This is all that is known from the couriers that have arrived here to-day.

MORAVIA, Dec. 4.

In the battle on the 2d, the Russians, by the attack of the French, had lost part of their artillery, but towards evening general Kutusow retook the artillery, and rescued the greater part of the prisoners.

On the 3rd the battle was renewed, and the fortune of arms declared in favour of the combined army, which resumed its position near Austernitz, and prepared for a new attack on the 5th.

Victory or death was the word in the battle, which was one of the most bloody in modern history. The contest was decided by the bayonet and the sabre.

The Russian guards under the grand duke Constantine, fought with the greatest bravery; the Austrian cavalry likewise contributed greatly to the decision of the battle on the 3d.

HAMBURG, *Dec.* 11.

We learn by a letter from Troppan, of the date of the 4th, that a prodigious quantity of blood was shed, and that fortune varied in the two armies. A letter from Berlin, dated the 9th, received here by Estasette, informs us, that the battle lasted 3 days and a half. Fortune seemed, in the beginning of it, to be in favor of the French, the Russians having lost part of their artillery; but on the 4th she declared completely for the Russians, who fought only with the bayonet and sabre, and the French were forced to retreat upon Vienna.—The enormous loss of men on both sides is incredible. A person of the highest importance was, we are assured, in the greatest danger, and was only saved, we are assured, by the sacrifice of a part of his body guards. Such is the intelligence we have received; we expect with impatience the official accounts.

FRANCONIA, *Dec.* 6.

The first column of Prussian troops, under the command of the prince de Hohenlohe, has arrived in the environs of Novemberg.

The Saxon army has orders to begin its march; its head quarters will be provisionally at Kessenfels.

HAAG, DEC. 7.

Prince Louis, as chief in command of the army of the North, is arrived at Antwerp, where 13,000 troops are connected; 6000 more have marched thro' Cologne.

GOTTINGEN, DEC. 6.

Large detachments of Prussian troops have for several days been passing thro' this city, and march towards the Hessian frontiers. Yesterday the military chest arrived under a strong escort.

HANOVER, DEC. 11.

Eight thousand more Swedish troops are arrived at Mecklenburg; on their way to Lauenburg. The Russians have formally commenced the siege of Hameln.

CZASLAU, NOV. 28.

The head-quarters of the archduke Ferdinand have been here since the 24th. The French have advanced to within three leagues of this place, and we were expecting a battle; but we now learn that the corps of the archduke Ferdinand which is estimated at 30,000 men, will join the Russian armies of the Generals Kutusow and Buxhowden.

LEIPSIC, DEC. 11.

It is said that the troops of a certain Power will soon begin to act.

In some accounts the loss on both sides in killed and wounded in the great battle on the 2d and 3d inst. is estimated at 30,000 men.

VENICE, NOV. 6.

The French have already taken possession of Terra Firma opposite the city of Venice, with Mestre, Eusina, &c. Marshal Massena follows the archduke closely, and the first columns of the army of gen. St. Cyr, from the Neapolitan territory, have already passed the Po near Ferrara, to join marshal Massena. The archduke has therefore a formidable force against him, to oppose which he has concentrated all his strength, and taken the garrison from this city, which has sailed to Acquilina, or Trieste. We have therefore, at present, no troops here. There is, however a strong garrison at Chiozza (3 leagues south of Venice) and San Secondo. Both islands have been strongly fortified by the Austrians.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

The following letters are given in the Philadelphia Gazette of the 14th inst. Those of the Marquis Yrujo are of too *unique* a cast to be omitted. They display traits of diplomacy, which, we believe, are without parallel. It would be altogether a work of supererogation to say a word in reprobation either of the substance or the style of these productions. If the public prints, of all parties and of every complexion, are considered as criteria of public opinion, the deportment of the Marquis has lost him not only the confidence of the government, but the respect and esteem of every American, who feels a proper respect for himself or his government.

No. I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
January 15, 1805.

SIR,

In consequence of the just objections which your conduct had furnished against your countenance here, as the organ of communication on the part of his Catholic majesty, it was signified at Madrid in the month of April last, through the mission of the U. S. there, that the substitution of another was desired by the President.

In reply it was intimated by Mr. Cevallos, that as you had yourself expressed a wish and obtained permission to return to Spain, the purpose might be accomplished without the necessity of a recall, and that such a change in the mode would be agreeable to your government; in a spirit of conciliation the arrangement proposed by Mr. Cevallos was admitted; and it was not doubted, that it would without delay have been carried into effect. It is seen therefore not without surprise, that at this late day, you should have repaired to the seat of government, as if nothing had occurred, rendering such a step improper. Under these circumstances, the President has charged me to signify to you, that your remaining at this place is dissatisfactory to him, and that although he cannot permit himself to insist on your departure from the U. S. during an inclement season, he expects it will not be unnecessarily postponed, after this obstacle has ceased.

I am charged by the President, at the same time, to let it be fully understood that the considerations which have led to this explanation, being altogether personal, they are perfectly consistent with the ready admission of a successor, and with all the attention, which can be due to whatever communications his Catholic majesty may please to make, with a view to cultivate harmony and friendship between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, sir, with due consideration and respect, your most obedient servant.

(Signed)
JAMES MADISON,
The Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

No. II.

[TRANSLATION.]
Washington, Jan. 15, 1806.

SIR,

I have just received your letter of yesterday in which you are pleased to tell me, that from the President of the U. S. having solicited my recal in Madrid, in the month of April last, he has heard with surprise my arrival in this city, the residence of government, and that he thinks this step of mine improper, adding at the same time, that my stay here would be dissatisfactory to him. As the object of my journey is not with the view to hatch plots, to excite conspiracies, or to promote any attempt whatever against the government of the U. S. and as hitherto I have not either directly or indirectly committed acts of a similar tendency, *which alone would justify the tenor and object* of your letter; to which I reply, my arrival here is an innocent and legal act, which leaves me in the full enjoyment of all my rights and privileges, both as a public character, or as a private individual. Making use therefore, of these rights and privileges, I intend remaining in this city, four miles square, in which the government resides, long as it may suit the interest of the king my master, or my own personal convenience; I must at the same time add that I shall not lose sight of these two circumstances, as respect the period & season in which our mutual desires for my departure from the U. S. are to be accomplished.

In regard to the objections which this government, in its wisdom, is pleased to call *just*, respecting the demand of my removal, I shall take the liberty of observing that although this government no doubt may have had their reasons to solicit it, they hitherto have forgotten to communicate them to mine; for Mr. Monroe's official letter to Mr. Cevallos on this subject merely contains vague, undetermined, general assertions destitute of any proof whatever. It is true, that he alludes to an attempt of mine to bribe a citizen of the U. S. but it is equally so that as this assertion of government is grounded on a reference to a testimony already proved incorrect, I may without wounding the feelings of, or be wanting in that respect which I owe this administration, permit myself to call it false and calumnious.

Independent of that, in the letter I had the honor of writing to you, sir, early in Sept. 1804, in which this business was completely and satisfactorily explained, if in fact the Editor of the Commercial Register could ever be considered as an organ of truth, what would the American people think of their chief magistrate, of the heads of the departments and of the acts of this administration?

It is not my intention to endeavor to change by this explanation, the disposition of this government towards my person; my object is solely to fulfil the duty my situation imposes on me of again repelling an imputation, which is as improbable in itself as it is calumnious against both my public & private character.

I shall therefore, sir, communicate your letter of yesterday, to my government: I shall also inform it of my answer thereto; and whenever, by order of the king my master, I am to return to Spain, I shall quit the U. S. with sentiments of affection towards a virtuous people, in whose bosom I have lived ten years, with the intimate testimony of having never committed any grounded offence against their government; and above all, with the consoling satisfaction of having employed all my zeal and feeble talents in defence of the rights of the best of kings.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.
EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.
James Madison, Esq.

No. III.

[TRANSLATION.]
Washington, 19*th Jan.* 1806.

SIR,

Having gone through the personal explanations, which for just motives I was compelled to enter into in my first answer to your letter of the 15th inst. I must now inform you, sir, what otherwise would then have constituted my sole reply; namely, that the Envoy *Extraordinary* and Minister Plenipotentiary of *His Catholic* Majesty near the U. S. *receives no orders except from his Sovereign.* I must also declare to you, sir, that I consider both the style and tenor of your letter as indecorous, & its object an infraction of the privileges attached to my public character. This violation of the *diplomatic* rights & privileges, as inexplicable in itself as it is ill grounded, requires on my part the most solemn protest against your said letter, its stile, and the intent with which it was addressed to me. I do therefore protest in the most solemn manner I possibly can against this improper step of yours, sir, a step, which under the existing circumstances, is as contrary to the *diplomatic* laws and usages, as it is to the spirit of the constitution and government of this country; and in order that your conduct, sir, in this case, may not in any manner affect the privileges of the body to which I have the honor to belong, I shall immediately transmit to the other members thereof accredited near the U. S. a copy of your said letter, of my first answer and of this my protest, that on their part they may make the proper use thereof, & also that it may always appear that if there has existed on the part of this administration an arbitrary determination to violate the rights of embassy, respected by every civilized nation, there did also exist in me the just resolution of repelling any similar attempt.

I have the honor to be, &c.
THE MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJÓ.
James Madison, Esq.

The SENATE were yesterday principally occupied with the bill to prohibit commercial intercourse with the island of St. Domingo, which, after undergoing various amendments, was ordered to a third reading this day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.

Mr. John C. Smith from the committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Oliver Pollock. The report states that the petitioner appears to be entitled to a part of his claim, which is cognizable by the treasury. They, therefore, recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

Agreed to.

The House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair; on the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petition of Nicklin and Griffiths. The report states the following circumstances. The petitioners bought from Joseph Anthony, and co. a vessel possessed of an American register. Some time after the purchase, it was disclosed that Joseph Anthony, and Co. were indebted to —— Coulon, a foreigner, for a part of this ship; in consequence of which the collector refused considering her an American ship. The petitioners pray that this vessel may receive an American register; in which the committee of Commerce and Manufactures concur.

Messrs. Crowninshield, J. Clay, Nicholson, and Ely, supported; and Messrs. Conrad and Macon opposed the report; which was agreed to—Ayes 56—Noes 31.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures. The House immediately took up the report, concurred therein, and ordered a bill to be brought in.

The bill declaring Jersey, in the state of New-Jersey, a port of delivery, and for erecting a light house on Wood Island, or Fletcher's Neck, in the state of Massachusetts, having passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair—on the bill authorising George Rapp, and his associates, to locate a township of land in the Indiana territory.

On motion of *Mr. Conrad,* the first payment was required to be made in *four,* instead of *six* years.

On motion of *Mr. Leib* an amendment was made requiring the location to be made before the 1st day of January next.

Mr. Clark, though opposed to the principle of the bill, thought, if it passed, the settlers should not be embarrassed by any obligation to cultivate the vine. He therefore moved to strike out that part of the bill which relates to this object.

Motion lost—Ayes 42—Noes 51.

Mr. Crowninshield moved so to amend the bill as to charge interest on the six last payments, from the expiration of the four years when the first payment is required to be made.

Motion lost.

After a variety of other motions to modify the provisions of the bill, most of which were negatived, the committee rose, and reported their agreement to the bill.

The House immediately took the report into consideration. After various motions to amend the bill, most of which were disagreed to, a motion, similar to that made in the committee by Mr. Crowninshield, was made—When, without deciding upon it, the House about four o'clock adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1806.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday. When the yeas and nays were taken on the amendment proposed to the bill authorising George Rapp, and his associates, to locate a township in the Indiana territory—requiring the payment of interest on all the instalments except the first, which was carried—Yeas 60—Nays 44. When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. furnishing the information called for by a resolution of the 24th ult. relative to the expenditures on the various fortifications in the U. S. and those on the navy yards; which was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. DAWSON in the chair; on the bill to incorporate a Presbyterian church in Gerge Town.

After making several amendments, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill.

The House immediately took up the report.

Mr. Clark moved to strike out the first section. He said his object was to try the sense of the House on the principle of the bill. He was inimical to all incorporations, and particularly to those for religious purposes.

On this motion a debate ensued, which altogether turned on the policy of incorporating associations of individuals for any purposes, and especially for those of a religious nature.

As the arguments adduced on either side were the same with those usually urged on this point, we think it unnecessary to detail them.

Messrs. Clark, Sloan, and Rhea, supported; and Messrs. Findley, Southard, Smilie, Elmer, and Nicholson opposed the motion, which was lost—Ayes 29.

That part of the bill, which authorises the raising 3,000 dollars by lottery, was struck out.

Various other amendments were made, when the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow—Ayes 58.

A bill to empower George Rapp, and his associates, to purchase a tract of land was read the third time. On the question, shall the bill pass, the Yeas and Nays were called, and were Yeas 46—Nays 46.

The Speaker declaring himself to be with the Nays, the bill is lost.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Smilie says the accumulation of district business is a principal reason for his receding motion. Is it not very extraordinary that Congress should of late, owing to an almost uniform inattention to it, have suffered the business of the district of Columbia somewhat to accumulate; and that then the very circumstance of this accumulation should even be permitted gravely and with a very sanctified face, to be given them as a reason in favor of a measure pregnant with injury to the dearest interests of an establishment, with which many important advantages both of a general and local nature are connected? The motives of our house generally are doubtless pure; but the public will judge of those of individuals. A subordinate local government, such as was once digested and reported, would effectually relieve Congress from the whole burthen of your local business.—Why this project is apparently abandoned and is not even so much as called up, is difficult to determine. At any rate you are completely organized; your partial territorial systems are in operation; and if Congress would, in some shape or other, digest & dispose of the district business now before them I venture to predict they would have little trouble with it in future, even though they should not decide on a local legislature.

We are requested to contradict that part of a paragraph in this morning's Telegraphe, which states that Mr. Adams saw official bulletins at Lisbon, containing advices of the destruction and dismemberment of the Russian army; no such relation ever having fallen from him.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 5.

We learn that Evan Alexander, esq. of Salisbury, has been elected a member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. for that district, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Dr. Alexander's appointment to the office of governor of this state. Mr. Robt. Locke of Rowan, was also a candidate. Mr. Alexander had a majority of votes in Rowan and Mecklenburg, and Mr. Locke in Cabarrus.

We are concerned to hear, that the commissioners of this state and South Carolina, appointed to fix the long disputed boundary-line betwixt the two states, have had their meeting at Charlotte, in this state, according to adjournment; and though we had hoped, from the report made by our commissioners to the late General Assembly, that there was a fair prospect of an amicable adjustment of the business, the commissioners have separated without doing any thing.

Capt. Arnold, of the brig Susannah, from Gotteaburgh, informs us, that on the 10th of January, in lat. 39, 40, long. 29, 30, he spoke the ship Iris, then out 29 days from Salem for Messina, who had been boarded on his passage and detained for a short time by a French fleet, consisting of eleven sail of the line, and seven frigates, out 21 days from Brest, steering in a south-westerly direction.

N. Y. Paper.

The board of admiralty have at length preferred a charge against rear admiral Sir Robert Calder, on the ground of "not having done his utmost to bring the enemy to a renewal of the action, on the second day off Cadiz." Mr. Erskine is retained in the defence of Sir Robert Calder.

Subscribers in arrears are respectfully requested immediately to transmit their dues. They will otherwise impose upon the Editor the disagreeable necessity of discontinuing their papers at this interesting period.

NEW STEAM ENGINE.

It is not without reason that a good many people think that the English nation is indebted to the Steam Engine for her present prosperity & wealth; it is by the force of that machine that she can spin for a great portion of the earth and that a great number of furnaces, forges, slitting and all sorts of mills have been put into motion, whereas would have been otherwise impracticable, and has rendered the iron so abundant in that kingdom, that the erection of iron bridges over navigable waters, is a work practicable by single individuals. The introduction of the Steam Engine into the United States would certainly produce the same effect; but the great quantity of iron which is required for her construction, and the complicated mechanism necessary to produce a motion of rotation from her natural motion of back and forward, will for some time prevent her adoption.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has invented a new way of procuring a motion of rotation on a wheel by the steam, very simple, and with a small quantity of iron, and at a small expence compared to the old way, for which invention it is intended to make application for a patent; but being obliged to leave the country for some time, he is willing to dispose of a part of his right thereto, and will attend to any who will favor him with a call by letter or otherwise, (provided the letters be free from postage) his residence in this city is at Mr. VILLARD's, engineer to the U. States, for about a fortnight, at Philadelphia about the same time, and at New York until the last part of next month. He will also communicate his idea on a way of procuring a blast for furnaces with two or three feet of water fall without a wheel, also a new method of kiln-drying corn or grain without danger of scorching it, and a cheap way of making salt.

He has also a good Horse to sell, with saddle and bridle.

JOHN JAMES DUFOUR.
Washington city, Feb. 19—3t

NOTICE.

A Benevolent gentleman has left with me a sum of money, and requested that I should expend it, in the purchase of Medicines for such of the poor as are sick in and about George town. Those who cannot conveniently pay for medical assistance, will be furnished with medicines, and be regularly attended to during their illness gratuitously, by applying at my office, nearly opposite Mr. Goulding's grocery store in Bridge street.

THOMAS EWELL.
Georgetown, Feb. 19—

Estate of James Greenleaf.

THE subscriber being legally & fully authorised by his assignees to adjust and settle finally, all the concerns of his former estate, surrendered under the laws of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, and of the United States, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts duly attested, together with notice of what property is said held in pledge for securing payment.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Feb. 19—w4t

ESTATE
Of Morris, Nicholson and Greenleaf.

THE subscriber, being legally & fully authorised, by the Trustees of a fund created from the joint and separate estates of Robert Morris, John Nicholson, and James Greenleaf, and generally denominated the "Aggregate Fund;" hereby calls on all persons indebted to the same to make payment to him, and on all who have claims, either by mortgage or otherwise, to any of the objects of said fund, to make the same known to him with a view to an adjustment, and all persons disposed to purchase any of the property of said fund either for cash or on credit, are desired to make application to

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Feb 19—w4t

NORTH AMERICAN
LAND COMPANY.

THE subscriber having undertaken the entire guidance of the concerns of the North American Land Company, and being fully and legally authorised to that effect, by the President and Managers of the said company; hereby calls on all persons, possessing any property, title deeds, contracts, maps, &c. belonging to the company, to render up the same to him—and on all agents, surveyors, &c. heretofore employed in the service of the company, to communicate with him on the subject of their respective doings. He also calls on all persons indebted to the company for lands sold, to make payment, and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts duly attested.

ALL persons possessing information interesting to the concerns of the company, are respectfully requested to communicate the same by letter or otherwise, and all persons disposed to purchase any of the property of the company, for cash, or on credit, are desired to make application to

JAMES GREENLEAF,
Secretary of the N. A. Land Com.
Philadelphia, Feb. 19—w8t

TYBER SPRING GARDEN.

GARDEN SEEDS.

MRS. HEPBURN,

INFORMS her friends and customers that she has got a small collection of Fresh Garden Seeds, and also some very fine sets of Peach trees and Lombardy Poplars, which she will dispose of on very low terms.

Feb, 10—2w