

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, December 14.

It appears that the affairs on the Continent have changed in favour of the Allies. The Russian General Kutofow has defeated Marshal Mortier near Krems, and obliged the remains of the army to recross the Danube. The Archduke Charles had made a masterly retreat out of Italy, and was marching towards Vienna. There was every prospect of the Allies being joined by the King of Prussia; who had consented to let the British troops, under Gen. Don, occupy Hanover.

The Emperor of Austria has published a Manifesto, declaring that he had received the following proposition from Bonaparte, viz.

"That the Allied troops should return to their own respective countries, that the Hungarian levies should be disbanded.—That the Duchy of Venice and the Tyrol should be delivered up to the French armies."

On this proposition the Austrian monarch remarks—That his Majesty earnestly wished peace; but he neither can nor will by disarming, throw himself again into a situation which might place himself and his whole people at the mercy of a powerful enemy. And concludes with the following appeal.

"Under such circumstances there remains nothing for his Majesty but to rely on the great and invincible resources which he finds in the hearts, the fidelity, and strength of his people, and on the as yet unshaken power of his Allies and friends, the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, and to fortify himself in this strong and formidable league until the Emperor of France, with that moderation which is the brightest jewel in the diadem of a great monarch, issues proposals for a peace, which is not to be purchased by the sacrifice of national honor, and the independence of a great people!"

The Imperial Parliament had been further prorogued to the 21st of January.

VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH.

BATTLE OF KREMS.

BRUNN, November 15.—Our Court Gazette of this day contains the following remarkable Official Supplement:

OCCURRENCES OF THE WAR.

His Majesty the Emperor and King, on the 14th inst. received a courier from General Count Kutofow, commander in chief of the Russian troops, who brings the pleasing intelligence of a complete victory obtained between Stein and Weiskirchen, near Krems, over the division of the enemy commanded by Marshal Mortier. The following is the circumstantial account drawn up and transmitted from the field of battle.

On the 9th of November the Russian army passed the Danube; the rear guard was closely pressed by the enemy at Mautern, and the General who commanded it resolved to pass in the night between the 9th and 10th to the left bank of the Danube, and burn down the bridge, which was the more necessary, as he had certain intelligence that the enemy had reformed the bridge at Linz, and already passed a legion to that side of the Danube.

In the afternoon of the 10th, the enemy approached the advanced posts near Dierlein, and by his superiority of force drove them back along the Danube from Weiskirchen to Stein, and it was with difficulty that when night came on, the army should maintain itself in the heights of Stein.

It was then resolved to attack the enemy in the morning, in three columns, and to cut off, if possible, his retreat to Weiskirchen, where he had collected a number of boats.

The happiest consequences were the fruits of this brave undertaking, which was conducted with equal prudence and courage. The enemy was defeated, and the whole of his division, which could not save themselves on board some boat, were killed or made prisoners.

The number of the slain could not be determined with any accuracy, but the prisoners were as follow:—The Chief of Brigade Grain d'Orge, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 36 inferior officers, and 2000 men, among whom was the 4th regiment of dragoons.

Five pieces of cannon were taken; Marshal Mortier, who commanded the division of the enemy, is missing, and is supposed to be killed.

The loss of Russian troops is in proportion inconsiderable; it consists principally of wounded; among which are a General and several officers.

But this brilliant and victorious day cost the life of an excellent man: Field Marshal Lieutenant Schmidt, who had been attached to the Russian army as Quarter-Master General, died the death of a hero, after having, as General Kutofow remarked with much emotion, greatly contributed to the victory, by attacking the enemy in flank and rear; the loss of this officer, who had been in the service 30 years, and obtained distinguished glory in the last war will be deeply felt by the sovereign, the Austrian army, and those capable of estimating the value of his exalted merit—his name is his monument.

DONAU, November 19.

On the 12th the French entered Vienna, and have already taken possession of the suburbs, with 20,000 men, and the City itself, with 5000. They have made an extraordinary requisition of wine and cloathes, and have required rations for 40,000 men.

HAMBURG, November 26.

The Imperial Court is removed to Brunn, at which place a Court Gazette has been published, giving an account of a second victory obtained by the Russians under General Kutofow, in which 6000 French were killed, and 4000 surrendered by capitulation. The Russians took 6 stand of colours, 4 pieces of cannon, and 36 Officers. General Mortier is among the killed.

LONDON, December 15.

The accounts received from the Continent are of a more favourable nature than we had reason to suppose from the

reports of the last week, founded upon the fraudulent misrepresentations of the enemy. It is true the French army has entered Vienna, but no separate Peace is signed, or even thought of; nor has the gallant Charles perished, a victim either to chagrin or fatigue. We believe he lives still to avenge the injuries of his House, and of Europe, upon the enemies of all mankind.

Attempt upon the Emperor Alexander.

We yesterday announced that Lord Harrowby had been way-laid on his journey to Berlin. We have now to state a still more daring outrage, which remained to be attempted, to show the world the true black character of the unprincipled Corsican. It was conceived to be of importance to prevent or defeat that union of views and operations which might be expected to result from the personal conference between the two young monarchs of Russia and Prussia, and a plan was in consequence formed by the French, to get the person of the Emperor of Russia into their power. The following particulars respecting this transaction are given in a letter from Hamburg, of the 26th ult.

"A most daring outrage against the laws of nations and the customs of civilized Europe, was lately attempted, but most providentially frustrated. In this hellish plot, the Elector of Bavaria, whose hypocrisy towards the Emperor of Germany would alone have been sufficient to hand down his name with infamy to posterity was to have been a principal agent. A free passage for a body of thirty Bavarian soldiers through the territory of Gotha was asked, and granted; but only a few hours before they were to have arrived, the Duke received certain information that they were French regicides in disguise, and that their errand was to seize the person of the Emperor of Russia. Not a moment was lost by the Prince to defeat the object of these desperadoes; the permission for their passage through his territories was instantly revoked, and orders given to prevent from that moment with the greatest vigilance, every attempt that might be made to evade the mandate. The facts which I have stated, I received from such high and indisputable authority, that I can vouch for their authenticity. It is to be hoped, that the detection of this and similar atrocious violations of the received usage of nations will induce a proper circumspection in every quarter. A more than common vigilance is necessary against an enemy who can have recourse to such diabolical machinations.

The intelligence from the Russian army via Hamburg is the latest. It appears, that Prince Pangration performed a most gallant exploit on the 18th ult. when, being surrounded by Prince Murat's army of 30,000 men, he heroically cut his way through with his small division of 5000 men, and Marshal Soult is stated to have been killed. The Russian headquarters were on the 22d at Wischau, between Ulm and Brunn, waiting for reinforcements. They shortly intended to advance, when a decisive action was expected. It also appears, that Baraguay D'Hilliers, who had advanced to Pilsen, was soon forced to retreat by the Archduke Ferdinand, who has driven him out of Bohemia, and pushed his advanced posts into the Upper Palatinate. Count Hawgwitz is said to have arrived at his place of destination. That his Prussian Majesty received a letter of great importance from the Emperor of Russia, and that the march of the former sovereign, with the garrison of Berlin, for the army, was expected to take place immediately.

The Battles of Wischau.

LONDON, December 18.

In our paper of yesterday we announced the arrival of dispatches from Sir Arthur Paget, the British Ambassador to the Emperor of Germany, containing accounts of a general engagement between the French and the Allied army; and also accounts from other quarters relating to the same affair. In the afternoon the following official notice was circulated.

BULLETIN.

"Government received last night accounts, dated at Olmutz, the 31, by which it appears that a general battle took place on the 2d between the French and Austro-Russian armies at Wischau. The centre of the latter seems to have met with great resistances, and to have been repulsed, but the left wing of the enemy were defeated with considerable loss by the right wing of the Allies under the command of the Prince Lichtenstein and Pangration. The Emperor Alexander commanded his troops in person and displayed the utmost bravery.

"The conflict seems to have been of the most obstinate kind, and to have been sustained by the Allies in the most exemplary manner. The loss of the French was immense. The messenger who brought this intelligence, left Olmutz twenty-four hours after the battle, and relates that, at that time the losses of the enemy were reported to be much more considerable than those of the Allies, who still maintain their position at Wischau.

"Accounts have been this day received at the Admiralty, which left Hamburg two days later than the Messenger who arrived from Sir Arthur Paget. These accounts state, that several skirmishes took place between the Allied armies and the French from the 29th of November to the 2d inst. when they came to a general action, in which the French lost 27,000 men and all the artillery.—That the French retreated—that Bonaparte was wounded—that he had proposed an armistice, which was rejected.

"That the Russians, to the amount of 140,000 men, were in motion. That the King of Prussia had himself taken the command of one army and the Duke of Brunswick another.

The accounts that have been made public, though deficient in detail, confirm this important fact, that the Allies remained masters of the field of battle. The centre of the Allied army was defeated, but so was the left wing of the enemy. Even a drawn battle may, under the present circumstances of the contending armies, be considered as a victory obtained by the allies; for a few such battles would entirely ruin the French army.

The Emperor Alexander was missing for about six hours during the action, and no little apprehension was entertained for his safety. He was at length found fighting among that part of the troops which in the end was worsted by the

French centre. It was with much difficulty he was persuaded to retire to a quarter where he would be exposed to less personal danger.

The accounts received at the admiralty were transmitted by Admiral Halloway who stated that a Lieutenant of the Adamant was on shore at Cuxhaven on Saturday last, where accounts had been received from Hamburg two days later than the time Mr. Kay, the Messenger, passed through that city stating that the battle had been entirely in favour of the Allies, that Bonaparte had been severely wounded in the right arm, and it was thought would be obliged to suffer amputation. The Commander of the Piercer gun vessel, arrived from the Ems, gives an account of what he heard similar to the above. All accounts, however, agree that the battle was fought on both sides with the greatest obstinacy, and chiefly with the bayonet. The Russians expended little ammunition. The carnage was immense.

The number of our Allies is stated at 70,000; though the accounts of the numbers, in letters, from various parts of Moravia, before the battle, say they were 90,000. The number of Bonaparte's army is stated at 80,000; and some reports say that nearly 27,000 fell on both sides, while others make that of the Allies only 15,000.

It is probable that this battle would soon be followed by another, and it may fairly be inferred from the French attempting nothing for two days, that they had suffered very severely, and were not in a condition to risk a fresh attack. That there would be another dreadful engagement before Bonaparte was subdued is manifest. We may be allowed, however, to indulge the most sanguine hopes of success. The Prussians may now be expected to be soon at the field of action. When Mr. Kay, passed through Berlin, news of this battle had been received there. A Council of the State had been held, and the Prussian army, 140,000 strong, had actually begun its march into Bohemia.

Prussia joined the Confederation.

LONDON, December 16.

A neutral arrived from Enidien, in the river Tyne, on Thursday night, is said to have brought the important intelligence, that a Prussian army, consisting of 50,000 men, commanded by the King in person, had entered Bavaria, and that several detachments of the French had been intercepted and taken prisoners.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 19.
GREAT NEWS!

Since our last, very important European advices have reached us through English, French, and German channels. Though these accounts are so contradictory, that the truth can scarcely be discerned, we have devoted several columns to abstracts of them.

The operations of the hostile armies in Germany and Italy excite paramount interest. The French bulletin details bring down those operations to the 1st of November; while an English official account brings them to the 3d; and unofficial advices to the 5th December.—At this last date the Russian H. O. remained at Olmutz; consequently the Baltimore article of the surrender of that city cannot be true, if dates have been correctly reported; nor can the Paris account of the negotiation for Peace be accurate.

The march of the French army to Brunn, will be found delineated in the French Bulletin sketches; but they make no mention of events in December.—The English accounts are official in part. They give the outline of a desperate battle fought at Wischau, between Brunn and Olmutz, on the five first days of December. Prodigious slaughter and varied success marked this event.—Both sides—the French particularly—claimed the victory; but it appears, the Allies remained on the field of battle, while the French retreated to the Schwartz. We must refer to our foreign head for particulars on this subject, as well as the affairs in Italy and Carniola.

At last it appears probable, the King of Prussia has joined his arms to the allies, against France. Several circumstances, from various quarters, seem to confirm this event.

It is mentioned, that the English stocks rose 5 per cent. on the great news from Germany.

The New-York papers by last night's mail, make no mention of the reported short arrival from Liverpool.

The New-York Evening Post gives the following summary of the last intelligence from Europe.—"The official dispatches of this all-interesting news had been sent to England by express; but DONALDSON, the bearer, had been wrecked on the coast of Holland, and the dispatches lost. An English paper to the 18th inclusive, however, contains the substance of which the following is a summary:—

"On the 2d of December, the Emperor BONAPARTE put himself at the head of his troops between Brunn and Olmutz, in Moravia; he was met by the Emperor ALEXANDER in person at the head of the Russian army; a junction having first been formed with the Austrians.

"At the beginning of the battle the French made a very serious impression on the centre of their enemy, and the Russians gave way. The French pursued their advantage with ardor, took all the Russian artillery, and almost effected a total rout.—While this was going on, however, in the centre, a vastly different scene was acting in one wing. On their left the French were at length obliged entirely to give way. Night put an end to the combat. On the next morning the battle was renewed with increased ardor on both sides. The defeated Russians in the centre, advanced, they crawled on their hands and knees up under the mouths of their own cannon, which had been turned against them, and retook them. This, however, was balanced again by a different fate on the wing; the slaughter was immense, but neither gained any decisive advantage at night.

"On the 4th, the battle was renewed, and continued throughout the day. But on the evening of the 5th, the French began to retreat, and retired back of the Schwartz.

"The Russians depended chiefly on the bayonet, and neither gave nor received quarter.

"The loss on each side is not stated, but the loss on both sides in killed and wounded, is supposed to amount to fifty thousand men. BONAPARTE surrounded by his Gardes de Corps, and ALEXANDER, at the head of his Guards, were personally opposed to each other.