The following official details, connecting the occurrences consequent on the naval victory off Trafalgar, will obtain an attentive perusal:

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 27, 1805.

Copy of a letter received last night by the honorable captain Blackwood, from vice-admiral lord Collingwood, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board his majesty's ship the Queen, off Cape Trafalgar, November 4, 1805.

SIR,

On the 28th ultimo, I informed you of the proceedings of the squadron to that time. The weather continued very bad, the wind blowing from S. W. the squadron not in a situation of safety, and seeing little prospect of getting the captured ships off the land, and great risk of some of them getting into port, I determined no longer to delay the destroying them and to get the squadron out of the deep bay.

The extraordinary exertion of captain Capel, however, saved the French Swiftsure, and his ship the Phœbe, together with the Donegal, captain Malcolm, afterwards brought out the Bahama. Indeed nothing can exceed the perseverance of all the officers employed in this service. Capt. Hope rigged and succeeded in bringing out the Ildefonso, all of which, will, I hope, have arrived safe at Gibraltar. For the rest, sir, I enclose you a list of all the enemy's fleet, which were in the action, and how they are disposed of, which, I believe, is perfectly correct.

I informed you, in my letter of the 28th, that the remnant of the enemy's fleet came out a second time to endeavor, in the bad weather, to cut off some of the hulks, when the Rayo was dismasted, and fell into our hands; she afterwards parted her cable, went on shore, and was wrecked. The Indomptable, one of the same squadron, was also driven on shore, wrecked, and her crew perished.

The Santa Anna and Algeziras being driven near the shore of Cadiz got such assistance as has enabled them to get in; but the ruin of their fleet is as complete as could be expected under the circumstances of fighting them near their own shore. Had the battle been in the ocean, still fewer could have escaped. Twenty sail of the line have been taken or destroyed; and of those which got in, not more than three are in a repairable state for a long time.

Rear-admiral Louis, in the Canopus, who had been detached with the Queen, Spencer, and Tigre, to complete the water, &c. of these ships, and to see the convoy in safety a certain distance up the Mediterranean, joined me on the 30th.

In clearing the captured ships of prisoners, I found so many wounded men, that to alleviate human misery as much as was in my power, I sent to the marquis de Solana, governor of Andalusia, to offer him the wounded to the care of their country on receipt being given; a proposal which was received with the greatest thankfulness, not only by the governor, but the whole country resounds with expressions of gratitude. Two French frigates were sent out to receive them with a proper officer to give receipts, bringing with them all the English who had been wrecked in several of the ships, and an offer from the marquis de Solana, of the use of their hospitals for our wounded, and pledging the honor of Spain for their being carefully attended.

I have ordered most of the Spanish prisoners to be released; the officers on parole, the men for receipts given, and a condition that they do not serve in war, by land or sea until exchanged.

By my correspondence with the marquis, I found that vice-admiral D'Alava was not dead, but dangerously wounded, and I wrote to him a letter, claiming him as a prisoner of war: a copy of which I enclose, together with a state of the flag-officers of the combined fleet.

I am, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

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A list of the combined fleet of France and Spain in the action of 21st of October, 1805, off Cape Trafalgar, shewing how they are disposed of.

1. Spanish ship San Ildefonso, of 74 guns, brigadier Don Joseph De Vargas; sent to Gibraltar.

2. Spanish ship San Juan Nepumucemo, of 74 guns, brigadier Don Cosmt Churruca; sent to Gibraltar.

3. Spanish ship Bahama, of 74 guns, brigadier Don A. D. Galiano; sent to Gibraltar.

4. French ship Swiftsure, of 74 guns, Monsieur Villemadrin; sent to Gibraltar.

5. Spanish ship Monarca, of 74 guns, Don Jeodoro Argumoso; wrecked on San Lucar.

6. French ship Fouguex, of 74 guns, Monsieur Beaudouin; wrecked off Trafalgar, all perished, and 30 of the Temeraire's men.

7. French ship Indomptable, of 84 guns, monsieur Hubert, wrecked off Rota, all perished.

8. French ship Bucentaur, of 80 guns, admiral Villeneuve, commander in chief, captains Prigny and Magendie; wrecked on the Porques, some of the crew saved.

9. Spanish ship San Francisco de Asis, of 74 guns, Don Luis de Floris; wrecked near Rota.

10. Spanish ship El Rayo, of 100 guns, brigadier Don Henrique Macdonel; wrecked near San Lucar.

11. Spanish ship Neptuno, of 84 guns, brigadier Don Cayetano Valdes; wrecked between Rota and Catolina.

12. French ship Argonaute, of 74 guns, Monsieur Epron; on shore in the port of Cadiz.

13. French ship Berwick, of 74 guns, Monsieur Camas; wrecked to the northward of San Lucar.

14. French ship Aigle, of 74 guns, Monsieur Courrege; wrecked near Rota.

15. French ship Achille, of 74 guns, Monsieur D'Nieuport; burnt during the action.

16. French ship Intrepide, of 74 guns, Monsieur Infornet; burnt by the Britannia.

17. Spanish ship San Augustin, of 74 guns, brigadier Don Felipe X. Cagigal; burnt by the Leviathan.

18. Spanish ship Santissima Trinidada, of 140 guns, rear-admiral Don Baltazar H. Cisneros, brigadier Don F. Uriarte; sunk by the Prince, Neptune, &c.

19. French ship Redoubtable, of 74 guns, M nsieur Lucas; sunk astern of the Swiftsure; Temeraire lost 13, and Swiftsure 5 men.

20. Spanish ship Argonauta, 80, Don Antonio Parejo; sunk by the Ajax.

21. Spanish ship Santa Ana, of 112 guns, vice admiral Don Ignacio d'Alava; captain Don Joseph de Gardequoi; taken, but got into Cadiz in the gale, dismasted.

22. French ship Algesiras of 74 guns, rear-admiral Magou, (killed), captain Monsieur Bruaro; taken, but got into Cadiz in the gale, dismasted.

23. French ship Pluton, of 74 guns, Monsieur Cosmao; returned to Cadiz in a sinking state.

24. Spanish ship San Juste, of 74 guns, Don Miguel Gaston; returned to Cadiz—has a foremast only.

25. Spanish ship San Leandro, of 64 guns, Don Joseph de Quevedo; returned to Cadiz, dismasted.

26. French ship Neptune, of 84 guns, Monsieur Maistrial; returned to Cadiz, and perfect.

27. French ship Heros, of 74, Monsieur Poulain; returned to Cadiz, lower masts in, and admiral Rossihe's flag on board.

28. Spanish ship Principe de Asturias, of 112 guns, admiral Don F. Gravina, Don Antonio Escano, &c. returned to Cadiz, dismasted.

29. Spanish ship M ntanez, of 74 guns, Don Francisco Alcedo; returned to Cadiz.

30. French ship Formidable, of 80 guns, rear-admiral Dumanoir; hauled to the southward, and escaped.

31. French ship Mont-Blanc, of 74 guns, Monsieur Le Villegris; hauled to the southward, and escaped.

32. French ship Scipion, of 74 guns, Monsieur Berenger; hauled to the southward, and escaped.

33. French ship Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns, Monsieur Touffet; hauled to the southward, and escaped.

ABSTRACT.

At Gibraltar,		4
Destroyed,		16
In Cadiz, wrecks,	6	9
In Cadiz, serviceable,	3	
Escaped to southward,		4
Total,		33

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A list of the names and rank of the flag officers of the combined fleet of France and Spain in the action of the 21st October, 1805.

Admiral Villeneuve, commander in chief; Bucentaur—taken.

Admiral Don Frederico Gravina; Principe de Asturias—escaped—into Cadiz, wounded in the arm.

Vice admiral Don Ignatio Maria D'Alava; Santa Anna—wounded severely in the head, taken but was driven into Cadiz in the Santa Anna.

Rear-admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros; Santissima Trinidada—taken.

Rear-admiral Magon; Algeziras—killed.

Rear-admiral Dumanoir; Formidable—escaped.

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Euryalus off Cadiz, Oct. 27.

My Lord Marquis,

A great number of Spanish subjects has been wounded in the late action, between the British and the combined fleet of Spain and France, on the 21st instant; humanity, and my desire to alleviate the sufferings of these w unded men, dictate to me to offer to your excellency their enlargement, that they may be taken proper care of in the hospitals on shore, provided your excellency will send boats to convey them, with a proper officer, to give receipts for the number, and acknowledge them in your excellency's answer to this letter to be prisoners of war, to be exchanged before they serve again.

I beg to assure your excellency of my high consideration, and that I am, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To his excellency the marquis de Solana, captain-general of Andalusia, governor, &c. Cadiz.

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Conditions on which the Spanish wounded prisoners were released and sent on shore, to the hospital.

I, Guilleaume Valverde, having been authorised and empowered by the marquis de Solana, governor-general of Andalusia and of Cadiz, to receive from the English squadron the w unded prisoners, and such persons as may be necessary to their care, which release and enlargement of the wounded, &c. is agreed to on the part of the commander in chief of the British squadron, on the positive condition, that none of the said prisoners shall be employed again, in any public service of the crown of Spain, either by sea or land, until they are regularly exchanged.

Signed on board his Britannic majesty's ship the Euryalus at sea, the 30th October, 1805.

(Signed) GUIL. DE VALVERDE, Eslecan de S. S. E.

—

Euryalus, off Cadiz, October 30.

Sir,

It is with great pleasure that I have heard the wound you received in the action is in a hopeful way of recovery, and that your country may still have the benefit of your future service.

But sir, you surrendered yourself to me, and it was in consideration only of the state of your wound that you were not removed into my ship. I could not disturb the repose of a man supposed to be in his last moments; but your sword, the emblem of your service, was delivered to me by your captain, and I expect that you consider yourelf a prisoner of war, until you shall be regularly exchanged by cartel.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To vice admiral don Ignatio Maria D'Alava, sent under cover to admiral Gravina.

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An abstract of the killed and wounded on board the respective ships composing the British squadron, under command of the right honorable lord viscount Nelson, in the action of the 21st October 1805, off Cape Trafalgar, with the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Victory, 4 officers, three petty officers, 32 seamen and 18 marines, killed; 4 officers, 3 petty officers, 59 seamen, and 9 marines, wounded—Total 132.

Royal Sovereign, 3 officers 2 petty officers, 29 seamen, and 9 marines killed; 3 officers, 5 petty officers, 70 seamen, and 16 marines wounded—Total 141.

Britannia, 1 officer, 8 seamen, and 1 marine killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 33 seamen, and 7 marines wounded—Total 52.

Temeraire, 3 officers, 1 petty officer, 35 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 3 officers, 2 petty officers, 59 seamen and 12 marines, wounded—Total 52.

Prince—None.

Neptune, 10 seamen killed; 1 petty officer 30 seamen, and 3 marines, wounded—Total 44.

Dreadnought, 6 seamen, and 1 marine killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, 19 seamen and 4 marines, wounded—Total 33.

Tonnant, not received.

Mars, 1 officer, 3 petty officers, 17 seamen, and 8 marines killed: 4 officers, 5 petty officers, 44 seamen, and 16 marines wounded—Total 98.

Bellerophon, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 20 seamen and 4 marines killed; 2 officers, 4 petty officers, 97 seamen, and 20 marines, wounded—Total 150.

Minotaur 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 17 seamen, and 4 marines, wounded—Total 25.

Revenge, 2 petty officers, 18 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 4 officers, 38 seamen, and 9 marines, wounded—Total 79.

Conqueror, 2 officers, 1 seaman killed; 2 officers, 7 seamen, wounded—Total 12.

Leviathan, 2 seaman, and 2 marines, killed; 1 petty officer, 17 seamen, and 4 marines wounded—Total 26.

Ajax, 2 seamen, killed; 9 seamen wounded—Total 11.

Orion, 1 seaman killed; 2 petty officers, 17 seamen, and 4 marines wounded—Total 24.

Agamemnon, 2 seamen killed; 7 seamen wounded—Total 9.

Spartiate, 3 seamen killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, 16 seamen & 1 marine wounded—Total 23.

Africa, 12 seamen, and 6 marines killed; 2 officers, 5 petty officers, 30 seamen and 7 marines wounded—Total 62.

Belleisle, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 22 seamen and 8 marines killed; 3 officers, 3 petty officers, 68 seamen and 19 marines wounded—Total 126.

Colossus, 1 officer, 31 seamen, and 8 marines killed; 5 officers, 9 petty officers, 115 seamen & 31 marines wounded—Total 200.

Achille, 1 petty officer, 6 seamen and 6 marines killed; 4 officers, 4 petty officers, 37 seamen & 14 marines wounded—Total 72.

Polyphemus, 2 seamen killed; 4 seamen wounded—Total 6.

Swiftsure, 7 seamen and 2 marines killed; 1 petty officer, 6 seamen & 1 marine wounded—Total 17.

Defence, 4 seamen and 3 marines killed; 23 seamen & 6 marines wounded—Total 36.

Thunderer, 2 seamen and 2 marines killed; 2 petty officers, 9 seamen & 1 marine wounded—Total 16.

Denance, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 8 seamen and 6 marines killed; 1 officer, 4 petty officers, 39 seamen and 9 marines wounded—Total 70.

Total—21 officers, 15 petty officers, 288 seamen, and 104 marines killed; 41 officers, 57 petty officers, 870 seamen and 196 marines wounded—Total 1587.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS

LONDON, December 19.

FUNERAL of LORD NELSON.

The preparations for the interment of the remains of the illustrious Nelson, in St. Paul's Cathedral, are now in a considerable state of forwardness. James Wyatt, esquire, the surveyor-general, has been daily in attendance in the vestry-room attached to that noble pile of building until yesterday, when he left town to attend the mandate of his sovereign, to receive certain instructions relative to this solemn event. The state of the preparations at present consist only of the temporary pyramid, or wooden frame, which is placed under the centre of the dome, where the body will be interred. This pyramid is twenty-two feet in height, and is said to be a *fac simile* of the one intended to be erected there of pure statuary marble. Appropriate Latin and English inscriptions, with mottos suitable, are said to be already composed. It is since said, that Mr. Matthew Wyatt, third son of the surveyor-general, has completed a most magnificent and perfectly unique sketch for a monument, for the lamented hero, which has been highly approved of by all the artists of eminence who have seen it. It has been reported, that if the pyramid is erected in the centre of the dome, it will disfigure the aisle and obstruct the view of the church; no such thing, but on the contrary, as has been proved by the testimonies of all the first architects who have been consulted on the occasion, and Mr. Wyatt in particular has declared (and no one will dispute his great and classically correct judgment) that it is the most appropriate place which can be pointed out, and so far from being an incumbrance, it will be, when finished, one of the most grand, striking, and essential ornaments, that majestic building has to boast of. The expence of this superb monument, it is supposed, will cost between 25,000l. and 30,000l.

At three principal entrances into the aisle there will be erected platforms covered with matting, with hand-rails on each side covered with green baise.—These avenues will lead to others, and these to the different seats which will be erected one tier over the other, upon the same principle of architecture as the London Theatres, though not upon the same construction, the present plan being a hollow square. In each seat there will be formed many divisions, and the whole will be regulated agreeably to the different classes of persons who may be admitted as spectaters of the scene. The centre seats will be fitted up for the king, queen and royal family, and such illustrious strangers who may be invited.—These seats, or more properly speaking, boxes, will be lined with black or crimson velvet. The whole of the seats will be made to accommodate about 3000 persons. The most peremptory orders will be given that not a ticket be sold on any pretence whatsoever. They will be at the disposal of the bishop of London, the dean and chapter, and the surveyor-general. The choir is already fitting up with platforms and seats. The whole will be covered with green cloth.

It was the Defence man of war, which arrived at Chatham on Friday last, with the information of the approach of the Victory, with Lord Nelson's body. The body is not now in spirits. It was placed last week in a leaden coffin. The features are said to be entire. On the arrival of the Victory at Greenwich, the body will be removed from on board into the painted chamber (which is already fitted up for the occasion) where it will lie in state 7 days. On the 8th day it will be removed by water to Westminster stairs, and carried from thence into Whitehall chapel (instead of the admiralty as has been erroneously reported) where the body will lie in state one day only. On the 10th of January, the funeral will positively take place. The procession will set out from Whitehall precisely at ten o'clock in the morning, unless the lords of the treasury think proper to alter their instructions as already given. The procession will move with a slow and solemn pace through the city. Two hours are allowed for it to reach St. Paul's. Before the ceremony commences, about three hours will be occupied in the preparations. The solemnity of the scene commences by torch light, about four o'clock in the afternoon. A solemn dirge, composed for the occasion, will be sung.—St. Paul's bell will toll from day-break until the body enters the church. The expence of the preparations, independent of the monument, is estimated at 9,000l.

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PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following correspondence has taken place between this country and France upon the subject of prisoners of war.

(COPY.)

Transport-Office, May 28, 1805.

Sir,

Although we still remain without receiving any answer to the proposition made to the French government, in our letter to you of the 13th September last, relative to a general exchange of prisoners of war; yet desirous always to promote the interests of humanity to the utmost of our power, we have not ceased to release and send to France from time to time, all such French prisoners of war, as from age, wounds or other causes, appear not likely again to become active enemies, and we accordingly embrace the present favorable season of the year, for sending from Bristol about forty French prisoners of this description, who will be conveyed to Morlaix in the same vessel with this letter.

In making this communication to you, it is fit that we should request of you to express our hope to the minister of marine, that the same motives which actuate us will induce the French government to send immediately to this country all such of the British prisoners in their possession, as are from either of the causes above mentioned become unfit for any active service, and consequently cannot add to the force of this country. Among the prisoners of this description, we beg to recommend to your notice, lieut. W. Dalyell, who was made prisoner on the fourth of January last, and who appears by a certificate from the surgeon who attends him, of which the enclosed is a copy, to be so much disabled by the wounds which he received at the time of his capture, as to require the utmost care and attention of his family. We have only to add, that if the French government will release this young officer, we will immediately release any French prisoner of equal rank whom you may point out to us, in exchange for him.

(Signed)

Rupt. George, Ambsosoe Serle, Thos. Hamilton, J. Brown.

Mr. Riviere, &c. &c.

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Answer of the French Government.

[translation.]

Paris, September 8.

Gentlemen—I have laid before his excellency the minister of marine and the colonies, the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 28th May last, relative to the sending home English prisoners of war detained in France, whose age, wounds, or infirmities, had rendered incapable of being employed in active service, and particularly that of lieut. Dalyell, of the Rattler cutter.

His excellency directs me to inform you that nothing can be done upon the subject, without a formal order from the emperor, & that, under the present circumstances, his imperial majesty *cannot attend to the business.*

Doubt not, gentlemen, of the zeal with which I shall renew the representation, as soon as circumstances shall permit, and of my eagerness to communicate to you the determination which shall be adopted upon the subject.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) RIVIERE.

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BOSTON, February 18.

Arrived, schr. Washington, Vinall, of Scituate, from Liverpool, 52 days. Capt. V. brought from Liverpool, London papers to the 2d of December, but gave them to the captain of a French man of war.

Also, schr. Maria, Stoddard, Alexandria.

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 26.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a cluster of wooden buildings in Nicholas-street, back of the Bull's head, and destroyed the building in which it originated and two or three others.

Arrived yesterday, the Confidence, from Albany, and the Lilly, from Troy. We recollect no instance of vessels arriving from those ports so early in the season.

Cleared, ships Emeline, Murdock, Jamaica; Numa, Neilson, Jamaica; brigs Tuly, Fitzgerald, St. Thomas; Bulia, Vermillye, Demerara; Thomas, Dexter, Savannah; sch's Fair Trader, Vanname, Norfolk; Ann, Carle, Edenton; Mars, Hatch, Wilmington; sloops Sincerity, Drummond, Edenton; Phœbe, Vaughn, Washington.

The ship Friendship, Little, of N. York, has arrived at St. Anns, Martinico, in 13 days from St. Croix.

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PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.

Arrived ship Glory Moore, bound to Smyrna put back leaky; brig Jane, Wicks, St. Pierres, 16 days; brig Sally, Brown, Basseterre, (Guad.) 15 days; Cyrus, Smith, Havana, 12 days.

Cleared, schooner John Wharton, Green, Cape-Francois; Nabby and Lucy, Barrett, Kingston; Olive Branch, Houston, Guadaloupe.

Arrived late last evening, brig Sally, captain Michael Brown, from Basseterre, Guadaloupe. Left there the 10th instant, schooner Fly, M'Farlane, of and for Philadelphia, in 20 days; schooner Jefferson, Goff, do. in 10; schooners Fame, Hyman, Hartford, uncertain; *Experiment, Cotton, Baltimore, just arrived from St. Pierres.*

Brig Susannah, M'Cormick, for New-York, in 3 days, and several others names unknown—The brig Charlotte, from Philadelphia, had not arrived. Spoke, February 23. lat. 36, long. 74, schooner Sally, Waters, 22 days from St. Pierres, for Norfolk, all well.

List of American vessels left at St. Pierres, (Martinique) 6th February, 1806.

Ship Volunteer, Connel, of Philadelphia, discharging; schooners Louisa, Martin, of ditto. 3 days arrived; Hannah Loretta, Sherman, of ditto 2 days arrived; Five Brothers, Jeffery, of do. to sail in 10 days; brig Fair Manhattan, Thompson, of New-York, loading; schooners Fancy, Avery, of ditto, to sail in 10 days; Dash, ——, of ditto, 2 days arrived; brigs Fair American, Ringham, arrived same day; Atalanta, ——, of New-York, going in; *Spencer, Wickes, of Baltimore, discharging; Phœbe, ——, of ditto, to sail next day; schooner ——, William, of ditto, repairing;* brig Edward, Jordan, of Portland, to sail in 2 days.

In Samberaro Passage, captain W. sp ke schr. Eliza-Ann, of New-Haven from Dominique, bound home.

Captain Brown, of the brig Sally, from Guadaloupe, informs, that by a vessel from Antigua, at Basseterre, he learnt the capture of the brig Molly, Wheldon, of and for Philadelphia, from St. Pierres, and schr. Active Trader, Soissous, of and for Philadelphia, from Senegal and Martinique, both sent into that island.

Capt. B. says there was no news at Guadaloupe—Markets were dull; Flour at 8 dollars, and Pork from 20 to 22 dollars per barrel.

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GEORGE-TOWN, Feb. 27.

Yesterday the house were engaged till late, in the bill for laying out a road between Cumberland, Md. and the state of Ohio. The bill passed by a large majority.

Congress has been in session three months, and have performed about 3 weeks business. It is calculated, if they progress as they have done, they will rise, as Mr. Randolph inadvertently said the other day in the house, about the 31st *Monday in December next.*

Joseph P. Smith,

Frederick-street dock,

HAS FOR SALE,

8 *sets best Cut Glass.*

Nov. 30. eo

A House and Lot for Sale.

Agreeably to an order of the orphan's court, will be sold at public Sale, on Monday, the 17th day of March, on the premises,

A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE & LOT, In Lexington-street, near Liberty-street, belonging to the estate of Dr. Frederick Heinecke, deceased, at present in the tenure of Mr. A. Larrabee. The lot is subject to a ground rent of $ 8 1-2 per annum. Terms of sale—a note at 6 months with interest, with an approved endorser, on the payment whereof, a sufficient title will be given.

HENRY SCHRŒDER, GEORGE REPOLD, } *Administrators.*

February 18. d3t-eo17M

Thomas & Caldcleugh

141, Baltimore-street,

Have received per the ship William and Mary, from London, via Philadelphia,

A few well-toned patent PIANO FORTES with and without additional keys, made by Clementi & Co.

Also,

A variety of Book Binders TOOLS, &c. &c.

December 16. eo