al and warm satisfaction to the army, and to the country, to learn the liberality of Government, in permanently appointing the brave General Beresford as Commander in Chief at Buenos Ayres, with the same salary as is possessed by the Spanish Governor, viz. 10,000l. per annum.

Expedition.—The 9th Light Dragoons, (Earl of Rosslyn's Regiment;) the 17th ditto, of which the Hon. General Grey is Lieutenant Colonel; the 5th, 36th, 88th, and 89th Foot; and the 7th, 8th, and part of the 5th and 6th German Legion, still remain at Portsmouth. The Ardent, of 64 guns, capt. Donelly, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth. Colonel Crawfurd, Secretary to Mr. Windham, with the rank of Brigadier General, certainly goes in command of the troops at Portsmouth on a separate and particular service. Colonel Crawfurd is a man of science, of the finest military talent, and though his present rank is not high, he has been as long in the army as most of our Lieutenant Generals.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent of the first respectability—We place much reliance upon the accuracy of the detail contained in it:—

"ALTONA, Sept. 16.

Great exertions are making to place the army in Saxony on the most formidable footing, and to take the field immediately. The Pruſſian General Hohenlohe is to command the combined army; but it is ſuppoſed that the king of Pruſſia will have the ſupreme command, as his head-quarters are to be at Halle.

One hundred thouſand Ruſſians are on their march to Warſchau; eighty thouſand are at Broody and Belitz. The armies are to be commanded by generals Michelson and Benningſen; they are to receive their heavy artillery at Groſs Glogau, where the greateſt activity prevails in the magazines.

The Ruſſians are to croſs the Oder at Brieg, Breſlau, and Groſs Glogau, and that part of the army is already arrived on the frontiers of Sileſia. The grand duke Conſtantine, and ſome ſay the emperor Alexander, is expected at Berlin.

On the 7th inſt. part of the Pruſſian army was arrived in Saxony, by the road of Bautzen. The Pruſſian third battalions of each regiment have received orders to march which is not uſually done.

The Auſtrians are forming large magazines at Troppau, Loggerdoat, and in Bohemia.

A large train of artillery has paſſed through Brunſwick from Magdeburgh, to join the Pruſſian army in Hanover.

The Pruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of the principality of Fulda, the only ſovereignty left to the prince of Orange, who arrived at Madeburg on the 9th.

The duke of Brunſwick is to have the command of the centre of the Pruſſian army. His own army is to be increaſed from 2000 to 6000 men.

The elector of Saxony's troops received orders to march on the 9th of September.

At Halle the troops are quartered even in the profeſſors houſes; and the churches are already converted into magazines. Eleven regiments are on their march to Leipzig. The Pruſſian troops under the prince of Hohenlohe, croſſed the Elb near Dreſden, on the 11th inſt. Theſe are to be replaced by Ruſſians. The neareſt French force is at Bayreuth and Coburg.

Count Schudenburg Rehnert is named Governor of Berlin, vice Mollendorff."

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The number of ſhips fitting out for Buenos Ayers is almoſt incredible. Early this week, ſeveral are expected to ſail; one or two ſhips have already, however, experienced the benefit of this newly acquired trade. As two Britiſh ſhips were proceeding to the Eaſt-Indies, ſometime ago, laden with naval ſtores and articles of merchandize, ſuch as were moſt wanted in that country, it is ſaid they fell in with the expedition under the command of General Beresford, on its way to Buenos Ayres, which they were prevailed upon to accompany, under the perſuaſion that it would turn out an excellent ſpeculation, provided the attack ſucceeded. One of thoſe ſhips has already returned an account of her profits, amounting to 250 per cent.

Lord Morpeth is to proceed immediately to Berlin to adjust all differences between our court and that of his Prussian majesty. Some say his Lordship's mission has the further object of forming a close alliance, and laying the foundation of a new coalition against France. But of this we are doubtful.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 28.

"This morning early sailed to the westward, the Plover, of 18 guns, and a gun brig of 14 guns, having under their convoy twelve transports, with the 45th, 87th, and 95th regiments of foot on board. It is said that they are to touch at Falmouth. The transports with the 40th regiment on board, are gone up Hamoaze, in order that the men may be removed from them into copper-bottomed ships, previously to their failing for Buenos Ayres."

Paris Journals to the 25th inst. inclusive, and Dutch to the same date, have been received, the contents of which are of considerable importance.

They confirm what we yesterday stated that Bonaparte has left Paris. The fact is announced in the Moniteur in the following short notice.

"PARIS, SEPT. 26.

Their Imperial and Royal Majesties set out from St. Cloud, in the night between Wednesday and Thursday. The Emperor, it is supposed, proceeds towards Mayence."

It was understood at Paris, that Talleyrand left that city on Friday, to follow his master; at least it was not doubted that he would join him.

There can now be no doubt whatever that he goes to head his army, and lead it against the King of Prussia. The Moniteur has not yet in any direct manner alluded to the dispute between these powers.

The general complexion of the French and Dutch Journals, compared with the accounts received by the Mails of yesterday, shew that war is now considered as inevitable between Prussia and France. The French accounts respecting Germany are never entitled to any credit, but from the great anxiety they manifest to falsify the statements from other quarters, they betray the feelings of the French Government on the contemplation of the presents crisis.—There are articles in the Moniteur from Cassel of the 13th, and Dresden of the 11th, in which Prussia is accused of an attempt to usurp over Saxony and Hesse a sovereignty much more direct and overbearing than the Emperor as head of the Germanic Body had ever claimed or exercised.

It is stated in the same articles, that the Elector of Hesse had refused to ratify a treaty concluded at Berlin, in which the pretensions of Prussia were recognised. There is not the least evidence of such a subject of misunderstanding; for all the German accounts concur in the statement that the Hessians were to join the Prussians, and that the junction of a considerable body with General Ruchel has actually been effected. As to Saxony, which is represented equally averse to co-operate with Prussia, the fact is unquestionable, that the whole of the Saxon troops are at the disposal of the Prussians, and the whole of the Saxon territory is occupied by them.

From every thing we can collect, the Prussian army would be in the positions it intended to occupy about the end of this month. The French army could not be concentrated and put in motion before that period. Bonaparte left Paris on the morning of the 25th, and could not be at Frankfort before the 30th nor commence operations till some days after. There are eight separate grand Corps d'Armes of French troops in Germany, but we apprehend these upon an average do not exceed fifteen thousand men each, if they are so numerous, which we do not, however, believe. Each of them consists of three division. Probably, however, the number of French troops actually in Germany is near an hundred and twenty thousand men. Of these however, there is no doubt that a considerable number must be left to watch the motions of Austria, which cannot be supposed altogether indifferent at so critical a moment. But the number of the French disposable forces is so great, that it is impossible to contemplate the approaching struggle in which Prussia, in the first instance, must be almost single, without painful apprehensions. The Moniteur makes a parade of the conscripts marching to join the armies, and 300,000 men are said to be ready to march into Germany.

The departure of Bonaparte from Paris for the army, seems to determine what the German accounts had left doubtful. The king of Prussia, it was supposed, would leave Berlin for the army on the 20th, if the dispatches from M. Knobelsdorf, at Paris, were not satisfactory. Bonaparte joining the army shews that he did not consider them such as were likely to secure peace without the intimidation of his presence at the head the army. The duke of Brunswick established his head quarters at Halle on the 13th. The king was expected there, but it is probable that the head quarters would be advanced towards the enemy before the 20th.

The Moniteur notices an important measure of the Ottoman Porte. The Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, who are considered as devoted to Russia, have been deposed. We doubt, however, whether the order will be executed. The change proposed evidently originates in the French interest at Constantinople. We can, however, lay before our readers accounts received direct from Constantinople, by the mails of yesterday, on which they may place a reliance which it would be folly to give to any coming through a French channel.

When the new French ambassador arrived at Constantinople on the 10th of August last, reports were circulated that the result of his visit would be unfavorable to the interests of G. Britain; & nothing less than an immediate declaration of war against this country was expected. The Porte has, however, pursued a different line of conduct, and assured the British merchants that their fears of a rupture were groundless.

GREENOCK, Sept 23.

Arrived on Sunday Adgel Matterface, from Liſbon: left the Earl of St. Vincent, with 6 ſail of the line, and a frigate. His Lordſhip was living on ſhore at a ſeat near Bellum Caſtle. It is not true, as ſtated in ſome of the Engliſh papers, that he had drawn out the Portugueſe men of war, and was rigging them; one Portugueſe ſhip of the line, however, had ſailed a few days before the Adgel, and Pomona for Algiers, General Moreau, under the character of a Weſt India planter, an Aid-de-Camp and ſervant, landed at Liſbon on the 13th or 14th of laſt month—To the capt. of the ſhip (a Britiſh veſſel) that brought him there he repeatedly ſaid during the paſſage that the reign of Bonaparte would not be of long duration.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

A great number of baker boys ſet out the day before yeſterday from Paris for the grand army, where they are to be employed in baking bread and biſcuit.

The camp at Mendon is entirely broken up; all the regiments that compoſed it, together with a part of the garriſon of Paris, have begun their march and taken the route to Straſburgh. A troop of infantry of 1500 men paſſed Cambray on the 16th for the Rhine. It is reported in that city, that ſeveral other corps are to paſs which have the ſame deſtination.

PARIS, SEPT. 25.

Letter from his majesty the emperor and king to his eminent highness the prince Primate:

"My Brother.—The form of our communications in our quality of protector, with the sovereigns assembled in Congress at Frankfort, not being yet determined, we have considered that nothing could be more suitable than to address the present letter to your eminent highness, in order that it may be communicated to the two Colleges. In truth what organ can we more naturally chuse, than that of a Prince, to whose wisdom has been confided the task of preparing the first fundamental statute. We should have waited until that statute had been decreed by the Congress, and had been communicated to us, if it did not contain dispositions which personally regard us. That alone has induced us to take to ourselves the initiative, in order to submit our sentiments and our reflections, to the wisdom of the confederated princes.

"When we accepted the title of protector of the confederation of the Rhine, we had nothing in view but to establish in right what had existed in fact for many ages. In accepting it we contracted the double obligation of guaranteeing the territories of the confederation against foreign troops, and the territory of each confederate against the enterprise of others. These all preserving obligations are pleasing to our heart, they are conformable to those sentiments of benevolence and friendship of which we have without ceasing, given proofs to the members of the confederation. But there our duties towards them end. We do not wish to be understood as arrogating to ourselves that portion of sovereignty which was exercised by the emperor of Germany as sovereign. The government of the people whom Providence has confided to us occupies all our time, we could not see an increase of our obligations without alarm. As we do not wish to be ascribed to us the good which sovereigns may effect in their states, neither do we wish to be imputed to us the evils which the vicissitudes of human affairs may introduce. The internal affairs of each state we do not regard. The princes of the confederation of the Rhine are sovereigns, without any sovereign over them. We have recognised them as such. The discussions which they may have with their subjects, cannot, therefore, be brought before a foreign tribunal. The Diet is the tribunal whose office is to maintain peace between the different Sovereigns, who compose the Confederation. Having recognized all the other Princes who form the Germanic body, as independent sovereigns, we cannot recognize any one as their sovereign. We have no relations of sovereignty with the Confederation of the Rhine, but merely those of simple protection. More powerful than the Confederate Princes, we wish to use the superiority of our power, not to restrain their rights of sovereignty, but to guarantee their rights in their plentitude.

"We pray God, my brother, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

"Given at our Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, the 11th of Sept. 1806.

"NAPOLEON.

(Certified to be conformable to the original.) The Minister for Foreign affairs,

C. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento."

A HOUSE-KEEPER

WANTED.

A middle aged woman, who can be well recommended, for honeſty and capacity as a houſe-keeper, will meet with a ſituation in a ſmall family, by applying to the printer.

November 28—3teop

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Waſhington about 2 1-2 miles from the Preſident's Houſe and near the ſame diſtance from the Capitol, and command a handſome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2. contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres. No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewiſe a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthingtons containing from 80 to 100 acres. Thoſe lots will be ſold together or apart as may ſuit purchaſers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan. 24 wtf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

By the *PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same are conspiring and confederating together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain, that for this purpose, they are fitting out and arming vessels in the western waters of the United States, collecting provisions, arms, military stores, and other means, are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens, under various pretences, to engage in their criminal enterprizes, are organizing, officering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led without due knowledge or consideration to participate in the said unlawful enterprizes, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and incur prosecution with all the rigors of the law.—And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of the United States, or of any of the states or territories, and especially all governors, and other executive authorities, all judges, justices and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out, and bringing to condign punishment, all persons engaged, or concerned in such enterprize, in seizing and detaining, subject to the dispositions of the law, all vessels, arms, military stores or other means provided or providing for the same, and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprize, by all the lawful means, within their power: and I require all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice of all such offenders, in preventing the execution of their unlawful designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and have ſigned the ſame with (SEAL.) my hand. Given at the city of Waſhington on the twenty ſeventh day of November, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and in the year of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-firſt.

(Signed,)

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed,) JAMES MADISON.

Secretary of State.

DIED—At Upper Marlboro on Saturday the 20th inst. *Charles Hodges*, Merchant, in the 28th year of his age. No young man was less corrupted by vice, few possessed more virtues, and none have died more tranquil and resigned to the will of the Almighty. His breast glowed with every generous affection, his heart was honest, he esteemed and loved his friend, and the last pulsation of his life beat in charity, with all mankind. He has gone to the cold and silent grave, sad receptacle of the dead, until the trump of the Archangel shall sound the resurrection, "and beauty immortal awake from the tomb."

Norfolk, Nov. 20.

Capt. Sherman, arrived here from Malaga, informs that early in September, as the U. S. sch'r Enterprize, capt. Porter, paſſed Algeſiras, he was fired at and atacked by ſeven Spaniſh gunboats, upon which he bore down on them until within hail without returning their fire; but, on finding that they ſtill continued firing, notwithſtanding his colors were hoiſted, he poured into the *Dons* a few broad-ſides which made them lurk into their ſkulking-holes.

For the accommodation of Congress, Divine Service will be performed in the Capitol on Sunday next, by the Rev. MR. ELLIOT.

MR. ONEALE'S

BOARDING HOUSE.

HE will accommodate, *Twenty* gentlemen in ſeparate rooms, and ſtabling for 15 horſes. A waiter to one or, more gentlemen can be furniſhed if required.

Alſo two furniſhed rooms to let in Jefferſon ſtreet George Town, with the privilege of a kitchen and ſtable. Apply to

WM. O'NEALE, or
Capt. JNO. MITCHELL,
George Town.

Weſt Market, Waſhington city,
November 28—6t

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

MISS FINAGEN Respectfully informs the members of CONGRESS, that she still continues next door to Mr. *Samuel Harrison Smith*, Printer.

Nov. 28—

BOARDING & LODGING,

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS EXCLUSIVELY.

THE Subſcriber is ready to accommodate members of Congreſs in the two houſes occupied by him oppoſite to Mr Duane's on Pennſylvania Avenue; containing SEVENTEEN Lodging Rooms, all with fire places and neatly furniſhed, two of which can be eaſily converted into parlors. The greateſt attention will be given to providing a good table.

JOHN DOYNE.

November 28—

☞ Good ſtabling for carriages and horſes.

FRANCIS P. HAMILTON,

HAS commenced the practice of LAW, and opened an office on Capitol Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Claxton.

Nov. 28—3t.

Waſhington City Boarding Houſe.

MRS. THOMPSON, informs the public, that having taken two of the six buildings, she has it in her power to accommodate a number of ladies & gentlemen, either as transient boarders, or by the year. Travellers members of congress and others, will find it an eligible spot, situated half way between the President's house and George Town, dry, healthy, and convenient to the public offices, with the advantage of excellent water. She has good apartments for servants, excellent stables and coach houses, and will spare no pains to give general satisfaction to those who honor her with their custom.

Nov. 27w6t.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON *Friday* the 28th November at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold at public auction at the houſe of Dr. BENSON, on Pennſylvania avenue, all his HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of Bedſteads and Curtains Beds and Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, China, Glaſs and Earthen Ware, a Lady's Engliſh made Saddle and Bridle, an excellent ſaddle Horſe, and alſo a handſome new Chair, with plated harneſs, and a good Horſe, a Cutting box, a milch Cow, likewiſe a quantity of BOOKS, on different ſubjects, and one Copper and a Tin STILL—Terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOHN STEPHEN, Auct.

November 26—2t

AT THE THEATRE.

MR MANFREDI,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28th,

AT THE

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

The Performance will commence,

With a SPANISH DANCE by the Little American.

Dancing on the Tight Rope.

A dance in character, with the balance pole by Miſs LOUISA.

Miſs CATHERINE will dance a Hornpipe on the rope—after which a ſerious dance.

A groteſque dance, by Madam MANFREDI—the moving board—ſhe will dance without putting her feet on the rope, with the balance pole, and play a handſome air on the Mandoline, on the rope without it.

After which the combat of the two Sloves, by Mr. and Mrs. MANFREDI on the rope.

The Coffee dance. Mr. Manfredi will dance with two baſkets tied to his feet—after which with two boys in the ſame manner, without the balance pole. He will beat the drum, perform the curious feat of the cloak, play the French horn, and jump backward and forward over a handkerchief.

TUMBLING AGILITY

OF THE

CHILDREN,

Who will perform several Feats on the Carpet in the Italian style.

Extraordinary Feats of the Tumblers, who will throw ſomerſets, backwark and forward over tables and chairs.—Ground tumbling, with Engliſh and Spaniſh dances.

The Egyptian PYRAMIDS.

Mr. Manfredi will balance ſeveral perſons on his arms, legs, &c. ſhewing ſeveral perſpectives in the Roman ſtyle. He will dance a Spaniſh FANDANGO over ſeveral EGGS.

Miſs Catherine will dance a HORNPIPE.

The whole to conclude with a PANTOMINE, called,

Harlequin Protected, by a Lion,

OR

HARLEQUIN STATUE

Harlequin,	Miſs Catherine.
Clown,	Mr. Manfredi.
Old man,	Miſs Louisa.
Colombine,	Mrs. Manfredi.
Little Devil,	The Little American.
Magician,	Mr. Menel.

In the courſe of the performance Harlequin will make a great variety of changes in his dreſs with great facility.

PERFORMANCES ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.

The doors to be opened at FIVE, and performance to begin at Half paſt SIX.

Admittance—BOX ONE DOLLAR—PITT SEVENTY FIVE CENTS.