

AMERICAN—EXTRA.

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Some of the last accounts we published relative to the operations of the hostile powers on the European continent, were of so irregular and contradictory a stamp, as to perplex, more than inform the political enquirer after truth:—On this account, the curiosity of politicians, generally, will be gratified—and the suspense excited by such late loose accounts, will be done away by the following official articles, and others which the American will furnish in detail to-morrow. The 13th, 14th, and 15th Bulletins in continuation are on hand; but too lengthy for our extra—its contents, however, embraces the most important matter.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The brig Sally Tracy, captain Skiddy, arrived at this port last evening in 40 days from Bordeaux. She brings Paris papers to the 10th of November, by which we are enabled to trace the operations of the French armies in Germany to the publication of the fifteenth bulletin, and to follow the army of Italy in its career of victory. But from the late hour at which these papers were received, we find it impossible to lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser this day more than the eleventh and twelfth bulletins of the Grand Army, two bulletins of the army of Italy, and some smaller articles which place beyond a doubt the determination of Prussia to preserve a strict neutrality.

Our last advices from the Grand army, contained in the fourteenth and fifteenth bulletins, are dated from the head quarters at Braunau, a well fortified town in lower Bavaria, at the distance of about 160 miles from Vienna. It had been occupied by the Russians, who fled at the approach of the French troops, leaving behind them 45 pieces of cannon with sliding carriages, 40,000 balls and howitzers, 100,000 lbs. of gunpowder, 40,000 rations of bread, more than 1000 sacks of flour, 1000 muskets, and every article necessary for the maintenance of a great siege. We shall publish the details to-morrow.

On the margin of our latest French paper was written the following very important information:—We cannot vouch for its authenticity, but our recent accounts from Italy render it probable that the French have gained great and decisive advantages in that country.

“Massena has gained a complete victory over the Austrian army in Italy, taken 15,000 prisoners, and put the Arch Duke Charles to flight.”

ELEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Munich, 4th, Brumaire, year 14.

The Emperor arrived at Munich, the 2d Brumaire at 9 o'clock in the evening. The town was illuminated with great taste. A great number of persons had decorated the fronts of their houses with emblems expressive of their sentiments.

On the 3d, in the morning, the Grand

Officers of the Elector, the Chamberlains and Gentlemen of the court, the Ministers, Generals, Privy counsellors, the diplomatic body accredited to His Electoral Highness, the Deputies of the State of Bavaria and the Magistrates of the city of Munich, were presented to His Majesty, who conversed with them for a long time upon the economical affairs of their country.

To-day the Emperor, after seeing Marshal Soult's army file off before him, hunted at Nymphenburg, the Elector's country seat.

Every thing is in motion; our armies have crossed the Iser, and are marching towards the Inn, where Marshal Bernadotte on the one side, General Marmont on the other, and Marshal Davoust will be this evening.

TWELTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Munich, 5th Brumaire, year 14.

To the fifth Bulletin of the army must be added the capitulation of Memmingen, which was forgot.

The fortifications of Ingolstadt and Augsburg are at this moment repairing with the greatest activity.

Tetes de pont are constructing to all the bridges of the Leck, and magazines are established behind them.

His majesty has been highly satisfied with the zeal and activity of general Bertrand, his aid-de-camp, whom he has frequently employed in reconnoitring.

He has ordered the fortifications of the towns of Ulm and Memmingen to be demolished.

The Elector of Bavaria is expected every moment.—The Emperor has sent his aid-de-camp, Colonel Lehren, to receive him and offer his escorts of honor on his road.

A Te Deum has been sung at Augsburg and Munich. The Bavarian people are full of good sentiments; they run to arms, and form voluntary guards to defend the country against the incursions of the Cossacks.

A staff officer is just arrived from the army of Italy. The campaign commenced on the 26th Vendemiaire. That army will soon form the right of the grand army.

The Emperor gave a concert yesterday to all the ladies of the court.

The number of Austrian generals and officers who have been made prisoners is between 1500 and 2000. Each officer has signed his word of honor to serve no more; it is hoped that they will keep it exactly; were it otherwise, the laws of war would be followed to the utmost rigor.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

ARMY OF ITALY.

The Marshal of the Empire Massena, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Marshal of the Empire Berthier, Minister of War.

Head Quarters at Alps, 26th Vendemiaire, year 14, at midnight.

I have had the honor of informing you, Mr. Marshal, that after the expiration of the term agreed on with Prince Charles, I should profit of the first moment to act vigorously. I attacked this morning at four o'clock, the bridge of the old castle of Verona, and I have crossed the Adige. I hasten to give you an account of the result of operations.

I had assembled the army at Zevio and in the environs so as to enable one to march wherever the enemy might attempt a passage. This concentration of troops inspired fears concerning my real design. I gave orders for a false attack to be made on my right, and hostile demonstrations on my left: my intention was to deceive the enemy by these different movements, and the success answered my expectations. The first operation was to throw down the wall which defended the middle of the bridge; it fell by means of a train of powder set with great boldness. The two cuts which the Austrians had made were rendered practicable by means of planks and boards, and immediately 24 companies of rangers, taken from amongst the divisions of Gardanne and Duchesne, rushed to the other side of the bridge, under the protection of the cannon of the old castle; they were soon followed by the whole of the first division, under the command of General Gardanne. The enemy defended the passage in force, and opposed us bravely; he was put to the route and pursued to the heights. Reinforcements sent by Prince Charles arrived from all parts; the two armies continued fighting with great obstinacy from four in the morning until six in the evening. The Austrians did not yield their territory until after having obstinately disputed it; at length we drove them from all their positions, and destroyed their entrenchment. Seven pieces of artillery and eighteen caissons are the fruit of this day; we have taken from them 14 or 1500 prisoners; they have lost 1200 men on the field of battle, and they have a much greater number wounded. On our side, we have had a few killed; we have 500 wounded, yet but few of them dangerously.

I have great encomiums to bestow on the alacrity and prowess displayed by General Lecombe St. Michel, Commander of the Artillery, and Gen. Chasleoup commanding the engineers. I have also great praises to bestow on general Gardanne who directed the first division and general Duchesne who fought at the head of one of his brigades forming the reserve. The different corps present at the action, officers and soldiers, in general, conducted themselves well, and I proposed to make you a detailed report on this head. I cannot, however, defer doing justice to the zeal and readiness of Mr. Merges, one of your aid de camps, who never quitted my side during the whole action.

I immediately gave orders for building a tete de pont and it is now solidly established. I shall take care to inform you of the results of this day and of the advantages which I hope to reap from it. Be so kind as to present to H. M. the emperor and King this first pledge of the value of his army of Italy, and renew to him the assurance of our attachment to the execution of his designs.

I remain, yours, &c.

MASSENA.
GERMANY.

Nuremberg, Oct. 27.

We have received letters from Passau of the 25th. They are full of details relative to the proceedings of the Russians, who appeared for a moment on the borders of the Inn, and sent some detachments to the left bank of that river, but which they hastened to abandon on the first news of the arrival of the French and Bavarians.—We learn, by the same letters, that General Kutusow has made his army take a new position, in which he proposes, they say, to wait for the French. His line extends from

Reichenhall and Berchtolsgraden. General Kemmayer, who also cannonaded upon that point, has been replaced by General Meerfeldt.

There already reigns a great misunderstanding between the Russians and the Austrians: the latter accuse the former of having designedly delayed their march and rejoicing in secret at the defeat of General Mack's army. It is even asserted that some very warm disputes have taken place between the Generals of the two powers.

The Prussian Ministry have addressed to all the Civil and Military Authorities of Franconia, a very consolatory circular letter for the neighboring states. It states in substance, “That his Prussian Majesty is taking the most efficacious measures to shelter his faithful subjects from the vexations which they may experience, by the unforeseen passage of troops belonging to the belligerent powers, but that these measures and preparations for defence are only to be considered as a surer means to establish a perfect and strict neutrality for the Prussian territory; all other interposition must be carefully avoided.”

Wurzburg, Oct. 30.

The Emperor of Russia not having been able to engage the King of Prussia to repair to Poland, is gone to see him at Berlin, where he arrived on the 25th instant. The interview of the Emperor upon the Danube along the right bank of the Inn to the mouth of the Salza by Dittmaringen and Lauffell, as far as Salsburgh, this monarch with his Prussian Majesty, will produce the results which many persons expect from it. The Cabinet of Berlin, independently of the last proclamation published in the principality of Anspach, has clearly declared its intentions by the official declarations. In the last note delivered to Mr. Laforet, Ambassador to France, and to General Duroc, it is said “That his Majesty will remain faithful to the principles which have hitherto directed his political conduct, and will be constantly animated by the desire of procuring to Europe the advantages of peace, in concurring with all his power, by his mediation, to a happy conciliation of the differences which have kindled the flame of war.” The motives of the military dispositions which have taken place and of the assembling of several corps of the army are thus explained: “All these measures have no other end in view than to insure the neutrality and protect the territory of his Majesty.”

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters at Vago, 8th Brumaire, year 14.

After the affair of the 7th the army took up its position at Vago, two miles below Caldiero. On the 8th at two in the afternoon it attacked the enemy along the whole line. The division Molitor, forming the 1st, began the action; that of General Gardanne attacked the centre and that of General Duchesne the right. These different attacks were well executed and happily conducted. The village of Caldiero was carried amidst the cries of Long live the Emperor!

At half past four, Prince Charles gave orders for his reserve consisting of 24 battalions of Grenadiers and several regiments to advance.

The action then became hotter. His Majesty's troops displayed their accustomed intrepidity: the cavalry made several charges and every time with success; the battalions of the Grenadiers of the reserve were engaged at the same time, and the bayonet decided the fate of the day. The enemy caused to play on us upwards of thirty pieces of artillery which lined his entrenchments. But notwithstanding the obstinacy of his resistance he was put to the rout and pursued to the foot of the redoubts beyond Caldiero.

We have taken 3,500 prisoners, the field of battle is strewed with Austrians; the number of their killed and wounded is at least equal to that of their prisoners. Prince Charles has asked for a truce in order to bury the dead.

Our loss is very inconsiderable in comparison to that of the enemy.

The Marshal General in Chief bestows the highest praise on the courage and attachment of the army; he purposes noticing more particularly the noble actions which have signalised this day, and laying before H. M. the Emperor and King the names of those brave fellows to whom the honor of it is due.