Statement of the Austrian general officers made prisoners at the victories of Elchingen, Wertingen, Memmingen, Ulm, &c.

Baron Mack, field marshal lieutenant, quarter master gen'l; the prince of Hesse Homburg, field marshal lieut. Baron de Hipschis, idem; count de Gielay, idem, quarter master gen'l of the army of prince Ferdinand; baron Dauden, idem; count de Kenen, idem; count de Gottescheim, idem; count de Riese, idem; count Baillet, idem; count de Werneck, idem; the prince of Hohenzollern, idem; the prince of Lichstentein, major general; baron d'Abel, idem; baron d'Ulm, idem; baron de Weidenseld, idem; count Awersberg, idem; count de Gehneddy, idem; count de Fremel, idem; count de Stiecker, idem; count de Hermann, idem, taken at Ulm; count de Reichter, idem; count de Dieursberg, idem; count de Mitkieay, maj. gen'l; count de Vagel, idem; count Weiber, idem; count de Hohenseld, idem; baron d'Aspre, idem; count de Spaugen, idem.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

HAAG, 6th *Brumaire, year* 14 (*October 28.*)

The corps of the army of Marshal Bernadotte left Munich on the 4th Brumaire. It arrived on the 5th at Wasserburg, on the Inn, and slept at Altenmark: six arches of the bridge were burn. Count Manucci, col. of the Bavarian army, had transported himself from Reth to Roscheim, where he found the bridge there had also been burnt and the enemy on the opposite side. After a brisk cannonade the enemy gave up the right bank. Several French and Bavarian battalions passed the Inn, and on the 6th at noon both bridges were entirely re-erected. Cols. Moro and Somis, engineers, have exercised the greatest activity in the reparation of these bridges; the enemy has been closely pursued in crossing them; 30 of their guard were made prisoners.

Marshal Davoust, with his corps of the army, left Freysing on the 4th, and reached Muhldorf on the 5th; the enemy defended the right bank, where they had erected batteries in a very advantageous position. The bridge was so much destroyed, that it was not repaired without much trouble. On the 6th at noon, a great part of the army of Marshal Davoust passed over.

Prince Murat had carried a brigade of cavalry to cross the bridge of Muhldorf; he caused the bridges of d'OElting and Mureckhl to be repaired, and passed over them with a part of his reserve. The emperor went in person to Haag.

The corps of the army of Marshal Soult is stationed before Haag; the corps of gen. Marmont rests this night at Winsbiburg; that of marshal Ney at Landsberg,; that of Marshal Lannes on the road from Landshat to Braunau; all the information received of the enemy's situation represents the Russian army to be retreating.

There has been much rain during the whole of this day; all the country between the Iser and the [illegible]n presents one continued forest of pine trees, and is very sterile. The army expresses much gratitude for the zeal and the readiness with which the inhabitants of Munich furnished the necessary articles of subsistence.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

BRAUNAU, 8th *Brumaire, year* 14.

Marshal Bernadotte arrived on the 8th, at 10 in the morning, at Saltzburgh. The elector had left it some days before; a corps of 6000 men, who were there, had returned precipitately on the preceding evening.

The imperial head quarters were on the 6th, at Haag, on the 7th at Muldorff, and on the 8th at Braunau.

Marshal Davoust was employed on the 7th, in causing the bridge of Muldorff to be entirely repaired.

The 1st regiment of light horse made a noble charge on the enemy, killed 20 men and took several prisoners, among the rest a captain of hussars.

On the 7th, marshal Lannes arrived with the light cavalry at the bridge of Braunau. He set out from Landshut. The bridge was broken down. He immediately caused 60 men to embark on board two boats. The enemy, who was moreover pursued by the reserve under Prince Murat, abandoned the town. The audacity of the 13th light horse contributed to hasten his retreat.

The misunderstanding between the Russians and Austrians is already perceptible. The Russians pillage every thing. The best informed officers amongst them know the war they carry on to be impolitic, since they have nothing to gain against the French, whom nature has not placed so as to become their enemies.

Braunau, in its present state, may be considered as one of the noblest and most useful acquisitions to the army. It is surrounded with bastions and a drawbridge, a half moon and fosses full of water. It has numerous magazines of artillery all in an excellent state, and, what is very difficult to credit, it is also remarkably well provided with provisions. We found in it 40,000 rations of bread ready to be distributed, and upwards of a thousand sacks of flour; the artillery of the place consists of 45 pieces of cannon with sliding carriages; and mortars provided with upwards of 40,000 balls and howitzers. The Russians have left behind them 100,000 lbs. of gun-powder, a great number of cartridges, lead, a thousand muskets, and every thing to maintain a great siege.

The emperor has appointed general Lauristen, who has arrived from Cadiz, governor of this town, in which he has established the depot of the head quarters of the army.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

BRAUNAU, 9*th Brumaire, year* 14.

Several Russian deserters are already arrived, among others a sergeant-major, a native of Moscow, an intelligent man. It may be imagined that every body questioned him. He said that the Russian army is very differently disposed towards the French army from what it was the last war; that the prisoners who had returned from France praised the country and the French very much; that there were six of them in his company, who, at the moment of their departure from Poland, were sent farther; that had all the men returned from France been left in the regiments, they would undoubtedly have all deserted, that the Russians were sorry to fight for the Germans, which they do not love, and that they had a high opinion of French valor. Being asked whether they loved the emperor Alexander, he answered that they were too miserable to bear him any attachment: that the soldiers loved the emperor Paul better, but that the nobility preferred the emperor Alexander; that the Russians in general, were satisfied to have quitted their country, because they lived better and were better paid; that they all wished not to return to Russia, and that they preferred settling in other climates to returning under the rod of so hard a discipline; that they knew the Austrians had lost all their battles, and did nothing but weep.

Prince Murat set out in pursuit of the enemy. He overtook the rear guard of the Austrians, six thousand men strong, upon the road to Merooach; to perceive and charge it was only the same thing for his cavalry. This rear guard was disseminated upon the heights of Reid. The enemy's cavalry then rallied to procure the passage of the infantry through a defile. But the 1st regiment of rangers and the division of dragoons of Gen. Beaumont, routed them, and rushed with the enemy's infantry into the defile. The fire of musketry was very brisk, but the darkness of the night saved this division of the enemy; a part of it dispersed through the woods, so that only 500 were made prisoners. Prince Murat's advanced guard posted itself at Haag. Col. Montbrun, of the 1st rangers, covered himself with glory. The 8th regiment of dragoons supported its old reputation. A quarter master of this regiment having his hand shot off, said before the prince, the moment he was passing by, I regret my hand, because it can no more serve our brave emperor. The emperor upon learning this trait, said, "I recognise in this the sentiments of the 8th. Let this quarter master be appointed to an advantageous post, according to his situation, in the palace of Versailles."

The inhabitants of Braunau, according to custom, had carried home to their houses a part of the provisions from the magazines in the town. A proclamation caused the whole of these provisions to be brought back. There are at present a thousand sacks of flour, a great quantity of oats, magazines of ordnance of all kinds, a very fine *manutention*, & 60,000 rations of bread, which we were in great want of; part of them have been distributed to the corps of marshal Soult.

Marshal Bernadottee is arrived at Saltzburgh. The enemy retreated to the road of Carinthia & Wels. A regiment of infantry attempted to make a stand at the village of Hallem; it was forced to retire to the village of Colling, where the marshal was in hopes that gen. Kellerman would contrive to cut off its retreat and capture it.

The inhabitants assert that, in his uneasiness the emperor advanced as far as Wels, where he learned the disaster that had happened to his army.—He also learned there the clamors of his people of Bohemia and Austria against the Russians, who plunder and ravish in so unbridled a manner, that the inhabitants wish for the arrival of the French to deliver them from these singular allies.

Marshal Davoust with his body of the army, has posted himself between Ried and Haag. All the other corps of the army are in full movement; but the weather is dreadful; the snow has fallen a foot deep, which has rendered the roads detestable.

The minister secretary of state, Maret, has joined the emperor at Braunau.

The elector of Bavaria is returned to Munich; he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants of his capital.

Several mails from Vienna have been intercepted: the latest letters were of the 18th October. The inhabitants had begun to receive news of the engagement of Wertingen: it spread the greatest consternation. Provisions were dear beyond purchase. Famine menaced Vienna. However, the harvest was abundant; but the depreciation of the paper currency and of the assignats, which lost upwards of forty per cent. had raised every thing to the highest price. Every body was persuaded of the speedy fall of the paper currency.

The farmers would no longer exchange their provisions for a paper of no value.

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, 26 *Vendemaire, year* 14, *at midnight.*

I have 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 my operations.

I had assembled the army at Zevin & 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 Gardanne & 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 1st division, under the command of gen. Gardanne. The enemy defended the passage in force, and opposed us briskly; 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 4 in the morning until 6 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 entrenchments. Seven pieces of artillery and 18 cassoons are the fruits of this day; we have taken from them 14 or 15,000 prisoners; they have left 1200 men on the field of battle, and they have a much greater number wounded. On our side, we had few killed; we have 300 wounded, but few of them dangerously.

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.

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Head quarters at Vago, [illegible] *Brumoire, year* 14.

After the affair of the 7th the army took up its position at Vago, 2 miles below Caldiero. On the 8th at 2, in the afternoon it attacked the enemy along the whole line. The division of Molitor forming the left, began the action, that of Gen. Gardanne, attacked the center and that of Gen. Duhesme the right. These different attacks were well executed and happily conducted. The village of Caldiero was carried amid 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 30 pieces of artillery which lined his entrenchments. But notwithstanding the obstinacy of his resistance he was put to the route 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 to bury the dead.

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

MADRID, OCT. 7.

Gen. O'Farrill, late ambassador from our court to Berlin, has received orders to repair to Italy with a corps of 8000 men. On the departure of this general the prince of peace said to him: "This is a mission in which you will infallibly find an opportunity of distinguishing yourself as a soldier and a statesman." We learn that these troops are destined for Etruria, and that they are to form the garrisons of the principal places in that kingdom.

PARIS, *Nov.* 5.

According to letters from Naples of the 10th Oct. that court had just received from Paris, and had ratified a treaty, which guaranteed the neutrality of that kingdom during the present war. They asserted that in virtue of this treaty, the French troops were immediately to evacuate the Neapolitan territory.

Advertisement.

THIS is to give notice that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Waſhington county in the diſtrict of Columbia, Letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of Stanley Byus, late of Waſhington county aforeſaid deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof to the ſubſcriber, at or before the 11th day of June 1806, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment to

T. H. GILLISS, Executor.

Waſhington City, Dec. 11—w2m

25 DOLLARS REWARD,

Will be given for apprehending a negro man named LEN—he is 37 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high or thereabout, and of a very dark complexion, with ſhort wool and croſs eyes; he is alſo pockmarked and ſtammers very much; he formerly belonged to major Chew, living at the head of Herring Bay, who diſpoſed of him to Mr. Wm. Campbell near Fredericktown Maryland; Dr. Manuel Kent who lives at Lower Marlboro, purchaſed him of Mr. Campbell and ſold him to the ſubſcriber.

LEN was ſeen, during the months of April and May laſt, near Lower Marlboro and it is preſumed that he is now near one of the abovementioned places. I will give FIFTEEN DOLLARS on his being ſecured in jail and information given to me, so that I may get him immediately, or the above reward if he be delivered to me at the Navy Yard in the city of Waſhington.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Nov. 22—2awtf

Thirty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring in jail negro JACOB who is a low well made fellow, about 25 years of age, complexion rather black, tho' not deep, has a pleaſant countenance, is ſtout made acroſs the ſhoulders and breaſt with ſmall legs, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech and cannot make a quick reply, when ſpoken to without ſhutting his eyes or being in motion, which is very obſervable, his clothing was blue negro cotton jacket and overalls, oznaburg ſhirt, and wool hat, though they are ſubject to change, he was late the property of Richard E. Beall of Fauquier county, Virginia, and eloped about the 6th of November laſt. The conſtables and others of the city of Waſhington, George town, Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk are requeſted to look out for the ſaid runaway, ſlave as the above reward will be immediately paid them on the terms ſpecified by

JOH[illegible] KEDGLIE.

City of Waſhington, Dec 16—2awtf

FALL & WINTER GOODS

JOHN COX

HAS this day received a Large addition to his former ſupply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which makes his aſſortment very complete.

Moſt of his goods were bought on ſuch terms as to enable him to offer them by piece or retail Lower than the regular importers can afford to ſell at.

George town, Oct 18—NI&U[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA IRON FOUNDERY.

THE ſubſcriber has taken the Philadelphia Iron Foundery, ſituate in Southwark between Front and Second and Queen and Chriſtian ſtreets, for the conveniency of executing his own caſtings for his ſteam engines &c. But propoſes to execute any orders that he may be favored with in that line; either for engines, mill-works, ſugar-Rollers, Rolling Slitting Mills Forge Work Cranks, Gudgeons, Cogwheels, Kettles, Pans, &c in ſhort all caſting of iron, either in ſand or loam——He wiſhes to draw the attention of millers to their own intereſt, by adopting for all the running geers of a mill, caſt iron cog wheels, of ſpur and bevel geer, they will come cheaper in the firſt inſtance and laſt for ages. He means to have made by an experienced workman, a ſet of the moſt perfect moulds from which all the neceſſary movements for bolting reels and the machinery for merchant flour MILLS may be produced. He will undertake to aſſiſt in the arrangement of the ſuitable ſizes of wheels to produce the proper motions, upon being informed of the number of revolutions per minute, and number of cogs in the wheel, by which the machinery is to be put in motion. He makes Steam Engines on his new and ſimple principles, for any purpoſe for which they may be wanted; their coſt will be about half that of the old conſtruction and conſume leſs fuel. He keeps for ſale as uſual, Stone Coals, Burr Millſtones, and bolting cloths of the beſt quality. Application to be made either at the Furnace or his Counting houſe, near the corner of Ninth and Market-ſtreets.

OLIVER EVANS.

Jan. 1. 2w3w

BOLTING CLOTHS.

RECEIVED a general aſſortment of warranted Bolting Cloths of Oliver Evans of Philadelphia and have conſtantly for ſale at my ſtore in Bridge ſtreet, George Town Columbia.

WM. MORGAN.

1ſt month 1, 1806—2aw5w

The Waſhington Building Company having determined to ſuſpend payment on their ſhares after FIFTY DOLLARS ſhall have been paid on each ſhare.

Reſolved, By the *Building Committee* That one certificate be iſſued by the Secretary in favor of each ſhare upon which there ſhall have been paid the full ſum of fifty dollars, together with all ſtock, fines, and monthly payments accruing thereon, which certificate ſhall ſpecify that all dues and demands on the ſaid ſhare have been paid.

All perſons concerned as aforeſaid, are notified that unleſs they comply with the ſaid payments on or before the firſt day of February 1806, they will at that time, forfeit their ſhares agreeable to the articles of the company.

JOHN DOUGLASS, Chairman pro tem.

Dec. 2——wFt

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Ann Arundel county, on Monday night, the 9th of December, a negro man named DICK he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 38 or 40 years of age, a well ſet fellow, has a dark complexion, a wide mouth, thick lips, flat noſe, and has loſt ſome of his finger nails from a burn when young; when ſpoken to is apt to look down; had on, and took with him, new kerſey jacket and trowſers dyed purple, double ſoled ſhoes coarſe yarn ſtockings, two oznabrig ſhirts, old felt hat, half worn blanket coat blanket. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive if taken 20 miles from home 15 DOLLARS, if 30 miles 20 DOLLARS, and if 40 miles, or out of this ſtate, the above reward.

HENRY WOODWARD.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harboring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow.

December 2——3w3t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following valuable property, viz. Four FARMS on the ſouth fork of Broad run, near the Gum Spring in Loudoun county, about 30 miles from the town of Alexandria and city of Waſhington, conſiſting of about 800 acres. A part of 15 tracts of land in the weſtern parts of Virginia and in the ſtate of Kentucky, viz. eight tracts in Monongahela county, containing 8,513 acres; Four tracts in Wood county, containing 43,223 acres, three of which adjoin the river Ohio. Two tracts in the county of Kanhawa, on the bank of the river Ohio, containing 4,500 acres, and one tract in Kentucky, upon the river Ohio, ſix miles below the mouth of Salt river, containing 2,000 acres. Upon theſe lands are ſeveral valuable mill ſeats, and the titles ſhall be unexceptionable to the purchaſer. As I am deſirous of ſelling this property, living very remote from a part it, I will give a great bargain to the purchaſer, and receive in payment, part caſh, negroes, horſes, cattle, pork, wheat, or merchandiſe. Application muſt be made to me, living near the mouth of Little Kanhawa river, in Wood county, or to Meſſrs Iſrael Lacy, Charles Lewis, Joſeph Lewis, junior, and Benjamin James, in London county, who live near the property upon Broad Run, and will make known the terms. I muſt once more requeſt all thoſe who may have any claims or pretended claims againſt me, to exhibit them properly authenticated to Mr. Benjamin James, before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound to notice them afterwards, and thoſe who may be indebted to me are requeſted to make payment to Mr. James at the time, as I cannot give any longer indulgence.

JOHN SPENCER.

January 6——6t

FOR SALE

A well matched pair of

CARRIAGE HORSES,

riſing ſix years old and will be warranted ſound, handſome blood bays upwards of 15 1/2 hands high, ſtout and active, well broken and true to the draft and quiet in harneſs—To ſave trouble, their loweſt price is 400 dollars. Apply to Mr. Semmes at the Columbian tavern in George town.

January 6——6t

Waſhington Building Company.

THE members are requeſted to attend the Annual Meeting to be held at Myer's tavern, on Tueſday evening next, 7 o'clock, to appoint officers and tranſact other buſineſs relative to the inſtitution.

January 6——1t

Purſuant to an order of the Orphan's court of Prince George's county, the ſubſcribers will ſell at public ſale on Monday the 27th of January 1806, at the houſe of Caleb Taylor in prince George's county about 6 miles from Upper Marlborough all the perſonal eſtate of the heirs of the late John Clark conſiſting of negroes, horſes, cattle, hogs, plantation utenſils, houſehold furniture and a variety of other articles—the terms of ſale are three years credit for all ſums above five pounds, the purchaſer or purchaſers to give bond with two approved ſecurities bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, and the intereſt to be paid annually or the whole credit forfeited.

ABRAHAM CLARK,
GEORGE W. WILLETT, } Guardians,

Prince George's county,
January 6 —2aw3w

PROPOSALS.

For carrying mails of the United States on the following post roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 8th day of February next, inclusive.

1ſt. From Waſhington city by Upper Marlboro and Queen Anns to Annapolis twice a week. Leave Waſhington every Wedneſday and Saturday at 5 A. M arrive at Upper Marlboro' by 10 A. M and at Annapolis ſame days by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Annapolis every Monday and Thurſday at 5 A M and arrive at Waſhington the ſame days by 6 P M.

2nd. From Annapolis by Rock Hall to Cheſtertown once a week. Leave Annapolis every Wedneſday at 6 A. M and arrive at Cheſtertown by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Cheſtertown every Tueſday at 6 A. M and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M.

3rd. From Cheſtertown by Church Hill and Centerville to Eaſton twice a week. Leave Cheſtertown every Wedneſday and Saturday at 4 A M and arrive at Eaſton by 6 P M.—Leave Eaſton every Tueſday and Friday at 6 A M and arrive at Centerville by 6 P M.

4 From Cheſtertown by Georgetown X Roads, Saſſafras, Warwick, Middletown and Chriſtiana to Wilmington twice a week. Leave Wilmington every Tueſday and Friday at 5 A M and arrive at Cheſtertown by 8 P M. Leave Cheſtertown every Wedneſday and Saturday at 5 A M and arrive at Wilmington by 8 P M.

5. From Camden by Stateſburg, Jameſville, Nelſons ferry and Monks Corner to Charleſton twice a week. Leave Camden every Thurſday and Sunday at 4 A M and arrive at Charleſton on Saturday and Tueſday by 10 A M. Leave Charleſton every Saturday and Tueſday at 2 P M and arrive at Camden on Monday and Thurſday by 8 P M.

6 From Naſhville T. by Franklin, Occachoppe, M'Intoſhes, Grindſtone Ford, Port Gibſon, Greenville, Huntſton, Waſhington and Natchez, to Fort Adams once a week. Leave Naſhville every Friday at 4 A M arrive at Natchez on Sunday by 2 P M in 9 1-2 days, and at Fort Adams on Monday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Fort Adams every Monday at 2 P M and arrive at Naſhville T. in 10 1-2 days on Thurſday by 9 P M.

The contracts for the firſt five routes are to be in operation on the 1ſt day of April next and to continue in force for one year and the contract for the route number 6 is to commence at the ſame time and to continue in force for ſix months until the 30th of September next. On the cuſtomary conditions and penalties for forfeitures and delays.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Poſt-maſter-general.

General Poſt Office,
Dec. 30, 1805—law tF10