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NEW-YORK, January 4.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival this morning of the British Packet, Manchester, captain Davis, London papers to the 16th of Nov. inclusive have been received at the office of the **COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.**—The Editor is indebted to the politeness of Mr. Moore, Agent for the British Packets, for a provincial paper, containing the official account of a severe Naval Action between a division of the English fleet, under Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, and a detachment of the French fleet from Cadiz. The action terminated in the capture of the whole of the French force, consisting of four line of battle ships. We this evening publish the official account of this victory, together with interesting particulars from the Continent.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 11, 1865.
The letter, (and its enclosure) of which the following are copies, were received at this office last night, from Captain now Rear Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. commander of his Majesty's ship the *Cæsar*, to Wm. Marsden, Esq. CAESAR, NOV. 11, 1865.

SIR,
The accompanying copy of a letter, addressed to the Hon. Adm. Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

I have the honor to be, &c.
R. J. STRACHAN.

CAESAR, NOV. 5, 1865.
West of Rochefort, 264 miles, wind S. E.

SIR,
Being off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals—made all sail to join before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin, we came up with her at 11 at night—and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochefort Squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the captains of the ships of the line astern, to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly—and immediately bore away in the *Cæsar* for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships; the moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the *Hero*, *Courageux*, and the *Eolus*, being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the *Santa Margarita*, near us; at 9 we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail astern; and the *Phoenix* spoke me at night. I found that active officer, captain Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him to assist the *Santa Margarita* in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were within, and the *Santa Margarita* had begun, in a very gallant manner, to fire upon their rear, and was soon rejoined by the *Phoenix*.

A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable began to take in their small sails, and form a line, bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same and I communicated my intentions by hallooing to the captains, "that I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general; the *Namur* joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her by sign, to engage the van; at half past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the Captains of the line and the frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ship's companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the *Cæsar*, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken, were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz.

I have the honor, to be, &c.
R. J. STRACHAN.
Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

FIRST LINE.
STARBOARD TACK.
British Line.
Cæsar, of 80 guns.
Hero, of 74 guns.
Courageux, of 74 guns.
French Line.
Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns, Captain Trouiller.
Formidable, of 80 guns, Rear-Admiral Dumanoir.
Mont Blanc, of 74 guns, Captain Villefrey.

SECOND LINE (when the *Namur* joined)
STARBOARD TACK.
British Line.
Hero, of 74 guns, Hon. Capt. Gardner.
Namur, of 74 guns, Capt. Halsted.
Cæsar, of 80 guns, Sir R. J. Strachan.
Courageux, of 74 guns, Capt. Lee.
French Line.
Duguay Trouin.
Formidable.
Mont Blanc.
Scipion.

N. B. The Duguay Trouin and Scipion totally dismasted; the Formidable and Mont Blanc have their foremasts standing.

Our frigates—*Santa Margarita*, *Eolus*, *Phoenix* and *Revolutionaire*.
The *Revolutionaire* joined at the time the *Namur* did, but, with the rest of our frigates, in consequence of the French tacking, were to leeward of the enemy.

I do not know what is become of the *Bellona*, or the other two sail we saw on the night of the second instant.

The reports of damage, killed and wounded, have not been all received. The enemy have suffered much.

* *Cæsar*, *Hero*, *Courageux*, and *Namur*.

Bellona, *Eolus*, *Santa Margarita*, far to leeward in the south east.

From the London Gazette of November 12.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, NOV. 12.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. to Wm. Marsden, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship the *Cæsar*, off Falmouth, the 8th instant.

SIR,
Not having the official returns when the *Eolus* left us, and now having occasion to send in the *Santa Margarita*, to procure pilots to take the French ships into harbor. I transmit you the returns of killed and wounded, in the action of the fourth; and also a copy of the thanks alluded to in my letter, which I request you will communicate to their Lordships.

I dare say their Lordships will be surprised that we have lost so few men. I can only account for it by the enemy firing high, and we closing suddenly.

I have the honor, &c.
R. J. STRACHAN.

I have as yet no correct account of the loss of the enemy, or of their number of men.

The *Mont Blanc* had seven hundred; sixty-three killed, and ninety-six wounded, most dangerously.

The *Scipion*, 111 killed and wounded.

The French Admiral, Mons. Dumanoir le Pelly, wounded; the captain of the Duguay Trouin, killed; and Second Captain, wounded.

A list of killed and wounded in his Majesty's ship, undermentioned in action with a French squadron, on the 4th of Nov. 1865.

Cæsar, 4 killed and 25 wounded.
Hero, 10 killed, and 51 wounded.
Courageux, 1 killed and 13 wounded.
Namur, 4 killed and 8 wounded.
Santa Margarita, 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Revolutionaire, 2 killed and 6 wounded.
Phoenix, 2 killed and 4 wounded.
Eolus, 3 wounded.

Total, 24 killed, and 111 wounded, 135.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.
Cæsar, at Sea, Nov. 6, 1865.

Having returned thanks to Almighty God for the victory obtained over the French squadron, the senior Captain begs to make his grateful acknowledgments for the support he has received from the ships of the line and the frigates; and requests the Captains will do him the honor to accept his thanks, and communicate to their respective officers and ships companies, how much he admires their zealous and gallant conduct.

R. J. STRACHAN.
To the respective Captains and Commanders.

London, November 9.

The occupation of Hanover by the Prussians, which is now confirmed, took place so immediately after the evacuation of that city by the French, as to induce an apprehension that these movements were preconcerted by their respective Courts: there was not, however, any communication between the commanding officers on the subject. The French began to move off at 8 o'clock in the morning: their march was announced by express to the Duke of Brunswick, at Hildesheim, who immediately sent a regiment of grenadiers, two regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, to occupy the city, and to restore its legitimate form of government. Some French Commissioners and Agents remained in Hanover unimpeded; but a sale, which one of them had announced, was interdicted.

The loss of the French in the late affairs in Suabia has been infinitely great-

er than Bonaparte has admitted; he estimates the entire at 1,500 men, and does not notice any being made prisoners; yet in the capitulation with General Werneck, the release of the French prisoners is one of the conditions. In the affair near Albeck 3,000 French troops were made prisoners; and they lost, according to the German accounts, upwards of 10,000 men, killed and wounded, in the action of Guntzburg and Albeck.

Mack, whose recent treason has produced such calamitous events in Suabia, was strongly suspected during the last war in Italy to have been bought by France, but his influence at Court unfortunately shifted the charge of his troops. Were it, however, otherwise, he has long been rendered incompetent of personal exertions by bodily infirmity—he is generally carried in a litter.

Dispatches are received at the India House, by the Teignmouth Packet, which on Thursday arrived at Plymouth, after a passage of five months from Bengal, which, it is reported, announce surrender of Deeg Bhurtpoor Rajah, and that Holkar had been compelled to submit to such conditions of peace as will prevent his again disturbing the tranquility of India.

The man who killed Lord Nelson, was observed in the act of firing, by a Midshipman on the poop of the *Victory*, who fired at him, and either killed or wounded him, as he immediately fell down on the quarter deck of the *Trinidad*. He had previously shot Captain Adair, and wounded the Signal Lieutenant, Pasco.

The London Courier of the 15th observes, "We stated yesterday, that a Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance had been concluded between Prussia and Russia.—By this Treaty Prussia engages to make a COMMON CAUSE with England, Russia and Austria, if Bonaparte does not accede to the terms of Peace which have been proposed to him. The object of Duroc's mission to Berlin was to invite Prussia either to join France immediately, or in the event of her not joining her, to preserve a strict neutrality. The first proposition was immediately rejected. When Prussia evinced an intention of no longer remaining neutral, and transmitted a Note on the 14th ult. to the French Ministers Laforest and Duroc; Bonaparte in answer to that note demanded peremptorily, THAT PRUSSIA SHOULD IMMEDIATELY DECLARE FOR OR AGAINST HIM.—The King of Prussia instantly communicated this peremptory demand to the Emperor of Russia, and the two Monarchs in concert, returned an answer, in which they proposed—

"That Naples should be evacuated by the French troops; that the treaty of Lunéville should be executed to its full extent; that Switzerland and Holland should be declared *Independent*; and that the regal dignity of Italy be forever separated from the Imperial dignity of France.—If these propositions were acceded to, Russia promised to evacuate Corfu; but if they were rejected, the Prussian army would commence its operations."

November 16.
An order has been given by government, to a principal broker in the Dutch trade, to engage vessels sailing under Prussian flags for three months. The order is not limited to any number of vessels to be engaged, nor does it specify the service for which they are wanted, viz. Whether for the conveyance of troops, provisions, or forage. Be this as it may, the contract is stipulated for three months, to pay 15*l.* per ton per month.

The Tribune frigate, which carried out General Don and Suite, has returned to the Downs. She was not allowed to come into port, but ordered out again to join a squadron with the *Adamant* in pursuit of two French frigates.

From the Tribune were landed a King's Messenger with dispatches, and a Prussian Officer of high rank, also the bearer of important dispatches from the Court of Berlin. They have both arrived since in town. The nature of their dispatches has not transpired, but they are believed to relate to the arrangements now making with the Prussian Cabinet.

Three Gottenburgh Mails arrived yesterday afternoon. The accounts brought by these confirm the arrival of the King of Sweden at Stralsund, accompanied by Baron Arnfeldt; the English Ambassador, Mr. Pierrepont, it appears, met him there. An army consisting of twenty-five thousand Swedes and twenty-five thousand Russians, immediately prepared to march, and are to be under the immediate command of his Swedish Majesty in person, who has issued a spirited Proclamation on the occasion.

His Swedish Majesty will have under him the Generals Armfelt and Wochmister, as also Generals Baron Tarvast and Von Vegesack.

THE THIRD VICTORY.
Weekly Messenger Office,
Monday, 1 o'clock.

We just learn that an express has arrived at the admiralty, with the important intelligence that Admiral Louis had fallen in with the Rochefort squadron, and that after a smart action, SIX MORE OF THE ENEMY'S SHIPS OF THE LINE STRUCK THEIR COLORS.

Whitehall, November 9.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Rev. William Nelson D. D. now Lord Nelson, brother and heir of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, who, after a series of transcendent and heroic services, fell gloriously on the 21st of October last, in the moment of brilliant and decisive victory, the dignity of a Viscount and

Earl of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the titles of Viscount Merton and Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar and Merton, in Surrey, the same to descend to his lawful male heirs, and in default thereof, to the lawful male heirs of two sisters of Lord Nelson.

His Majesty has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Cuthbert Collingwood, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Baron Collingwood, of Caldburne and Hethpool, in the county of Northumberland.

Stuttgart, Nov. 1.
The latest letters from Vienna speak warmly of the sensation which has been excited by the late unfavourable intelligence from Suabia. People begin to express their apprehensions of a visit from the French, and are preparing to send their valuables to Hungary.—However, to quiet the minds of the public, the Court spares no pains to assure them of the favourable disposition of Prussia.—The Court of Vienna made the French violation of the Margraviate of Anspach, the subject of a formal complaint to Prussia.

Hague, November 12.
The pacific disposition of the Prussian Court seems more and more confirmed every day. According to a letter written by Baron Cesar, the Prussian Minister to our Republic, his return here, about the 20th of this month, is confidently expected. There is also every reason to expect that Count Von Lowenheim, the Swedish Envoy, will not quit this Republic.

The Secretaries of State for the Marine and War Departments have taken up their residence here.

Strasbourg, Nov. 4.
Our army continues to advance; the left wing has passed the Inn near Braunau, and driven the Russians before them. The Russians have received orders to fall back on Leitz, to wait for the second army—but it is more probable that the French will be at Leitz, and even at Vienna, before the second Russian army can reach the theatre of war.

Berlin, Nov. 2.
The march of a Russian army through Silesia, is no longer a matter of doubt, for a proclamation was issued at Breslau on the 13th of October, for a meeting on the 30th, of envoys, for supplying them with bread &c.

Peterburgh, October 17.
It is reported that a Manifesto, or Declaration of War, on the part of our Court, is in readiness, and will be published in a few days.

A corps of Cossaks embarked at Riga in the beginning of this month, were driven out to sea in a heavy gale. Twelve transports, with troops, have been wrecked near the rocks of Dondaugen, and upon the coast of Courland; in all thirty-seven ships, and nearly five hundred troops, have been lost.—Captain Egan, of Lubek, perished, with the whole of his crew and eleven passengers, among them two Russian Generals; he had also a considerable sum in specie on board.

The following Portrait is from the hand of a Republican, who has himself engaged in the hottest contest of arms, and borne off the most honorable trophies of victory. (Inquirer.)

MR. JEFFERSON.

This gentleman has been frequently charged with wanting virtue, talents, religion and heroism. The public has condemned his ausers to the fate designed by them for him. Their judgment proceeded from private citizens, one of whom, who never received or expects a favor from Mr. Jefferson; who has attended to his actions for above twenty years; and who believes himself unbiased by prejudice; thus attempts to defend his opinion against the refusal of his ausers to acquiesce in the opinion of the public.

Mr. Jefferson braved monarchy and hierarchy from the commencement of the revolution. It was impossible for him to have been guided by any other than public motives, or to have drawn upon himself more dangerous enemies for public good. Both being tyrants would have treated him as tyrants treat their enemies. Had they gotten him into their power, they would have deprived him of his life and property, for renouncing a lucrative profession, to wield the sharpest weapon which was built against them. Was there no virtue or heroism in this?

Priestcraft and monarchy, transfixed by his bill for establishing religious freedom, and by the declaration of independence, were disabled from gratifying their malevolence, except by attempting to assassinate his reputation. As he had before exposed his life and property to expel them from the country, he now surrendered his reputation, to their utmost hatred, for the purpose of saving for his country, the freedom of the press. Was there neither virtue, talents, religion or heroism in all this?

Monarchy, both persecutes him for having composed the declaration of independence, and denies to him the merit of the composition. That the cause of her enemy, should be an evidence of his strength and sublimity of mind, was a dilemma destined to detect her calumnies. The talents and virtue she denies to him, inspire the fears which create her malignancy. If he was without talents, and without virtue, his inability to defeat her designs, would pacify her fears, and assuage her hatred. Monarchy and priestcraft, commanders in the armies of error, should not condescend to bend their chief force against a common centinel in the army of truth. To deny Mr. Jefferson virtue, whilst they disclose fears of his virtues; and talents, whilst they charge him with having invented Logan's speech, provides ample testimony for a future Plutarch and Longinus, to prove that he possessed both.

By discerning the principles which hate Mr. Jefferson, we discover the principles of those who are the instruments of this hatred. Do monarchy and priestcraft love him? Do civil and religious liberty hate him? Are his calumniators friends to his foes; and do they also love the principles which love Mr. Jefferson? If the principles which are founded in public virtue, own him; and if those founded in force or fraud, as monarchy and priestcraft, re-

nounce him, the two combatants of the political world, agree in quarrelling his principles. Thus both testify to his virtue.

It was because no medium lay between these hostile principles, that monarchy and priestcraft resorted to calumny.—These calumniators, by disclosing real motives, would have awakened the people, and defeated their object.—They could safely say "we hate Mr. Jefferson." But they could not safely say "we love monarchy, priestcraft, and hard government." Mr. Jefferson's private character would have remained inviolate, except for his political principles. A free press exposes, therefore, to free investigation; but a weak and wicked design, shrieking from the cause with reason and honor dictate, endeavours to destroy without contesting, the political principles which have made the U. States prosperous and happy, by calumniating Mr. Jefferson. This is exactly a false attack to hide a true one.—Fears or false attacks, are invariably designed to make us believe what is not true. Mr. Jefferson's private character has been calumniated to discredit the political principles disclosed by his writings. The first is the *fact*, the second the *truth*, the third the *dupes*, a gaudy and the truth, and of the fiction, are the contempt of enmity, the denision of wit, and the pity of benevolence; because the calumnies against Mr. Jefferson, ought to perish in this manifestly fraudulent nature.

On one hand lies an innate evidence of guilt; on the other a long life expended in public service, without the least gratification of the two passions, which make men wicked and tyrannical. Can stronger innate evidence of virtue exist, than this? Can an honest casuist extract virtue from a virtuous motive; and vice from a long life of virtuous actions? A general or statesman may fairly and honestly make his fortune from his offices, and be still virtuous; but there is more heroism in passing through a succession of high offices, without adding a shilling from patrimony, than in amassing wealth from them.

Mr. Jefferson would not oppose Gen. Nelson for the government, to cure discontent produced by British armies, and to divest himself of power to meet accusation? Was there no virtue or heroism here?

Instead of retreating charges against him, so groundless, that it was never known what they were to fifty people in his own state; or discharging the least disgust for public service; we find him presently pursuing his zeal, and his principles in the house of delegates of Virginia, and acknowledging the merits of the very gentleman, who had erroneously condemned his conduct. Was there no virtue or heroism in this?

Having inherited a large British debt, just before the war, Mr. Jefferson sold property to pay it; received depreciated paper money during the war for this property, in obedience to the law and the public interest; forbore to pay this money into the treasury in discharge of the debt, as the law allowed; asumed a payment in specie when there was no law to enforce it; and having lost the first, sold other property, after the war, and paid the debt. Is there nothing virtuous here?

Mr. Jefferson has been accused of wanting religion, for having taught, that religion is not a tyrant and persecutor. "It is necessary," say his accusers, "to corrupt religion in order to make it more useful. We who are for amending it by human laws, are pious; you for being content to receive it from God, are impious." "By their deeds ye shall know them." If a band of beggars should accuse a man of wanting charity, whilst they were subsisting on his bounty, ingratitude herself would not believe them. These accusers of Mr. Jefferson, are themselves witnesses of the falsehood of the charge, in being examples of his practising the most eminent christian precept.

What is heroism? Would Thersites have been an hero, if he had subjoined audacity to slander? Did the heroism of Agamemnon become questionable, because he did not challenge and fight Thersites? Can calumnies, defiance and duelling make heroes as well as the love of virtue and a life of labour for the good of mankind, unstained by an oppression or sordid taint.

Heroes, are those who devote themselves to the service of mankind or their country. Curtius, in an ecstasy of heroism, suffered a momentary death for the good of his. Mr. Jefferson, impressed with more sublime and correct principle of heroism, drawn from reason and reflection, has devoted almost his whole life to the good of his country and of the world. Can he who employs a moment of his life in serving his country, be more heroic than the man who thus employs his whole life? Can a mad hero be more illustrious than a wise hero? The first kind of heroism consists simply in a desire to serve our country, without serving it; the other, in the same desire, actually carried into execution. Curtius suffered in an ex-