1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the northern confederacy; and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all objects in dispute;—a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of three Abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French Empire.

Thefe conditions fpeak for themfelves: they fhew how moderate the King has been in his demands; even at this moment, and how much the maintainance of peace, if France wifhes peace depends upon herfelf.

The term peremptorily fixed by the King, for the decifion of peace or war has elapfed. His Majefty has not received the anfwer of the Cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him, daily, give that anfwer. The King can thenceforth confide the fafety and honor of his crown only to arms. He leads to honorable combat an army worthy its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to fhed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and affection. Princes, the honor of the German name, have joined their banners with his; and a fovereign who honors with his virtues one of the firft thrones in the world, is penetrated with the juftice of his caufe. His arms are bleffed by the voice of his people. With fo many motives to be confcious of his ftrength Pruffia may be permitted continually to confide in her high deftiny.

The French Emperor propofed to Count Haugwitz a treaty on which was ftipulated, on the one fide a mutual gaurantee of poffeffions, the inviolability of the Turkifh territory, and the refults of the peace of Prefburg &c. on the other, the taking poffeffion of Hanover by Pruffia in return for the ceffion of three provinces.

The firft part of this treaty promifes, at leaft for the future, an acknowledged gaurantee and if Napoleon had fo pleafed a firm, political Conftitution, The refults of the peace of Prefburg were a general misfortune to Europe, but Pruffia facrificed herfelf alone when fhe accepted them and to place a limit to the inceffant ufurpations of France, fhould the treaty be confidered by the Court of St. Cloud as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage: the king therefore, ratified this article unconditionally.

The fecond half of the treaty of Vienna related to an object, the importance of which had been manifefted by ferious experience. Pruffia could not rely on fecurity for a moment, fo long as Hanover remained involved in a war in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchafed, Pruffia was refolved that the French fhould not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end either by a treaty or a war. The ceffion of three provines, which had been faithful and happy for a long feries of years, was a facrifice not to be made for the plan of vain ambition—but thefe provinces, in cafe of a war, would have been the firft fufferers: all the calamites of that war would have preffed upon the Monarchy; while the acquifition of Hanover, could it have been made under lefs unhappy circumftances, would have been productive of the moft valuable advantages to Pruffia. The King, therefore, conceived, that he reconciled his wifhes with his principles when he accepted the propofed exchange, only under the condition that the fulfilment of the fame fhould be deferred till the general peace, and the confent of his Majefty the King of Great Britain fhould be obtained.

All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On the one fide, fhe received gaurantees, which put the feal on her conquefts; on the other, fhe gave what fhe did not poffefs, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the ceffion of Pruffia fhe found means of enriching her Allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power and an integrity which regards its duties, and efpecially its promifes, the conteft is ever unequal. The king approaches the moment when he was convinced of this by experience—this moment was the moft painful of his reign.

It was the affair of France to reject the modifications under which the king had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship—she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negociations, and which was nearest to his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications, added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavors were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag in the same manner, as the French had returned into the electorate.

The king at length was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the emperor of the French—a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation, and finally of subjection to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Potsdam army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side of the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The king determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for some time longer. Willing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at the least to secure the tranquility of the North, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence however was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy—which proceeds without intermission from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy, over those who wish only to be just, the king fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connections of his majesty with England. France gained nothing by this; but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what, in the view of France, gave the principal value to her alliance with the king was that this alliance insulated his majesty, since it produced an opinion, that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she had now no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquility of Prussia, she at length threw off the mask, and despising forms which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded, also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly prescribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Prefburg had left his Majefty the Emperor of Auftria were guaranteed to him; confequently alfo the Imperial Crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it. The exiftence of Bavaria and confequently the relations which had connected it for fo many centuries to the empire, likewife confirmed by the fame common gaurantee. Three month after, the Confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic conftitution, deprived the Emperor of the ancient ornament of his houfe, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France.

But it is necessary to appeal to treaties to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event. Previous to all treaties, nations have their rights; and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, the act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government—to abolish with the stroke of a pen a constitution of a thousand years duration; which long habits, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes; which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers and even by France herself; to lay contributions on the cities and towns, in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton; to abolish this constitution without consulting the emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested, or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league, or Prussia, interested intimately in that league thus arbitrarily dissolved. Numbers of wars and continued victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in times of peace was never before given to the world.

The king commiserated the unfortunate princes who suffered by these transactions; but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain; and he would reproach himself should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great a severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance; probably forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition, or if surprized into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading as their relations were honorable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigor. Perhaps, when the magnanimous nation to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independence, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honor, and at least abhor their chains, when they find they must be stained with the blood of their brethren.

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the king in all his states. The existence of the prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the king had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulation of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Batavian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the emperor Napoleon forbade it. Neither the recollection of the circumstance nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his majesty to the prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the king could not desert the rights of his brother in law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of paternal property. Eight days before, he had received from the emperor a letter, consoling with him in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant—each throws a light on the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to Prince Murat.—Scarcely become a sovereign, he wished likewise to be a conqueror. His troops took possession of the Abbies of Essen, Werden and Esten, under the pretext that they appertained to the Duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connection between them and the ceded province. Great labor was employed in vain, to give even a color to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new duke, not to the emperor Napoleon. The king had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee; for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics, a pretext for demanding sacrifices in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradiska and Aquileta were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three Abbies.

In all political proceedings it was naturally taken for granted, that the new states formed by France, were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces. But, it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation *The Great Empire*, was invented, and that empire was immediately surrounded with vassals.

Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, and Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The emperor, at length, informed his majesty that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the king to establish a similar confederation in the North of Germany. This was according to his customary policy; a policy which had long been crowned with success; at the moment of the birth day of any new project to throw out a lure to those courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such projects. The king adopted the idea of such a confederation, not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances; and because, after the succession of the princes who had acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the North became more than ever the condition of their safety. The king took measures to establish this league, but on other principles from those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banners; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honor alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the king, to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia? We shall soon see what is to be expected when France makes professions of favor.

In the first place care has been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the confederation of the Rhine, an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided, that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate; and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promise or threat, it was but too probable that in time this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And, that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately, it was made on a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel invited the elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alledged, did nothing for her allies! It is true, Napoleon knows how to manage his better; and every one sees that Spain and Holland, & the king of Wurtemberg & Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence and honor! Prussia did nothing for her allies.—Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this treachery was exercised towards an ally; and at the very moment when the king was advised to form his alliance, of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark, endeavors were made to detach from him a power whom family connexions, alliances, and relations of every kind united in the closest manner to his majesty's person.

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THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

*In Council, December 10, 1806.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Mr Louis Francois Leloup having produced to this board an exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said states, recognising him as provisional commissary of commercial relations, from his imperial and royal majesty, the emperor of the French and king of Italy, at Baltimore: Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state. Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the council.

*THOMAS JEFFERSON,*
President of the U. States of America.
*To all whom it may concern.*

Mr. Louis Francois Leloup having been appointed by his imperial and royal majesty, the emperor of the French and king of Italy, to be the provisional commissary of commercial relations, at Baltimore, I do hereby recognise him as such and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the similar agents of the most favored nations. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirtieth.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON,
By the President.
(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Ordered that the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of two weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the American, the Federal Gazette, the Telegraphe, and the Evening Post at Baltimore, the Republican Advocate at Frederick Town, Mr. Grieves's paper at Hagers town, the Intelligencer at the city of Washington, and Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY.
Clerk of the Council.

Dec. 19—2aw2w.


50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from my PLANTATION, near Queen Anne about the 25th of November laft, a SORREL HORSE, 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands high, with a ftar in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, his gaits are fhort, carries a down tail and is low in flefh. Whoever will return faid horfe and fecure the thief fo that he be brought to juftice and convicted of the offence fhall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horfe alone, with reafonable charges on application to

DANIEL CLARKE.

Prince Georges county, Dec. 19—w3t

*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

BOOTS and SHOES.

JOHN MINCHIN, Boot-Maker from Philadelphia, refpectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he manufactures and has on hand a large and elegant affortment of Gentlemen's fafhionable boots, dancing pumps, drefs and ftrong fhoes of the firft quality and workmanfhip.

*Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.*

New Jersey Avenue, near Law's buildings, December 1—1m

*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.*

ATTENTION!

The Citizens of the FIRST and SECOND WARDS in this city, are requested to meet at RHODES's Tavern on *Saturday evening* next at 7 o'clock on business of importance to them—it is expected that every individual in the Wards who have their interest at heart will attend.

*December 19.*

AT THE THEATRE.

MR MANFREDI,

*Last night of performance.*

*On FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 19th,*

AT THE
WASHINGTON THEATRE.

*The Performance will commence,*

By Mifs LOUISA, with a dance in character on the tight rope with the balance pole.

Mifs CATHERINE will exhibit on the rope, a comic dance, after which fhe will dance a ferious one.

Madam MANFREDI will dance a Turkifh dance on the rope, with the balance pole—fhe will perform the feat of the moving board, and take a collation on the rope, in the Turkifh ftyle, feated in a chair at a table.

Mr. MANFREDI will dance an Englifh hornpipe on the rope, and afterwards dance the coffee dance.

He will jump over a ribban 15 feet high, backward and forward.

Mifs CATHERINE will dance without the balance pole, and perform feveral very furprifing and agreeable feats on the rope.

Madam MANFREDI will play on the Mandoline, without the aid of the balance pole, and afterwards difplay two flags at the fame moment.

Mr. MANFREDI without the aid of the balance pole, will go through the furprifing feat of the hoop; alfo the Spanifh cloak, and exhibit the feat of the glafs of wine in the hoop.

TUMBLING AGILITY
OF THE
*CHILDREN,*
*Who will perform several Feats on the Carpet in the Italian stile.*

Extraordinary Feats of the Tumblers, who will throw Somerfets, backward and forward over tables and chairs.—Ground tumbling, with Englifh and Spanifh dances.

The Egyptian PYRAMIDS.

Mr. Manfredi will balance feveral perfons on his arms, legs, &c. fhewing feveral perfpectives, in the Roman ftyle. He will dance a Spanifh FANDANGO over feveral EGGS.

Mifs Catharine will dance a HORNPIPE.

The whole to conclude with a PANTOMIME,
CALLED
HARLEQUIN SKELETON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Harlequin, | Mifs Catherine. |
| Clown, | Mr. Manfredi. |
| Old man, | Mifs Louisa. |
| Columbine, | Mrs Manfredi. |
| Little Devil, | The Little American. |
| Magician, | Mr. Mehel. |

In the courfe of the performance Harlequin will make a great variety of changes in his drefs 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.

The place will be made comfortable by ftoves.

No Segars to be fmoaked during the performance.

*BAILY WASHINGTON,*

HAS removed his ftore to South B ftreet near the Capitol and has received a frefh fupply of GOODS confifting of fine and coarfe cloths, Bennetts fafhionable cords and worfted fattinet, caffimeres, velvets and conftitution cords, 4 4ths and 7 8ths Irifh linens, ticklenburg, brown rools and Hempen linens, 6 4ths and 4 4ths cambric muflins, chintzes, and printed calicoes, dimities, fhambery cotten and filk fhawls, white, green, fcarlet and red flannels, filk cotten, worfted, lambs wool and patent hofe, fhoe focks, boot and pantaloon ftockings, filk and cotten umbrellas, a handfome fupply of ladies kid, morocco and leather flippers, Miffes morocco, and leather, do. children's Jefferfon morrocco fhoes mens' and boys leather fhoes, mens' worfted, yarn, drawn tan, buckfkin, beaver & raw filk gloves, ladies extra long filk, beaver and cotten gloves, crockery and glafs ware, GROCERIES, genuine Spanifh fegars by the box, with a number of other articles which he is determined to fell as low as they do in George Town or any other part of the diftrict.

December 5—2w

30 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen from the fubfcriber living near the Navy Yard on the evening of the twenty eighth of November laft, one BAY MARE three years old laft fpring 13 and 1-2 hands high, fhe has three fmall white fpots on her near flank fcarcely perceivable, no other marks recollected—alfo one bay HORSE 7 or 8 years old about 15 hands high, he has a fcar on his near eye, a naval gauld on his back fome faddle marks and a fwitch tail, trots faft and hard, no other marks recollected. FIVE DOLLARS for each if delivered to the fubfcriber at the Navy Yard and TWENTY DOLLARS for the thief if brought to punifhment.

JOHN GLASCO.

December 27—3t