ment. We understood that the abuses of the neutral flags are truely enormous, and such as threaten ruinous consequences both to the Commerce and the Navy of Great Britain.

OCT. 29.

We yesterday expressed our serious apprehensions that the grand Austrian army could not extricate itself from the perilous situation in which it was placed, and we now lament to say, that according to private accounts which have reached government, from Holland, these apprehensions are confirmed. The accounts are dated last Saturday, and not only concur in representing the defeat of the Austrians to be decisive, but irretrievable. The whole of the grand army has been routed with immense loss, Ulm captured, and the commander in chief Gen Mack, with all his staff, camp, equipage, artillery, &c. taken. The battle is stated to have been fought with a gallantry and perseverance, on the part of the Austrians, which nothing could overcome but the great superiority of numbers, led in different points to the attack by Bonaparte & his principal generals. The entire line, occupied along the Iller by Gen. Mack's army, was assailed nearly at the same time; the French penetrated every position, after a most obstinate contest, with the exception of Ulm, which was attacked three times in vain, and was at length carried in a fourth assault. The action took place on Saturday se'nnight the 19th inst. We have already observed that no general battle could have happened before the 17th inst. The loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is estimated at 40,000 men. That of the French has been also very great, and it is confidently reported that prince Murat, gen. Marmont, and several other general officers have been killed.

The strength of the Austrians could not have exceeded 70,000 men, while that of the enemy amounted to about 120,000.—The forme was considerably weakened by the corps detached under gen. Kienmeyer, which consisted of at least 15,000 men; and it will be recollected, that the whole of the Austrian forces consisted, according to their own accounts, but of 84,000.

Reports states, that the French have pushed as far as Saltzburg, and thus are fast nearing Vienna; but all the accounts are so confused, one with the other, that nothing can be depended on.

It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the very important advantages, that must result to Bonaparte from the victory. Whether he proceeds to attack the Russians, who are now between him & Vienna, or carries on his operations in preference to the campaign in Italy, we fear his success will be incalculable, and that it will be impossible for a considerable time to make head against him. The junction of General Angereau's army will repair the losses he has sustained upon the Iller, and the splendor of his triumphs will attract crowds of new levies to his ranks.

The Russian army under the command of Kutusow, have certainly formed a junction with the detached corps of Austrians, commanded by general Keinmeyer. The whole of the forces, amounting to about 60,000 men, will, no doubt, be strengthened by all the troops that can be mustered in the hereditary states, & they may succeed, until the arrival of the second Russian army, in checking the progress of Bonaparte in the direction of Vienna.

New York, Dec. 17.

LATE & VERY IMPORTANT.

By the Neptune, which arrived last evening in 35 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has been favored with London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 7th of Nov. and Liverpool papers to the 9th inclusive.

They are principally occupied with the operations of the French and Austrian armies in Germany, of which we cannot until to-morrow give even an outline.

The intelligence of the defeat of the combined squadron before Cadiz, in which the gallant Nelson lost his life, is of so much importance that we have excluded almost every other article of news to lay before our readers the official details of this very interesting subject. We shall proceed in our next with a regular series of the events which, since our former advices have occurred upon the continent of Europe.

Of Marshal Bernadotte nothing further is known than that on the 19th of Oct. he occupied a position between Munich and the Inn, the Austrians there being on their own side of that river. Bonaparte, with the whole of the army, would join him about the 25th or 26th, when the farther operations against the Austrians and Russians would be commenced.

The army of Italy, under Massena, passed the Adige on the 18th of Oct. after an action in which the Austrians had 1500 killed and as many taken prisoners. The report of Massena's defeat by the Archduke Charles was received in London by way of Catalonia, and rested on no official authority.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

The following communication will be read with much interest by the commercial world. It relates to a subject of much importance, and embraces consequences of the greatest magnitude. We shall offer no remarks on it at present.

Great Cumberland Place, Oct. 28, 1805.

"SIR,—I have the pleasure to enclose you a copy of a Note, from lord Mulgrave, containing information that his majesty has thought fit to relax in certain respects the blockade of the ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar, which is now formed by his naval forces.

"As the modification which is given to the blockade of these ports by this declaration of his majesty, may be of importance to the United States, I have to request that you will be so good as to communicate it without delay, to their consuls at the several ports, that their citizens may have advantage of it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obliged servant,

(Signed) JAS. MUNROE.

Gen. Wm. Lyman, Consul of the United States, &c. &c. &c.

To JAMES MUNROE, Esq.

Downing street, Oct. 27, 1805.

"The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has the honor to inform Mr. Munroe, that the king having been pleased, in conformity to the note transmitted by the undersigned to Mr. Munroe on the 25th of April last, to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of Cadiz and St. Lucar, and such ports having been, & being now blockaded, the undersigned is commanded to acquaint Mr. Munroe, that his majesty is pleased to declare that each blockade will not extend to prevent neutral vessels from entering into and sailing from the said ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar, provided that the vessels so entering and sailing from the said ports, shall not be found to have on board, or to have carried to said ports any warlike or naval stores, or any article or articles intended to be, or usually converted into warlike, naval stores, or provisions of any kind whatever, excepting such as may be fairly deemed sea stores, for the use of the crews of such neutral vessel. The undersigned is therefore commanded to request Mr. Munroe to apprize the American Consuls and merchants residing in England, of this determination of his majesty. The undersigned requests Mr. Munroe to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) MULGRAVE."

November 7.

The vanguard of the second Russian army, amounting to 20,000 men, arrived at Bohemia about the middle of last month, and there is every reason to believe that a few days afterwards they formed a junction with the troops on the Inn. The remainder of the second Russian army might be expected to have wholly joined the troops on the Inn by the latter end of last month.

Capt. Langford arrived at the admiralty this afternoon, accompanied by a Russian officer, bringing with him most important dispatches from the Elbe.

These dispatches bring a Treaty of Alliance which has been concluded between this country and his Prussian majesty, whose army of 80,000 men was actually on its march against the common enemy, when the dispatches were sent off.

The emperor of Russia had been to Berlin to hold a conference with his Prussian majesty.

The same emperor is hurrying to the scene of action, at the head of an army of sixty thousand men; and his imperial brother of Germany is also marching at the head of another army.

Government yesterday morning received the interesting intelligence that the combined Russian and Prussian forces have entered Hanover, where every thing is again put upon its former footing. Six thousand French have throwu themselves into the fortress of Hameln, where it is supposed they will be blockaded.

The number of Prussian troops which were to be assembled at Hildesheim by the 26th ult. is stated in a letter from that place, at 58,000 men; and the number of those which were to repair to the provinces of Franconia at 50,000.

The Prussian troops on their march to Franconia and Westphalia are to be joined by 24,000 Saxons and 20,000 Hessians.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 6.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, were received at the admiralty this day at one o'clock A. M. from vice-admiral Collingwood, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz.

Sir, Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22.

The ever to be lamented death of vice-admiral lord viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 19th inst. it was communicated to the commander in chief from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea, as they sailed with light winds westerly, his lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Straights' entrance, with the British squadron, consisting of 27 ships, 3 of them 64's, when his lordship was informed by captain Blackwood, (whose vigilance in watching and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Streights.

On Monday the 21st inst. at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by E. about 7 leagues, the enemy was discovered 6 or 7 miles to the eastward, the wind about west, and very light; the commander in chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns as they formed in order of sailing; a mode of attack his lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner.—The enemy's line consisted of 33 ships (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish, commander in chief admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards under the direction of Gravina, were, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great closeness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent convexing to leeward, so that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear abaft the beam; before the fire opened every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second a head and a stern forming a kind of double line, and appeared when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them; and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the flag officers and captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines broke down.

The commander in chief in the Victory led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at 12 o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the commander in chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the 12th from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns; the conflict was severe: the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honorable to their officers, but the attack on them was irresistable, and it pleased the Almighty disposer of all events to grant his Majesty's arms a compleat and glorious victory.—About three P. M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina with ten ships joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to southward, to windward of the British line were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to his Majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line (of which two are first rates, the Santissima Trindad, and the Santa Anna) with three flag officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, the commander in chief Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, Vice Admiral, and the Spanish Rear Admiral Don Baltazer Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into enconiums on the particular parts taken by the several commanders, the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same; when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merit should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The Achille (a French 74) after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up, 200 of her men were saved by the tender.

A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their lordships: The Temeraire was boarded by accident or design, by a French ship on one side, and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but in the end the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament in common with the British navy and the British nation, in the fall of the commander in Chief, the loss of a hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom by many year's intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection, a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell, does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought; his lordship received a musket ball in his left breast about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell, and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent captains Duff of the Mars, and Cooke of the Bellephron; I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great, when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, made my signals, a service captain Blackwood performed with great attention; after the action I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to leaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation, many dismasted; all shattered in thirteen fathom water off the shoals of Trafalgar, and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot, but the same good Providence which aided us through such a day preserved in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until those gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg leave to congratulate their Lordships on a victory, which, I hope, will add a ray to the glory of his majesty's crown and be attended with public benefit to our country.—I am, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

Wm. Marsden, Esq.

The order in which the ships of the British squadron attacked the combined fleets, on the 21st October, 1805.

VAN.

Victory, Temeraire, Neptune, Conqueror, Leviathan, Ajax, Orion, Agamemnon, Minotaur, Spartiate, Britannia, Africa, Euryalus, Sirius, Phoebe, Naid, Pickle schooner, Entreprenante cutter.

REAR.

Royal Sovereign, Mars, Bellisle, Tonnant, Bellerophon, Collossus, Achille, Polyphemus, Revenge, Swiftsure, Defence, Thunderer, Defiance, Prince, Dreadnought.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 14, 1805.

SIR,

In my letter of the 22d I detailed to you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, the proceedings of his majestys squadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it, since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.

On the 22d in the morning a strong southerly wind blew squally weather, which however did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (13 or 14) & towing them off to the westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune; but on the 23d the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow rope, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again, and some of them taking the advantage in the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk; on the afternoon of that day the remnant of the combined fleet, 10 sail of ships, who had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the least injured ships, and form to leeward for their defence: all this retarded the progress of the hulks, and the weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leeward, most that could be cleared of the men, considering that keeping possession of the ships was matter of little consequence compared with the falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous task in the high sea which was running.

I hope, however, it has been accomplished to a considerable extent. I entrusted it to skilful officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad and sunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others. The Redoubtable sunk astern of the Swiftsfure while in tow. The Santa Ann, I have no doubt, is sunk, as her side was almost entirely beat in and such the shattered condition of the whole of them, that unless the weather moderates, I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a measure of absolute necessity.

I have taken admiral Villeneuve into this ship, vice admiral don Aliva is dead. Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only 4 in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phebe and Naiad, the Melpomene joined the 22d and the Eurydice and Scout the 23d) I shall collect the flag officers and send them to England with their flags (if they do not all go to the bottom) to be at his majesty's feet.

There were 4000 troops embarked under the command of gen. Contamin, who was taken with admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentaure.

I am, sir, &c.

Signed, C. COLLINGWOOD.

The New-York Gazette says——

The junction of the Prussians with the Russians is fully confirmed by the Dutch journal of the 4th inst. We have also received Paris papers to the 31st ult.

The intelligence from Berlin is of the most important nature. The political system of the Prussian cabinet has undergone a complete change in the course of last month. Instead of placing her immense armies upon the war establishment merely to resist the passage of a foreign force through her territories, and maintain her neutrality, Prussia has conceded full liberty of transit to the Russian forces, an is marching her armies to Franconia, to the banks of the Rhine, and to the borders of the Batavian Republic. Three armies, amounting in all to 150,000 men, are actually on their march for the different points we have mentioned. A fourth army of immense force is assembling at Brandenburg, to support the three first, 24,000 Saxon and 20,000 Hessians are to be united to the armies on their march to Franconia and Westphalia.

The advanced guard of the Russian troops entered Boitzenburgh, on the Elbe, on the 27th ult. the Prussians entered the Electorate of Hanover the next day. The French, as might have been expected, threw themselves into the fortress of Hameln, to the amount, it is said, of 5 or 6000 men, where it is supposed they will be blockaded. They have provisioned the place for twelve months.

The van guard of the second Russian army, amounting to 20,000 men, had arrived about the middle of last month in Bohemia, and formed a junction, we have, no doubt, with the troops on the Inn, in a few days after. Independent of the immense armies which were pouring down through Prussian Poland and Gallicia, from the Russian territories, a considerable reinforcement to the troops already landed in Pomerania were expected to arrive from Revel at Wolgast in the same province. 10,000 Swedes were also expected to advance through Mecklenburgh into Hanover, permission having been requested of the governments of both the dutchies to that effect.

Our private correspondent at Hamburg, communicates the following article, dated Ratisbon, October 12—"Gen. Kienmayer, with 25,000 men, has safely effected a junction with 45,000 Russians, near Braunau. These form only a part of the army under Kutosow, Prince Pangrasion, as the senior officer, has the provisional command. It is further reported that the Austro-Russian army, augmented by 14,000 recruits, has advanced to meet the French army under Bonaparte, at Munich, consisting of about 90,000 men. The latest accounts from Vienna assures us that the armies under Michelson and Povhoevdon, amounting to 100,000 men, are already arrived in Austrian Poland.

OPENING OF THE TYBER CREEK

NAVIGATION.

AN Adjourned meeting of the Citizens of Washington &c. friendly to the same will be held at the Masonic Lodge at the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. on Monday 23d inst. when a report will be submitted to them by the committee appointed to receive subscriptions, etc.

December 20—2t

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 1805.

Christmas day being an Holy day this office will not be open

Notes for discount on that day, must be left in the office on Monday the 23d before 3 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the joint committee of the City Council, will meet on the first Monday in January next, to hear complaints of those persons who conceive themselves aggrieved by the assessment of 1805.

By order of the Council of Washington.

WASHINGTON BOYD, Treasurer of Washington city.

Dec. 20—tJan.6

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of St Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Augustine Spalding late of St. Mary's county, 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 15th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December 1805.

BARBARA SPALDING adm'x.

December 20——3t

BY an order from the Orphans court of Prince Georges county, will be sold at public sale on the 10th day of January 1806, two women, and two children, some household furniture and some cattle at Mrs [illegible] Greenwell's tavern in Prince Georges county, five miles from the Eastern Branch bridge, on the road leading from said bridge to Upper Marlborough, the property of Justinian Greenwell, deceased. Six months credit will be given on the purchasers giving bond with two approved securities that may be approved of.

ANN GREENWELL, Adm'x.

December 20—w3t

FURNISHED LODGINGS.

THE Subscriber will rent a handsome Parlor and a Lodging rooms furnished with or without Board, a garret, part of a cellar, part of a smoke house, part of a stable, etc.

Apply to Thady Hogan, North F street near St. Patrick's church.

Washington city, 20th Dec——3t

THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,

Will be presented a celebrated Comedy, called the

CHILD OF NATURE.

To which will be added the Comic Opera of

The POOR SOLDIER.

The whole to conclude with the grand historical pantomime, called

The Death of Captain Cook.

ADMITTANCE—Box one Dollar, Pit three quarters of a Dollar.

Tickets to be had at Mr. McLaughlin's tavern, George-Town, at the office of the Washington Federalist, at the Theatre, and at Duane's Book Store.