounding villages. In some villages they have killed eight or ten peasants.

Vienna is in the utmost agitation and disorder. It is said that the Emperor of Austria, settled at the convent of the Benedictines of Molk. It appears that the rest of the month of November will see great and important events.

Mr. Lezay, Minister of France at Salzburg had an audience of the emperor at the moment his majesty was setting off from Brannau. He had not till then ceased to reside at Salzburg.

There is no news of Mr. Larocheffoucauld; he is thought to be still at Vienna. At the moment when the Austrian army crossed the Inn, he asked for his passport, which was refused him.

Several Russian deserters have arrived to-day.

PRESBURG, October 29.

H. S. M. the archduke palatine returned here from Vienna on the 25th instant. On the 27th the diet of Hungary held a third sitting. His royal highness the archduke made a very affecting speech, in which he laid open the present deplorable situation of the Austrian monarchy. The members then resolved by acclamation to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the maintenance of the throne, the constitution and the safety of the country. It was in consequence decreed to set on foot without delay, an army uniformly organized, composed of cavalry and infantry. A commission was then appointed with all necessary powers for regulating the organization of this national army. The said commission will make its report at the next sitting of the states.

FRANKFORT, October 27.

According to the last letters from Vienna, people there were at a loss to conceive how the Austrian army in Swabia had suffered the French army to advance without obstinately opposing it. The news of the first disasters at Wertingen and Guntzburgh of the French having

forced the passages of the Danube, Lech, and entered Bavaria, had caused consternation throughout that country, where the inhabitants were to be seen expecting the prohibitory decrees of the Emperor. It was rumoured that the Emperor had resolved to send a column of 10,000 men to reinforce the Austrian army in Italy. It is asserted that besides the six regiments which have already been detached from his army, Prince Charles had received orders to send from 20 to 25,000 men to the assistance of the army of Germany. It was also rumored that that Prince had been entrusted by the emperor his brother to take the command in chief of the army which is to act in concert with Russia.

NEWSPAPERS, November 3.

Intelligence from Bohemia states that general Kollowrat, commander in chief of the army stationed in that kingdom, was employed in forming a new corps from the wrecks of the army under Prince Ferdinand and the runaways who arrived at Egra. Some of the cavalry of these troops, united to the regiments of Gemningen and Hohenberg and some battalions of reserve, have invaded the Upper Palatinate, where they have laid on heavy contributions and committed the greatest excesses. They make their appearance from time to time as far as the banks of the Naab. A corps of French troops, which has crossed the Danube at Logablat is advancing into the Upper Palatinate, in order to protect the inhabitants of that country against the incursions of the enemy and oblige him to retreat at all points into Bohemia.

A difference of a particular nature has just arisen concerning the capitulations lately agreed on between the generals of the contending armies. According to the one concluded by the Austrian generals Werneck and prince Murat at Trobachitz, near Neudorf, the former declared himself a prisoner of war together with all the troops under his orders. General count Hohenzollern was with the whole of his corps under the command of general Werneck, but did not sign the capitulation, he fled during the night and having come up with prince Ferdinand in the Margraviate of Anspach, the prince, it is said, expressly forbade him to adhere to the capitulation. After this, count Hohenzollern retreated into Bohemia, having first taken part in the engagements which took place in the neighborhood of Nuremberg. The case of prince Rohan is the same.

It is believed that Prince Murat has summoned them to fulfil the obligation they have contracted and that they have refused. It is also said that Marshal Murat has applied to Prince Ferdinand himself, and that a correspondence still takes place between these generals on that head. The Austrian generals have hitherto persisted in their refusal, maintaining that capitulation does not regard them.

It is asserted with some confidence that general Werneck will be brought before a Council of War, in order to give an account of its operations and of his reasons for capitulating.

A private letter from Stuttgart mentions that Mr. Bath as well as all the other Wirtemburgh prisoners had been set at liberty. He is even allowed to remain in the country, with a prohibition however, to reside in Stuttgart, Louisburgh or Kanstadt.

HOFF, (Margravate of Bareuth) 10th November.

The Post Office at Leipzig has just sent an express to the Post Office of this town to inform it that the emperor Alexander purposed returning to Berlin from Weimar, whither he was gone to pay a visit to the hereditary princess his sister. According to the first arrangements, he was to pass through Hoff, Egra and Prague, in order to arrive at Vienna; but the progress of the French army has rendered new arrangements necessary; and although the emperor Alexander has proved that he made voluntarily the first steps to approach other sovereigns, it appears that he has no vast inclination to pay a visit to the emperor of the French, at Vienna.

HAMBURG, Nov. 2.

Russia and Sweden have made very considerable demands of money on the Senate of this town, of Breinen and of Veden, but it is asserted that the latter have declared their incompetency, to determine on such a demand, which must necessarily be submitted to the decision of the citizens.

Besides the Prussian troops already arrived in Hanover, the regiment of Prince Louis and another the name of which is not mentioned, are expected there.

The emperor of Russia has quitted Berlin. He had received a courier from general Kutusow, who, they say, asked new instructions of his majesty, after expressing to him the surprise he felt upon arriving on the theatre of war, at meeting only a remnant of 16 or 18 thousand Austrians, instead of 80 thousand which he was to have found there. It is said that these dispatches, and some others received from Vienna, have hastened the departure of the Czar. He goes directly to Prague and from thence to the army of general Kutusow.

It appears that this Sovereign has been unable to shake the resolution that the king of Prussia had taken to preserve peace to his subjects. This may be judged of by the last rescript published in Prussia. It having been rumored