riod to these violences; that the continent needed repose; and that notwithstanding the intrigues and the base passions which agitated many courts, it was necessary that this repose take place, even though it should involve the overthrow of some thrones.

In fact all the Saxon prisoners were sent home, and with them the proclamation of the emperor to the Saxons.

We, the undersigned generals, colonels, lieut. colonels, majors, captains, and lower officers, swear upon our word of honor, not to bear arms against his majesty the emperor and king, and his allies, and make the same engagement and oath in the name of all the inferior officers who have been made prisoners with us, even should we receive formal orders from our sovereign the elector of Saxony.

[Here follow the signatures.]

JENA, 15 *Oct.*

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, *16th Oct.*

The grand duke de Berg invested Erfurt the 15th in the morning; the 16th the place capitulated. By this means 14,000 men, of whom 8000 are wounded, and 6000 in good condition, have become prisoners of war. Among whom are the prince of Orange, field marshal Mollendorf, lieut. gen. Larish, lieut. gen. Graver, major generals Leffave and Twerßel; a park of 120 pieces of artillery has likewise fallen into our hands.

The king of Prussia has sent an aid-de-camp to the emperor, with a letter in reply to one written by the emperor before the battle, but which the King of Prussia did not an-answer till after it. This conduct of the emperor Napoleon is similar to that he manifested to the emperor of Russia before the battle of Austerlitz. He said to the king of Prussia—"The "success of my arms is not uncertain. "Your troops will be beaten; but it "will cost the blood of my children. If "it can be spared by any arrangement "compatible with the honor of my "crown, there is nothing which I am "not willing to do to spare blood so "precious. Honor can alone in my "eyes be more precious than the blood "of my soldiers."

It appears that the wreck of the Prussian army has retired to Magdebourg. Of this immense and fine army nothing can be collected but its ruins!

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, *16th Oct.—at night.*

The several corps of the army that are in pursuit of the enemy announce at every instant the taking of new prisoners, baggage, cannon, magazines and provisions of all kinds. Marshal Davoust has just taken 30 pieces of cannon; marshal Soult a convoy of 3000 barrels of flour, and marshal Berthier 1500 prisoners. The enemy's army is so dispersed and mixed with our troops, that one of its battalions came and placed itself in one of our *bivouacs*, believing itself in its own.

The king of Prussia is endeavoring to gain Magdebourg. The marshal de Mollendorf is very ill at Erfurt. The grand duke de Berg has sent him his physician. The queen of Prussia has been several times within sight of our posts. In the evening she passed her regiment in review. She continually exacerbates the king and the generals. She wished for blood; blood the most precious has been spilled; the most distinguished generals are those who first fell.

The brigade general du Rosuel has, with the 7th and 20th of chasseurs, made a bold charge, and with great effect.

NINTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, *17th Oct.*

The garrison of Erfurt has withdrawn. We found in it more persons than we expected, and a large magazine. The emperor has named general Clarke governor of the city and citadel of Erfurt, and of the surrounding country. The citadel is a precious acquisition, and will serve us as a rallying point in the centre of our operations. In the 5th bulletin it was stated that 20 or 30 standards were taken. There are now at head quarters 45; it is probable there will be more than 60. These are the standards given by Frederick the Great to his soldiers; that of the regiment of guards, and of the queen's regiment, embroidered by the hands of the princess, are of the number. It appears that the enemy are trying to rally at Magdebourg; but meanwhile we advance on every side. The different corps of the army are in pursuit of them by different roads. Every instant new couriers arrive, announcing that whole battalions were cut off, and cannon, baggage, &c. taken.

The Emperor is lodged at the palace of Weimar, where but a few days ago the Queen of Prussia lodged. It would appear that what they say of her is true. She came here to blow up the war. She is a woman of a beautiful figure, but of little understanding; incapable of foreseeing the consequences of what she does. We ought, however, now rather to pity than accuse her. For great must be her remorse for the evil she has inflicted on her country, and for the ascendancy she has exercised over the king, her husband, who is represented by every one as a perfectly good man, wishing the welfare of his country.

TENTH BULLETIN.

NAUMBOURG, 18TH OCT.

Among the standards taken at the battle of Jena, many have been found belonging to the guards of the king of Prussia, and one belonging to his body guards, upon which the legend is written in French.

The king of Prussia has demanded an armistice of six weeks. The Emperor has replied that it was impossible, after a victory, to give an enemy time to rally itself. The Prussians have, however, so spread this rumor, that many of our generals, having met them, were persuaded that this armistice was concluded.

Marshal Soult arrived on the 16th at Greassen, pursuing before him the column with which the king was, and which they computed at 10 or 12,000 men. Gen. Kalkreuth, who commanded it, informed marshal Soult that an armistice had been concluded. The marshal replied that it was impossible that the Emperor could have committed this fault; that he would not believe it, until it had been officially notified.

Gen. Kalkreuth testified a desire to see marshal Soult, who accordingly repaired to the out posts. "What is it you desire of us," said the Prussian general to him. "The Duke of Brunswick is dead; all our generals are killed, wounded, or taken; the greatest part of our army is fled; your success is sufficiently complete; the king demands a suspension of arms; 'tis impossible for your general to refuse it."

"Monsieur le general," replied the marshal Soult, "it is a long time since others have acted in this way towards us. When conquered, they appeal to our generosity; and an instant after forget the magnanimity we have shewn. After the battle of Austerlitz the Emperor accorded an armistice to the Russian army. This armistice saved the army. See the dishonorable manner in which the Russians are now acting. It is said they wish to return. We burn with a desire to see them. If they had among them as much generosity as they found in us, they would leave us undisturbed, after the moderation we have displayed in victory.

"We have in nothing provoked the unjust war you have made. You have declared it with a gaiety of heart. The battle of Jena has decided the fate of the campaign. Our business is to do you as much injury as we can. Lay down your arms, and await in that situation the orders of the Emperor."

The old general Kalkreuth found he had nothing to reply. They then separated, and hostilities immediately recommenced. The village of Graussen was taken, the enemy overthrown, and pursued sword in hand.

The grand duke de Berg, the marshals Soult and Ney, were on the 17th and 18th to meet by combined marches and destroy the enemy. They had without doubt surrounded a great many fugitives. The country is covered and the roads obstructed by waggons and baggage of all kinds. A greater victory was never signalised by greater disasters.

The reserve, commanded by prince Eugene, of Wirtemburg, is arrived at Halle. Thus, on the 9th day of our campaign, we have obliged the enemy to draw on its last resourse. The Emperor is advancing. It will be attacked to-morrow, if it remains at Halle.

Marshal Davoust has set out to take possession of Leipsick, and to throw a bridge over the Elbe. The imperial guard of cavalry has at length joined us, besides considerable magazines found at Nauemburg, we have found a great number at Weissenfells.

Gen. in chief Ruchel has been found in a village, mortally wounded. Marshal Soult sent him his surgeon. It seems as if by a decree of Providence, that all those who promoted this war should be its first victims.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

WERSEBOURG, 19TH OCTOBER.

The number of prisoners, made at Erfurt, is more considerable than was believed. The passports granted to the officers, in virtue of one of the articles of capitulation, amounted to 600. The corps of Marshal Davoust took possession of Leipsick on the 17th.

The prince de Ponto Corvo, who was on the 17th at Essleben, in order to destroy the Prussian columns, having learnt that the reserve of his majesty the king of Prussia, commanded by the prince Eugene of Wirtemburg, had arrived at Halle, marched to that place. After having made the proper dispositions, the prince de Ponto Corvo ordered Halle to be attacked by gen. Dupont, and left the division Drouet in reserve on his left. The 32d, and the 9th of light infantry passed the three bridges, and entered the city, supported by the 96th.

In less than an hour all was overthrown. The 2d and 4th regiments of hussars, and the whole division of gen. Brevant, passed through the city from Denitz, Pissau, and Rabitz. The Prussian cavalry undertook to charge the 8th and 96th of infantry. It was briskly received and soon repulsed.

The reserve of prince de Wirtemberg was completely routed and pursued for the space of four leagues. The result of this combat, which merits a particular detail, is 5,000 prisoners, 2 generals and 3 colonels, 4 standards and 34 pieces of cannon.

General Dupont conducted himself with great distinction. General of division Rouyier had a horse killed under him. General of division Drouet has taken a whole regiment. On our side the loss amounted only to 40 men killed, and 200 wounded.

General Leopold Berthier, chief de etat major, and of the prince de Ponto Corvo, gained much distinction.

The result of this combat leaves us no more enemies to destroy.

The Prussian general Blucher, with 5,000 men, has passed by the division of dragoons of general Klein, having alleged to general Klein that there was an armistice of six weeks, who had the simplicity to believe it.

The commandant of ordnance near the emperor, Montesquiou, who had acted as an equery to the king of Prussia the evening before the battle has returned. He was carried for many days among the fugitives. He describes the disorder of the Prussian army as inexpressibly great. Notwithstanding, the very evening before the battle, their confidence was unrivalled. They talked of nothing less than cutting off the French army, and of carrying off from their columns 40,000 men. The Prussian generals all ape the manners of Frederick the Great.

Although we were in their country, the ignorance of the generals concerning our movements was almost incredible. They believed that there was on the little hill before Jena only 4,000 men. And yet the greatest part of the army were on this hill. The enemy's army is withdrawing its force to Magdeburg. It is probable, that many columns will be cut off before they arrive there We have had no news for several days from marshal Soult, who had been detached with 40,000 men in pursuit of the enemy.

The emperor has traversed the field of battle of Rosbach. He has given orders for the column erected there to be transported to Paris.

The head quarters of the emperor was on the 18th at Mersbourg, and will be on the 19th at Halle. There were considerable magazines found in this place.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

HALLE, *Oct.* 19.

Marshal Soult has pursued the enemy to the very gates of Magdebourg. The Prussians frequently attempted to retake their position, but were always foiled.

We found at Nosdhausen a considerable number of magazines, and also a bank of the Prussian king filled with money.

During the five days that marshal Soult was engaged in pursuing the enemy, he took 1200 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 2 or 300 covered waggons.

The first object of the campaign is accomplished. Saxony, Westphalia, and all the country situated on the left bank of the Elbe, are delivered up in the presence of the Prussian army.

This army, beaten and pursued sword in hand for more than 50 leagues, is already without artillery, without baggage, without officers, reduced to less than one third of what it was eight days ago: and what is still worse it has lost all confidence in itself.

Two corps of the French army are on the Elbe engaged in building bridges.

The head quarters are at Halle.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

HALLE, 20th Oct.

Gen. Macon, commander at Leipsick, has made the following notification to the bankers, merchants and commercial agents in that city.

Since the oppressors of the ocean respect no flag whatever, the intention of the emperor is to seize their merchandize wherever found and thus in reality to blockade them in their island.

We have found in the military magazine of Leipsick, 15,000 quintals of flour, and many other articles of provision.

The grand duke de Berg, arrived at Halberstadt the 19th On the 20th the plains of Magdeburg were covered with his cavalry, within cannon shot of the gates. The enemy's army, or rather wreck of an army, will be taken the moment we commence the attack. A regiment of the enemy's hussars, believed that Halberstadt was yet in the hands of the Prussians, it was charged by the 22d of hussars and sustained a loss of 300 men.

General Beaumont took 600 men of the king's guards prisoners, and all the military stores of this corps.

Lieutenant-general count Schmettau, who had been taken prisoner, died at Weimar.

Thus this fine and well ordered army, which had but a few days ago menaced us with an invasion of the confederation of the Rhine, and which inspired its sovereign with such a degree of confidence, that he dared to order the emperor to quit Germany before the 8th, on the risk of being constrained to do it by force. This fine army is now a heap of ruins, which may rather be called a mob than an army; so great is its disorder, that of 160,000 men, it would now be difficult to collect 50,000, and what completes their destruction, they are without artillery, without baggage; armed in part and part disarmed.

All these events justify what the emperor announced in his first proclamation, when he thus expressed himself.

"Let them learn that if it is easy to acquire an encrease of domains and of power, aided by the power of a great nation, its enmity is more terrible than the tempests of the ocean."

Nothing in truth can resemble the present state of the Prussian army, but the fragments of a ship wreck. A most beautiful and noble fleet it was, which pretended to nothing less than to subject the ocean, but the impetuous north wind has swoln the mighty waves by which it has been overwhelmed. It has regained its ports, with the feeble remains of the crew, who saved themselves on the shattered wreck.

Let us here acknowledge the decrees of that Providence which leaves to our enemies neither eyes to see, ears to hear, or understanding to judge. Say not that the ambition of France forced you to take up arms; but agree that it was your own ill judged ambition that kindled the war. Because there was a French army at Naples, another at Dalmatia, you formed the project of attacking a great nation; but in seven days your projects have been blasted; you thought to have attacked France without any danger—and already you cease to exist.

It is said that the emperor having before he quitted Paris assembled his ministers, said to them, "I am innocent of this war, I have in no way provoked it, it has not entered in my calculations. May I be conquered, if it is my act; one of the cause of the confidence of victory which I feel, is that I see the hand of Providence in the conduct of my enemies, who determining that traitors should be punished, has so entirely removed all wisdom from their councils, that when they thought to attack me in a moment of weakness, they have chosen a moment when I am best prepared."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

The bill making appropriations for the navy was passed.

The bill prohibiting the importation of slaves was further considered, and Mr. Bidwell's amendment to strike out the forfeiture of the person of slaves imported rejected.

December 30.

The bill making appropriations for the military establishment was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

A wide discussion took place on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of George Little, which issued in an agreement to the report, which is in favor of the petitioner.

[A detail of the proceedings of these days in our next paper.]

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

Natchez, Nov. 18.

Gen. Wilkinson, we understand, has made another requisition of five hundred militia from the Secretary of this Territory, to descend the Mississippi to New Orleans—on what service we do not pretend to know. The secretary is said to have refused a compliance with this requisition.

The general departs this morning for New Orleans.

From the Herald Extra.

Tuesday, Nov. 11—4 *o'clock*, P. M.

This day at noon, his excellency gen. Wilkinson arrived in town, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Walter Burling, esq. of this territory, from whom we have the following brief summary of the general's operations on the borders of the province of Texhas, in opposition to the Spanish troops under the orders of governors Cordero and Herrera:

The American army marched on the 23d, and reached the left bank of the Sabine river on the 31st ult. The General found gov. Herrara posted on the opposite bank, and encamped near him. Three unarmed Spanish soldiers were taken by the advanced guard on that day, whom the general returned to the Spanish camp, with a desire that the trespass might not be repeated, and which was duly respected. On the march, the general had, by letters from the Spanish chief, been twice prohibited from crossing the Anoyafunda; on the 29th ult. he dispatched captain Burling with a letter to Gov. Cordero, in reply to these prohibitions, which produced some discussion between the chiefs, and on the 24th it was agreed by Gov. Herrara, on the part of the Spaniards, that the American troops should retire to Natchitoches, and those of Spain to Nacogdoches, on the same day, and that these should not recross the Sabine, nor those the Anoyafunda, pending the pacific negociations of the United States with Spain.

Thus the statu quo at the surrender of the province of Louisiana to the United States has been restored, the lives of our citizens spared, and the peace of our country preserved.—And thus all the noise and trouble on our western frontier has been quieted without bloodshed, by the intelligence, temper, decision and firmness of our general.

The following order was issued by the general on the morning of the 5th inst. on which day he returned to Natchitoches, to make arrangements for accelerating the descent of the troops to New-Orleans. He left that place four days since, and we understand proceeds for New-Orleans in a few days, we are sorry to add, leaving his lady extremely ill at Major Minor's, in this vicinity.

MORNING GENERAL ORDERS,

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Camp, left bank of the Sabine, November 5th, 1806.

Parole America,
C. Sign Washington

His excellency governor Herrara, the military chief, immediately opposed to the corps, having agreed to withdraw his troops to Nacogdoches, and to prohibit their recrossing the Sabine river, pending the negociations between the U. S. and Spain, the objects of this expedition are accomplished, and the camp will of course be raised to morrow or the next day, and col. Cushing will lead back the troops to Natchitoches.

The uniform conduct of the troops engaged on this service has been exemplary, and merits the applause of their country: To major Welch and his mounted volunteers, the general offers his thanks for their vigilance and perseverance. The order, patience and promptitude of Farar's dragoons, would do honor to a veteran corps, and the general gives them, individually, a place in his affections, convinced that, should the occasion ever present, their sabres will reap an harvest of laurels. To the regular troops—his friends, his associates, his companions in hardships, sufferings and perils, it is sufficient for him to say, that he knows they are ready to meet danger, and to dare death in the cause of honor and their country, and that in disinterested patriots, they will yield the palm to no citizen of United America.

W. BURLING,
Aid de Camp.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. SMITH.

When numbers of our fellow-citizens in different parts of the Union have thought proper to express the sense they entertain of the public conduct of the CHIEF MAGISTRATE of the union, and to solicit him to suffer his name to be put in nomination again for another constitutional term, notwithstanding we are deprived of the right of suffrage on that occasion, yet being feelingly alive to the interests of our fellow-citizens as well as our own; it cannot be improper for us at such an important crisis as the present to express the sense we entertain of his conduct as Chief Magistrate and as a private Citizen.—If you will therefore publish in your paper the following notice, it will be highly pleasing to many of your friends in Washington.

A MEETING

Of the CITIZENS of the City of Washington is requested on MONDAY evening the 5th of January 1807, at 6 o'clock, at MYER's HOTEL, Pennsylvania avenue.

December 31—3t

Positively the Last Night.

AT THE

THEATRE.

On THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 1.

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 an Italian dance 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.

The Cossac dance. Mr. Manfredi will dance with a boy on his shoulders. He will give a collation on the rope, to two persons. Without the balance pole, he will go through several feats with the hoop, Also

Grand Military Evolutions, &c.

Mr. Manfredi will perform the

DRUNKEN DRAGOON,

on the rope,

The CLOWN will divert the company with numerous comic capers.

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.

GRAND INDIAN DANCE IN CHARACTER.

The Chief of the Mandans, and Osage INDIANS will dance several dances of character and the great Calumet Dance which has never been performed before.

The whole to conclude with a GRAND COMBAT with SABRES, between Miss CATHERINE, and Mr. MANFREDI in the Indian dress.

Washington Academy, West, December 31st, 1806.

MR WHITE most respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of the Young Gentlemen under his care, that the Christmas Vacation will cease to-morrow.

He also takes this opportunity of acquainting, the respectable families in the vicinity of the Academy; that Mrs. WHITE will be prepared to receive a few YOUNG LADIES, under her care; for instruction in the various useful and ornamental kinds of works: for terms application to be made at the Academy.

A Private Collector.

Zephaniah Farrell, of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, offers his services to the public as a collector of private accounts, and respectfully solicits the custom of all those whose situation renders it necessary, or convenient to have an agent in the city for that purpose. Any person inclinable to favor him with their business, may have good security for his faithful performance, and may depend on his diligence. A reasonable commission in proportion to the nature of the accounts, will be expected for his service.

December 29th—w3t

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the City of Washington on sunday evening 28th of December, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, a light GREY HORSE about 14 hands high, he is between 6 and 7 years old, gentle and trots remarkable fast, had on saddle and bridle, and on the right shoulder just under the mane, which has been lately trimmed, the hair is rubbed off by the friction of the bridle, whoever finds the said horse and delivers him to me shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, and if stolen shall receive TWENTY on conviction of the thief.

CHARLES H. VARDEN.

Capitol Hill, Washington city,
30th December, 1806 3t

The subscriber wishes to purchase a NEGRO GIRL from 16 to 21 years of age, that is well acquainted with House work, &c.

BENJAMIN HODGES of Thomas,
Upper Marlboro, Dec. 10—3w