

AMERICAN--EXTRA.

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1805

The editor of the American has not lost a moment's time in presenting his patrons with the HIGHLY IMPORTANT contents of this EXTRA—Which exhibits the God of War, as not less fickle than the Goddess of Fortune: for it will appear about as disastrous for France, as our last extra was "brilliant" for that power.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

The following interesting intelligence we have received from a respectable gentleman, who arrived here on Saturday evening, in 41 days from Bordeaux. The day before this gentleman sailed, private letters from Paris were received at Bordeaux, announcing that (a few days subsequent to the capitulation of Ulm, and the capture of Gen. Mack and his troops) the Russian army, having proceeded by forced marches, came up with the columns under Prince Murat and Marshal Bernadotte—that a severe action ensued—that Murat and Bernadotte were both killed; 22 General Officers either killed, severely wounded, or taken prisoners; and the whole of the French troops defeated with immense slaughter.—Such was the information received at Bordeaux, and believed, by the best informed gentlemen of that place. This intelligence produced considerable effect on the funds at Bordeaux.

Captain Stanton, in the fast-sailing ship *Neptune*, arrived last evening in 35 days from Liverpool, and is the bearer of the MOST IMPORTANT NEWS, which the Editors of the New York Gazette now give, in detail, from London papers to the 8th ultimo.

Of Marshal Bernadotte nothing further is known than that on the 19th of October he occupied a position between Munich and the Inn, the Austrians there being on their own side of that river. Bonaparte, with the whole of the army, would join him about the 25th or 26th, when the farther operations against the Austrians and Russians would be commenced.

The army of Italy, under Massena, passed the Adige on the 18th of October: after an action in which the Austrians had 1500 killed and as many taken prisoners. The report of Massena's defeat by the Archduke Charles was received in London by way of Catalonia, and rested on no official authority.

Commercial Advertiser—Extra

PLYMOUTH, November 5, 1805.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY!!!

The Pickle arrived here this morning. Captain Sykes, of the *Nautilus*, went off express for London.

On the 21st October, the fleet under Lord Nelson, consisting of 27-sail of the line, engaged the combined fleets off Cadiz, consisting of 33 sail of the line. Nineteen Line of Battle Ships of the Enemy, and Four Flags taken, one Sunk, and one Blown Up. Villeneuve is on board the Royal Sovereign; Gravina, with Nine sail got back to Cadiz.

A gale of wind came on soon after the action, right on shore, and 'tis said, that Two sail, which had struck, got back to Cadiz—The large four-decker, Santa Trinidad, was in tow but sunk. The Royal Sovereign, Victory, Revenge, Bellisle, Temeraire, Bellerophon, and Mars, suffered most; Temeraire engaged Two ships, and took them, as did the Neptune two three-deckers, which struck to her. The Royal Sovereign, 'tis said, had 400 men killed. Great as this Victory has been the country has to mourn the Loss of LORD NELSON, who was killed by a musket ball in the breast, from the top of a three-decker, (Santissimo Trinidad,) in the middle of the action.

Extract of a letter to Lord Rolle, dated Plymouth, Nov. 5, 1805.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

MY LORD, The pickle arrived here this morning; Captain Sykes, of the *Nautilus*, went off

express to London.

On the 21st October the fleet under the command of Lord Nelson, consisting of 27 sail, engaged the Combined Fleets off Cadiz consisting of 33 sail. Nineteen line of battle ships of the enemy, including four Admirals Flag, were taken, and six sail sunk, blew up and burnt, &c. Admiral Villeneuve is on board the Royal Sovereign: Gravina, with nine sail got back to Cadiz. A gale of wind came on after the action, right on shore, and it is said, two sail, which had struck, had got back to Cadiz; that the large four-decker ship Santissimo Trinidad was in tow, but sunk.

Before he died he made the signal, *tho, England expected every man to his duty* this I understand he was enabled to do by having brought his telegraphic signals to such perfection. We have also to lament the loss of capt. Duff and Cook, and Lord Nelson's Secretary, killed; Capt. Tyrer wounded, but not dangerously.—No other particulars of the loss have reached us. On the 21th the Pickle and Donnegal were at anchor off Cadiz, in charge of the captured ships, six sail are said to be sunk.—I write in great haste.

P. S. 'Tis said by some of the crew of the Pickle, that they saw 14 sail in tow. The *Nautilus*, 'tis said, is also arrived with dispatches.

The Royal Sovereign, Victory, Revenge, Bellisle, Temeraire, Bellerophon, and Mars, suffered most; the Temeraire, engaged, two ships and took them—so did the Neptune two three-deckers, which struck to her. The Royal Sovereign, it is said had 400 men killed. Great as the victory has been, the Country has to lament the loss of Lord Nelson, who was killed by a Musket Ball from tops of the Santissimo Trinidad, with whom the Victory was engaged and actually lashed together. His Lordship was, at the moment he received the wound, expressing his delight at the conduct of the Second in Command, Admiral Collingwood. The last signal that he made was, *tho, England expected every man to his duty*.—This was done by Telegraphic, the use of which he brought to great perfection. Capt. Duff, of the Mars, and capt. Cook of the Bellerophon, killed, and captain Tyrer, of the Lato, wounded.

The official bulletin of the French announce the capture of Ulm, with the Austrian general Mack. After this event, on the night of the 16th Oct. there was a terrible hurricane; the Danube completely overflowed, and carried away almost all the bridges, which straitens the French in their supplies of provisions.

The Austrian army (says the French bulletin) may be considered as annihilated. The Austrians and Russians will be obliged to make levies of recruits to resist the French armies, which had destroyed an army of one hundred thousand men, without experiencing, we may say, any loss. The French loss was five hundred killed and one thousand wounded.

The first campaign is finished, and Bonaparte finds in his possession upwards of 60,000 prisoners. He has expelled the troops of the house of Austria from Bavaria, and re-established his Ally in the sovereignty of his states.

An article, under the date of London, Nov. 4, says—"A report was circulated at Paris, on Monday last, that the Emperor of Austria had applied for a cessation of hostilities, and that Bonaparte had answered, that he would consent to a cessation, on condition of the Emperor of Germany sending back the Russians, renouncing his alliance with England, and placing Venice and the Tyrol in the hands of the Emperor of the French."

It was reported in London, that the Archduke Charles had totally defeated the French troops in Italy.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The most intimate, and (as it is here asserted) the most satisfactory negotiations have taken place between our Court and that of Prussia.

Prussia has joined the coalition against France, and a junction has been formed between the Russians and Prussians. The latter power is marching her armies to Franconia, to the Banks of the Rhine, and to the borders of the Batavian Republic. Three armies, amounting in the whole to 150,000 men, are actually on their march for the different points.

General Kienmayer, with 25,000 men, had effected a junction of 45,000 Russians, near Branau.

A more brilliant and decisive campaign (says the London editors) is not to be found in the annals of ancient or modern warfare.—We tremble for the final results, and we must in the mean time, fashion our minds to hear of new successes on the part of the enemy."

LONDON, Oct. 31.

AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

The following official communication will be read with much interest by the commercial world. It relates to a subject of much importance, and embraces consequence of the greatest magnitude. We shall offer no remarks on it at present.

Great Cumberland Place, Oct. 23, 1805.

"SIR—I have the pleasure to enclose you a copy of a Note from Lord Mulgrave, containing information that his Majesty has thought fit to relax in certain respects the blockade of the ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar, which is now formed by his naval forces.

"As the modification which is given to the blockade of these ports by this declaration of his Majesty, may be of importance to the United States, I have to request that you will be so good as to communicate it, without delay, to their Consuls at the several ports, that their citizens may have advantage of it. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obliged servant.

(Signed)

"JAS. MUNROE."

General William Lyman, Consul of the United States, &c. &c. &c.

To JAMES MUNROE, Esq.

Downing Street, Oct. 27, 1805.

"The undersigned, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has the honor to inform Mr. Munroe, that the King having been pleased in conformity to the note transmitted by the undersigned to Mr. Munroe on the 25th of April last, to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of Cadiz and St. Lucar, and such ports having been, and being now blockaded, the undersigned is commanded to acquaint Mr. Munroe, that his Majesty is pleased to declare that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral vessels from entering into and sailing from the said ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar, provided, that the vessels so entering and sailing from the said ports, shall not be found to have on board, or to have carried to said ports any warlike or naval stores, or any article or articles intended to be, and usually converted for a warlike, naval stores, or provisions of any kind whatever, excepting such as may be fairly deemed sea stores, for the use of the crews of such neutral vessels. The undersigned is therefore commanded to request Mr. Munroe to apprise the American Consuls and merchants residing in England, of this determination of his Majesty. The undersigned requests Mr. Munroe to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

"MULGRAVE."

Star Office, Nov. 7.—2d edition.

Capt. Langford arrived at the Admiralty this afternoon, accompanied by a Prussian officer bringing with him the most important dispatches from the Elbe.

These dispatches bring a treaty of ALLIANCE between this country and His Prussian Majesty, whose army of EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN was actually on its march against the common enemy, when the dispatches were sent off.

The Emperor of Russia had been at Berlin to hold a conference with the king of Prussia.

The same Emperor is hurrying to the scene of action at the head of SIXTY THOUSAND MEN, and his Imperial brother of Germany is also marching at the head of ANOTHER army.

The remains of Lord Nelson are to be brought to England for interment.

It is just reported, that the Arch Duke Charles has gained a victory over the French army under Massena in Italy.

By an arrival at New-York we observe it reported, that the sloop Nancy, from Havana, bound to Baltimore, was spoken Dec. 10, out 38 days had lost his jib and foresail, and was on allowance of half a biscuit a day—supplied with provisions, &c.

108000 lbs. COCOA & 80000 lbs. fine GREEN COFFEE, received by the Antelope.

For Sale by

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

December 18

d4t

Just landing and for sale

By the Subscribers,

2900 bushels Turks Island SALT,
30 hds. prime James River Tobacco &
28 bales Cotton.

ARMSTRONG & DUNN,

No. 24 Cheapside.

N. B. They daily expect a few pipes first quality Holland GIN.

December 16

d8:

80000 5
30
24 00000