juſtification for ſupporting it in the important rumors which are now afloat. Rumors which threaten the peace and tranquility of this ſtate. Nay rumors which daily acquire new credit and additional confirmation; and which he believed were well founded. Shall we therefore ſit ſilent ſpectators and not endeavor to prevent improper ſteps being taken in this ſtate. Grant that the proviſions of the bill, and all we can do ſhould be fallacious, ſtill it ought to be paſſed. From common report we are told that great treaſure, talents and enterprize are engaged in a ſcheme which promiſes no good to the public, and he wiſhed to ſee a law ſuch as the bill before the Houſe, immediately paſſed; for it could not be done too ſoon. Perhaps while we are now debating this queſtion the plan may be carried into effect. A plan, the means whereof had been no doubt duly weighed and particularly aſcertained, from the length of time it has agitated the public mind. He could not for a moment doubt but that the officer to whom the carrying into effect this law was truſted to would do his duty, and he was poſitive would not make an improper uſe of the power veſted in him, and therefore hoped the bill would paſs.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

WE have the high satisfaction of informing our readers of the arrival of Captain MERIWETHER LEWIS at this place; after an absence of nearly three years and a half, which have been exclusively and actively employed in exploring the western country under the direction of the President of the U. S. Having already stated an outline of the route pursued by Capt. Lewis and his party, we shall wave at present any further notice of the subject, under the expectation of being soon favored with an ampler detail of his labors. Few expeditions have been conducted with more patience, perseverance, or success; and we have no doubt but that the curiosity of the reader will be fully satisfied by the statements, which we understand, it is the purpose of captain Lewis to lay before the public at as early a day as is compatible with the necessary arrangements for a work of such importance. If we are correctly informed, the information of captain L. will not merely gratify literary curiosity, but open views of great and immediate objects of national utility; and it will be seen that he has rendered very important services to his country.

At a meeting of a number of Citizens of Washington,

ROBERT BRENT, Esquire in the chair,

It was determined to give a public DINNER to Capt. MERIWETHER LEWIS, evincive of the high sense and affectionate esteem they entertain for him.

It was further determined that the Dinner should be given on Saturday, the 10th inst. So remote a day being fixed that the company might be honored with the presence of capt. Clarke, expected to arrive before that day.

☞A subscription paper is lodged with Mr. Stelle, to which gentlemen disposed to participate in the entertainment, are desired to affix their names.

We are told that a merchant in Baltimore has received a letter from Vera Cruz, dated Nov. 24, stating that 5000 cavalry had marched from that place to the frontiers of Louisiana.—Though such a letter has been received we do not attach credit to the accuracy of its contents. We think the information founded in mistake.

A fire has taken place in St. Thomas's which has consumed a large part of the town.

We have received the French Moniteur to the 31st of October, containing the successive Bulletins of the Grand Army from the 1st to the 20th of Oct. inclusive, besides which they present us with the message of the Emperor Napoleon to the Senate, announcing the approaching war and his departure from the capital; accompanied by two reports of M. Talleyrand, dated the 3rd and 6th of Oct. with his correspondence with M. Knobelsdorff.

We lay before our readers translations of the Bulletins, and shall in our next paper give the other papers.

FROM THE PARIS MONITEUR.

[*The First Bulletin has already appeared in the American prints.*]

SECOND BULLETIN.

AUMA, OCTOBER 12.

THE Emperor left Bamberg the 8th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at 9 o'clock at Cronach; his majesty crossed the forest of Franconia at the break of day on the 9th, in order to reach Ebersdorff, and from thence proceeded to Schleitz, where he assisted in the first engagement of the campaign. He returned to rest at Ebersdorff, returned on the 10th to Schleitz, and arrived the 11th at Auma, where he rested after having passed the day at Gera. The head quarters were at the same time removed to Gera. All the orders of the Emperor were executed with great precision.

Marshal Soult went on the 7th to Baruth, presented himself on the 9th before Hoff, carried off all the magazines [of] the enemy, made many prisoners, and reached Plauen on the 10th. The Marshal Ney followed him at a half day's distance. The Grand Duke de Berg turned out with the light cavalry of Cronach, posted himself before Sallburg, having with him the twenty-fifth regiment of light infantry. A Prussian regiment strove to defend the passage of the Salle. After a cannonade of half an hour, menaced with being turned, he abandoned his position and the Salle. The Grand Duke de Berg stationed himself on Schleitz. A Prussian general was there with 10,000 men. The Emperor arrived there at noon, and ordering the Marshal Prince de Ponte-Corvo to attack and take possession of the village, determined to have possession of it before the close of day. The Marshal made his dispositions, placed himself at the head of his columns, the village was taken and the enemy pursued. Had not night come on the greatest part of this division would have been taken. General Watier, with the 4th regiment of hussars, and the 5th regiment of chasseurs, made a powerful charge with the cavalry against the three Prussian regiments. Four companies of the 27th of the light infantry were charged by the Prussian hussars; but the former received the latter in the same way that the French infantry had received the Prussian cavalry.

Two hundred Prussian cavaliers remained on the field of battle. General Maison commanded the light infantry. One colonel of the enemy was killed, two pieces of cannon taken, 380 men made prisoners, and 400 killed. Our loss was small. The Prussian infantry threw down their arms and fled affrighted before the French bayonets. The grand duke de Berg was in the midst of the charge sabre in hand.

On the 10th the prince Ponto-Corvo removed his head quarters to Auma. On the 11th the grand duke de Berg arrived at Gera. The brigade general, Lasalle, of the cavalry of reserve, overthrew the escort of the enemy's baggage—500 baggage waggons were taken by the French hussars. Our light cavalry is covered with gold.

The left had equal success. The marshal Lannes entered Coburg on the 8th; on the 9th stationed himself before Graffenthal, and on the 10th he attacked at Sallsfeld, the advanced guard of prince Hohenloe, which was commanded by prince Louis of Prussia, one of the war champions. The cannonade lasted but two hours. Half of the division of general Suchet supported it. The Prussian cavalry was overthrown by the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars. The Prussian army were not able to preserve any order in their retreat. Part was driven into a morass, and part dispersed in the woods. We made a thousand prisoners, 600 men rested on the field of battle, 30 pieces of cannon were taken. Perceiving the entire route of his men, prince Louis, like a brave and loyal soldier, opposed himself personally to an officer of the 10th regiment of hussars—"surrender yourself, colonel, said the hussar, or you are dead." The prince replied with a stroke of his sabre. The officer returned it by a thrust of his sword, and the prince fell dead. If the last moments of his life were those of a bad citizen, his death was glorious and worthy of regret. He died as a brave soldier, would wish to die. Two of his aid-de-camps were killed by his side. Letters from Berlin were discovered about him, which shewed that the enemy projected an immediate attack, and that the war party, at the head of which was the young prince and the queen, were always fearful that the pacific dispositions of the king, and the love he entertained for his subjects, would induce him to adopt temporising measures, and disappoint their cruel hopes. It may be said that the first stroke of the war has killed one of its authors. Neither Dresden or Berlin are covered by any part of the army. Turned on its left, and taken in the fact at the moment it was about to yield to the boldest combinations, the Prussian army found itself from the beginning in a most critical position. It occupied Eisenach, Gotta, Erfurt, Weimar. On the 10th the French army occupied Sallfelt, and Gerra, and marched to Naumburg and Jena. Couriers from the French army inundated the plain of Leipsick.

All the intercepted letters paint the council of the king torn by varying opinions, always deliberating and never resolved. Uncertainty, alarm and fear seem already to have succeeded to arrogance, inconsideration and folly. Yesterday the 11th, on passing to Gera, before the 27th regiment of light infantry, the emperor charged the colonel to testify his satisfaction to this regiment for its good conduct. In all these combats we have not to regret the loss of a single officer of distinction. We have had but 40 killed and 60 wounded.

THIRD BULLETIN.

GERA, 13 *Oct.*

The combat of Scheleitz, which opened the campaign, and which was very fatal to the Prussian army, and that of Sallfeldt which followed the next day, have spread consternation among the enemy. All the intercepted letters say that the consternation has spread to Erfurt, where the king, the queen, & the duke of Brunswick &c. still are; that they are discussing the course proper to pursue, without having come to any determination. But while they deliberate the French army marches. To this state of fervor already succeeds criticisms on the inutility of the war, the injustice of waging it against France, upon the impossibility of being succoured, and upon the indisposition of the soldiers to war, and a thousand other observations, always in the mouths of the multitude when princes are so feeble as to consult them on great political interests beyond their comprehension.

Meanwhile, on the evening of the 12th the couriers of the French army were before the gates of Leipsig. The head quarters of the grand duke de Berg entered Zeist and Leipsig, that of the prince of Ponto Corvo arrived at Zeist, the imperial quarter at Geran, the imperial guard and the body of the army of marshal Soult at Geran, the body of the army of marshal Ney at Neustadt; the body of the army of marshal Davoust at Naumbourg, that of marshal Lanees at Jena, that of marshal Augereau at Kale. The prince Jerome, to whom the emperor had confided the allies, and a body of the Bavarian troops, arrived at Schleitz after having surrounded the fort of Kullembach with a regiment. The enemy cut off from Dresden, were still on the 11th at Erfurt, and labored to unite the columns which had been sent to Cassel & Wurtzburg with offensive projects, wishing to open the campaign by an invasion of Germany. The Weser, where it had constructed its batteries; the Salle, which it equally pretended to defend, and the other rivers, turned out to as little account as the Iller the year past; so that the French army crossed La Salle, having the Elbe in their rear and marching towards the Prussian army, who on their side had the Rhine in their rear—a whimsical position, from which arose events of great importance.

The weather since our entrance on the campaign has been very fine, the country abundant, the soldiery full of vigor and health. They have made marches of 10 leagues without a straggler. Never has the army been in such excellent order. Hitherto the intentions of the king of Prussia have been executed. He wished on the 8th of October the French army to evacuate the territory of the confederation. It has evacuated it; but instead of repassing the Rhine, it has passed the Salle.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

GERA, 13*th Oct.*

Events succeed each other with rapidity. The magazines of the Prussian army are taken, and it is turned. The marshal Davoust arrived at Naumburg at 9 at night. He there seized the magazines of the army of the enemy. It appeared that the Prussian army had commenced its march to gain Magdeburg, but the French army had gained three marches upon it. The anniversary of the affair of Ulm will be celebrated in the history of France.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

JENA, OCT. 15.

The battle of Jena has erased the ſhame acquired by the battle of Roſback, & thus in 7 days determined a campaign, which has quenched the dreadful thirſt for war that tormented the court of Pruſſia.

The poſition of the army on the 12th inſt. was as follows. The duke of Berg and Marſhal Davouſt ſtood with the corps at Naumberg, having diviſions of their troops at Leipſic and Halle.

The corps of the Prince Ponte Corvo was on its march for Dornburg, and that of Marſhal Lannes was poſted at Jena while the corps of Augereau was ſtationed at Kuhla, and that under Ney at Roda.

The head quarters were at Gera. The French Emperor was on his march to Jena.

The corps of Marſhal Soult was on its march from Gera to take a nearer poſition where the roads from Jena and from Naumberg meet.

The enemy's army was poſted as follows—The king of Pruſſia commenced his operations on the 9th October by advancing his right wing for Frankfort, his centre for Wurtzburg, and his left wing for Bamberg. All the diviſions of his army were prepared for the execution of this plan; but the French army, turning his left wing, was in a few days poſted at Sallbourg, Lobenſein, Schleitz, Gera & Naumburg.

The Pruſſian army being turned fixed on the days of the 9, 10, 11 and 12th to concentrate his diviſions, and on the 13th the whole army preſented itſelf in order of battle between Capplesdorff and Anerſtadt to the amount of nearly 150,000 men.

On the 13th at 2 o'clock P. M. the Emperor arrived at Jena and from a ſmall hill occupied by our advanced poſts viewed the diſpoſitions of the enemy who ſeemed to manœuvre, for the purpoſe of forcing on the next day the narrow paſſage of the Saal.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance; and took a strong position on the causeway between Jena and Weimar; and seemed to think that the French could not advance into the plain without forcing this passage. It did not in truth, appear possible, to get the artillery up the hill, which besides was so small that four battalions could not display themselves. They worked all night on a road in the rock, and at last succeeded in raising the artillery.

Marshal Davoust received orders to advance by Naumbourg, to defend the defiles of Koesen, should the enemy attempt marching to Naumbourg, or to go to Apolda, to take it in the rear, in case it should remain in the position in which it now was. The corps of Marshal prince de Ponte Corvo was ordered to advance from Dormbourg to fall upon the rear of the enemy, in case they should make an attack either upon Naumbourg or upon Jena.

The heavy cavalry which had not rejoined the army, nor could not reach it until noon; the cavalry of the imperial guard was distant 36 hours march, notwithstanding the great marches it had made since it left Paris. The emperor had his advanced guard drawn up on the hill which the enemy appeared to have neglected, opposite to which was stationed the corps of marshal Lannes. This corps was ranged under the direction of gen. Victor, each division forming a wing. Marshal Le Febvre had ranged on the summit the imperial guards in a square battalion. The emperor was in the midst of his brave soldiers. The night presented a spectacle worthy of admiration. That of two armies, of which the one displayed a front of 6 leagues and illumined the atmosphere with its fires; the other whose apparent fires were concentred in a small point. The fires of the two armies were within half cannot shot. Throughout both there were perpetual activity and motion. The centinels almost touched each other, and could not move without being heard.

The corps of marshals Ney and Soult marched all night. At break of day, the whole army took up arms. The division Gazan was ranged in three lines, on the left of the hill. The division Sucpet formed the right. The imperial guard occupied the summit of the hill—each of these corps having cannon in the intervals. From the town and neighboring vallies passages had been opened, which permitted an easy display for those troops which could not be placed upon the hill.

A thick fog obscured the day. The emperor passed the line. He recommended to his soldiers to be on their guard against the Prussian cavalry which he described as very formidable. He reminded them that but a year had elapsed since they had captured Ulm; that the Prussian, like the Austrian army, was at present disheartened, its plan of operation having been broken and its magazines lost; that it no longer fought to acquire glory, but to secure a retreat; that it would certainly seek to force a passage in different points, but that any corps of the army which should allow it to effect its object, would be forever lost to honor and glory. At this animating discourse, the soldiery replied by shouts of "*Let us march.*" The riflemen commenced the action, and a brisk discharge of musketry was kept up. However advantageous the position of the enemy was, he was dislodged, and the French army, advancing into the plain, formed its line of battle.

On their side, the main body of the enemy's army, which had not intended to commence the attack till the fog was dispersed, now took up arms. A corps of 50,000 men on the left stationed themselves to cover the defiles of Naumburg and to take possession of the passages of Koesen; but was prevented by marshal Davoust. The two other corps, forming a force of 80,000 men, stationed themselves in front of the French army. The fog covered the two armies for the space of two hours; but at last was dissipated by a fine autumnal sun. The two armies had a view of each other at the distance of a cannon shot. The left of the french army supported by a village and a wood, was commanded by marshal Augereau—the imperial guards separated from the centre, which was occupied by the corps of marshal Lannes. The right was formed by the corps of marshal Soult. Marshal Ney had a single corps of 3,000 men—the only troops which had arrived from his corps of the army.

The enemy's army was numerous and exhibited a fine body of cavalry—its manoeuvres were executed with rapidity. The emperor wished to delay the action for two hours in order to wait for, in the position which he had taken after the attack of the morning, the troops which were to join him, especially his cavalry; but the ardor of the French could not be restrained. Many battalions being engaged in the village of Hollstend, he saw the enemy move in order to dispossess them. Marshal Lannes received orders to march immediately to support the village. The enemy having advanced its right towards our left, marshal Augereau was charged to repulse it. In less than an hour the action became general—250, or 300,000 men, with 7 or 800 pieces of cannon, spread every where death and confusion and offered a spectacle rare in history. Among our troops there was not the least disorder—victory was not for a moment uncertain. The emperor had always near him, besides the imperial guard, a numerous *corps de reserve*, prepared for any unforeseen exigency. Marshal Soult having taken possession of the wood, made a movement in front. At this instant, the emperor was informed that the division of the French cavalry of reserve had arrived and that two new divisions of the corps of marshal Ney had also arrived and formed in line of battle. All the troops of the first line in reserve now advanced, and finding themselves thus supported, overthrew the enemy in the twinkling of an eye, and completely routed them. For the first hour the retreat was conducted with order, but it was thrown into frightful confusion, the moment that our divisions of dragoons and cuirassieurs, headed by the grand duke de Berg, took part in the action. These brave cavaliers, indignant at the sight of a victory decided without them, flew to every part where they could encounter their enemies. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not sustain their shock. In vain the enemy's infantry formed itself into square battalions—5 of these battalions were broken—artillery, cavalry, infantry—all were overthrown and taken. The French arrived at Weimar as soon as the enemy, who was thus pursued for the space of 6 leagues.

On our right the corps of marshal Davoust performed prodigies. This marshal displayed a distinguished bravery and firmness of character, the most essential quality of a warrior.

The result of the battle was the capture of 30 or 40,000 prisoners, 25 or 30 standards, 300 pieces of cannon, an immense number of magazines and stores. Among the prisoners were more than 20 generals, of whom were many lieut. generals, amongst others the lieut. gen. Schmettau. The number of the dead on the side of the Prussians is immense. They reckon more than 20,000 killed and wounded. The field marshal Mollendorff is wounded. The Duke of Brunswick is killed. Gen. Rochelle is killed. Prince Henry of Prussia dangerously wounded. Disorder and consternation pervade every part of the enemy's army.

On our side we have to regret among the generals, the loss of the brigade general Debilly, an excellent soldier. Among the wounded, brigade gen. Conroux. Among the colonels who are killed, Verges, of the 12th regiment of infantry, La Motte, of the 30th, Barbenegre of the 9th of hussars, Marigne of the 20th of chasseurs, Harispe, of the 16th light infantry, Dulembourg of the 1st of dragoons, Nicolas of the 6th of the line, Vialu of the 8th, and Higonet of the 108th.

The hussars and chasseurs have on this day displayed a bravery that deserves the highest eulogiums. The Prussian cavalry could not stand before them.

We need not speak of the French infantry. It has long since been acknowledged that it is the best in the world. The Emperor has declared that the French cavalry, after the experience of two campaigns, and of this last battle, cannot be equalled.

The Pruſſian army has in this battle loſt all power to retreat, and its line of operation has been totally diſconcerted. Its left, purſued by marſhal Davouſt gained Weimar, juſt as its right and centre withdrew from it towards Naumburg. The confuſion at this moment was extreme. The king eſcaped acroſs the fields at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

Our loſs is eſtimated at 1000 or 1100 killed & 3000 wounded. The grand duke de Berg at this time ſurrounds Erfurt, where there is a corps of the enemy commanded by marſhal Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange.

That etat major is now engaged in drawing out an official ſtatement, which will give all the details of this battle; and the ſervices rendered by the different corps of the army. If this ſhall add any thing to the claims of the army, to the eſteem and conſideration of the nation, it can add nothing to that ſentiment of tenderneſs which all thoſe have experienced, who were witneſſes of the enthuſiaſm and of the love which was teſtified for the emperor in the heat of the action. If there was a moment's heſitation, the ſound of *Vive l'Empereur*, reanimated every heart and inſpired new courage. In the midſt of the action the Emperor, ſeeing his wings menaced by the cavalry, put his horſe in full gallop, to order ſome new manœuvres. He was enterrupted every moment by cries of *Vive l'Empereur*. The imperial guard ſaw with a chagrin it could not diſſemble, every one engaged while they were inactive. Many voices were heard to alter the word *advance*. "What is this," ſaid the Emperor. It can be only ſome beardleſs youth, who dares to prejudge what I am to do. Let him wait till he has commanded in 30 pitched battles, before he pretends to give me advice."

A part of the army was not engaged.

A letter from Mayence, of the 16th Oct. ſays the French troops have taken poſſeſſion of Erfurt, that they have made priſoners of field marſhal Mollendorff, who was wounded in the battle of Jena, and the Prince of Orange; & that gen. Clark has been nominated governor of that place.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, 15*th Oct. at night.*

Six thousand Saxons, and more than 300 officers have been made prisoners. The emperor called the officers together, and told them he perceived with pain that their army had made war; that he had taken up arms only to secure the independence of the Saxon nation, and to oppose himself to her incorporation with the Prussian monarchy; that it was his intention to send them all home, on their parole never to serve again against France; that their sovereign had been guilty of extreme weakness in thus yielding to Prussian menaces, and in permitting them to enter his territory. But that it was necessary to put an end to all this. That the Prussians should remain in Prussia, and not meddle in the affairs of Germany; that the Saxons ought to unite in the confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of France—a protection which was not new, since for 200 years, but for France, they would have been invaded by Austria or Prussia.

That the emperor had taken up arms only when Prussia invaded Saxony. That it became necessary to put a pe-

YYY.