

ders of general Espagne, established itself on the Vipacco, repulsed the enemy as far as Gauz, and in several attacks, which were performed with vigour, made one hundred prisoners. The whole of their cavalry has retired by the great road. A considerable body of their infantry took the road by the valley of Idria, to gain that of Oberleybach. Five companies of *volligeurs* are pursuing the enemy in that direction, while our advanced posts have reached the intrenchments of Prevalle, and have taken a direction towards Leybach.

The gen. in chief has sent the division Seras to Trieste. The Austrians evacuated the place at our approach, leaving 500 of their wounded. A corps of troops pursued them on the way to Leybach, and took 30 prisoners. Two regiments of dragoons, supported by infantry, have proceeded on our left as far as Chinsa de Pletz, which was guarded by the two regiments of Straoldo and Deligne and some cavalry. All the posts were abandoned the day after the arrival of our troops. The general of brigade Lacour, who commands them, has received orders to penetrate as far as Villach, and to endeavour to open a communication with the grand army, whose movements have, without doubt, determined the retreat of the enemy, who were afraid of being surrounded. A detachment has also been sent to Ponteba Veneta, where the enemy were pretty strong, but did not dare to await our arrival. In these various movements we have taken nearly 400 prisoners. The general in chief has left near Padua, the corps of troops from Naples, to which he has added a division of the army, the Corsican legion and the 2d Italian regiment.

Lieut. Gen. Gouvain St. Cyr, who commands these united forces, holds Chiozza and Brondolo, and keeps himself prepared to fall on the British and Russians, if they dare attempt the debarkation with which they threaten the coast of Italy. Lacour, general of division, &c. to his excellency the minister of war.

Head-Quarters, Legnaro, Nov. 25, 1805. I hasten to inform your excellency, that a corps of the enemy's troops, commanded by prince Rohan, shewed itself near Bassano. The general in chief set off for Stra with the reserve, composed of a Polish corps commanded by general Peyri, a regiment of French cavalry, and a regiment of French infantry, a battalion commanded by general Regnier, and four pieces of artillery under the command of the chief of battalion, Milla, and escorted by the 5th regiment of Italian infantry. Gen. Regnier having departed from his cantonments, went to Piombino, where, by this means, he cut off the road to Mestre, from the Austrians, who were endeavouring to get into Venice. At day break yesterday, the 24th, he was attacked, and in spite of a vigorous resistance, was three times compelled to fall back.

The corps of Polish infantry which was at Campo Pietro with the general in chief, set out before day for Castle Franco, with the general in chief in person; who, when about half way, perceived the division of Regnier to be retreating, ordered colonel Grabinski to attack the enemy in flank. The attack was immediately made with the greatest vigor, and the enemy was obliged to retire to Castle Franco, with the loss of 150 prisoners, (among whom were a colonel and a major) and three pieces of cannon.

Gen. Regnier taking advantage of this manoeuvre of the general in chief attacked them again in person, and made 2000 prisoners. The rest of the enemy's column retreated to Villa Franca, where 3000 Austrians, who were hemmed in by the regiment of Polish infantry, laid down their arms to Col. Grabinski, and a corps of 700 cuirassiers surrendered to lieut. col. Clopinski.

8000 prisoners, 700 horses, 12 pieces of cannon, six colours and one standard, are the result of this day. Among the prisoners is prince Rohan, general commandant, 3 cols. 6 majors, and 3 lieutenants. The dead amount to about 600, among whom are 2 cols. 4 lieut. cols. and 4 majors. The wounded about 600.

Translations from German papers for the Federal Gazette.

DONAU, Nov. 19. The court of Vienna has taken up its residence at Cracow, in Poland.

BREMEN, November 25. The day before yesterday the royal Prussian regt. of P. Ferdinand arrived here. It is supposed, for the protection of large magazines of provisions expected down the Weser, for the royal Prussian army. This regiment, which belongs to a neutral power, is in no wise to compromise the neutrality, or interrupt the trade and commerce of this city—the interior government of which will suffer no change. The gates still remain guarded as heretofore by the Bremen troops.

Shortly after the entry of this regiment here, the senate received a requisition from lieutenant general Don, for the passage of an English corps of about 400 men. The citizens were assembled in consequence but declined giving their assent. The corps, nevertheless, marched through, after opening the gates by force. After which it was escorted by the Prussian troops over the Weser bridge on the road to Oldenburg.

BRUNN, November 13. By special command of his majesty the emperor and king, with whose presence this city has been favored for several days, the president of the superior police, Baron Summerau, has issued the following declaration:

His majesty the emperor and king never had a more ardent wish than for the preservation of peace. This wish lay in the principles of his reign, as well as in his heart. Far from any, even the most secret design, of encroaching his territories, or of aiming at an indemnity for

the sacrifices which he made at Luneville and Ratibon for the peace of Europe, he desired nothing more than that the Emperor of the French might be actuated by a similar spirit of sincere and humane policy, and confine himself within the limits prescribed by the treaty of Luneville.

Whoever with a pure intention has interested himself in the fate of Europe, must have felt the justice and moderation of this desire.

True to his principles, his majesty was ever ready, during the progress of the present war, to offer the hand of peace: and he would have thought and acted in the same manner, under the most splendid victories, as under the influence of contrary events.

His majesty thought the great and desirable moment of this reconciliation and of this return to national happiness really not far distant, when the emperor of France, at sundry times, openly professed to entertain similar sentiments, and spoke precisely in the same spirit to his imperial and royal majesty's generals, who, by the fortune of war, became his prisoners.

Full of confidence in such declarations, and compelled by the wish to avert from the city of Vienna, which is so dear to his heart, the approaching danger, and from his good and faithful subjects in general the pressure of a tedious war, his majesty sent field-marshal lieutenant count Von Giulay to the French emperor's headquarters in his and his allies' names, to receive the corroboration of those friendly sentiments, and to learn the particular conditions which the emperor Napoleon on this occasion would make preparatory to a general negotiation for a cessation of arms.

But the expectations of his majesty were not fulfilled. As the basis of a cessation of arms for a few weeks only, the French emperor demands, "That the allied troops return to their native country; that the Hungarian levy be disbanded; and that the dukedom of Venice and the Tyrol be put into the possession of the French armies."

The contrast between such demands and the offers heretofore made by the emperor of France, all Europe will perceive.

His majesty the emperor and king has by this first step fulfilled a duty sacred to his heart.

But he believes he would have severely injured himself, wounded the honor of his monarchy, the dignity of his house, and the renown of his good and greatest nations, and have impaired the best interests of state in the eyes of the present and future generations, if, notwithstanding the weighty obligations incumbent on him for the preservation of the whole, he had given way to his own feelings for the temporary heavy oppression of his people, and coincided with stipulations which would have been a death-blow to his monarchy, and a breach of the confederacy with all his allies.

His majesty wanted peace. He still wants it with openness and sincerity.

But he can never will suffer himself to be placed in a state of insecurity, which would subject him and his people to the dominating command of a powerful enemy.

Under such circumstances, there is no alternative for his majesty left, than to cleave to the great, yet unexhausted resources, which he finds in the hearts, in the prosperity, in the fidelity and in the strength of his people—to the still unimpaired power of his high allies and friends, the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, and to persevere in this firm and hearty alliance, until the emperor of France, with that moderation which is the sweetest flower in the garland of a great monarch, will agree to conditions of peace, which must not be purchased by the sacrifice of national honor and the independence of a great nation."

American AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1806.

By the arrival of Walker's Norfolk packet we received "the Public Ledger," which furnishes a number of foreign articles, principally of a speculative stamp, and mostly succeeded by the later dates of French and German accounts, received and published here. All the new matter which we supposed could claim any interest, will be found under our Norfolk head.

A commercial friend of this city, politely handed us a file of Hamburg papers to the 29th November, inclusive, the latest received by the arrival of the Bella. On a perusal of the translation of the principal articles, we observe their contents differ in their complexion from the bulletins, in some respects; however, we find the substance is chiefly anticipated by the summary of continental operations given under the London head, of which our Hamburg articles appear to form the basis. Some of the items claim attention; but we preferred postponing their insertion, to make room for the congressional proceedings, & a continuation of the French bulletins, &c.

But as the translations we have appear to remove some of the gloom from the affairs of the allied powers, cast thereon by the French Bulletins, we intend to give them in our next, if nothing of more importance should occur, in order that the sagacious reader may form his own idea as to the deduction necessary to be made, from party statements, to come at the truth.

By the vessel by which our German papers were received, a gentleman of this city received a letter from his friend in Bremen, dated the 5th Dec. which says—"The king of Prussia, incredible as it may now appear, has certainly joined the coalition." Strange, indeed, as the assertion appears, yet its truth seems completely established by the declaration of the emperor Francis, inasmuch as it will be found in our columns, he terms the king of Prussia, one of his "high allies," &c.

As two young men, strangers in our city, were on their way to the Point, on Friday evening last, about the hour of eleven; owing to the extreme darkness of the night, they lost their way, at the lower end of Gay-street, and walked into the dock. Their cries at the moment alarmed several persons in the neighborhood: assistance proved timely to the saving of one of them, who had grasped hold of the wharf until he was snatched from his perilous situation; but his unfortunate companion had disappeared, and was grappled for with a boat-hook for about 20 minutes before he could be found—and then when lodged on the wharf, we learn, he exhibited some signs of life; but it is painful, under such circumstances, to add, that the means used for resuscitation proved

ineffectual, to arrest the flight of his spirit "to that bourne, from whence no traveller returns."

The unfortunate sufferer was a German by birth, named FRAZER ELLMAN; he had relatives, who reside in Philadelphia, whither he was about to return, after an absence of two years.

An extract of a letter from a house of the first respectability in Cadix to a person in Philadelphia, dated 12th November, says—"The stock of Grain on hand is very great, and no purchasers offering on any terms—and for your government I am disposed that prices will decline instead of rising for the next four months."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadix, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"The French and Spaniards, wounded in the battle off Trafalgar, amounting to 5000 have been exchanged—Their total loss in killed and wounded, is not short of 15,000.

"There were few ships that had less than 300 killed and wounded—The Trinidad had 500.

"Out of the ten ships saved, there are not three worth repairing."

NORFOLK, February 5. By the arrival of the brig Wheeler captain Besson, from Guadaloupe, we learn that advices had been received at Barbadoes, that fourteen sail of the line of the Brest fleet, had got out, and were supposed to be destined for the West Indies, where, however, they had not arrived when the Wheeler sailed, which was on the 18th of the last month. In consequence of the expectation that the Brest Fleet were destined for the West Indies, Admirals Duckworth & Louis had been dispatched for, and arrived at Barbadoes the 12th of last month with six sail of the line. The British force to windward consisted of eight sail of the line, and twelve frigates, under admirals Duckworth, Louis and Cochrane.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Wheeler, procured at Guadaloupe a Barbadoes paper of the 11th January, which he has favoured us with, containing London advices to the 7th of December, ten days later than the advices received at New York.

Several articles speak of the co-operation of Prussia, but they are too vague and obscure, to attach full confidence in them—not that they are to be entirely discredited.

The answer of the emperor of Austria to the conditions of an armistice offered by Bonaparte, furnish some reason to believe that he is assured of the assistance of the king of Prussia. To present a satisfactory view of the dispositions of the armies, would require a more copious detail than we can make at this time, and withal a more competent knowledge of the countries in which the parties are contending, than we confess ourselves possessed of. It must however appear evident that Bonaparte is playing the boldest game that any commander has ever done before—one defeat of importance would perhaps terminate the war, and end in his ruin.

LONDON, December 5. The Russians, to the amount of 24,000 men, re-inforced by the English troops from Malta, are said to have sailed for Corfu on the 17th of October, and to have arrived safely at Venice. This force, with that which the Austrians left at Venice, will be able to incommode and harass Massena in his rear.

December 7. It is very generally understood, that advices have been received of the arrival of Sir James Craig, with the British troops from Malta, at Venice, and of the Russian troops from Corfu, at the same place. We shall be very happy if this is found to be true. The British force from Malta, and the Russian from Corfu, may be considered as amounting to 30,000 men. These, in the present situation of affairs, might operate a diversion at Venice of the most important nature. When the Archduke Charles retreats towards the centre of the kingdom, and may join his forces and his talents to strengthen the army destined to contend with Bonaparte in person, the English and Russian force landed at Venice may give employment to Massena, and prevent him from marching to the assistance of Napoleon, in his present hazardous situation.

December 4. Let us now hope that the tide has turned, and that the French, who have advanced with such success to Vienna, are doomed to experience a signal reverse of fortune. We have the happiness to announce the gaining of an important victory over the French on the left bank of the Danube, by the troops under the Russian general Kutusow. On the 9th, the day on which the French entered St. Polten, general Kutusow passed the Danube. M. Mortier had previously crossed to keep the archduke Ferdinand's corps in check. In the afternoon of the 10th, he approached and drove back Kutusow's advanced posts to Stien. On the 11th the Russians determined to attack him near Krems. The attack was eminently successful, and marshal Mortier, who was endeavouring to take the Anstro Russians in flank, was entirely cut off. After an obstinate battle, in which two thirds of the French division were killed, the rest withdrew to the castle, so celebrated in history as being the place where our gallant Richard Cœur de Lion was confined.—There the Russians surrounded and forced them to capitulate, to the amount of between 2 and 3000 men, including a brigadier general, two colonels, one lieut. col. and 36 other officers. Mortier is supposed to have been killed. The loss on the part of the allies is estimated at 2000 men. Amongst the killed was the excellent Austrian general Schimidt, who had just been appointed to the situation filled by general Mack, and who fell in the action pierced by five balls. His death is infinitely regretted. Having thus prevented marshal Mortier from succeeding in cutting off his retreat, general Kutusow retired to Olmutz. The French still

made several attempts to harass him, but they were unavailing. At one time prince Prankatoh, the pupil of Suwarrow, was surrounded by a great superiority of numbers; he had but 5000 men with him, with these he resolved to cut his way through, which he effected, and rejoined Kutusow, bringing with him two standards and some prisoners. Kutusow then established himself at Olmutz, where he was joined by the Austrians, under the prince of Lichtenstien, and on the 18th, by the second Russian army of 46,000 men. He was soon afterwards to be reinforced by the Austrian imperial guards, under the archduke Constantine, 12,000 strong; and the rest of the army under general Michelson, would join him about the end of last month.

The emperors of Russia and Austria are at present at Olmutz. Meanwhile the French are endeavoring to bring on a general battle, which is expected to take place near Brun. They entered Vienna on the 13th; a deputation of the inhabitants had previously waited on Bonaparte, to solicit a delay of forty eight hours to prepare for his reception. This was granted. Murat entered the city first, Bonaparte remaining about two miles off. The city was not pillaged, nor were great excesses committed, but very heavy contributions were levied. The inhabitants were requested by the Austrian commissary to preserve the greatest order. A large party of the French army passed through the city on the 13th, taking the road to Moravia. It is supposed that their entrance into Vienna would have not taken place so soon, had not prince Murat, as he is called, imposed upon the Austrian prince Auerburg by an impudent falsehood. The prince had been ordered to demolish the bridges at Vienna, but a courier was sent to him from Prince Murat, informing him that the preliminaries of peace had been signed between the two powers. Prince Auerburg accordingly left the bridges standing, and the French passed the Danube immediately.

The intelligence from other parts of Germany and from Italy, though not so favorable as that from Krems, is extremely consolatory. Wolfskel has certainly cut his way to the Danube, and Ney has not dared to advance from Inspruck. The whole country is in arms around him, and his summons of the states of Tyrol to meet at Inspruck has been treated with the utmost contempt.

The retreat of the archduke Charles is characterized as one of the most masterly that ever was made. He is arrived at Laybach, the capital of Carinthia, and is in full march towards Vienna. Marmont's corps is not strong enough to cut off his retreat; and we expect to see him soon under the walls of the capital, not a prey "to vexation and chagrin," but animated by the justice of the cause in which he is engaged and anxious to effect the deliverance of his country.

A desire to save his capital from the presence and pillage of the French troops, appears to have induced the emperor of Germany to propose an armistice—Bonaparte, we thank him for it, was extravagant in his demands. As the price of an armistice for a few weeks he required—"That the allies should be sent home; that the Hungarian levy en masse should be discharged—that the Duchy of Venice and the Tyrol should be evacuated, and provisionally given up to the French armies."

These conditions were immediately rejected, and his imperial majesty, in a spirited declaration published at Brunn on the 13th, expresses his firm determination to continue the contest with the great resources which he finds in the hearts, the prosperity, the power, and fidelity of his people, and with the still undiminished force of his friends and high allies, the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia.

Thus have all doubts with respect to the king of Prussia been removed, and his hearty and cordial co-operation with the allies may be confidently relied on. The electors of Saxony and Hesse are also to join their arms to those of Prussia. It was even reported last night that hostilities had commenced between the Prussians and French; that the fortress of Hameln had been surrounded by the Prussians and English under general Don, and that a partial action had taken place.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Sch'r Sally, Perry, Gonaves do. Topaz, Kilburn, St. Thomas do. Swift, Sandford, Porto Rico do. Eliza, Robbins, Boston do. Ship Romulus, Hayt, Sch'r Luna, Belt, Norfolk, Deagle, Isle of France do. Cape Francois do. Norfolk, Deagle, Norfolk

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

February 8. Arrived, schooner Angenora, Bennet, 6 days from Savannah, and 20 hours from Cape Henry. Cotton—Falls and Brown. Saw a schooner in the bay bound up. The ship Fair America, Davis, hence, arrived at New Orleans, 3d Jan. in 30 days passage.

Also, schr. Swift, Sandford, 18 days from St. Thomas. Ballast—Jonathan Hudson. Left there, brig Fenner, of Boston, for North Carolina, in 2 days; Victory, Leacock, of Newbern, (N. C.); Portland, —, of Newburyport, for New Orleans, in 6 days. Spoke in the Gulf, schr. Philip, Taber, from Alexandria, for Martinique, out 36 hours. Also, a black pilot boat schooner, from Point Petre, for Baltimore.

The members of the Deptford Fire Company, are requested to attend an adjourned yearly meeting, at Peck's Hotel, on Monday evening, the 10th instant, at six o'clock.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be laid before them. February 7.

For Sale,

A parcel of beautiful GREEN COFFEE. A quantity of COCOA and SUGAR, in barrels. James River TOBACCO Spermaceal CANDLES Old Bordeaux BRANDY, 2d proof. Apply to JNO. S. HORNE. d4t eodt February 4

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, The 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS, And at 12 o'clock, 36 hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 60 bags prime Coffee, 11 bales West India Cotton, 78 tiers of Rice, 48 chests of Teas, &c. &c. LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auc'rs.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW, The 11th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS, A part of which are, 11 bales Ozanaburg, entitled to drawback. And at 12 o'clock, 23 hhds. Sugar, 76 boxes white Havana Sugar, 50 do. brown do. do. 49 hhds. Molasses, 10 pipes Tenerife Wine, 200 bags first quality Java Coffee, 218 bags & 113 barrels best green Coffee. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'rs. February 10.

Cod Fish, &c.

Just received per brig Lilack, Captain Bradford, from Boston. 230 boxes COD FISH, of good quality, and in nice shipping order. 155 kegs of 1, 2 & 3 gallons each, Tongues and Sounds. 24 do. Pickled Salmon, Which are offered for sale by ISAAH MANKIN, 69, Smith's wharf. February 10. 2aw6t

Wines.

London particular Madeira WINE in hogs heads, pipes and quarter casks. Do. do. TENERIFE do. do. Lisbon WINE in do. do. Patent Sheave and PINS, for sale by WILLIAM COLE, No. 4, South-street. February 10. 2aw

For Sale,

2000 bushels Lynnington } SALT, 1000 do. Alum, 100 bags and bales 1st quality Bourbon and St. Domingo Coffee, 40 hhds. Jamaica and other Sugars, 10 hhds. Anigua Rum, 3d proof, 4 pipes French Brandy, 4 chests Imperial, 3 do. Hyson, } TEAS. 3 do. Souehong } With a general assortment of Groceries. Apply to JOHN & AARON LEVERING, 25, Cheap-side. d4teodt February 10.

Payton & Smith

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 10 chests and 6 half chests Imperial Tea, 10 do. Hyson Tea, 4 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins. They have also for Sale, Hyson Skin and Souehong Tea, 30 bales Russia Sheetings, 14 do. 1st quality Russia Duck, } Entitled to debenture. 2 do. Raven's ditto } 2 do. Ozanaburg and 1 bale Brabant Linen Malaga Wine in hhds. and qr. casks; Loaf Sugar; Brandy; Spermaceal Oil; Mould and Dipt Candles; Cotton and Wool Cards; Boston and New-York Pork; Boston Beef, No. 1 and 2; Soap, &c. February 10. d4t

For Oporto,

The Brigantine L. I. L. A. C. K., G. Bradford, Master; Will sail in the course of 8 or 10 days—having comfortable accommodations, can take 5 or 6 passengers.

ALSO, FOR RESTON,

The Schooner S. A. L. L. Y., I. Brayton, Master; Will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the subscriber, Who has received for sale,

100 tons Plaster of Paris, 40 cases Florence Oil, 20 boxes brown Soap, 20 boxes muscatel Raisins, 30 tons Whale-Oil, 4 do. Spermaceal do. 32 bags } PEPPER, 12 barrels } 7 barrels Mace, 7 do. Nutmegs, 20 boxes Spermaceal Candles. Also in Store, Port and Malaga Wine, } Entitled to Heavy black Pepper } drawback. Senchaws and Lutestrings, New-York & Boston Beef & Pork. SOLOMON COTTON. Feb. 10. eodt

Wanted,

A WOMAN who is well acquainted with house-work, and can give satisfactory recommendation, will hear of a good situation by applying at this office. February 10. d4t

For Sale,

TWO likely Negro GIRLS, from the country; one about thirteen, and the other about sixteen years of age.—Enquire of the Printer. Feb. 10. d6t2aw

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY, The 15th inst. at 10 o'clock at Biagi's wharf, P. Point, will be sold on 3, 4, 5 and 6 months credit, The entire cargo of the ship Rebecca, William Wyse, master, just arrived from Batavia, Consisting of 700,000 lbs. Java COFFEE, 1,000,000 lbs. Java SUGAR, 100,000 lbs. PEPPER. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'rs. d4t February 7.

Five Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for bringing home two Pointer DOGS, who went off two days ago; they are both white, and are both marked with a brown head with the owner's name on the collar, at No. 68, Hanover-street. February 7. d4t