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By Saturday's New-York mail, our attentive correspondent forwarded the following important articles, which give an aspect to the affairs of Europe, gloomy, in the extreme, on the part of Austria and her allies. — And which, if a true detail, in its utmost extent, as far as it seems propitious to France, must go very far towards verifying the pompous declaration of Bonaparte, that "the campaign should be short, but brilliant" — to him.

The greater part were presented to our city readers yesterday in an Extra, and are now republished for the perusal of our country friends.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

By the arrival this afternoon of the ship Chatham, in 42 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER has received London papers to the 30th October. The late hour at which we received these papers, obliges us to confine ourselves to the following selections: —

London, October 29.

The following notice was this day posted at Lloyd's:

"The Prussian consul has been authorised to warn all masters of Prussian ships in this country, against entering any of the ports of France or Holland, as thereby their vessels might be brought into danger." [See the news from Gottenburg.]

GENERAL BATTLE—SURRENDER OF ULM.

It is with sensations of the deepest regret we are obliged to believe, that the rumors in the French papers, of the defeat of the Austrians, are but too well founded.—no French papers, however, of a later date than the 22d, have been received, nor has any official confirmation yet arrived.

Our readers were informed in yesterday's Courier, that there were on Saturday great rejoicings at Boulogne. We argued unfavorably from that circumstance, for we knew from the experience of the last war, that these rejoicings never take place but for some great success. Early on Sunday morning a cutter was sent out of the inner harbor of Boulogne, which, when nearly within gun-shot of the Immortalite frigate, launched a boat, set her adrift, and returned herself to port. The boat was taken up by the frigate, and on board of her was found a small parcel, in which was the following Bulletin—"ULM HAS SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH ARMS, AND THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IS ANNIHILATED."

No further particulars were given; the day of the battle was not mentioned; the Bulletin contained nothing more than the foregoing short tremendous sentence. Captain Owen, of the Immortalite, immediately sent the Bulletin to the Admiral, Lord Keith, by whom it was yesterday communicated to the Admiralty.

Had we had no other grounds than this Bulletin, we should still have had little doubt remaining upon our minds of the French having gained a great advantage.—But there are unfortunately other grounds.

A private letter from Holland, dated last Saturday, arrived in town last night. It states that the general battle was fought last Saturday week, the 19th instant—that it was most obstinate and bloody, and that the Austrians made a long and vigorous resistance—the battle lasted the greater part of the day.—Victory, however, at length decided in favor of the strongest—and the Austrians were completely defeated—the whole line of the Iller was forced—Ulm and its magazines, cannon and baggage taken—and general Mack, with the whole of his Staff, made prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded, says the letter, was immense on the side of the Austrians—it was immense, too, no doubt, on the part of the French. None of the names of the killed or wounded officers have yet transpired, but the letter adds, "that those who survived the battle were captured or dispersed; the whole of the Austrian army is represented as being nearly destroyed; not a vestige of what might be deemed one efficient corps remained; those who escaped the sword or the chains of the enemy, all who were not among the number of the killed, wounded, or prisoners, were broken into puny detachments, and scattered in various directions."

Should the account contained in the above letters from Holland, be not true, the official report, had been received by the Dutch Government, but the intelligence contained in the letter that it arrived was universally circulated and credited in Holland. It is possible that the disasters of the Austrians have been considerably exaggerated, but we fear it will be found that they have been great indeed.

In a situation of affairs so difficult, at a crisis so tremendous, the opposition remains true to the character which Mr. Wilberforce gave of them, "that if they did not wish the total overthrow and ruin of the country, they wished for just so much public calamity and distress as would serve to get Mr. Pitt out and themselves in." All the misfortunes of the Austrian arms are imputed to Mr. Pitt—he is the only person to blame for the Imbecility & supineness of general Mack; and the Minister of Great Britain is alone responsible for those movements and operations which have been attended with such disastrous effects. But in the name of common sense did any one suppose that in any coalition with Austria we were to have the choice of the Generals who were to command her armies? Was any one stupid enough to imagine that Mr. Pitt was to be required to point out the General that would be most agreeable to him! That he was to draw out the plan of the campaigns, to trace the march, and to point out the positions which the Austrian troops were to occupy? Not a fortnight ago, when affairs wore a more cheering aspect, and the Opposition thought that success might attend the Austrian arms, they were amazingly anxious to convince the country, that Mr. Pitt, having had no hand in the formation of the Coalition, could have no right to any participation of the glory it might acquire. But no sooner has the prospect become clouded, no sooner has disaster attended the arms of the allies, than Mr. Pitt is welcome to all the blame and censure which an ill contrived plan of operations may deserve. He is blamed, too, for not having made any diversion in support of Austria.—But had he or any man reason to suppose that General Mack would act as he has done, or that he would prefer entering upon the war before the arrival of the Russians? Had he waited for them, had he fallen back upon the Inn, or never advanced beyond it, the expedition which is now ready for sailing, would have reached its destination, by the time the combined Austrian and Russians were ready to commence operations upon the frontiers of Bavaria. Had General Mack fallen back to wait for the Russians, he would have produced another good effect, and have given time for Prussia to have interposed.—But even here the opposition, who would not allow Mr. Pitt the slightest credit for having indisposed Prussia towards France, will be ready to perceive, to impute to him all the blame should Bonaparte regain his influence over the Prussian Cabinet, which they seem to think he will easily have in his power to do by negotiation, or by the success of the war.

If ever one nation was placed in a more commanding attitude than another; if ever a nation was able to say "I hold in my hand the fate of Empires and the world," Prussia is that nation. This is the time in which, if she interpose with her arms, she can dispossess Bonaparte of the advantages he has gained, and force him, instead of sitting down upon the Imperial Throne at Vienna, to measure back his steps to his own frontier with more speed than he advanced from it. The opposition are haggling about the recompense that ought to be given her; whether she should have Holland in full sovereignty, or merely an influence over her by the restoration of the Stadholder. Give her Holland, give her Hanover, place the Map of Europe before her, bid her chuse her reward, give her any thing, for the mighty service of having, by her timely interference, prevented the annihilation of the independence of Europe. It is not now a question whether she will have more or less weight than she ought to have in the scale of Europe—the point at issue is, whether Bonaparte shall stretch his giant stride from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and whether he shall possess the course of the Danube with that of the Rhine, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Adige.—Can Prussia wish to see the power of Austria annihilated?—Can it be either her inclination or her interest?—How long does she imagine she would be permitted to survive the ruin of the Austrian House!—The only favor Bonaparte would grant her would be that of devouring her the last. Every principle of self preservation, every tie of honour, every dictate of glory calls upon her to act with all her might, and with all her strength—to act too, immediately—not to hesitate, not to pause a moment. The safety of nations, the welfare of society, the happiness of mankind, all, all depend upon her determination. She has it in her power to lay Austria, Russia, England, under eternal obligations—she can rescue Europe from the fangs of the Usurper—she can abate his pride, assuage his malice, and confound his devices.—She can save the world!

We know not whether the events that have taken place in Germany have made any change in the intentions of Ministers with respect to the expedition; but there are rumours at Deal, of counter orders having been received for some of the regiments which had either embarked, or were under orders to embark. The weather continues very boisterous, and the transports with the troops ride hard, but no damage has happened.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived this morning. It has brought the following article in confirmation of the accounts that had been previously received.

GOTTENBURGH, Oct. 21.

The important news was yesterday received here of the king of Prussia having joined the Coalition, and to-day it has been confirmed from various quarters.

From the Vienna Gazette.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S LETTER OF CONVOCATION TO THE STATES OF HUNGARY.

"As circumstances absolutely unforeseen have taken place which endanger the safety of our hereditary states as well as that of our foreign states, and as in our parental solicitude, we have it strongly at heart to ward off such dangers; we are obliged to assemble our army without loss of time, to put it upon a war footing, and to make previous dispositions for the levy of 12,000 recruits, destined to complete the Hungarian army.—We therefore convoke speedily the states of our kingdom of Hungary and of the countries incorporated with it, in order to deliberate with them upon the means of continuing the negotiations, which have for their object to ensure in a durable manner external tranquility and peace; and after their happy termination, to affirm and maintain upon solid basis the safety of our monarchy, and particularly the constitution of our kingdom of Hungary."

FRANKFORT, Oct. 20.

We have received the following intelligence concerning the occurrences of the war:—

"The passage of the Danube at Gunzburg, occasioned a smart engagement. The Austrians kept up a destructive fire of grape shot; but the French swam over the river during the night, and ultimately gained the end for which they had been making efforts all day long; they entered that city on the following day at noon, after it had been evacuated by the Austrians at ten. Both the archduke Ferdinand and general Mack were present.

"On the 11th, the French attempted to make themselves masters of Ulm; but in this they did not succeed, notwithstanding their brave attack and some loss.—The attack, however appears to have been renewed afterwards, and Ulm, according to several accounts, has fallen into the hands of the French; in consequence of which the corps, which had passed the Danube from Ulm on the 13th, under the archduke Ferdinand, and extended itself to Heidenheim, Aalen, Gemund, Gieslingen, &c. would be cut off.

"The present position of the armies is very remarkable; for since the French having crossed at Dunaueuth, and penetrated along the Lech upwards to Landsberg, and from Ingolstadt to Munich, the greatest part of the army now stretches from the Danube southward to the Tyrol, in an oblong square, where the greatest force of the Austrians was before, who being now cut off by different separate engagements, and the grand manoeuvres of the French, from the corps under General Kibinmayer, have concentrated themselves, in a triangle, between Ulm, Memmingen, and Stockach, whilst one of their divisions from Ulm has advanced over the Danube into the Wurtemberg territory. The French army, which passed the Rhine at Huingen, under Marshal Augereau, coming from Brest, is marching through the Black Forest, along the frontier of Switzerland, and had arrived in the neighborhood of Schaffhausen on the 7th instant, being observed by General Von Gottscheim, who is posted at Stockach.

"At Fuessen, on the Lech, a body of Austrians is posted, with a view to keep open the passage to the Tyrol on that side, whilst 45,000 Russians, are said to have effected a junction with a corps of Austrians on the Inn, on the 12th instant."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Dover, October 23.

A great deal of firing has been heard on the French coast, and the French from Boulogne sent out a pinnace within cannon-shot of our cruisers, and then abandoned her; on her being picked up by the Immortalite, there was found a letter on board, which was landed here this morning; it states, that the French have totally defeated the Austrian army, who have lost most of their artillery, baggage, &c. and that GEN. MACK, and several other officers of distinction, are taken prisoners. The firing of the cannon heard here, is supposed to be to celebrate the victory, although the account is no doubt much exaggerated.

DEAL, October 28.

We are still in a state of uncertainty respecting the expedition—various conjectures are afloat. It is to-day said, that the 4th regiment are to be debarked, and that it is yet uncertain whether the Guards will go.

The German Legion are under sailing orders, and will sail as soon as the wind is fair. General Moore's brigade were under orders to join the armament, and I am told were actually on their march for Deal: but it is now said, counter orders have been sent down, and that the brigade has halted for the present.

King's messengers are daily arriving, and all is hurry, bustle, and uncertainty; the weather continues very boisterous, and the transports ride hard—but as yet no damage has happened.—We are in hopes of the weather moderating, for at present all intercourse with the shipping is totally at a stand.

Dutch papers of the 16th inst. (Saturday) being of one day later than

those which reached us on Sunday, have arrived.

The most important article to be found in them is a letter from Frankfurt, of the 20th instant. The affairs of Guntzburg, on the 10th, is mentioned, and the capture of Ulm is stated. No date is assigned for this successful attack; but it appears the first attempt was made so early as the 11th, when the French were repulsed with considerable loss.

The report of the junction of the Russians to the amount of 45,000, is renewed to the intelligence from Frankfurt. This truly desirable event is said to have taken place on the 12th instant, with a corps of Austrians, most probably the small division under gen. Kienmayer, which entered Munich on the 9th, from whence it dislodged two days after on the approach of Bernadotte. He was afterwards joined by some other corps, whose communication with the main army was intercepted, so that his force would have amounted at least to 20,000 men. These, added to the Russians, would form an army of 65,000 men, which upon the farther junction of the last column of Kutusow's army, will be increased to 10,000 additional troops. It was probably the approach of the Russians that induced Bernadotte, according to an article from the Hague of the 25th, to fall back from Munich upon Weilheim.

On the 13th instant, the Archduke Ferdinand is said to have passed the Danube at Ulm with a considerable division of the army, with which he took positions at Heidenheim, Aalen, Gemund, and Geislingen, in the Wurtemberg territory, still keeping up his communication (we presume) with the main army on the Iller. It was probably the piquets of this corps which intercepted the couriers from the Imperial head-quarters, and cut off from the *Moniteur*, for four days, the regular supply of intelligence for the issue of the daily bulletins.

The French Journals preserve a cautious silence respecting the mission of Be lin: there can be no doubt, that if it were to be crowned with success, they would publish it by anticipation, in order to add this encouraging intelligence also, to all the accounts they publish respecting the victories of Bonaparte. It is even evident, that they would wish to give a different direction to the conjectures, which the length of this mission, and the mystery which envelopes it, naturally give birth to, with regard to the obstacles that have impeded.

The most valuable collection of eastern manuscripts ever brought to Europe by any individual, is said to be that of Major OUSELEY, which arrived by the late Bengal fleet, besides Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit books, (amounting in number to nearly fifteen hundred) there are several portfolios of immense size, containing mythological paintings of the most ancient kind, splendidly illuminated, and procured at great expense from all parts of Hindostan, Tibet, Tartary, China, Ceylon, Ava, &c. with idols of stone, metal, wood, and other materials. Many of the volumes are filled with botanical paintings, executed in the most accurate manner; vast collections of natural history and mineralogy; original views and drawings taken on the spot in various parts of India, with cabinets of the most rare medals, gems, and other antiques....A complete series of the coins struck by Mahometan Princes, since the reign of TIMOUR, with the armour, horse-furniture, swords, spears, bows, arrows, and all the weapons used in Persia, India, and other countries of the East; with various musical instruments, and several hundred tunes set to music by Major OUSELEY, from the voice of Persian, Cashmerian and Indian singers.

The Lords of the Treasury, in the most polite and liberal manner, exempted this valuable collection from the usual duties, and their example was followed by the gentlemen of the Custom-House, and India-House, through whose hands it passed. His situation at the court of an Asiatic Prince, as aid-du-camp to the Nabob of Oude, and commander of his highness's body-guard, gave Major Ouseley such advantage in forming this collection, as few Europeans have enjoyed.

OCTOBER 28.

The accounts from Paris say that General Mack has been obliged to surrender with 40,000 men, so that his whole army, lately amounting to 84,000 is annihilated, except a few corps that have escaped into the Tyrol.—Mack was not only attacked on one side by Bonaparte; Angereau, with the army from Brest, was approaching him on the side of Stockach. He was completely surrounded and his only chance was to escape to the Upper Palatinate, by breaking through the French line north of the Danube.

LONDON, October 25.

The Nimble Cutter arrived at Plymouth on Sunday evening with dispatches from Lord Nelson, which were forwarded to town by express. His lordship arrived off Cadiz on the 28th ult. and found the whole fleet in high health and spirits. The combined fleets in the harbor were so distressed for provisions, that it was supposed they would be compelled by hunger to come out. The enemy has 36 sail of the line, and Lord Nelson 34.

The attention of the public has been called by an opposition of the newspapers to certain disputes said to exist between his majesty's government and the American minister, in consequence of some late decisions of our prize tribunals.

The subject is one of equal delicacy and importance; and we are well assured that it will receive from administration all that serious attention which the paper alluded to recommends. We are equally confident that if the neutral governments have any well-founded complaints against British captors, they will have no difficulty in obtaining redress.

But when it is pretended that the cause of complaints arise, not in the conduct of our cruisers, but in the judgments of the Lords Commissioners of prize appeals, and of Sir William Scott, the judge of the court of admiralty, the public will not be very ready to believe that the American minister has any real grievance to allege. The impartiality of these right honorable personages, who administer justice between nations in the supreme jurisdiction of prizes, and their tenderness for the rights of friendly foreign powers, cannot be doubted; nor can Europe boast of a judge superior to Sir William Scott, either in learning, talents or integrity; or whose decisions have given more general satisfaction.

We should, therefore, be inclined to suppose the complaints utterly unfounded even if we had no particular information of the nature of the case in question. But we are enabled to assert, that the statement in the paper to which we allude, is grossly inaccurate, and that instead of the American vessels having been condemned on an "old and almost obsolete practice," they were condemned for the fraudulent evasion of a rule of the law of war, which has never been departed from, and in which America herself has to this moment acquiesced.

To explain the cases more particularly, would be to enter on subjects for the discussion of which, we have not at present sufficient room or time; but the true grounds of the complaints in question, will be fully exposed, and we believe that the United States will be soon defendants instead of plaintiffs in their diplomatic intercourse with our government. We understand that the abuses of the Neutral flags are truly enormous and such as threaten ruinous consequences both to the commerce and the navy of Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from Malta dated the 10th August:—"Sir James Craig's force it is understood here, is either to garrison Sicily, or to act with the Russians and Austrians at Naples."

October 26.—The vessel which brought Lady Elgin from France, has brought an account of the Rochefort squadron having arrived at Ferrol with its prizes.

The force which lately sailed under the command of Sir Home Popham is, it is now generally believed, destined for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope.

Yesterday between four and five o'clock, Lord Harrowby set off for Norwich, on his mission to Berlin. His Lordship immediately before his departure, assisted at a cabinet council held at Lord Mulgrave's office.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Henry Boyer to be general and commander of his majesty's forces in the windward and leeward Chariboe island station.

CONFIRMATION.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Among the files of papers received at this Office, we have the *Moniteur* (the French official paper) from which we have translated the following articles.

The Russian squadron is likely to remain at Spithead for some days. It is under the command of Vice-Admiral Seniavin.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

On the 22d Vendemiaire the Marshal Soult took possession of Memmingen, together with 6,000 prisoners.

At the same time, his Majesty the Emperor, proceeded with the principal part of his army towards the city Ulm.

The Austrians have concentrated in the neighborhood of Ulm, all their forces, with the exception of 20,000 men, commanded by Prince Ferdinand, who has attempted to reach Bohemia.

In the night of 25 (Brumaire) the city of Ulm capitulated; Gen. Mack, 17 Generals and 20,000 men were made prisoners of war.

On the 26, Prince Murat attacked the rear guard of Prince Ferdinand's army, which had fled from Ulm, and took 3,000 prisoners; and on the 26th the whole army laid down their arms.

Bavaria is entirely evacuated; and Marshal Bernadotte has carried his advanced post to Hun. It is believed at Headquarters, that his Majesty the Emperor would leave Ulm, for Augsburg, on the 22d.

The official papers will give details of these grand events.