

**American**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**WILLIAM PECHIN,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)  
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,  
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann.  
All advertisements appear in both papers.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1805

NEW-YORK, December 17.

The following interesting intelligence we have received from a respectable gentleman, who arrived here on Saturday evening, in 41 days from Bordeaux. The day before this gentleman sailed, private letters from Paris were received at Bordeaux, announcing that (a few days subsequent to the capitulation of Ulm, and the capture of Gen. Mack and his troops) the Russian army, having proceeded by forced marches, came up with the columns under Prince Murat and Marshal Bernadotte—that a severe action ensued—that Murat and Bernadotte were both killed; 22 General Officers either killed, severely wounded, or taken prisoners; and the whole of the French troops defeated with immense slaughter.—Such was the information received at Bordeaux, and believed, by the best informed gentlemen of that place.

This intelligence produced considerable effect on the funds at Bordeaux.

Captain Stanton, in the fast-sailing ship *Neptune*, arrived last evening in 55 days from Liverpool, and is the bearer of the **MOST IMPORTANT NEWS**, which the Editors of the New York Gazette now give, in detail, from London papers to the 8th ultimo.

Of Marshal Bernadotte nothing further is known than that on the 19th of October 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 October, 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.

Commercial Advertiser—Extra

PLYMOUTH, November 5, 1805.

**GREAT NAVAL VICTORY!!!**

The Pickle arrived here this morning. Captain Sykes, of the *Nautilus*, went off express for London.

On the 21st October, the fleet under Lord Nelson, consisting of 27 sail of the line, engaged the combined fleets off Cadiz, consisting of 33 sail of the line. *Nineteen Line of Battle Ships of the Enemy, and Four Flaga taken, one Sunk, and one Blown Up.* Villeneuve is on board the *Royal Sovereign*; Gravina, with Nine sail got back to Cadiz.

A gale of wind came on soon after the action, right on shore, and his said, that Two sail, which had struck, got back to Cadiz.—The large four decker, *Santa Trinidad*, was in tow but sunk. The *Royal Sovereign*, *Victory*, *Revenge*, *Belleisle*, *Temeraire*, *Bellerophon*, and *Mars*, suffered most; *Temeraire* engaged Two ships, and took them, as did the *Neptune* two three deckers, which struck to her. The *Royal Sovereign*, his said, had 400 men killed. Great as this Victory has been the country has to mourn the Loss of **LOLD NELSON**, who was killed by a musket ball in the breast, from the top of a three-decker, (*Santissima Trinidad*.) in the middle of the action.

LONDON, November 7.

To the official details of the destruction of the combined fleets, we are enabled to add some interesting particulars which occurred before and during the action, and some circumstances relative to our immortal Nelson. When Lord Nelson found that, by his skillful manœuvres, he had placed the enemy in such a situation, that they could not avoid an engagement, he displayed the utmost animation, and usual confidence of victory; he said to captain Hardy, and the other officers who surrounded him on the quarter-deck, "now they cannot escape us; I think we shall at least make sure of twenty of them. I shall probably lose a leg, but that will be purchasing a victory cheaply." The *Victory*, his Lordship's ship being lashed to the *Santissima Trinidad*, his Lordship was entirely exposed, as well to the fire of the cannon as the musquetry from the tops, from which a constant fire was kept up. He wore the insignia of the Bath, of the Crescent, and of the other Orders; the honorable rewards of the glorious exploits which he had achieved. So splendid a mark could not fail to attract the notice of the enemy, and captain Hardy, alarmed for his safety, repeatedly entreated him, from the commencement of the action, to change his spot; but his mind was too much occupied with the scene to think of personal danger. About the middle of the action, his Lordship's secretary was killed at his side; and, shortly after, a musket ball, fired from the tops of the *Santissima Trinidad*, grazed his Lordship's shoulder, and entering his left breast, passed thro' his lungs. The Hero instantly fell. He

was immediately carried below, and the surgeon pronounced the wound mortal.—His Lordship lived about an hour, during the whole of which time he remained perfectly collected, and displayed the same heroic magnanimity in the arms of death, that had marked his conduct in every action of his glorious life! A few minutes before he expired, he ordered capt. Hardy to be called to him; when the captain came, he asked how many of the enemy's ships had struck? the captain answered, that as nearly as he could ascertain, fifteen sail of the line had struck their colours. His Lordship then, with that fervent piety which as strongly marked his character, as skill and courage, returned thanks to the Almighty; then turning to captain Hardy, he said, "I know I am dying. I could have wished to survive to breathe my last upon British ground; but the will of God be done?" In a few moments he expired!!! The last signal Lord Nelson made was such as cannot, and never will be forgot—it was by telegraph—England expected every man would do his duty."

Thus did, in the 48th year of his age, the greatest commander that ever adorned the British navy, leaving behind him—*clarum et venerabile nomen gentibus* name dear to Great Britain, and an example of heroism that will inspire his gallant companions in arms to emulate his virtues, and live in the remembrance of a grateful posterity.

It may excite some surprise that the combined fleet, though so much superior in number, should venture to meet a fleet commanded by lord Nelson, from whom they had fled over one half of the globe, panic struck at his name, when he had only eleven sail of the line. We understand that the scarcity of provisions rendered it impossible for them to stay much longer in Cadiz. Orders were given to Villeneuve, that he must risk an action, should he perceive any material diminution of the English fleet. From a private letter, transmitted some time ago, from his lordship, it appeared that he had intelligence of these orders, and formed his plan accordingly. When his lordship dispatched admiral Louis, in the beginning of last month, for provisions and water to Tetuan, with seven sail of the line and some frigates, he expected, of course, that the French admiral would come out to give him battle. He then communicated his plan of attack to all his captains, who answered unanimously, that the plan was so wisely concerted, it must succeed; and they would all pledge their lives for the result. His lordship, on receiving this answer, declared it was one of the happiest circumstances of his life.

The number of killed and wounded will probably prove to be above 1000.—The *Victory* is said to have lost 150 men.

**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.**

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1805.

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:

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

Sir, 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 Strait's entrance, with the British squadron, consisting of 27 ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his Lordship was informed by captain Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movement, has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Straits.

On Monday, the 21st instant, at daylight, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about 7 leagues, the enemy was discovered about 6 or 7 leagues 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 thirty-three ships (of which 18 were French and 15 Spanish) commanded by 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 convex 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 ahead, and astern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to have a very little interval between them; and this without crowding their ships.

Admiral Villeneuve was in the *Bucanture* 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 fleet bore 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 the enemy's line, the commander in Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth 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 enemies ships were fought with a gallantry highly honorable to their officers, but the attack on them was irresistible; and it pleased the Almighty disposer of all events to grant his Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About 3 P. M. many of the enemies' 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 the 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 Trinidad* and the *Santa Anna*) with three flag officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, (the commander in chief) Don Ignacio Maria D'Aliva, Vice-Admiral, and the Spanish rear-admiral, Don Batazar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory, it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums 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 merits 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; two hundred of her men were saved by the tenders.

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 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 ensigs 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 years 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 officers, captains Duff, of the *Mars*, and Cooke, of the *Bellerophon*; 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 leeward. 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 us 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 all ride safe until these gales shall be over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg 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 of October, 1805.

|                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Victory</i>               | <i>Royal Sovereign</i> |
| <i>Temeraire</i>             | <i>Mars</i>            |
| <i>Neptune</i>               | <i>Belleisle</i>       |
| <i>Conqueror</i>             | <i>Tonnant</i>         |
| <i>Leviathan</i>             | <i>Bellerophon</i>     |
| <i>Ajax</i>                  | <i>Colossus</i>        |
| <i>Orion</i>                 | <i>Achille</i>         |
| <i>Agamemnon</i>             | <i>Polyphemus</i>      |
| <i>Minotaur</i>              | <i>Revenge</i>         |
| <i>Spartiate</i>             | <i>Swiftsure</i>       |
| <i>Britannia</i>             | <i>Defence</i>         |
| <i>Africa</i>                | <i>Thunderer</i>       |
| <i>Euryalus</i>              | <i>Defiance</i>        |
| <i>Sirius</i>                | <i>Prince</i>          |
| <i>Phaëbe</i>                | <i>Dreadnought</i>     |
| <i>Naïad</i>                 |                        |
| <i>Pickle schooner</i>       |                        |
| <i>Entrepreneante cutter</i> |                        |
| Signed                       |                        |

C. COLLINGWOOD.

**GENERAL ORDER.**

*Euryalus*, Oct. 22, 1805.

The ever-to-be-lamented death of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, the commander in chief, who fell in the action of the 21st, in the arms of victory, covered with glory, whose memory will be ever dear to the British Nation, whose zeal for the honor of his King, and the interests of his country, will be ever held up as a shining example for a British seaman, leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the right hon. Rear Admiral, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and detachments of Royal Marines, serving on board his majesty's squadron now under my command, for their conduct on that day; but where can I find language to express my sentiments of the valor and skill which were displayed by the officers, the seamen, and marines in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an hero, on whom the glory of his country depended; the attack was irresistible, and the issue of it adds to the page of our naval annals a brilliant instance of what Britons can do, when their King and their Country need their services.

To the Right Hon. Rear Admiral the Earl of Northesk, to the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, and to the Officers and Privates of the Royal Marines, I beg to give my hearty thanks for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out from the perilous situation in which they were, after their surrender, among the shoals of Trafalgar, in boisterous weather.

And I desire that the respective captains will be pleased to communicate to the officers, seamen and marines, this public testimony of my high approbation of their conduct, and my thanks for it.

Signed,

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the Right Hon. Rear Admiral the Earl of Northesk, and the respective captains and commanders.

**GENERAL ORDER.**

The Almighty God, whose arm is strength, having of his great mercy been pleased to crown the exertion of his majesty's fleet with success, in giving them a complete victory over their enemies, on the 21st of this month; and that all praise and thanksgiving may be offered up to the Throne of Grace for the great benefits to our country and to mankind.

I have thought proper that a day should be appointed of general humiliation before God, and thanksgiving for this his merciful goodness, imploring forgiveness of sins, a continuation of his divine mercy, and his constant aid to us, in the defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts of man are naught, and direct therefore, that—be appointed for this holy purpose.

Give on board the *Euryalus*, off Cape Trafalgar, 22d Oct.

Signed, COLLINGWOOD.

To the respective Commanders.  
N. B. The fleet having been dispersed in a gale, no day has yet been able to be appointed for the above purpose.

*EURYALUS*, October 25.

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 majesty's 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 2d in the morning, a strong southerly wind blew, with 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 (thirteen or fourteen) and towing them off to the westward, when I ordered them to rendezvous round the *Royal Sovereign*, in tow of the *Neptune*; but, on the 23d, the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow-ropes, and drifted far to leeward before they were got hold of again, and some of them taking 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, ten 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 bad weather, continuing, determined me to destroy all the leewardmost that could be

cleared of the men, considering that keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence, compared with the chance of their falling 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 skillful 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, Baynton and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others. The Redoubtable sunk astern of the *Swiftsure*, while in tow. The *Santa Anna*, I have no doubt, has sunk, as her side was almost entirely beaten in; and such is 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 four in the action with the fleet. *Euryalus*, *Sirius*, *Pige* and *Naïad*; the *Melpomene* joined the 22d, and the *Eurydice* and *Scout* the 23d.) I shall collect the other flag officers with their flags, and send them to England, if they do not all go to the bottom, to be laid at his majesty's feet.

These were four thousand troops embarked under the command of general Contamin, who was taken with admiral Villeneuve in the *Bucanture*.

I am Sir, &c.

Signed, C. COLLINGWOOD.

Admiral Collingwood is appointed commander in the Mediterranean, with the same powers Lord Nelson had.—Several ships have sailed to reinforce that fleet.

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 ultimo.

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, and is marching her armies to Franconia, to the banks of the Rhine, and to the borders of the Batavian republic. Three armies amounting in the whole 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 of their march to Franconia and Westphalia.

The advanced guard of the Russian troops entered Boltzenburgh, 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 12 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 Prussia Poland and Galicia, 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 Duches 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 Kutosom. Prince Pangrasion as the senior officer, has the provisional command. It is further reported that the Austro-Russian army, augmented by 20,000 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 Buxhoevend, amounting to 100,000 men, are already arrived in Austrian Poland.

The official bulletin of the French announce the capture of Ulm, with the Austrian general Mack. After this event, on the night of the 16th Oct. there was a terrible hurricane; the Danube completely overflowed, and carried away almost all the bridges, which straitens the French in their supplies of provisions.

The Austrian army (says the French bulletin) may be considered as annihilated. The Austrians and Russians will be obliged to make levies of recruits to resist the French armies, which had destroyed an army of one hundred thousand men, without experiencing, we may say, any loss. The French loss was five hundred killed and one thousand wounded.