Sir Sidney Smith went on board her, and read the Gazette Extraordinary; after which he addressed a speech to the men, at the end of which he informed them, that the ship's company had subscribed ten day's pay to the widows and orphans of those who fell in the glorious victory gained by lord Nelson's fleet. A pause of silence for a few minutes ensued, when one of the tars, jumping up, declared he never meant to be backward in generosity any more than in courage in battle, and proposed giving twenty days pay, which was no sooner proposed than unanimously adopted by the whole crew.

FRANKFORT, *Nov.* 1.

It is positively asserted, that the archduke Charles is marching to Austria with 50,000 men from Italy, who will be replaced there by the Russians from Corfu.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

VIENNA, OCT. 20.

After the first official information respecting the events of war, was inserted in the Court Gazette of yesterday, dispatches were brought from the army, by major Flachenfield: in consequence of his arrival, the following accounts were published:

1. Battle of Wertingen, fought on the 8th of October, under the command of the field marshal baron Auffenburgh. In the evening of the 7th of October, field marshal baron Von Auffenburgh was detached from Guntzburgh to Wertingen, with six battalions of granadiers, three of fusileers, two squadrons of duke Albert's cuirassiers, and two of Latour's light horse, to observe the enemy who had passed the Danube near Donawerth—On the forenoon of next day, the enemy made various demonstrations against our divisions, near Wertingen, which gave reason to say, that they meant to advance against them in force. This was rendered more manifest by subsequent movements, and by the march of several columns to Zusmarshausen, and towards the causeway of Guntzburg. At length the battalions passed near Wertingen, at a great distance from the army, were attacked with vivacity by the enemy's cavalry in superior numbers; and one division of cavalry, notwithstanding all the bravery they displayed, and their repeated efforts in support of the infantry, were not capable of resisting such a force. The loss on our side consists in one officer, 160 men killed; 12 officers and 221 men wounded; 52 officers and one thousand four hundred and sixty nine men made prisoners.—The battalions of Sperks's and the archduke Louis's grenadiers, suffered most. Three standards, six cannon, and several ammunition waggons, have also fallen into the hands of the enemy. On the following day field marshal Auffenburg was missing, and it is supposed he was taken prisoner.

2. battle of Guntzburgh, on the 9th of October, between the royal and imperial army, and the 6th corps of the French army, commanded by marshal Ney. On the 8th of October, a part of the Austrian army advanced from Ulm on Guntzburg, for the purpose of collecting the regiments which had not yet joined, but were arriving from their cantonments; and afterwards, if circumstances should permit, of proceeding by the right bank of the Danube against the enemy, should he attempt to pass that river. On the 9th, the army encamped near Guntzburg, its right wing resting on the village of Limpach, and its left on Reisersburg. The bridges on the Danube were occupied as far as Leipham—The Austrian gen. Von Aspres was also posted on the left bank of the Danube with a corps of light troops, to detach parties and procure information respecting the enemy.—The camp at Guntzburgh was, however, scarcely occupied, when the corps of gen. Von Aspres was compelled to retreat beyond the Danube, after sustaining some loss, and the gen. himself being missing. The enemy, under the command of marshal Ney, then penetrated in force to the bridges of the Danube, endeavoured to pass them, and to drive our troops from the bank. During the whole of the afternoon these attempts were made in vain, but towards the evening, a strong column of the enemy succeeded in forcing a passage of the bridge of the causeway, near Guntzburg, and penetrated into that town. The division of Blakenstein's hussars attacked this close column of the enemy with great courage; but as it had in part reached the adjacent wood the division was obliged to retire. At night the enemy remained masters of the right bank near Guntzburg. All further attacks or attempts to pass the river were renounced, and the retreat to Ulm was effected during the night. The loss we sustained in killed cannot yet be ascertained, as there has not been time for the regiments to make their returns. There are about 500 wounded in the hospitals of Guntzburg, and nearly 680 prisoners were taken by the enemy. One piece of cannon, belonging to Spork's regiment of infantry, fell into the hands of the enemy.

3. Battle of Ulm, on the 11th of October, between the imperial and royal army, and the 6th corps of the French army commanded by marshal Ney.

The right wing of the Austrian army, before Ulm, was attacked on the 11th October with great impetuosity, by the French army of observation, under the command of marshal Ney. The plan of the French was to take Ulm by surprise, and the attack was made to favor the operation. Our right wing repulsed the enemy on each attack, with the greatest firmness and valor. At the same time gen. Mack caused a considerable number of our left wing to advance, which succeeded in turning the right of the enemy, who had two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry almost entirely destroyed. The enemy retired in the greatest disorder descending the Danube. They left nearly 1500 dead on the field of battle. We made from 8 to 900 prisoners, and took 11 cannon and gage of gen. Dupont, fell into our hands. 20 ammunition waggons. A great number of other waggons, and the baggage the prince of Schwartzenburgh, count Klenau, and Giulay, Albert's and Mack's cuirassiers, and Latour's light horse particularly distinguished themselves. All the geni's and officers, as well as the troops, displayed at once the greatest steadiness and activity.—We lost only a few hundred men. The battle and the pursuit of the enemy lasted all night.

Proclamation of the emperor of Austria, Francis II. elective emperor of the Romans, hereditary emperor of Austria, &c.

"The emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms.

"To his ardent desire of military atchievements—his passion to be recorded in history under the title of conqueror—the limits of France, already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred treaties, still appear too narrow; he wishes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruits of exalted civilization, every species of happiness which a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, as the sovereignty of a great civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a war of conquest: and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France.

"This project announces all that the emperor of France has performed, threatened or promised. He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards foreign independent states. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted, for the re-establishment of tranquility, the security of my states, and the promotion of a general peace, his views were fully disclosed, and no choice was left between war, and unarmed, abject submission!

"Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand which the emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, "that we would, in no event, interfere, in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville." Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain: no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils.

"But the Sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquility, listened not to these overtures. Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his force—compelled Holland and the elector of Bavaria to join him—whilst his secret ally the elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated, in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the king of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Iller, and finally, in compelling them to surrender after a brave resistance.

"A proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French revolution gave birth, was issued, in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage.

"Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge, actuate the foe; calm and firm I stand in the midst of 25 millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance; for whatever they venture for the throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquility, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

"With fortitude the Austrian monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigor is still undecayed. There still exists in the breast of those good and loyal men for whose prosperity and tranquility I combat, that antient patriotic spirit which is ready to make every sacrifice, and to dare every thing, to save what must be saved—their throne and their independence, the national honor and the national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect, with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but above all things unanimity, and a quick, firm and courageous co-operation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the emperor of Russia, and other powers, who have formerly and recently experienced the insults of the emperor of France have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the security of thrones and of nations. Success will not forsake a just cause forever; and the unanimity of the sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters. Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation."

In the name and at the express command of the emperor and king.

FRANCIS Count SAURAU.

Vienna, Oct. 26.

STATE PAPER,

Transmitted by the Baron de Hardenberg to M. Duroc & M. Laforest.

"The king has commanded me to communicate what follows to his excellency marshal Duroc, and to M. Laforest, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the Emperor of the French.

"His majesty is uncertain whether he ought to be more surprised at the outrages which the French armies have taken the liberty of committing in his provinces, or at the extraordinary arguments by which it is attempted at this day to justify them. Prussia had declared her neutrality; but adhering to the last to her prior engagements, all the advantages of which henceforth would be in favor of France, she made sacrifices to them, which might have endangered her dearest interests. This invariable integrity, this connection, which, without being in the least degree expensive to France, produced to her an invaluable degree of security on many essential points—how has it been repaid?—Justly jealous of that consideration which is no less due to his power than to his quality, the king has read with sensations, which he has in vain endeavored to suppress, the justificatory dispatch communicated by the French ambassador to his cabinet. A justification is attempted upon the practice of the last wars, and the similarity of circumstances; as if the exceptions which were then admitted had not been founded upon positive acts, which have been since annulled by the peace; as if the emperor ever took those acts into his consideration, when he took possession of the country of Hanover, of a country that had been so long placed under the protection of Prussia! But ignorance of our intentions is pleaded, as if the intention did not exist in the nature of the transaction, so long as the contrary is not stipulated! As if the solemn protestations of the authorities of the province, and of the minister of his majesty to his highness the Elector of Bavaria, had not sufficiently made known what was by no means necessary; and that I myself, with the map in my hand, in the conferences which I had with their excellencies M. Duroc and M. de Laforest, had not declared that no troops whatever should pass through the Margraviates; pointing out to them, at the same time, the route of communication that Bavaria had stipulated for herself, as the only one in which the march of the troops was not likely to meet with any obstruction! It has been said, that in matters of such importance, a positive explanation should take place, as if that were a duty incumbent on the power which reposed in confidence on the faith of a principle, and not upon that which intended to subvert it. In short, a pretext is made of facts which have never had any other foundation than in false reports; and in imputing outrages to the Austrians, which they have never committed, the observations of his majesty is only directed to the contrast which their conduct offers to that of the French armies. The king could have drawn from the contrast, conclusions more unfavorable respecting the intentions of the emperor. He will confine himself to the reflection, that his imperial majesty had at least his reasons for considering the positive engagements which existed between him and Prussia, as of no importance in his eyes, under the present circumstances; and that he himself was consequently on the point of sacrificing every thing to adhere to his engagements. He considers himself this day absolved from all obligations antecedent to the present time. Thus restored to that state of things, in which he has no other duty than that of his own safety, and the maxims of common justice, the king will not the less evince that he is always animated by the same principles. To see Europe participate in that Peace, in which he aspires to maintain his own subjects, is his only wish; to contribute, by all the means in his power, to re-establish it upon a solid basis, and to apply to this great work his active mediation, and his unremitting endeavors, shall be his chief duty. But, impeded on every side in these his noble intentions, the king can no longer intrust to other hands than his own, the care of providence for the safety of his people. Without obligations for the future, and also without assurances, he finds himself compelled to order his armies to occupy those positions which are indispensably necessary for the protection of the state. Entreating their excellencies M. Duroc and M. De Laforrest, to transmit these observations to his Imperial Majesty, I have to assure them of my high consideration.

(Signed) HARDENBERG.

Berlin, Oct. 14, 1805.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed on the 6th or 7th inst. a bay MARE about 14 hands high and between 6 or 7 years old; her left eye cut and blind of the right, a gall on the left shoulder. If strayed the above reward or if stolen 20 DOLLARS. Apply to the subscriber at the sign of the schooner Enterprize, Navy Yard city of Washington.

JOHN STAYNES.

January 13—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

The legislature of South Carolina have ceded the forts and fortifications around Charleston to the U. S.

The legislature of Georgia, at their late session, passed an act levying a tax of two and a half per cent. on the capital of the branch bank of the U. S. at Savannah, and one half per cent. on bills issued above their capital.

From the Boston Democrat of Jan. 4.

Great and Glorious New

We are indebted to Mr. Ezra Davis, of this city, for the following highly important and very agreeable information. Mr. Davis left the Vineyard on Wednesday evening the 1st inst. and says *that all our differences with the Spanish government were amicably settled to Mr. Pinckney's entire satisfaction.* This most pleasing intelligence was brought to the Vineyard by the ship Resolution, capt. Daniel Rogers of Gloucester, Cape Ann, who left Lisbon, the 20th of Nov. last, and arrived at the Vineyard after a passage of 40 days.—Mr. Davis took the precaution to make his minutes from the verbal communication of the captain at the moment of his arrival. Capt. Rogers frequently saw Mr. Pinckney at Lisbon, who had sailed five days before capt. R. left that place, in a Swedish vessel bound for Charleston, South-Carolina. Mr. Pinckney told capt. R. that the Spanish court had agreed to pay for all ships cargoes and freights, according to their late stipulations with the American government. It is understood also, that all our territorial disputes with Spain are happily settled; and that the general aspect of our diplomatic concerns in that quarter, was auspicious and flattering in a high degree. The vessel was bound to Gloucester, and the news cannot, therefore, be received from her, directly, for many days.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

At an election for officers of the American Academy of Arts, held at New York, on Monday, 6th January, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

R. R. Livingston, *President,*
Rufus King, *Vice-President,*
Morgan Lewis, W. S. Smith, John Trumbull, W. Cutting, John M. Murray, } *Directors.*
Chas. Wilkes, *Treasurer,*
Samuel M. Hopkins, *Secretary.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, *January* 10.

The engrossed bill providing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, was read a third time and passed—Ayes 55—Noes 11.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of George H. Lovejoy, concluding with a resolution that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted, in which the House concurred.

Mr. Holmes presented a memorial from the Common Council of Alexandria, praying that the provisions of the 3rd section of the act of Congress relative to quarantines may be extended to the district of Columbia, that there may be erected at Jones's Point the necessary buildings for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen, and that a general quarantine establishment may be made at Jones's point at the public expence, which was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Thomas presented certain proceedings of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, relative to the conveyance of the mails and the imposition of postage, which was referred to the Post Office committee.

At about 12 o'clock the galleries were cleared, and continued closed until past 3 o'clock.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11.

A petition was presented from the inspectors of the Customs for the port of Philadelphia, praying for an increase of their compensations, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary at War, exhibiting a statement of the number of fire arms, the property of the U. S. fit for use, designating the places where they are deposited; by which it appears, that exclusive of the arms in the hands of the troops in the service of the U. S. there are deposited in various places,

113,501 muskets with bayonets.
3,666 rifles.
62 fusils.
1,958 pair of pistols, and
918 carbines.

This communication was referred to the committee appointed on the arming of the militia.

A short time after eleven o'clock, the galleries were cleared. They continued closed until 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Law, on Capitol Hill. Washington, July 26—tf

WILL be exposed to public sale for ready cash on the 14th day of January next at Stelle's hotel, all the right, title, claim, & interest of Ignatius Boone in & to a part of square No. 907 fronting about 60 feet on seventh street, with two Brick Houses and one framed house thereon, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Washington at the suit of Thomas H. Hauson, Overton Carr and Aquilla Johns for the use of Azariah Gatton & Nicholas L. Queen. At the same time and place will be exposed to public sale for ready cash all the right, title, claim, & interest of Thomas Jones in and to Lot No. 55 in square No. 651 containing 29 feet 5 inches front and 101 feet 3 inches deep with a brick dwelling house thereon, taken by virtue of a writ of fiera facias issued from the court aforesaid at the suit of Samuel Baker. At the same time and place will be exposed to public sale for ready cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Dyer in and to Lot No 6 in square No 906 with a large unfinished framed house thereon, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the court aforesaid at the suit of Samuel Baker. At the same time and place will be exposed to public sale for ready cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Coglan in and to Lot No 10 in square No 2.4 with a two story framed dwelling house and an old stable thereon, taken by virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued from the court aforesaid at the suit of John M. Gantt and Robert Brent. At the same time and place will be exposed to public sale for ready cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of John Harrison in and to a portion or parcel of ground in square No 432 beginning 53 feet 4 inches west from the south east corner of said square and continuing west 23 feet 4 inches, thence north 80 feet to a 10 foot alley, thence with said alley east 23 feet 4 inches, thence south 80 feet to the beginning with a brick dwelling house thereon taken by virtue of a writ of fiera facias issued from the court aforesaid at the suit of Sarah Crookshanks and Chas. Glover, adm'rs of Jno. Crookshanks. At the same time and place will be exposed to public sale for ready cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of John A. Burford in and to a part of lot No. 1 in sq. No. 681 with a large brick building thereon, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the court aforesaid at the suit William S. Gantt. At the same time and place will be exposed to public sale for ready cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of John Addison in and to two hundred acres of land, it being a part of a tract of land known by the name of Oxberry Mannor, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the court aforesaid at the suit of John W. Pratt for the use of Thomas Pratt. At the same time and place will be exposed to public sale for ready cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of John S rigden, in and to a part of Lot No 5 in sq. No 112 with a three story frame dwelling house thereon, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the court aforesaid at the suit of Walter S. Chandler. The sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock.

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal.

1w3t—Dec. 18.

NOTICE:

ENOCH SPALDING is appointed Collector of fines for the 1st Legion of the District of Columbia.

By order,

WM. D. BEALL, Clk.

January 13—3w

Richard & Laude Elliott,

HAVE received by the last arrivals from New York and Connecticut, and have on hand at their store on Water street,

200 barrels cider
1000 bushels potatoes,
2000 bunches onions,
8000 weight of cheese,
15 barrels cider vinegar, &c.

The cheese is of an excellent quality for retailers and can be afforded low to those who wish to purchase by the hundred.

George Town, Jan. 10—wtf

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. WILLITT, } Guardians,

Prince George's county,
January 6—2aw3w

NOTICE

THE Subscribers to the Washington Public school institution are hereby informed that the second instalment of their subscription is this day due. Those who will make it convenient to call at the city treasurer's office and pay up their instalments will much oblige the subscriber, and those who will not make it convenient to call will also much oblige by not permitting the subscriber to call on them the second time.

WASHINGTON BOYD, Treasurer of Public School Institution.

Jan. 8—2aw4t

The subscriber will fulfil his present engagements, but declines undertaking any new business in the territory of Columbia. His office is removed to the house lately occupied by Charles Wayman, where Mr. Francis S. Key will attend and conduct as an Attorney at Law any professional business offered him.

PHILIP B. KEY.

George Town, December —2w