district of Columbia; and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow by a considerable majority.

Continuation of extracts from German papers, translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

PROCLAMATION OF BONAPARTE ADDRESSED TO THE SAXONS.

SAXONS!

The Prussians have seized upon your territory; I step forward for its deliverance. They have forcibly broke the ties which united your troops, and attached them to their army. You have to shed your blood for interests which are not only alien, but hostile to you. My armies were on the point of leaving Germany when your territory was violated; they shall return to France as soon as Prussia acknowledges your independence, and renounces the designs which she formed against you.

SAXONS!

Your prince had until this moment declined to form alliances which are so repugnant to his duties; if he has since consented to them, it has only been compelled by the invasion of the Prussians.

I was deaf to the repeated provocations which Prussia gave to my people; I was deaf to them as long as she confined her armaments within her own boundaries; and my minister did not leave Berlin until she had violated your land.

SAXONS!

Your fate is in your own hands. Would you hesitate between those who subdued you and those who are willing to protect you? My victories will ensure the existence and independence of your prince. The victories of Prussia will lay everlasting fetters on you. To-morrow they will demand the Lusatia, and the next day the Banks of the Elbe. But what do I say; have they not already demanded every thing? Have they not for a long time past endeavored to force your prince to acknowledge a sovereignty, which if submitted to, would blot you from the list of nations.

Your independence, your constitution and your liberty, would then only exist in remembrance. The shades of your ancestors, of the brave Saxons, would be disgraced, should you, without resistance, be consigned to the slavery which has been so long premeditated; and your country being degraded so low, as to constitute a Prussian province.

Given at our head-quarters, at Ebersdorf, Oct. 11.

(Signed,)

NAPOLEON.

In the course of a few days several Polish officers are set out for the different divisions of the army. His majesty commands that an officer be appointed by the *etat major*, out of every corps of the grand army, to receive the deserters and send them forward to Landau.

Prince Lewis of Prussia, who on the 1st commanded the advanced guard of the corps under Prince Hohenlohe, fought like a hero, when he discovered his troops to be thrown into confusion by the French cavalry. He fought single handed against a French petty officer of the 10th regiment of hussars. The officer called to him, "*surrender yourself, colonel, or you are a dead man.*" The prince answered by a sabre cut, in return for which the officer stabbed him, and prostrated him dead on the ground.

Intercepted letter written by a Prussian Officer to his friend at Berlin, dated Naumburg, October 12.

"Commencement of hostilities against the French has turned out very unfortunate for the German troops. A detachment of the left wing of the corps under Hohenlohe has been forced, and a murderous battle has been fought by the corps under Tauenzien and Prince Lewis of Prussia, who is killed. The regiments Zastram, Von Billet, the Green and Brown Hussars, as well as the Saxon regiments Prince John, Xavier and Rechted have suffered severely. Since yesterday P M. and during the whole night, we have seen nothing but the fugitives going to join their regiments; it is supposed that the French are directing their main strength to our left wing to cut off our communication with Leipsic. Their army must amount to 400,000 men commanded by the emperor, whom I suppose to be at this moment at Gera, 4 German miles from thence. We have very large magazines here without any means of holding them; we are dreadfully embarrassed here. God forbid that the king, who will probably soon be attacked, should risk a battle, as that would be an irreparable loss."

[It appears very extraordinary that though the Amsterdam Courant of the 28th acknowledges the receipt of letters from Berlin and Madgeburg down to the Eighteenth of October, it contains no official Bulletins of the French army of a later date than the 10 from Jena. This circumstance is rendered still more extraordinary, as the distance from Amsterdam to Berlin is about 50 English miles more than from Amsterdam to Jena, and the above letters for Berlin and Madgeburg are stated to have been received by the circuitous way of Hamburg and the accounts extracted from them do not by any means correspond with the letter from Jena of the 15th. In this letter the Duke of Brunswick is stated to have been killed, and the decisive battle to have been fought on the 14th. The letter from Maudgeburg we now insert in full length and verbally translated.]

MADGEBURG, OCT. 13—6 O'clock P. M.

The battles which our king lost on the 14th, 15th, and 16th near Weimar, Kolin, and Naumburg against Marshall Lannes, have been very decisive.

The reserve under the Duke Eugene of Wertenburg was yesterday defeated by Marshal Davoust, and has been obliged to retreat with considerable loss.

Halle has been taken by the enemy, and probably he will be before our gates to-morrow. Prince Lewis is killed, and the Duke of Brunswick lies in Blankenburg badly wounded. Our first generals are killed and with them upwards of 30,000 of our bravest soldiers.

[Had Bonaparte gained any victories on the dates mentioned in the letter it is exceedingly improbable that he would omit communicating the same officially to the Secretary of State, who was in possession of dispatches from him as early as the 17th, relating his successive engagements.

The above letter leaves us great hopes that we shall find the Duke of Brunswick to be alive, and recovering: & that the latest alarming accounts from Europe are of a fabric well known to the world.

The mail for Amsterdam leaves Hamburgh every Tuesday and Friday evening, passes through Bremen the next day, & the course of the post is not more than four days, making even some allowance for bad roads, in the month of October. Why does not the Amsterdam paper of 28th October furnish us with any further extracts and confirmations of Bonaparte's victories received from Hamburgh by the mails of Tuesday the 21st day of October? The course of post to Rotterdam is about 12 hours longer, and the Rotterdam Courant of 28 October inserts a letter from Cuxhaven of the 19th; which letter if it came by the Hamburgh mail, could not leave Hamburg until the 21st.

(Translator.)

From the Hamburg Correspondent of October 17.

TWERIN, RUSSIA, Sept. 18.

The whole Russian army excepting the regiments stationed towards Persia, is in motion. It marches partly towards the southward to the Dniester, and partly to the westward to Prussia. They say also that the Imperial guards are soon to march from St. Petersburgh.

VIENNA, OCT. 8.

His majesty the Emperor & the archduke Charles have returned from their journey.

Our court has officially notified to the foreign ministers its intention of pursuing a system of neutrality.

SEMLIN, OCT. 21.

A letter from Schapanzek brings the following news—Some merchants from Wallachia have just arrived here with about 20 waggon loads of effects. They bring an account of 40,000 Russians having arrived in and about Krajowo and drove away the Kergiales who were there.

LEIPZIG, OCT. 12.

The force of the Prussians and Saxons under Prince Lewis, in the battle of the 10th, amounted to 6000; and that of the enemy to 20,000 men against whom the Prussians supported a contest for 6 hours.

On the 11th we received news of Prince Hohenlohe having defeated the French. The Prussians and Saxons fought like lions and with great fury.

Sixty thousand Russians have entered the Prussian Dominions. Prince Lewis received a musket ball in the breast. Count Notriz, one of his 3 adjutants, saw him falling from his horse, and hastened to prevent his fall. At that moment a second bullet struck him, and in a few minutes he expired. Notriz fought like a hero.

PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

AS his majesty the *King of Prussia* has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it necessary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumstances which have imposed this duty on his majesty.

The politics of France have been the scourge of humanity during the last fifteen years. Those men who, in rapid succession, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only sought the means of their dominion in war, and the guaranty of their existence in the wretchedness of the people, may be viewed without astonishment. But the introduction of a regular government, to which the same necessity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with the supreme power, victorious, surrounded by weaker states, friendly disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatness of France, nothing more remained for him to do; for her happiness, every thing was in his power.

It is painful to be compelled to say, that French politics still remained the same. An insatiable ambition was still the ruling passion of France. She made use of arms and of treaties with the same view. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded, before the signal for the first acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent states, were compelled to accept a constitution which converted them into French provinces. The renewal of war was the consequence.

Peace however still continued upon the continent. The German empire had purchased it by incalculable sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, nevertheless, the French troops invaded the electorate of Hanover; a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were shut against the British flag; and the better to effect her object, France took possession of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free state, which was still more a stranger to the war than Hanover.

In the midst of this peace also, the same troops, a few months after, violated the German territory in such a manner as to wound the honor of the nation still deeper. The Germans have never avenged the death of the duke D'Enghien; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguished among them.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic. In spite of the most positive assurances, did Napoleon place the iron crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France. Lucca was very near sharing the same fate. Only a few months before had the Emperor, on a solemn occasion—an occasion which imposed very important duties upon him—declared before his people and before all Europe, that he wished not to extend the limits of his territory. Besides, France was bound, by a treaty with Russia, to put the king of Sardinia in possession of indemnities in Italy. Instead of fulfilling that obligation she made herself mistress of every object which could have been serviceable towards that indemnification.

Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful security of a few moments.

The Porte, who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria and Egypt was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

But to these acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A journal, which proclaimed itself the voice of government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head.

Prussia could be no stranger to any of these general acts of oppression. Many of them were nearly connected with her substantial interests; especially as the wisdom of that system which considers the states of Europe as members of the same family, calls upon each of them for the defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandisement of one state exposed the rest to danger, was sufficiently manifest to experience.

Still it is more essentially necessary to represent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relation to Prussia.

It were superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia.—Prussia was the first power that acknowledged him. No promises, no menaces had been able to shake the king's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbor could prescribe was most amply afforded during a period of six years. Prussia esteemed a valiant nation, which also had learned, on its part, to respect Prussia both in war and peace; and she did justice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

Prussia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this she had countenanced an act of injustice; therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromise the neutrality of the northern states; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the electorate of Hanover.

Scarcely had he agreed to these stipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which Sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows that the Hanse towns were laid under contribution, under the appellation of loans, not by any means for their interest, but exactly in the same manner as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, his majesty contented himself with accepting an inadequate satisfaction. Of the second he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehensions, and representations on the part of the Hanse towns, his majesty on his part, did not scruple to make any sacrifice, as the preservation of peace was the dearest wish of his heart.

The patience and sufferance of every other court, were exhausted sooner than that of his majesty. War again broke out on the continent—the situation of the king, with respect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made on that territory. The Russians and the Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burthen of the contract between France and Prussia weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and by a singular concatenation of circumstances, it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the Allied Powers. Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs was on the side of France; and the king was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him, than decisively favorable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have thought that the very moment when the king had given to the French government the strongest proof of his determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to do the king the most sensible injury! Who does not remember the violation of the territory of Anspach, which took place on the 3d October, in the last year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the provincial administration, and of his majesty's minister?

This contest between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on the other, continued several years. The king declared to the French government that he considered all his connections with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France, but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negociations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which, at all times, has governed the politics of his majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French Emperor then was. Scarcely had this minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed; the misfortunes experienced by the Court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The Emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security and that of his neighbours, his first object.

The manifesto then proceeds to recite at full length the conduct of Bonaparte with respect to Cleves, Wesel, Hanover, &c.

[*To be Continued.*]

Several Subscribers to the National Intelligencer are in arrears. They are respectfully informed that payment must be made. The terms of the paper require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY, EAST.

A Public examination of the PUPILS of the Academy will take place on the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the House of the subscriber. The English Grammar class will be first examined. Second, The Classics. Third, Geography. The parents, guardians, and friends of the Institution are respectfully invited—also the Hon. the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and all others who may think fit and proper to attend. A number of Speeches, Dialogues, &c. will be delivered at 6 o'clock P. M. by the pupils of said Academy at Mr. Frost's Hotel.

R. ELLIOTT.

Capitol Hill, City of Washington, December 17.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers for building a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the East part of the city of Washington are requested to meet at the Tavern of Mr. FONTIUS D. STELLE, Capitol Hill, on Friday next the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock.

By order, HENRY INGLE.

Washington City, December 17——2t

MARY A. PIC.
OF GEORGETOWN,

Informs the public that she carries on business at her OLD STORE on her own account, that she is authorised to trade in ALL respects as a feme sole, wholly independent of her husband's control, and the present effects in the store are solely and exclusively under her care and direction. The articles of separation between her husband and herself, and the power and authority to conduct business for her own profit and emolument, have been carefully drawn and are recorded for public inspection. She solicits the patronage of a discerning public, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who WILL honor her with their custom. All debts due from the store will be paid by her in due course.

MARY A. PIC.

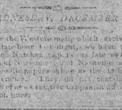
Georgetown, December 17——3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

By the Western mail, which arrived at a late hour last night, we have received Natchez papers as late as the 11th of November, and Nashville and Knoxville papers of as late as the 19th of November. They do not contain a word of news relative to Spanish affairs, or col. Burr.

AT THE THEATRE.



MR MANFREDI,

Two last nights of performance.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17th,

AT THE

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

The Performance will commence, With a SPANISH DANCE by the Little American.

Dancing on the 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 flags, 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 backward 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 Catharine will dance a HORNPIPE.

The whole to conclude with a PANTOMIME,

CALLED

MALADE IMAGINAIRE,

OR

HARLEQUIN DEAD AND ALIVE.

Harlequin,	Miss Catherine.
Clown,	Mr. Manfredi.
Old man,	Miss Louisa.
Columbine,	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—PIT SEVENTY FIVE CENTS.

The place will be made comfortable by stoves.

☞ No Segars to be smoaked during the performance.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court will be sold on Monday the 22d inst at the Navy Yard, the Personal property of DANIEL FLORIDOR, deceased, consisting of wearing apparel, etc.

DAVID DOBBIN.

Washington, December 17——3t

30 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber living near the Navy Yard on the evening of the twenty eighth of November last, one BAY MARE three years old last spring 13 and 1-2 hands high she has three small white spots on her near flank scarcely perceiveable, no other marks recollected—also one Bay HORSE 7 or 8 years old about 15 hands high, he has a ... on his near eye, a navel gauld on his back some saddle marks and a switch tail, trots fast and hard, no other marks recollected. Five DOLLARS for each if delivered to the subscriber at the Navy Yard and TWENTY DOLLARS for the thief if brought to punishment.

JOHN GLASCO.

December 17—3t

CHARLES HERSTONS,

Bridge street corner of East Lane, has for SALE an handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, among which are London cloths, Cassimeres, Bennets and Constitution cords, Corduroys, Velvets, Silk Moleskin, &c. for waistcoats, some fashionable and elegant Camel's hair shawls, Damask dot Mul Mul, dress Dragonel, and figured Cambrick Muslins, India and English book, do, rich Lace Caps, Bendals and Thread Lace, Long Lawns, Irish Linens and sheeting, Russia sheeting, do Duck and Drilling, Silk Gauze, Lambs Wool, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery, London Hats, etc. etc.

George Town December 17—law6w