

Foreign News.

Victory of Austerlitz,

Obtained by the French Army on the 2d Decem- ber, 1805.

From the 17th November to the 1st Decem- ber, every effort was made to bring the Russians to a general engagement, and the measures taken to promote that object have had the most favourable result.

Indescribable was the joy with which the French army, from the heights on which Napoleon, in the open field, was posted, beheld the advanced part of the Russian army approaching, and a movement made from their flank, with a view of surrounding the French right wing. The Russians marched in columns, in one line, to the length of 4 French miles beyond the French army, which, meanwhile, remained immovable in its position, in order that the enemy, who hastened with rapid strides to meet destruction, might advance so near as to render it impossible for them to escape. The French Emperor made his dispositions for battle in the following order:

He gave to Marshal Lannes the command of the left wing; to Marshal Soult the command of the right; and to Marshal Bernadotte the command of the centre. Prince Murat received the command of the cavalry, with which he was posted on a particular point. The left of Marshal Lannes approached St. Anton, which had been fortified and mounted with eighteen pieces of cannon.

General Suchet's division formed the left of Marshal Lannes; the division of General Caffarelli formed his right, and was supported at the same time by Prince Murat's cavalry.

The van of his cavalry consisted of General Killerman's hussars and chasseurs, and of Walther and Beaumont's division of dragoons. The division formed of Generals Mansouri and Hauptault's cuirassiers, with 24 field pieces, was posted as a reserve.

Marshal Bernadotte, that is to say the centre, had on the left the division of General Rivaud, which also communicated with Prince Murat's right wing, and on the right the division of General Drouot.

Marshal Soult, who commanded the right wing of the army, had on his left the division of General Van Damme, in his centre the division of General St. Hilaire, and on his right the division of General Legrand.

Mar. D'Avoust was detached to the right of General Legrand, to observe the road between the lakes and the villages of Sokolnitz and Felanitz. He had with him General Bourcier's division. The division of General Gudiu was directed to march at day break from Nicholasburg, to stop the corps of the enemy, which was endeavouring to turn the right wing.

The Emperor Napoleon, with his whole General Staff, ten battalions of the Imperial Guard and ten battalions of General Oudinot's Grenadiers, formed the reserve of the army. The troops were disposed in columns in a double line, and drawn up in battalions, but placed at such a distance from each other, that sufficient space was left for displaying. In these intervals, forty pieces of cannon were placed, which were served by the artillery of the guard. This corps was intended to advance with the greatest expedition to any quarter in which its presence might be necessary.

The morning dawn began at length to appear, but seemed to approach too slowly for the wishes of both armies. Surrounded by all his Marshals, the Emperor Napoleon waited until the horizon was perfectly clear, before he communicated his final instructions. When the sun shot forth her first ray, the last order was given, and all his Marshals rode off in full gallop to their respective corps.

The joyful cry of long live the Emperor which echoed along the whole line, was the signal for general engagement. At this moment the cannonade became heavy on the extremity of the right wing, which the advanced guard of the Russians had already reached. There however, they fell in quite unexpectedly with Marshal D'Avoust, who made them halt, and the battle immediately began.

At the same time Marshal Soult put himself in motion, and advanced with the divisions of General Van Damme and St. Hilaire, towards the heights of the village of Pratzen.

In consequence of these operations the right wing of the Russian army found itself completely turned; all its plans were deranged. Surprised by a movement on the flank, the enemy endeavoured to retreat. While they would attack, they found themselves suddenly attacked. From that moment the enemy's right wing was considered half defeated.

The cavalry under Prince Murat now began to move. The left wing under the command of Gen. Lannes, marched forward also; the troops drawn up in the form of regiments in the same manner as if they had been exercising by divisions. The centre under Marshal Bernadotte likewise advanced, and instantly a terrible cannonade resounded along the whole line.

Two hundred pieces of cannon and nearly 200,000 men all engaged at one time, produced tremendous and awful noise. This was truly a great contest.

The battle lasted two hours, when the left wing of the Russians was cut off, and their right driven back to Austerlitz.

The head quarters of the two Emperors were at Austerlitz, and they were obliged to

give orders to the Russian imperial guard to advance to re-establish, if possible, the junction of the left wing and the centre. Marshal Bessieres moved forward with his Invincibles; and immediately the French Imperial guard were engaged.

The Russian guard was driven back in disorder. Its commanders, artillery, and standards were all in the power of the victors. Even the Grand Prince Constantine, whose regiment was entirely cut to pieces, has only to thank the fleetness of his horse for his escape.

The action was obstinately maintained by the remaining part of the Russian army. The centre of the French army withstood the well directed attacks of the cavalry. The French left wing also continued its attacks, in all of which it was victorious.

At 1 o'clock, P. M. the victory, which never was for a moment doubted, was decisively on the side of the French.

The cannonade was still constantly maintained on the French right wing. The Russian corps which had been cut off was surrounded, compelled to abandon all its positions, forced into a hollow, and driven against a lake. Here a most dreadful spectacle presented itself. Twenty thousand men spread themselves over the icy surface of the lake, only to be drowned.

At the same time the Russian columns, of 4000 men each, laid down their arms and the whole of the artillery, at least 120 pieces, fell into our hands.

On this day we had the whole of the Russian army to encounter. The half of it is destroyed, and the remainder has taken flight in the greatest confusion. The greater part threw away their arms.

Of the whole French army, the reserve was the only part which was not engaged, and the reserve alone was equal to an army.

The French army, though strong, was not so numerous as the enemy's which consisted of 105,000 men, viz. 80,000 Russians, and 25,000 Austrians.

The result of this victory placed in the hands of the French army, 40 Russian standards, including the colors of the Emperor Alexander's life guard, from 12 to 15 Russian Generals made prisoners, and among whom are the Prince Gallizin and Repnin; and finally an immense number of Russian prisoners. The French General Staff does not yet know the number, but returns of nearly 20,000 are already made. The Russians have besides left 15,000 dead on the field.

Though exact accounts are not yet received of the loss of the French, it appears to be only about 800 killed, and from 1500 to 1600 wounded. This cannot astonish tacticians; for every one knows that great numbers are seldom lost but by those who take flight. Besides not one corps of the French army was penetrated, except a single battalion of the 4th regiment which had taken the whole of the first attack of the Russian Imperial guard.

The French generals of division, St. Hilaire, Killerman and Walter; the Generals of brigade, Valher, Thiebaut, Sebastian and Compans, and finally general Rapp, Imperial majesty's adjutant, are among the wounded. The last general headed the grenadiers of the French imperial guard in the attack, and took prisoner Prince Repnin, who commanded the cavalry of the Russian imperial guard.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1806.

We are authorised to notify that a General Review of the New-Hanover Regiment, is to take place at Wilmington on the first day of May next.

Our correspondent at Washington City informs us that on the 17th ult. after several days debate, a vote was taken on Mr. Nicholson's Resolution, in the House of Representatives, and carried—Yeas 87—Nays 25.

Resolved, That from and after the day of next, the following articles, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, ought to be prohibited by law from being imported into the United States or into the territories thereof, viz.

All articles of which leather is the material of chief value,

All articles of which tin or brass is the material of chief value, tin in sheets excepted.

All articles of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value,

All articles of which silk is the material of chief value,

Woolen cloths, whose invoice prices shall exceed

Woolen hosiery of all kinds,

Window glass, and all other manufactures of glass,

Silver and plated wares,

Paper of every description,

Nails and spikes,

Hats,

Clothing ready made,

Millinery of all kinds,

Playing cards,

Beer, ale and porter,

Pictures and prints.

The following resolution passed the Senate of the United States on the 4th ult. and a bill was ordered to be brought in conformably thereto: Resolved, That from and after the day of next, it shall not be lawful to import into the U. States, on board any foreign ship, any goods, wares or merchandize, other than such as are of the growth, pro-

duce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship shall belong, except on board the ships of such foreign nations who admit the importation into their ports of goods although they are not the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, in the ships or vessels of the U. States.

A letter has been received at Philadelphia from General Dearborn, Secretary at War, in which he peremptorily declares that neither the administration, nor any of the heads of departments individually, have any knowledge of the destination of the Leander: that on this subject neither Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison ever had any conferences or communications, with General Miranda; that it was not until after she had sailed, that they were advised of her being destined on a hostile voyage; and that on receiving this advice suits were immediately instituted against the parties concerned, and that too before any representations were made to them by any foreign minister or agent.

Phil. Gazette.

The Portuguese Charge des Affairs and Consul-General near the United States, gives this public notice to the Merchants and Traders whom it may concern—

That all Masters of Vessels from the United States to any port in Portugal, or its Islands, must have their Bills of Health and Bills of Lading certified to the Undersigned or the respective Portuguese Vice-Consuls; and if any passengers on board, they must be furnished with a proper passport.

Should the Master of any vessel omit to take such Certificates with him, he will on his arrival in Portugal be obliged to undergo such a quarantine as the Board of Health there may deem necessary.

JOSEPH RADEMAKER.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1806.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 27th Feb. during the debate on the bill "authorising a detachment of the militia of the United States."

Mr. Masters, of New-York, said that he hoped the bill would pass. As he thought from the disposition he had seen in the house it was all it was likely to do. He wanted exceedingly to be able to tell his constituents we had done something. When I go home and they ask me, "Well, have you made provision for fortifying our harbours?" "I shall answer, with great comfort—No; But we have authorised a detachment of one hundred thousand militia." "Have you raised any troops to repel Spanish aggressions?" "No; But we have authorised a detachment of one hundred thousand militia." "Have you taken any measures to avenge our impressed fellow citizens?" "No; But we have authorised a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." "Have you built any navy for the protection of our commerce?" "No; But we have authorised a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." I hope as we are likely to get nothing else, we shall at least have the satisfaction of this measure.

"I have no pretensions to physiognomy, (says a letter from Washington,) if the severity of Mr. M's remarks were not sensibly felt by his friends.

Georgetown Gazette.

Total Sums disbursed by the United States for fortifying Ports and Harbors within the same, since the 20th of March, 1794, to December 31st, 1805.

Table with 2 columns: Ports and Harbours, Dollars. Lists various locations like Portsmouth, N. H., Gloucester, Cape Ann Mass., Marblehead, Mass., Salem, do., Portland, do., Boston, do., Newport, (R. I.), New-London, Conn., New-York, Fort Mifflin, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Annapolis, do., Norfolk, Vir., Alexandria, do., Cape Fear & Ocracock Inlet, N. C., Beacon Island, Charleston, S. C., Georgetown, do., Savannah, Georgia, Point-Petre, (St. Marys) do.

Total, 943,619 56. Exclusive of the sum of \$272,810 04 expended by the State, for which she has received a credit at the Treasury, on account of the balance due by her to the U. States. War Department, February 13th, 1806.

H. DEARBORN.

NEW-YORK, March 13. POSTSCRIPT.

Through the attention of a friend, we have anticipated the Washington Federalist of Saturday last, which states that Mr. Randolph spoke three hours on Wednesday, on the subject of Mr. Gregg's non-importation Resolution. "No man (says the Federalist) can suspect us of partiality to this gentleman; but truth, bids us say, that Mr. Randolph has made the most eloquent speech ever delivered in that house, in the originality, pertinency and brilliancy of his figures, no man could excel him—his arguments were cogent and mingled with a vein of humour and biting sarcasms towards his opponents—such as seldom is witnessed in that house. His whole speech was in total opposition to every thing democratical. He arraigned the conduct of the President, for not conforming to the Constitution, in recommendation of mea-

asures; for his cowardice in shrinking from responsibility, by telling his understrappers in Congress, to urge measures he dared not openly recommend; for not having a constitutional cabinet; for deception with respect to Spain, and our territories; for giving private messages, that never appear on the Journals of the House; for buying territory twice of Spain, the second time under pretence of purchasing other than disputed territory; for supporting the Tunisian Ambassador, in his beastiality, &c. &c. Mr. Madison, and his book, he treated with the greatest contempt: His great patience had fed him as far as the 11th page, but there was so much sophistry; the argument was so much wire-drawn, that he could neither see, nor feel the thread. He declared there was no cabinet, such as the constitution and people expected. He spoke largely of the British navy, and British government, as fighting for the liberties of Europe, and of America. Such men as Gregg, Growingsfield, Van-num, Bidwell, Sloan, &c. he treated with the utmost severity; as children who had not finished the *Horae* of politics.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

27th March, Sch'r Fame, Caldwell, Halifax, Nova Scotia, with Fish, to the Captain. Sch'r Iris, Arnold, Barbadoes, with Rum & Molasses, to Gautier & Company. 31st, Brig Robert, Hammond, St. Croix, ballast. Sch'r Regulus, Cook, Trinidad, with Sugar and Molasses, to the Captain. Sch'r Federal, Seargant, Barbadoes, with Coffee, to the Captain. Brig German Peggy, Davis, St. Croix, with Sugar and Coffee to Moses Barlow. 25th March, Sch'r Belvidere, Slater, St. Thomas. 26th, Sch'r Regulator, McIlhenny, Charleston. Sch'r Victory, Learock, Antigua. Sch'r Louisa, Berniss, Washington, N. C. 29th, Sch'r Charity, Allen, St. Thomas. 31st, Sloop Lucinda, Todd, Portland. Brig Two Brothers, Foster, Tobago. Brig Robert, Hammond, 28 days from St. Croix, arrived on Sunday—left there Brig Evelina, Twycross, of Boston; St. Croix Packet, Decasto, of Philadelphia; Lydia, Lord, of Newbury Port; Ariadne, Ward, of Philadelphia; Argus, Clark of New-Haven; Sch'r Lark, Hunt, New-Haven.

PRICES CURRENT.—WILMINGTON.

Table with 2 columns: Goods, Price. Lists items like BACON per 100 lbs., Cotton per lb., Coffee per lb., Corn per bushel, Meal do., Flour per barrel, Pitta per half barrel, Lumber per M., W. o. hhd. staves, R. o. do. do. do., W. o. bl. do. rough, Shiples per 1000, Sugar per cwt., Molasses per gallon, Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p., Jamaica do. 4th p., N. E. do., Tar per barrel, Turpentine, Tobacco per cwt.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in the county of Bladen, containing 620 acres, on the north-east side of the North-west of Cape-Fear, twenty miles below Fayetteville and eighteen above Elizabeth, on which is a new dwelling House nearly finished, 30 by 38 feet including shed and Piazza, a story and an half high; a Kitchen, smoke House, &c. &c. It is well situated and equal in fertility to any Tract on the River.

ALSO,

Four hundred acres back Land nearly adjoining the above described Tract, which bounds with Lightwood for Tar and Pines for Turpentine. Rango for cattle and hogs at this place, is nearly if not quite as good as any in the State.

A further description is unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase would previously wish to see it. The price may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. Cash or Negroes will be taken in payment, and possession given any time previous to the first day of April ensuing.

M. MOLTON.

January 17, 1806.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with Dog or Gun, cutting any Timber or otherwise trespassing on Spring Field Plantation, and all the Lands from thence to the Big Bridge, under penalty to Mr. William Campbell, under penalty of prosecution as far as the Law will admit.

JOHN M'FARLAN.

New-Hanover County, March 24—25

Selling under first cost.

THE subscriber intending to leave town in a few weeks, informs the public that he is now selling the remainder of his extensive assortment of Dry Goods, &c. under first cost, for cash, at the store of Mr. Dickson in Front-street.

GEORGE M'BRIDE.

Wilmington, March 1.