

SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN.

American,
AND
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1805

The following interesting intelligence bearing the traits of authenticity, the editor, deeming it too important to withhold from our readers till Monday, presents it to his patrons in a supplement,—with a further selection from our London papers, which, he presumes will be found generally interesting.

IMPORTANT.

Mr. Hammond and Mr. Holmes, passengers in the ship Susan and Sarah, Captain Marner, from Bordeaux, came to town on Tuesday last. The latter gentlemen informs us, that the Susan and Sarah arrived at Newport on Thursday night, from Bordeaux, which place she left the 10th September.—He also communicates the following important intelligence:

150,000 Russians were on their march for Italy—and all the troops in the South of France were marching to meet them. That the French troops had taken Venice and Naples—that the army of England had left Boulogne in three divisions, and that one division had passed Lisle on the 3d of September, on its way to the frontiers. Austria was expected to take a decided part, as was also Prussia.—The former had an army of 300,000 men ready to act, and sixty millions of florins in the treasury. There was no doubt of an immediate war with France, against Austria, Russia, Sweden, and the Porte.—Bonaparte had returned to Paris from the coast. Our minister at Paris had declared, that the differences between Spain and the United States, looked favorable towards an accommodation.

The combined fleets were at Cadiz, and the Brest fleet in port, blockaded.

Since the above was prepared, the ship Louisiana, Captain Thompson, arrived at this port in 36 days from Bordeaux, bringing intelligence that the Invasion of England was all over—Bonaparte having taken his troops from the coast with him to Italy, which is now to be the seat of war.

The Emperor of Russia, King of Sweden, and Emperor of Germany, had declared War against France.

We have received by the Louisiana Bordeaux papers to the 12th September, but could not get them translated in time for this day's Gazette.

[N. Y. Gazette.]

LONDON, September 3.

This morning the following notice was transmitted from the Admiralty to the Master of Lloyd's:

Admiralty Office, Sept. 3.

Information is received from Admiral Cornwallis, that on the morning of the 30th ult. his Majesty's frigate the Melampus, with the Wasp sloop, and a gun brig, cruising off the Penmarks, were chased by a French squadron, consisting of ten sail of different descriptions, which stood S. S. E. and supposed for Rochefort. A squadron of four line of battle ships, four frigates, and two brigs, are stated to have sailed from Vigo on the 18th, and appears to be the same as above.

September 4.

It appears by the dispatches which have reached government from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth on Sunday by the Auckland packet, that the Combined Fleet fell in, on the 18th ult. on their passage to Cadiz, with the Halcyon brig, of 16 guns, and a small convoy from Gibraltar, consisting of three vessels. The Halcyon escaped by using her sweeps, but the convoy were captured and instantly burnt. They were vessels of no great value, having been employed as light transports, which had delivered their cargoes, and were then proceeding to Lisbon.

We are happy to be able to announce that the Prince of Wales packet, captured on the 13th ult. to the Prince of Peace, Spanish privateer, belonging to Vigo, was recaptured two days afterwards by his Majesty's sloop La Poulette, Capt. Dunbar, and has arrived safe at Falmouth.

Letters are received from Gibraltar, of the 2d of August. At that time the inhabitants and garrison were in perfect health. The Spanish camp seemed to be daily increased; the tents and marquees within sight of the garrison amounted to about 700, and it was calculated that they contained about 13,000 men. No fear, however, was entertained of any speedy attack. These letters were brought by the Mediterranean fleet arrived at the Mothe back, under convoy of the Prevoyante. The letters arrived are the Juliana, Rooke; Mount Royal, Drew; Hope, White; Providence brig, and two light transports. Sir Richard Bickerton arrived at Gibraltar, on the 27th of July, with four ships of the line, his own ship, the Queen, included. Sir Richard, being under the necessity of leaving his station off Carthage, for want of water, went to Oran; but was unable to get any there, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The Carthage squadron, eight sail strong, which never fired from their harbour so long as Sir Richard continued in the neighbourhood, came out as soon as he had withdrawn. On the 27th ult. at five o'clock a division of 17 Spanish gun-boats formed in a line at some distance from the garrison, threw two shells and a few that among the shipping, which did no injury, and then retired.

It afterwards appeared, that the attack was conducted by the Spanish Admiral Don Bruno de Ezeiza in person, in full hopes of being able to burn Sir Richard Bickerton's squadron, by means of red-hot shot; but in loading with red-hot the second time, an officer and two men were blown to pieces on board of the gun-boats, which such a panic into their whole line, that no probability of their officers could induce them to try any further loading with red-hot shot, which was the cause of their precipitate retreat. The same accounts add, that since their return to Algiers, four men more have lost their lives in practising the firing with red-hot shot, which has so damped the spirits of the crews of the gun-boats, that it is very doubtful whether they will ever attempt that mode of attack again.

The French corvette La Torche, is captured by the Goliath. She is since arrived at Plymouth. There were found on board of her 60 of the gallant crew of the Blanche. The Goliath has joined the Channel fleet, having left the Raisable of 64 guns, in chase of La Topaze frigate, another of the squadron which captured the Blanche.

September 5.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers to the 28th, and Dutch Journals to the 31st ult. One of the latter states, that the troops were disembarking in the Texel, and that numerous detachments from the army upon the coast were immediately to be marched towards the Rhine. Bonaparte remained at Boulogne on the 24th, and no time appears to have been then fixed for his departure. From Russia and Austria we find the military preparations are continued with great activity. The troops of the former are marching in great numbers, and the fortifications of the latter are repairing, and receiving in every direction considerable reinforcements of troops.—We have already stated, that our arrangements with Russia and Sweden are shortly, and we have no doubt of being shortly able to

announce the accession of Austria and Denmark to the Convention. A confederacy will thus be formed, which, from the liberal and enlightened principles on which it is to be established, will, we trust, have the glory of restoring the balance of Europe, a glory so much founded on justice and humanity.

Sept. 7.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 7.
Copy of a letter from Captain Baker to Admiral Cornwallis, dated Phoenix at sea, August 13.

Sir,—I cannot but exult in the honor of imparting to you the extreme good fortune of his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 16th inst. lat. 43 deg 16 min. long. 12 deg 14 min. in the capture of La Didon, a remarkable fine, and the fastest sailing frigate in the French navy, of 44 guns and 350 men, which had sailed but a few days from Comma, and was upon a secret cruise. The action commenced at a quarter past 9 in the morning, (La Didon having waited my approach to leeward,) and lasted 2 hours, never without pistol shot, during which all our ropes were cut to pieces, our main-top-sail yard shot away, and most of our masts and yards severely wounded. The necessity for our engaging to leeward, in order to prevent the possibility of the enemy's escape, exposed us to several raking broadsides before it could be prudent to return the fire; and the superiority of La Didon's sailing, added to the adroit manoeuvres of Captain Millins, convinced me of the skill and gallantry I should have to contend with, which has been fully evinced by the stubborn defence of his ship until she became a perfect wreck, and his subsequent honorable departure. Owing to the lightness of the wind, and La Didon's attempt to board, brought our star-board quarter in contact with her larboard bow, in which position we remained full three quarters of an hour, subject to a galling fire of musketry, that robbed me of such support of officers and men, as there could be no compensation for but in complete victory. With sorrow I transmit you a list of the killed and wounded; and have the honour to be, &c.

T. BAKER.

Killed and wounded. Phoenix—12 killed, 28 wounded. La Didon—27 killed, 44 wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded on board the Phoenix. Killed.—J. Bauntou, Lieutenant; G. Donlan, Master's-Mate; John Fowers, Quarter-Master. Wounded.—H. Steel, Lieutenant of Marines, dangerously; Aaron Tozer, Midshipman, ditto; E. B. Curling, Midshipman, badly.

The court of Vienna has received official information of the conclusion of a new treaty of alliance between Russia and the Porte.

The accounts from Vienna positively state, that envoys from Switzerland had arrived there, to claim the protection of Austria against France.

The French papers contain an account of the late affair between Admiral Cornwallis and the Brest fleet; and are bold enough to claim the victory!

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty, that the Rochefort squadron chased the Wasp and the Growler gun-brigs on the 30th and 31st. The brigs escaped by throwing over their guns, and the Rochefort squadron on the 31st stood towards Quiberon Bay. Admiral Stirling was detached to scour the coast on the 31st, with five sail of the line.

A neutral vessel reports, that Sir R. Calder joined Admiral Collingwood on the 26th ult.

It is strongly reported, that the Topaze has been captured by the Raisable of 64 guns, and sent into Lisbon.

Paris Journals to the 1st instant, and Duch Gazette to the 4th, are arrived; in some of which it is stated, that the Austrian Ambassador (Count Cobentzel) has quitted Paris, and that the French army has crossed the Rhine, & hostilities have actually commenced in Suabia. This intelligence, however, rests on no very good authority. The troops at the Helder, and Helvoetsluys, are certainly disembarked; and 30,000 men are stated to have marched from Boulogne, to Mentz, as the first division meant to reinforce the French troops on the Rhine. Bonaparte was still at Boulogne on the 27th. The levy of the Conscription for the year 14, being 30,000, which are to be raised to complete the army to its establishment, and the 30,000 destined to remain as a reserve, or to

raise the army to the war establishment, are to be immediately put into active service. Austria is adding a new levy to her troops, to the extent of 100,000 men. Some arrangements are said to have been proposed by the imperial Minister at Munich, for the occupation of part of Bavaria, whenever hostilities shall commence. M. Novozitoff arrived at Petersburg on the 1st ult. and had an audience of the Emperor, which was followed by a Grand Council of War. The Russian forces, in readiness to march are stated at 280,000 men, and the Russian Fleet in the Baltic at 28 sail of the line, with a due proportion of frigates, and a great number of transports. The French Frigates have fallen to 59 f. 10 c.

It appears by some accounts from Italy, that Bonaparte has projected a marriage between young Beauharnois and the daughter of the Elector of Bavaria. A small French squadron, consisting of the two frigates, one corvette, and two brigs, has put to sea from Genoa, under the command of Jerome Bonaparte.

Orders were on Tuesday last received at the Head-Quarters in Canterbury, from the Secretary of war, directing that the several regiments, in the Southern District, should hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation on foreign service. The number of cavalry under orders, amounts, it is said, to 12,000 men.

Transports, upwards of sixty in number, are already arrived in the Downs, for the purpose, it is said, of receiving them.

His Excellency the Swedish Ambassador has desired and authorized the London papers to contradict, in the most positive terms, the statement which was copied into the English from the Foreign Journals, of Swedish Pomerania having been entered into for the occupation of that Province by Russian troops—no such arrangement having been concluded, or has ever been in contemplation.

This intelligence is very important, as it will remove much of that apprehension which has been entertained, of Prussia taking an active part in the war, as the ally of France.

Query.—Which is the most prolific in the production of news, Norfolk or Boston?!

It is stated in a letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this place, that Mr. Maxton, our Minister at London, has in his dispatches to the Government of the U. States, recommended an immediate declaration of war against Spain.

[Norfolk Herald.]

Capt. Cox, of the brig George, from Teneriffe, gives the following information. That he saw a letter from a respectable house in Madeira, to another in Teneriffe, dated the 7th September, which stated that an American vessel had just arrived at Madeira, the master of which reported, that the latter end of August he passed a fleet of 19 sail of the line under British colours, having with them several others. They had the appearance of having been in a very severe action.

In some respects this account corroborates the intelligence from Marblehead.

[Ibid.]

A gentleman from Madeira informs us that the British ship of war Raisable, of 74 guns arrived at that island the latter end of August, bearing marks, as they allowed, of the heavy well directed fire of the combined fleets, in her masts, sails and hull, in the action under command of Sir Robert Calder. After being repaired she sailed about the 10th September, as was said, to cruise for the British East-India fleet, which she was to convoy to England.

The day previous to captain Mead's leaving the Havanna, an order was issued by government, that no vessel was to leave the Havanna for any of the out ports to load as formerly. True Am.