

spectacles of the renewal of past scenes.— Come with confidence to trade in our ports; come to exchange the product of your skill and industry with our riches, and be persuaded that you will never have cause to repent having trusted to our promises.

At the same time that the government do their endeavors to afford you the advantages of a brilliant commerce, they expect from your agents the same loyalty and good faith which will be practised towards you; they likewise hope that the dastardly conduct of Louisiana will find no imitators, and will not give them the pain of complaining that their too great confidence has been deceived.

The ports of entry are the Cape, Fort Dauphin, Port-de-Paix, Gonayes, St. Mark, Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes, Jeremie and Jackmel, where you may, with security, land your cargoes and adventures with the certainty of profitable return.

The well known punctuality of the government, in the fulfilment of their engagements, is a solemn pledge of the faithful execution of their treaty with you. Notwithstanding the misfortunes that have preceded our independence, and the disastrous wars they have occasioned, the means of the government have always been adequate to its wants. Such is the astonishing extent of our resources, that even the vicissitudes of the preceding administration, have not prevented the discharge of all its engagements. Judge then, now, what will be both our expectations and yours, when prodigality will have made room for the most prudent economy, and that an equitable mode of collecting the revenues, will fix the rights of the government and secure those of private individuals. Hasten then to come & profit by these happy dispositions, which your correspondences and dealings with us can but strengthen more and more. Whatever may be the number of your vessels, whatever may be the extent of your speculations in our ports, do not fear being frustrated of a sure gain. An abundant crop; commodities already manufactured are ready for you; the certainty of a speedy sale of your cargoes is secured to you.

Given at the Cape, the 25th of Oct. 1806, the third year of the Independence of Hayti.

The Chief of the Government of Hayti.

(Signed)

HENRY CHRISTOPHE.

By his Excellency the Secretary of the Government.

(Signed)

ROUANEZ, Jun.

Foreign intelligence.

PARIS, 25th October.
FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

(Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.)
JENA, October 25.

The battle of Jena has washed away the ignominy of Rossbach, and decided in seven days, a campaign which has entirely scathed that warlike frenzy which had affected the heads of all the Prussians.

The position of the army on the 14th was as follows.

The Grand Duke of Berg & Marshal Davoust, with their corps, were at Naumburg, having reconnoitred parties on Leipzig and Halle.

The corps of Marshal Prince de Ponte-Corvo was marching to Durnburg.

That of Marshal Lannes was arriving at Jena.

That of Marshal Angereau had taken position at Kahlis.

That of Marshal Ney was at Rodo.

The head-quarters were at Gera.

The Emperor was marching for Jena.

The corps of Marshal Soult was advancing from Gera to take a nearer position at the fork of the roads of Naumburg and of Jena.

The position of the enemy was as follows:

The King of Prussia wishing to commence hostilities on the 9th, by directing his right upon Frankfurt, his centre upon Wurtzburg, and his left upon Bamberg, all the divisions of his army were disposed to execute that plan; but the French army turning on the extremity of its left, found itself in a few days at Saalburg, at Lohenstein, at Schleiz, at Gera, and at Naumburg. The Prussian army, thus turned, employed the 9, 10, 11 and 12 to recall all its detachments, and on the 13th presented itself in order of battle between Capelsdorf and Auerstedt, being nearly 150,000 men strong.

On the 13th, at 2 P. M., the Emperor arrived at Jena, and from a small elevation which was occupied by our advanced guard, he could discern the dispositions of the enemy, who seemed to manœuvre to attack the next day, and to force the several defiles of the Saale. The enemy defended the causeway leading from Jena to Weimar with a great force, and by an impregnable position they seemed to think that the French could not reach the plain without forcing that passage, in fact, it did not appear possible to get any artillery on the steep platform, which, besides, was so small that four battalions could hardly be displaced. The whole night was employed in opening a road through the rock by which means they succeeded in conveying artillery on the height.

Marshal Davoust received orders to defend by Naumburg to defend the passages of Koesen, if the enemy should march upon Naumburg; or to proceed to Alpoda to take him in the rear, should he remain in the same position in which he was.

The corps of Marshal Prince de Ponte Corvo was destined to defend from Durnburg to ad on the rear of the enemy should he either

direct his main force upon Naumburg or upon Jena.

The heavy cavalry, which had not yet joined the army, could not come up to it before noon. The cavalry of the imperial guard was thirty-six hours distance, whatever might have been its forced marches since its departure from Paris. But there are moments in war where no consideration ought to balance the advantage of being beforehand with the enemy, and to attack him first. The Emperor caused the whole of Marshal Lannes corps to be arrayed on the platform, occupied by our advanced guard, which the enemy appeared to have neglected, though he was in a position opposite to it. This corps was arranged through the care of general Victor, each division forming a wing. Marshal Lefebvre caused the imperial guard to be stationed in square battalions at the summit. The Emperor lay under arms in the midst of his brave fellows. The night offered a spectacle worthy of remark, that of two armies, the one displaying its front upon an extent of six leagues, and with its fires setting the atmosphere in a blaze, and the other whose apparent fires were concentrated in a small front; and in both armies activity and movement. The fire lights of both armies were at half the distance of a cannon shot. The sentinels almost touched each other, not a movement on either side but what could be heard.

The corps of marshals Ney and Soult, spent the night in marching. At day break the whole army took up arms. The division of Gagen was arranged upon three lines on the left of the platform. The division of Suchet formed the right; the imperial guard occupied the summit of the hillock, each of these corps having its cannon in the intervals— from the city and the neighbouring valleys, defiles had been contrived which permitted the troops that could not be placed on the platform, to display themselves with the greatest ease; for perhaps it was the first time that an army was to pass through so small a defile.

A very thick fog obscured the day. The Emperor passed in front several times. He recommended to the Soldiers to guard themselves against that Prussian cavalry which was represented to be so formidable. He reminded them that it was at the same period, a year before, they had taken Ulm; that the Prussian army, as the Austrian army, was now surrounded, having lost its line of operations, and its stores; that it did not combat at the present time for glory, but for its retreat; that endeavouring to cut its way thro' on different points, the corps that should suffer them to pass would be lost in honour and in reputation. At this animated discourse, the soldiers answered by cries of "Let us march!" The fusiliers began the action: The musketry became warm: However good the position held by the enemy, he was driven from it, and the French army defiling in the plain began to form itself in battle array.

On the other side, the main army of the enemy, who had no projects to attack until the fog should have been dispersed, took up arms. A body of 50,000 men of the left stationed itself to cover the defiles of Naumburg and made themselves masters of the defiles of Koesen; but Marshal Davoust had been before hand. The two other bodies forming a force of 80,000 men advanced towards the French army which was defiling from the platform of Jena. The fog covered both armies during two hours, but it was dispersed by the bright sun of Autumn. The two armies discovered each other within cannon shot. The left of the French army supported by a village and woods, was commanded by Marshal Angereau. The imperial guard separated it from the center, which was occupied by the corps of Marshal Lannes. This right was formed by the corps of Marshal Soult; Marshal Ney had but 3000 men— The only troops that had yet arrived from his corps of the army.

The enemy's army was numerous & shewed a handsome Cavalry, its manœuvres were executed with rapidity and precision. The Emperor would have wished to postpone the engagement for two hours, in order to wait in the position he had just taken after the morning battle, for the troops which were to join him and especially his Cavalry; but the French ardour carried it, several battalions having engaged at the village of Hollstedt, he saw the enemy making a movement to dislodge them from it. Marshal Lannes received orders immediately to march in support of that village. Marshal Soult had attacked a wood on the right; the enemy having made a movement from his right on our left, Marshal Angereau was charged to repulse them; in less than an hour the action became general; 250 or 300,000 men with 7 or 800 pieces of Cannon carried death in every direction, and exhibited one of those spectacles rarely to be met with in history.— At each army they manœvred constantly as if at a parade. There never existed the least confusion amongst our troops; victory was not uncertain an instant. The Emperor had always near him independently of the imperial guard, a sufficient number of troops of reserve to ward off any unforeseen accident.

Marshal Davoust having carried the wood he had been attacking for two hours, made a forward movement. At this moment the Emperor was informed that the division of the French Cavalry of reserve were taking their station, and that two new divisions of Marshal Ney's corps were placing themselves in the rear on the field of battle. All the troops of reserve were then ordered to advance on the first line, which finding itself thus supported overthrew the enemy in the twinkling of an eye, and put it in full retreat.

He performed it in good order during the 1st hour; but it became a dreadful disorder from the moment our divisions of Dragoons and our Cuirassiers having the grand duke of Berg at their head should take a part in the affair. These brave Cavaliers shuddering to see Victory decided without them, rushed out in every direction where they could meet with enemies. Neither the Cavalry nor the Prussian Infantry could resist their shock. In vain did the enemy's infantry form itself in square battalions, five of these battalions were routed; Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, all were defeated and taken. The French arrived at Weimar at the same time with the enemy, who was thus pursued for the space of six leagues.

On our right, the Corps of Marshal Davoust was performing prodigies. Not only he kept in the enemy's rear, but he followed beating for the space of three leagues, the main of the enemy's troops which was to defend by Koesen. This Marshal has displayed a distinguished valour and a firmness of character; the principal qualifications of a warrior. He has been seconded by Generals Gudin, Friant, Morand, Daultanne, Chief of the Staff, and by the uncommon intrepidity of his brave corps.

The results of the battle are 30 to 40 thousand prisoners; 25 or 30 stands of Colours; 30 pieces of Cannon; immense magazines of provisions. Among the prisoners are to be found upwards of twenty generals including several Lieutenant generals; Lieutenant general Schmettan is one. The number of killed in the Prussian army is immense; it is computed that there are upwards of twenty thousand killed or wounded; Field Marshal Moellendorf has been wounded, the Duke of Brunswick killed; General Luchel killed; Prince Henry of Prussia grievously wounded; according to the report of the deserters, prisoners and flings of truce, disorder and consternation are at the extremes in the remainder of the enemy's army.

On our side, we have only to lament, among the generals, the loss of general Debilly, an excellent soldier; and among the wounded, general of Brigade Conroux. Among the Colonels killed, are, Verges, of the 12th regiment of Infantry of the line; Lamotte, of the 36th; Barbenegre, of the 9th of hussars; Marigny, of the 20th of Chasseurs; Harispe, of the 18th of light infantry; Dulembourg, of the 1st of dragoons; Nicolson, of the 61st of the line; Vialy, of the 61st; Higonet, of the 108th.

The Hussars and Chasseurs have displayed on this day a boldness worthy of the greatest encomiums. The Prussian Cavalry never made a stand before them, and all the charges against the infantry have proved successful.

We say nothing of the French infantry; it has been long since acknowledged that it is the best in the world, the Emperor has declared that the French Cavalry, from the experience of the two Campaigns and of this last battle, had not its equal.

The Prussian army has in the battle lost all retreat and the whole of its line of operations. Its left pursued by Marshal Davoust, secured its retreat on Weimar at the time that its right and centre were retreating from Weimar in Hanenburg. The conclusion, therefore, was extreme. The king must have retired across the fields, at the head of his regiment of Cavalry.

Our loss is estimated at one thousand eleven hundred killed, and three thousand wounded. The grand Duke of Berg is at this moment in the city of Erfurt where there is a corps of the enemy commanded by Marshal Moellendorf and the prince of Orange.

The staff is employed in collecting materials for an official narrative by which every particular of this battle and the services rendered by the different corps and regiments will be made known. If that can add anything to the claim which the army has upon the esteem and gratitude of the nation, it cannot add anything to the tender emotions experienced by those who have been witnesses of the enthusiasm and love testified to the Emperor in the hottest period of the combat. If there was a moment of hesitation the mere cry of "Vive L'Empereur!" would rekindle courage and give new energy to every breast. At the height of the Conflict the Emperor observing his wings menaced by the Cavalry would gallop from one to the other to order manœuvres and the changes of position from front into squares; he was interrupted at every instant by the cries of "Vive L'Empereur!" The foot imperial guard could not conceal its vexation at being inactive, whilst others were fighting. Several voices were heard to ejaculate words "in vain!" "forward!" "What is that?" said the Emperor, "it cannot but be a young man who has no beard, who can presume to prejudge what I ought to do; let him wait until he has commanded in thirty pitched battles before he can pretend to give me advice."

A part of the army has had no participation in the battle, and is yet without having fired a single shot.

The Sixth Bulletin which is dated Weimar, Oct. 15, 1806.

Six thousand Saxons, and more than 300 officers, have been made prisoners. The Emperor had the officers assembled, and told them that he saw with pain that their army made war upon him—that for his part, he had taken to arms only to insure the Independence of the Saxon nation, and to oppose its incorporation with the Prussian monarchy—that his intention was to send them all home; if they gave their parole of honor never to serve against France—that their sovereign, whose title he acknowledged, had acted weakly, in thus yielding to Prussian menaces, and

in making them enter upon his territory—but that the Prussians must remain in Prussia, and that they should not meddle in any manner in the affairs of Germany—that the Saxons ought to be found united to the confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of France, a protection that was not new to her—that, since two hundred years, without France, she would have been invaded by Austria or Prussia—that the Emperor had taken arms only when Prussia had invaded Saxony—that it was necessary to put a term to these outrages—that the continent had need of repose—and that in spite of the intrigues and the base passions which agitated many courts, it was necessary that their repose should exist, although it cost to procure it, the fall of some thrones.

Effectively, all the Saxon prisoners have been sent to their homes, with the proclamation of the Emperor to the Saxons, and with assurances that no enmity existed against their nation.

The Seventh Bulletin says, Erfurt.

The Grand Duke of Berg entered Erfurt on the thirteenth in the morning; on the 16th the place capitulated. By this 16,000 men, of which 8000 were wounded, and 6000 able bodied, have become prisoners of war, among which are the prince of Orange, Field-Marshal Moellendorf, Lieutenant-Generals Larisch and Graver, and Major-Generals Lagave and Sveifel. A park of 120 pieces of artillery, well furnished, has also fallen into our hands. Every day they collect prisoners.

The Eighth Bulletin, is dated Weimar, October 16.

The different corps of the army which are pursuing the enemy, announce every moment prisoners, baggage, cannon, magazines, and provisions of all kinds, taken. Marshal Davoust has just taken 50 pieces of cannon; marshal Soult a convoy of 3,000 tons of flour; and marshal Bernadotte 1,500 prisoners. The army is in such a manner dispersed and mixed with our troops, that one of their battalions came to join one of our advanced light-guards, mistaking it for one of their own.

Twelfth Bulletin—That the French had entered Magdeburg.

Thirteenth Bulletin—Report, that the French entered Berlin the 21 of October.

The above is a manuscript memorandum of those two Bulletins.

WILMINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1807.

Butt's Conspiracy.

Every day throws more light on this highly interesting subject. By the arrival yesterday of the schr. Amelia, capt. Brooks, from New Orleans, we received the papers of that city to the 12th ult. By these papers we learn, that on the 9th ult. in consequence of a previous invitation from his excellency the governor, the Merchants of that place assembled at government house, for the purpose of consulting with him on some point of great importance. His excellency in a very few words explained to the gentlemen the object of the military preparations making there, which are in defence of a premeditated attack on the territory, by a formidable party of men assembling on the Ohio, headed and led on by some of the first characters in the union. He informed them that the principal object of calling them together, was to deliberate on the best plan of procuring for the public service a number of seamen, sufficient to man the gun boats and other craft, intended to be armed. That he conceived an appeal to the merchants themselves would at this hour of danger, be preferable to an impression, and he was persuaded they would display their patriotism, by adopting the best and most immediate measures, to enable Commodore Shaw, to procure the hands necessary.

After governor Claiborne concluded his observations, general Wilkinson, who attended the meeting, informed the gentlemen of the nature of the plot and the manner it had been disclosed to him; and on this occasion made a very impressive and affecting appeal to their feelings. He departed from that insuperable line of military conduct which he has always observed, by informing them as well of his plans of offence as defence, and expatiated largely on the want of authority to execute to the extent his views and measures. He particularly related the object of the invaders to be the reduction of that place, in order, with the booty they might find in it, to make an attempt on Mexico, and if they succeeded, to sever the western states from the union; the attack was to be made as well by land as by sea, and concluded by denouncing the leader, Aaron Burr, and pledged his own life in our defence. The governor and general having retired, the meeting proceeded to deliberate on the best plan to co-operate with government, when it was unanimously agreed that an embargo ought to take place, which has since taken place. The governor left the meeting of the Merchants to consult with colonels Bellechasse, McCary and Dorcicre relative to the militia.

The battalion of Orleans Volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's warning.

It was stated at New Orleans when the Amelia sailed, that the adherents of Burr amounted to 7000 men; and it was believed that his forces would considerably exceed that number. The attack, it was expected would be made between the 20th and 30th