WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

The HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES were on *Wednesday* engaged in discussing Mr. Gregg's resolution.

Mr. JACKSON terminated his remarks, which went to shew the necessity of taking high and commanding ground with Britain. He declared himself most friendly to the resolution of Mr. Gregg, but disposed, for conciliation, and to command a strong vote, to unite in milder measures.

Mr. RHEA of Tennessee followed, and occupied nearly the same ground.

Mr. GREGG replied to the arguments urged against his resolution; alluded to the wishes of several gentlemen to adopt a milder measure, and called upon them to come forward with their propositions.

Mr. DAWSON spoke against the resolution, but in favor of adopting a resolution similar to that offered by Mr Nicholson.

Mr. EARLY moved that the committee should rise, with the view of submitting a motion that they should be discharged from the further consideration of Mr. Gregg's resolution, and that the House might take up some other proposition more likely to unite them.

Mr. SMILIE opposed the motion. He had no objection to taking up some proposition, more likely to insure a strong vote; but he thought it best that all the resolutions should remain before the committee.

The question was then taken on the rising of the committee and passed in the negative—Ayes 53—Noes 58.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD then spoke at considerable length in favor of the resolution, and in reply to arguments urged against it.

When, about the usual hour, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Leib, after a few preliminary remarks, moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of Mr. Gregg's resolution.

On this motion a debate arose.

Messrs Leib, Early, and J. Randolph supported; and Messrs. Alston, Dawson, Smilie, G. W. Campbell, Gregg, Sloan, Findley and Blackledge opposed it.

When the question was taken by Yeas and Nays on discharging the committee of the whole from the further consideration of Mr. Gregg's resolution, & passed in the negative—Yeas 24—Noes 101. And on discharging them from the further consideration of Mr. Sloan's resolution—Yeas 26—Nays 98.

The House then went into committee of the whole—Mr. JOHN C. SMITH in the chair.

The chairman put the question on taking up Mr. Gregg's resolution, which was passed in the negative—Yeas 47—Noes 70—

Mr. J. Clay moved to take up his own resolution, and those of Mr. Nicholson's—

Mr. Smilie moved to take up the latter.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that the committee should rise, and spoke at considerable length, grounding his motion on the unseasonableness of the present moment for taking any measures on British affairs during a depending negociation.

Mr. Nicholson seconded the motion, and spoke for a short time in support of it.

Mr. Alston opposed the motion.

When the question was taken, and the motion rejected—Ayes 53—Noes 68.

Mr. J. Clay then withdrew his motion, observing that he was not anxious that the resolutions he had offered should be acted on immediately.

Mr. Alston renewed the motion for taking into consideration the proposition of Mr. Nicholson, prohibiting after a particular time, the importation of certain specified articles from Great Britain.

Mr. J. Randolph again moved that the committee should rise. Motion lost —Ayes 58—Noes 62.

The question was put on Mr. Alston's motion, and the committee without a division, agreed to take up the proposition submitted by Mr. Nicholson.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated the 25th Dec. to a respectable house in New-York.

"Last night we received the official account of a peace having been agreed on between the French, German and Russian emperors. Great Britain is now left alone to continue the contest. It is however the opinion that a general peace will take place, in which England will be included."

A letter dated Bordeaux, the 30th of December, from a respectable source, has been received in this city, which states that the differences between France & Prussia had been settled, and that the latter had given permission to the former, to march her troops thro' the Prussian dominions, with the view, it is presumed, of attacking the English.

The following MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE has been received by an arrival at New-York from Bourdeaux.

The emperor of Germany has demanded an armistice for his troops, which has been granted him. He has demanded one for the Russian troops who were at the battle of Austerlitz. Of the 60,000 Russians, 40,000 no longer exist; the rest, without either artillery or baggage, and surrounded by the French army, could not escape but by the favor of an armistice. His majesty the emperor has had the generosity to grant it under condition that the Russians shall evacuate, by stages, Germany and the two Gallicias, and shall return home. To the apparent negociations, by which the enemy flattered himself to surprize the vigilance of his majesty the emperor of the French, will directly succeed real negociations, the results of which must be an honorable and sure peace.

(Moniteur.)

THIRTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Austerlitz, 12th Frimaire, year 14.

The 6th Frimaire, the emperor, upon receiving the communication of the full powers of Messrs. de Stadium and de Giulay, offered previously an armistice, for the purpose of sparing the effusion of blood, if the enemy really had a mind to make an arrangement and come to a definitive accommodation.

But it was easy for the emperor to perceive that the enemy had other projects; and as the hope of success could not come to the enemy but from the side of the Russian army, he easily conjectured that the negociations were no longer any thing more than a *ruse de guerre* to lull his vigilance.

The 7th at nine o'clock in the morning, a cloud of Cossacks, supported by the Russian cavalry, made the advanced posts of prince Murat fall back, surrounded Vischau and took there 50 men on foot of the 6th regiment of dragoons. In the course of the day, the emperor of Russia repaired to Vischau, and the whole Russian army took position behind that town.

The emperor sent his aid-de-camp, gen. Savary, to compliment the emperor of Russia as soon as he was apprised of that prince being arrived at the army. General Savary returned at the moment when the emperor was reconnoitering the fires of the enemy's *bivouac* placed at Vischau. He bestowed great praise on the good reception, the graces and good personal sentiments of the emperor of Russia, and even of the grand duke Constantine, who showed him every kind of care and attention; but it was easy for him to perceive from the series of conversations which he had for three days with about thirty coxcombs, who, under different titles, surround the emperor of Russia, that presumption, imprudence and inconsideracy would reign in the decisions of the military cabinet, as they had reigned in those of the political one.

An army thus conducted, could not be long without committing faults. The emperor's plan was from that moment to wait for these faults, and to watch the moment for profiting of them. He immediately gave orders for his army to retreat; retired by night as if he had met with a defeat, took a good position three leagues behind, caused his men to work with great ostentation in fortifying it, and in erecting batteries.

He proposed an interview to the emperor of Russia, who sent him his aid-de-camp, prince Dolgorouski: this aid-de-camp might remark that every thing in the countenance of the French army denoted reserve and timidity. The placing of large guards, the fortifications making in the utmost haste, all showed the Russian officer an army half beaten.

Against the custom of the emperor, who never receives with so much circumspection flags of truce at his head quarters, he repaired himself to his advanced posts. After the first compliments, the Russian officer attempted to start political questions. He assumed upon every thing with an impertinence difficult to be imagined: he was in the most absolute ignorance of the interests of Europe, and of the situation of the continent. He was, in one word, as a young trumpeter of England. He spoke to the emperor as he speaks to Russian officers whom he has long provoked by his haughtiness and ill usage. The emperor contained his indignation, and this young man who has gained a considerable influence over the emperor Alexander, returned full of the idea that the French army was on the eve of its ruin. One may be convinced of what the emperor must have suffered, when it is known that towards the end of the conversation, the prince proposed to him to give up Belgium, and to place the iron crown on the head of the most implacable enemies of France. All these different steps fulfilled their intention. To beat the French army was no longer the question, but to turn and take it; it had done so much only through the cowardice of the Austrians. It is asserted that several old Austrian generals, who had made campaigns against the emperor, warned the council that it was not with such confidence they ought to march against an army in which there were so many old soldiers and officers of the first merit. They said that they had seen the emperor reduced to a handful of men, in the most difficult circumstances, insure his victory by rapid and unforeseen operations, and destroy the most numerous armies; that here, however, no advantage had been obtained; that, on the contrary, all the skirmishes of the advanced guard of the first Russian army had been to the advantage of the French army; to these observations these presumptuous youths opposed the bravery of 80,000 Russians, the enthusiasm inspired into them by the presence of their emperor, the picked corps of the imperial guards of Russia, and what they probably did not dare advance, their talents, of which they were astonished that the Austrians did not comprehend the power.

On the 10th, the Emperor, from the top of his *bivouac* perceived with unspeakable joy, the Russian army beginning, at two cannon shot from his advanced posts, a movement in flank to turn his right. He then saw to what a pitch presumption and ignorance of the art of war had misled the councils of this brave army. He frequently repeated: "Before to-morrow evening, that army will be in my power." Nevertheless the enemy entertained a very different idea: he came up within a pistol shot of our advanced guard, defiling by a flank march on a line of 4 leagues in length; extending along the French army, which appeared as if it dared not move out of its position; it had but one fear, that the French army would escape it. Every thing was done to confirm the enemy in this idea. Prince Murat caused a small corps of cavalry to advance into a plain; but suddenly, as if astonished at the immense forces of the enemy, it hastily returned. Thus every thing tended to confirm the Russian general in the ill-calculated operation he had fixed on. The Emperor caused the annexed proclamation to be placed in the order of the day. In the evening he wished to visit on foot and *incognito* all the night guards; but he had scarcely made a few paces ere he was recognised. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the soldiers, on seeing him straw lights were in an instant placed on the tops of thousands of perches, and 80,000 men presented themselves before the Emperor saluting him with acclamations; some to celebrate the fete of the anniversary of his coronation; the others saying that the army would give its nosegay to the Emperor on the morrow. One of the old grenadiers came up and said to him; "Sire, you need not expose yourself, I promise you in the name of the grenadiers of the army, that you need only fight with your eyes, and that we will bring you to-morrow the standards and artillery of the Russian army to celebrate the anniversary of your coronation."

The Emperor said, on entering his *bivouac*, which consisted of a wretched straw hovel without a roof, which the grenadiers had made for him: "This is the finest evening of my life; but I regret to think that I shall lose a number of these brave fellows, I feel how much that will hurt me, that are truly my children, and, in fact I sometimes reproach myself with this sentiment, which I fear will end by rendering me incapable of carrying on war." Could the enemy have beheld this scene, he would have been alarmed. But rash and unthinking he continued his movement, and hastened forwards to his ruin.

The Emperor immediately caused the preparations to be made for battle. He dispatched marshal Davoust, to the convent of Raggern; he was with one of his divisions, and a division of dragoons, to make head against the enemy's left wing, in order that at a signal given, it might be quite enveloped; he gave the command of the left to marshal Lannes; of the right to marshal Soult; of the centre to marshal Bernadotte, and of all the cavalry which he assembled on one point to Prince Murat. The left of marshal Lannes was supported by the Santon, a superb position which the Emperor had caused to be fortified, and on which he had caused to be placed 18 pieces of cannon. On the evening preceding the battle, he had intrusted the guard of this position to the 17th regt. of light infantry, and certainly it could not be guarded by better troops. The division of Gen. Suchet formed the left of marshal Lannes; and that of Gen. Caffarelli his right, which was supported by the cavalry of prince Murat. The latter had in front of it the hussars and light horse under the orders of Gen. Kellerman, and the division of dragoons Valther and Beaumont, and in reserve the divisions of cuirassiers of Gens. Nansouto and d'Hautpoult with 24 pieces of light artillery.

Marshal Bernadotte, that is to say, the center, had on its left the division of Gen. Rivand, supported on the center by prince Murat, and on its left the division of Gen. Drouet.

Marshal Soult, who commanded the right of the army, had at his left the division of Gen. Vaudame, at the center the division of Gen. St. Hilaire, at his right the division of Gen. Legrand.

Marshal Davoust was detached to the right of Gen. Legrand, who guarded the passages of the ponds, and of the villages of Sokolnitz and Celnitz. He had with him the division Friam and the dragoons of the division of Gen. Bourcier. The division of Gen. Gudin was to march very early in the morning from Nicholsburg to stop any of the enemy's corps which might stretch beyond the right.

The Emperor with his faithful war-companion marshal Berthier, his first aid-de-camp Col. Gen. Junot and all his staff, was in reserve with the 10 battallions of his guards, and the 10 battallions of Gen. Oudinot, of which Gen. Duroc commanded a part.

This reserve was drawn up in two lines in columns by battallion, at the distance of opening; having in the intervals 40 pieces of cannon served by the artillerymen of the guards. It is with this reserve that the Emperor had the project of rushing wherever his presence would have been necessary. We may say that this reserve alone was worth an army.

At one o'clock in the morning the Emperor mounted on horseback to visit his posts, reconnoitre the fires of the enemy's *bivouacs*, and receive an account from the large guards of what they might have heard of the movements of the Russians. He learned that they had spent the night in drunkenness and tumultuous cries, and that a corps of Russian infantry had presented themselves at the village of Sokolnitz, occupied by a regiment of the division of Gen. Legrand, who received orders to reinforce it.

The 11th Frimaire, day at length appeared. The sun rose radiant; and this anniversary of the emperor's coronation, on which one of the finest feats of arms of the age was going to take place, was one of the finest days of this Autumn.

This battle, which the soldiers persist in calling the engagement of the Three Emperors, which others call the engagement of the anniversary, and which the emperor has called *the battle of Austerlitz*, will be forever memorable in the annals of the Great Nation.

The emperor, surrounded by all his marshals, waited, to give his last orders, till the horison should be well lighted. At the first rays of the sun the orders were given, and each marshal rejoined his corps in full gallop.

The emperor said in passing along the front of several regiments: "Soldiers, we must finish this campaign by a clap of thunder which shall confound the pride of our enemies;" and immediately the hats on the point of the bayonets, and shouts of *long live the emperor!* were the true signal for action. A moment after the cannonade was heard at the extremity of the right, which the enemy's advanced guard had already passed; but the unforeseen rencounter of marshal Davoust stopped the enemy short, and the engagement commenced.

Marshal Soult moved off at the same instant, marched towards the heights of the village of Pratzen with the divisions of the generals Vandamme and St. Hilaire, and entirely cut the enemy's right, all the movements of which became uncertain. Surprised by a march of flank whilst it was flying, thinking itself attacking and seeing itself attacked, it looked upon itself as half beaten.

Prince Murat moved off with his cavalry. The left, commanded by marshal Lannes, marched in echelons by regiments, as at exercise. A tremendous cannonade commenced along the whole line: 200 pieces of cannon and nearly 200,000 men made a dreadful noise; it was a real combat of giants. The armies had not yet been fighting for an hour, and the whole of the enemy's left was cut off. His right found itself already arrived at Austerlitz, the head quarters of the two emperors, who were immediately forced to march the emperor of Russia's guards, to endeavor to re-establish the communication of the centre with the left. A battalion of the 4th of the line was charged by the Russian imperial horse guards, and routed; but the emperor was not far off: perceiving this movement, he ordered marshal Bessieres to march to the succour of his right with his invincibles, and shortly after the two guards were engaged.

The success could not be doubtful: in a moment the Russian guards were routed. Colonel, artillery, standards, all were carried away. The regiment of the grand duke Constantine was crushed. He himself owed his safety only to the swiftness of his horse.

From the heights of Austerlitz, the two emperors beheld the defeat of all the Russian guards. At the same moment the centre of the army, commanded by marshal Bernadotte, advanced; three of his regiments maintained a very fine charge of cavalry. The left, commanded by marshal Lannes, attacked several times. All the charges were victorious. The division of Gen. Caffarelli distinguished itself.

The divisions of the cuirassiers seized the enemy's batteries. At one o'clock in the afternoon, the victory was decided; it had not been a single moment doubtful. Not a man of the reserve had been necessary, nor had fought any where. The cannonade was no longer kept up any where, but at our right. The enemy's corps which had been surrounded and driven from all its heights, found itself in a low ground and pushed up against a lake. The emperor marched thither with 20 pieces of cannon. This corps was driven from position to position, and a horrible spectacle ensued, such as was seen at Aboukir, 20,000 men throwing themselves into the water and drowning themselves in the lakes.

Two columns, each of four thousand Russians, laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners; the enemy's whole park is taken. The result of this engagement is 40 stands of Russian colors, among which are the standards of the Imperial guards; a considerable number of prisoners, the staff does not yet know them all. It had already notice of 20,000, 12 or 15 generals; at least 15,000 Russians killed remained on the field of battle. Although the reports be not yet arrived, we can at the first *coup-d'œil*, estimate our loss at 800 killed and between 15 or 1600 wounded. This will not astonish military men, who know that it is only in a route that men are lost, and no other corps but the battalion of the 4th was broken. Among the wounded is gen. St. Hilaire, who, wounded at the commencement of the engagement, remained the whole day in the field of battle; he covered himself with glory. The genl's of division, Kellerman and Walther, the genl's of brigade Vallubert, Thiebaut, Sebastiani, and Campen, Rapp, aid-de-camp to the emperor. It was the latter who, in charging at the head of the grenadiers of the guards, took Prince Repnin, commander of the knights of the Imperial guards of Russia. As to the men who have distinguished themselves, it is the whole army which has covered itself with glory. It constantly charged shouting *long live the emperor*, and the idea of celebrating so gloriously the anniversary of the coronation further animated the soldiers.

The French army, although numerous and beautiful, was inferior in number to the enemy's army, which consisted of 105,000 men, 80,000 of whom were Russians, and 25,000 Austrians. Half of this army is destroyed; the rest has been put to the route, and the greater part have thrown down their arms.

This day will cost tears of blood to Saint Petersburgh. May it cause that cabinet to reject with indignation the gold of England; and may this young prince whom so many virtues called to be the father of his subjects, snatch himself from the influence of those thirty coxcombs whom England pays with art, and whose impertinencies obscure his intentions, make him lose the love of his soldiers and throw him into the most erroneous operations. Nature, by enduing him with such great qualities, called on him to be the consoler of Europe. Perfidious councils, by rendering him the auxiliary of England, will place him in history in the rank of those men, who by perpetuating war on the continent, consolidated British tyranny over the ocean, and caused the misfortunes of our generation. If France cannot attain peace but on the conditions which the aid de camp Dolgorouki proposed to the Emperor, and that Baron Novozilztoff was charged to bring, Russia will not obtain them, even if its army should be encamped on the heights of Montmetre.

In a more detailed relation of this battle, the staff-major will make known what each corps, each officer, each general, has done to illustrate the French name, and give a testimony of love to their Emperor.

On the 12th, at day break, Prince John of Lichtenstein, commander of the Austrian army, waited on the Emperor at his head quarters, set up in a barn. He had a long audience of him. Nevertheless we pursue our successes. The enemy is retreating along the road from Austerlitz to Gording. In his retreat he presents his flank, the French army is already on his rear and following him with the sword in his reins.

Never was a more horrible field of battle. From the midst of immense lakes we still hear the cries of thousands of men who cannot be relieved. It will be three days before the wounded enemies can be all sent off to Brunn. It makes one's heart bleed. May so much bloodshed, so many misfortunes fall on the perfidious islanders who are the cause of them! may the cowardly olygarchs of London support the burthen of so many evils!

From the Babouac, 10th Frimaire.

SOLDIERS,

You see before you the Russian army come to avenge the Austrian army of Ulm. They are the same battalions you have beaten at Hollabrunn, and whom you have constantly pursued to this place.

The positions we occupy are formidable, and whilst they march to turn my right, they will present me their flank.

Soldiers, I shall direct in person all your battalions; I shall keep at a distance from the fire, if with your accustomed bravery you carry disorder and confusion into the enemy's ranks; but if victory be for a moment uncertain, you will see your emperor expose himself to the first blows; for victory cannot hesitate, in this day especially, when the honor of the French infantry, which imports so much to the honor of the whole nation, is at stake.

Let not your ranks be thinned under pretext of carrying off the wounded, and let each man be well penetrated with the thought that we must vanquish these stipendiaries of England, who are animated with so great a hatred against our nation.

This victory will finish our campaign, and we may take up our winter quarters, where we shall be joined by the new armies now forming in France, and then the peace I shall make will be worthy of my people, of you, and of me.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By order, the major general of the army, marshal BERTHIER.

Austerlitz, 12th Frimaire.

SOLDIERS,

I am satisfied with you; you have, in the engagement of Austerlitz, justified what I expected from your intrepidity! You have decorated your eagles with an immortal glory. An army of 100,000 men, commanded by the emperors of Russia and Austria, has been in less than four hours cut to pieces and dispersed; those who have escaped your swords have been drowned in the lakes.

Forty pair of colors, the standards of the imperial guards of Russia, 120 pieces of cannon, 20 generals, upwards of 30,000 prisoners are the result of this memorable day. This infantry, so much boasted of and in superior numbers, have not been able to resist your shock, and henceforth you will have no more rivals to dread. Thus in two months, this third coalition has been vanquished and dissolved. Peace can no longer be at a distance; but, as I have promised my people, before crossing the Rhine, I will only make a peace which shall give us guarantees and secure rewards to our allies.

Soldiers, when the French people placed the imperial crown on my head, I trusted to you to maintain it forever in that high splendor of glory which could alone render it valuable in my eyes. But at the same moment our enemies thought of destroying & vilifying it; & the iron crown, conquered by the blood of so many Frenchmen, they wished to oblige me to place on the head of our most cruel enemies: rash and senseless projects, that on the very day of the anniversary of your emperor's coronation, you have annihilated and confounded. You have taught them that it is easier to brave and to threaten, than to conquer us.

Soldiers, when every thing that is necessary to insure the happiness and prosperity of our country shall be ac-