

American Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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Fire Buckets making.

THS. CAMPBELL, Harness maker, No. 2, Harrison-street, has undertaken to make a number of Fire Buckets by subscription, for Town and Point—and has now open a book ready for the names of these his fellow citizens who are not furnished with buckets, or are pleased to encourage his industry.

N. B. A few good sets new and second hand Coach Harness. December 9

Diffusion of Partnership.

THE firm of BROOKE & DILLON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who had claims against them are desired to bring them in for settlement—and those indebted to said concern, are requested to come forward immediately, and make payment to either of us, or suits will be brought without respect to persons.

CLEMENT BROOKE, JOHN DILLON. The Grocery and Commission business will be continued at the old stand by the subscriber, who has on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES. CLEMENT BROOKE December 23 (24) d66\*

To Rent,

FOR a term of years, or shorter time as may be agreed on, that very commodious two story brick HOUSE, about half way between the Town and the Point, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. James Barry. The situation is extremely convenient for a merchant, who has business to attend at either or both places; there is a large, well inclosed garden; a lot of ground highly cultivated, stable, carriage-house, &c. a pump in the yard well supplied with most excellent water, and no place in the environs of Baltimore more healthy. For terms apply to HUGH THOMPSON, December 25

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DAVID MASON, a Shoe-maker by trade, hired a chemist named MAKE of me on Thursday morning last. From circumstances I am induced to believe he is gone off with the inducement of not returning here—I will give the above reward for his apprehension with the mare and Ten Dollars for the Mare only, and all reasonable expenses paid.

MASON is about 5 feet 6 inches high; dark hair; black eyes; had on a knapped surcoat; black coat; striped silk vest; black velvet pantaloons, and boots. The mare is 14 hands high; blaze face; one hind foot white; branded on one of her buttocks I. B. scarcely perceptible. She has lately been trimmed for the scratches, and is remarkable for an easy gallop—supposed to be with foal.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, or JOS. C. O'REILY, Merchant, Market-space. December 23

Abner Tucker,

News on a tour for his health. Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore, that he has brought with him A MODEL IN WOOD, OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF JERUSALEM.

THIS ingenious piece of mechanism, so universally admired by every person who has seen and heard it explained, is laid out on a scale of

Congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Taken for the American.]

TUESDAY, December 31, 1865.

Resolution for tax upon imported Slaves.

Mr. Sloan again called for the resolution he had offered some time since upon this head. It would, said Mr. S. be remembered by the house, that he had before called for its aid, on the request of a gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. D. R. Williams) he had consented to let it lie on the table. He had, however, just received information that the bill to this effect which had been some time pending in the House of Assembly in South Carolina was lost, he therefore now called upon the house to take up his resolution, to wit.

Resolved, That a tax of ten dollars be laid on every slave which may hereafter be imported into any of the United States. Mr. Sloan then moved, that it be referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. Holland observed, that the resolution mentioned had passed the House of Assembly in South-Carolina, and as he was informed the same also. He therefore moved, that the resolution now before the house be referred to the first Monday in Dec. Affirmative 16—Not carried. The question was then put for Monday

Message from the President of the U. States,

communicating all the information to be obtained from the offices, respecting the debts due to the United States, and enclosing a letter therein from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The letter stated, that no individual state, except New-York, had appropriated any part of the balances due to the U. States, in defence of their Forts and Harbors; which state had expended therein 136,533 dolls. and 82 cents.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the message and letter were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Motion for Navy Yards.

Mr. Elliot offered the following resolution: Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for fitting and providing Navy Yards, belonging to the United States or near the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, for the reception of ships and vessels of war of the United States, and moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Dawson wished that the resolution might be referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Newton said he hoped not, during the last session a motion was made to this effect, and refused, and he added, that the house was the best judge of the matter.

Mr. J. C. Smith, said the resolution related most to the committee already appointed on that part of the President's Speech which relates to the defence of Forts and Harbors.

Mr. Elliot concurring in this, and having withdrawn his motion to refer it to the committee of the whole, the same was referred to the committee named by Mr. Smith.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee be instructed to enquire whether any and what further security be required of marshals employed by the United States in their official duties, and that they report by bill or otherwise—Agreed to.

Mr. Findley now rose and said, that he had a communication to make of a secret nature, and the speaker having read the law in such case made and provided, ordered all to withdraw, except the members and their clerk.

In about an hour the doors opened again, and the house adjourned.

BOSTON, December 25.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Since Saturday we have received our files of London papers to the 7th November, P. M.

We have not any correct additional accounts of the operations of the Grand Army in Germany since the surrender of Ulm on the 17th of October.

The French Emperor continued in its vicinity the 22d. There have been reports that the French and Bavarians had crossed the Inn, and had cut up the Austro Russian army, (60,000) on the right bank of that river;—and also, that Marshal Bernadotte and Prince Murat had, in their turn, been cut up; but no credit need be given to these reports.

The French official Augsburg-bulletin is the latest from the vicinity of the reported scenes of action: and it makes no mention of the first.—And we know, at the time stated, Prince Murat was in Franconia, and Bernadotte in Bavaria, not short of an hundred miles apart.

The strange conduct of General Mack, has been as severely ridiculed by the French, as it has been execrated by the Austrians and English. In consequence of his capitulation, the Archduke Charles, to prevent being surrounded, had been necessitated to quit his strong position on the Adige, and retreat to the Tagliamento, near the confines of Italy and Austria; where he was taking measures to make a vigorous stand against Massena—by this movement the French have the entire command of the Venetian states.

Our faith in the complete accession of Prussia to the coalition against France is not fully established. The conduct of her monarch is as yet inexplicable. At our last dates he had collected four very formidable armies; commanded by his ablest generals, and had placed them in positions where they may best annoy the French grand army under Bonaparte, should it attempt to approach Vienna—the strongest army, that in Franconia, [amounting to 90,000 Russians, Saxons and Hessians] was not very remote from the left flank of the French. He had discovered the greatest resentment at the violation of his territory by the French Emperor, and protested against it in the strongest terms. He had given free liberty to the Russian and Austrian troops to pass through any part of his territory. He had actually marched a body of his troops, and in conjunction with a Russian force, had taken possession of Hanover, in the name of the King of Great Britain, and had re-established the former government. He had apparently inspired the courts of Vienna and London with a confidence in his attachment to them;—and his officers had forbidden the entrance

of Prussian vessels into French, Dutch and Spanish ports. All these would seem to be sufficient indications of hostility to France, and a determination to make common cause with the allied Courts:—But then he had not declared war, nor published any manifesto of his intentions; and it was said [Oct. 15, 1805] that the answer of Bonaparte to the Prussian note, transmitted by Gen. Duroc, would eventually determine the conduct his Prussian majesty would pursue; and we do not find in the French papers, nor in the communications of Bonaparte with his army, any suggestions of the open hostilities of Prussia. Our last London paper, (the Courier of November 7, 1805) only says on the subject:—"Prussia is committed with the allies, and has adopted a system of conduct decisive of her determination to unite with them against France." Some of the English politicians appeared to be jealous of the friendship of Prussia; and to think that like Bavaria, she can blow hot one month and cold the next. If she does join heartily in the war, we venture to predict that Bonaparte will not reach Vienna, unless with his hat under his arm.—It is certain.

The Russian and Prussian troops (the last of October) had entered Hanover. At the last dates they had passed through Lauerburg, on the Elbe. The Russians entered Boizenburg, on the Elbe, the 27th of October. It was expected a Prussian army would invade Holland. An expedition sailed from the Downs the 5th of November, destined to co-operate with the allied arms on the continent. It consisted of a body of artillery, six British regiments, and a German Legion—about 12,000 men. Generals Burrard and Moore were to command columns of these troops.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31

Continuation of Translations from Dutch Papers, received at the office of the "True American." Augsburg, Oct. 22. At 10 o'clock last night, the Emperor Napoleon arrived here from Ulm with several of his generals. He had depreacted before him all kind of public honors.

At 5 o'clock last evening arrived the L. F. M. Baron Mack, accompanied by two French officers, but he only changed horses, and continued his journey towards Bavaria. This day arrived four divisions from the grand army near Ulm, here in this city and its neighborhood. The number of all the French being here at present is calculated at 32,000 men, the number of horses 12,000, besides 8000 prisoners, and 4 or 5000 wounded, both Austrians and French. This afternoon at 4 o'clock, two companies of the beautiful guard on foot marched up with 62 colors and standards taken from the enemy, under complete military music to the electoral residence, and presented the same to the Emperor in a solemn manner.

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October 25. The dismounted division of dragoons of Gen. Baraguey d'Hilliers of 12,000 men has now received Austrian horses. Prince Murat is appointed general in chief of the army, which is to operate on the left bank of the Danube; under him stand the Marshals Bernadotte, Lannes, Soult, &c. &c. He went from hence into the neighbourhood of Regensburg, and had his head-quarters the day before yesterday at Newmarks. The four capitulations of Ulm, Memmingen, Trockteltingen & Boplingen have appeared in print here, together with the 25th French Bulletin. From the Mayn, October, 19.—When the French Emperor came to the destroyed part of the bridge at Donawerth, he caused the boards to be laid across, and him-self to be led over; and then he cried; come my grenadiers! and every one hastened after his chief.

AN-PACH, October 9. On the 7th inst. the Bavarian army advanced from Schwalkich to Spalt and Abenberg.—They made considerable requisitions of cattle, bread, beer, forage, &c. under threats of military execution. At Spalt, where no flour or grain had been left on hand, Gen. Wrede commander the Bailwick to deliver the grain which he required, from the Royal Granary of Prussia; and when protestations were made against this proceeding, he sent a detachment to open it by force.

LOWER ELEF, October 15, 1805. The Russians and Prussians will immediately occupy Hanover, in conjunction.—The report of a declaration of war by Prussia, is premature. The relations of this Potentate with France, will probably depend on the answer of the Emperor Napoleon to the last Prussian Note delivered by Baron Hardenberg to General Duroc and Laforest, respecting the march of the troops through the territory of Anspach.

At 8 o'clock this evening two I. R. officers of the general staff, with twenty-four light horsemen of Orelly arrived here and desired to speak to the electoral city commissary Mr. Leng. One hour after he went accompanied by the two officers to the fortress of Oberhaus, which was summoned to surrender to the Russian troops. As they met with a refusal, we expected here to-day a visit from the enemy but hitherto we see no more than twenty two Austrians Light-horsemen, guarding the bridge over the Danube. In the neighbouring town of Scheerding are about 2 000 Russians, who have made pretty strong requisitions. Last night a strong cannonade was heard from the neighbourhood of Eggenfeldt.

LAUENBURG, Oct. 29. Last evening at dusk a Russian regiment of infantry, upwards of 2000 men strong, marched into this city; all fine muscular young men. This regiment arrived only the day before yesterday morning, from Mecklenburg at Ralzeburg, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, marched yesterday morning immediately again from Ralzeburg, and performed a long march of 30 miles in one day, and for all that the troops appeared so little fatigued, that every one who observed the sprightliness wherewith they marched in, would have supposed they came only from the next village. The body of officers consists entirely of fine, handsome, very well behaved young men. The regiment is under command of General Werdersky.

NEUREMBERG, October 23. We have received here the following official accounts: His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon had charged Prince Murat to pursue a division of 25 or 30,000 men, which was retreating under the command of Archduke Ferdinand. Prince Murat marched from Ulm on the 17th of Oct. he came up with and beat the Austrians on the same day near Nereskeiken. On the 18th he beat them again near Neresheim. On the 19th he took from them 80 cannon and 100 waggons. Prince Murat surrounded Gen. Werneck on all sides, so that he was obliged to sign a capitulation, whereby he obliged himself to lay down his arms, with all the troops he commanded. Contrary to this,

General Hohenzollern, Rohan, Mizieri and others, made their escape in the night with all the troops they could carry off. Prince Murat pursued them, and with much concern found himself obliged to follow them into the Prussian dominions, which they had entered: He abstained from attacking them there, and wished to postpone his vengeance until they should arrive at Egra, but they themselves attacked his van guard near Nuremberg, supposing it at a great distance from the body of the army.

Prince Murat saw himself thereby obliged to repel force by force, it came to a very serious engagement, whereby forty pieces of cannon with their powder waggons, 200 baggage waggons, the treasury of the army, and two pair of colors; in short, all that the Austrians had remaining of their grand park of artillery, their baggage, their army monies, and their ammunition, fell into the hands of the French. Gen. Mizleri, who was mortally wounded, was made prisoner, 1500 infantry laid down their arms; 100 cavalry, most all wounded in the different attacks, were made prisoners. Archduke Ferdinand was actually surrounded in the engagement, and only escaped by throwing himself upon the horse of an officer, who was made prisoner by lending it to him. He has only 12 or 1500 cavalry with him, which are the remains of the regiments of cavalry which marched with him from Ulm, and of the army of 80,000 men which he commanded.

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Stroland, Oct. 19.—His royal Swedish majesty is expected here the day after to-morrow. As soon as he is arrived, all the Russians, as well as Swedes, and even a part of the German garrison here will begin their march.

The English ambassador at Stockholm, Mr. Pierrepont, accompanied his Swedish majesty to Pomerania. Among the Swedish troops which are expected here is likewise the regiment of general Wachlmeister, 12,000 strong.

Menchen, October 16.—Our this day's paper gives a general order of marshal Bernadotte, of the 13th of October, wherein it is said that part of the 5th regiment of Chasseurs, and a division of the company of guards, had on the 12th instant, made 1400 men prisoners, taken 160 horses, 2 cannon and 50 baggage waggons. On the day before yesterday the electoral major Elbracht, of the Leiningen light-horse, attacked an Austrian train of artillery, on the road to Wassenburgh, and after a smart engagement dispersed the escort and took 17 cannon, 380 stand of arms, 114 swords and three waggons, which arrived here last night. Several Austrians were killed or taken prisoner—he lost only two men. Yesterday a spy was shot here before the city.

VERONA, Oct. 18. Marshal Massena having learnt the success of the French in Germany, made arrangements for passing the Etsch.

The arch-duke Charles has reinforced his troops on the Tagliamento, by part of those lately in the Venetian territory. The Austrians retired from Linniano the 14th. The arch-duke has ordered a general conscription.

Two divisions of marshal Massena's troops have crossed the Etsch, and taken 700 prisoners and four pieces of cannon.

BERLIN, Oct. 19. His serene highness, the reigning duke of Brunswick, set out from hence for Brunswick, from whence he is going to Hildersheim, to take upon himself the command of the army of Lower Saxony.

Our political system has undergone a complete alteration within a few days. The king has given leave to the Russians to pass through any part of his dominions; and the armies which were assembled to prevent them will now be sent upon a different destination. Four armies are assembling in Franconia, Hildeshiem (near Hanover) on the Rhine, and in Brandenburg. They are to be commanded by prince Hohenlake, the duke of Brunswick, the elector of Hesse, and gen. Mollendorff.

Our minister of state Von Hardenberg, has presented a note to marshal Duroc, and the French ambassador Laforest, which has occasioned the march of the French troops through the dominion of Anspach. As the ambassadors of Russia, Austria and England, sent immediately afterwards couriers to their respective courts, it is supposed that these missions have likewise been occasioned by said note.

His majesty the emperor of Russia, arrived here yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, on avo it to the royal court.—The major-general and first aid-de-camp of the king, Van Korknitz, had been sent to meet him as far as Frankfurth on the Odr. He was received in this city by the joyful acclamations of an immense concourse of people. After breakfasting in the king's apartments, he went in the same carriage with the king and queen, to Potsdam, where he is to remain several days, and then once more to return here again. A number of the first Russian nobility accompany him.

Next Tuesday the emperor begins his journey to Weimar, from thence to Prague and back to Petersburg, unless circumstances should render it necessary to alter this plan.

Last night marshal Duroc received a courier, who is supposed to bring the answer of the emperor Napoleon to the declarations of our courts, presented to the French negotiators. This courier has occasioned a general curiosity.

PARIS, Oct. 29. H. Q. AUGSBURG, Oct. 22. After the capitulation of general Werneck, near Nordlingen, prince Ferdinand with about 1000 horse, fled into the Prussian territory, for Nuremberg. Prince Murat followed him and overtook his rear near Nuremberg; when all the rest of the park of artillery, baggage, &c. were taken, Murat and his troops, particularly those belonging to the Imperial guard, covered themselves with glory—1500 waggons, 50 pieces of cannon, and 16,000 have been taken of the columns which fled from Ulm.