From the Public Advertiser.

THE BATTLE OF JENA.

The following extract from a Work published by the Duke Eugene of Wirtemburgh, furnishes a melancholy proof of the want of foresight which existed in the Councils of his Prussian Majesty —When we read these details, we cannot but think there was as much blindness in the councils of that Prince as there was boldness in the attempt of Bonaparte. The presumption, the same desire to have exclusively the honors of the campaign, and the advantages of victory, had, one year before the fall of Prussia produced that of the Austrian Monarchy. The Prussian General reproached General Mack with having advanced too far into Germany, and with displaying too much obstinacy, in maintaining his positions. Who could have foreseen, after the memorable example which they have had before their eyes, after which they had acquired of the prompt, vigorous, and unexpected manner in which Bonaparte was accustomed to attack, of the care which always took to be superior, both by the number of his troops and rapidity of his motions, that these great Tacticians would at the outset of the campaign, see their army beat, cut off, & turned in every direction? There can be no doubt but that there were traitors, but it is still impossible to conceive how a monarchy created by so many victories could be destroyed by a single shock, and an army which had long been considered as the best in Europe, could be beat and dispersed in a few hours. All the Prussian Generals who had survived the destruction of the monarchy have published memoirs, the object of which seem to be rather to blame their superiors, and companions in arms, than to vindicate their own conduct.—The duke Eugene, of Wirtemburgh, who commanded the army of Reserve, is perhaps, of all the Prussian Commanders, the one who had been censured with the greatest severity; that Prince therefore, felt himself compelled to publish a statement which he had composed in his retreat.—Among details purely military, which can only be intelligible to professional men, he has made some reflections which throw a little light upon the almost incomprehensible causes of the diasters which, in a few days, overwhelmed me of the most powerful of the European States. He says,

"The political conduct of Prussia contributed more to its ruin than its military faults. The Cabinet, without any fixed plan, wavered according to events. Placed between France, Russia, and Austria, it was necessary to take a decisive part, and not to indulge in the idle hope of preserving its neutrality. I do not pretend to say which side Prussia ought to have taken, but I maintain that she ought to have adopted one or other. To avoid the embarrassment of a choice, they began their career before the Russians were at hand to support their operations. I had a long conversation upon this subject with a man who enjoyed great influence; I asked him what Prussia could hope, single handed, against an enemy so formidable, and so accustomed to conquer?—This personage told me, that the first object of the cabinet was to convince the French that there was no coalition. France did not suffer herself to be persuaded, and answered, to all the assertions of the manifesto upon the subject only by derision, as might have been expected. But at last, a war was resolved upon, it was necessary it should be defensive in its commencement; it was necessary that the main body of the army should occupy the Saal, and the reverse should occupy the Elbe.—Every one knew the Duke of Brunswick latterly, could not doubt that that would be the plan which he would adopt; but, alas! did he not think it possible that the French could attack him before he had completed his dispositions. Several persons of my acquaintance endeavoured, but in vain, to open his eyes on this subject. This obstinacy on the part of the Duke of Brunswick is more explicable to me, as he had upon all occasions said to me, "It is necessary to be in such a situation to attempt something against such an enemy, half measures will not do, there must be a grand whole."

Nevertheless war was suddenly declared, and the Duke Eugene of Wirtemburg, was ordered to form an army of reserve, of 18 battalions and 28 squadrons. He was ordered to advance upon Halle, and afterwards upon Merseburgh, and afterwards to join the army of the king, who to avoid being turned, had taken the resolution to bring on a decisive action. It is proper to observe that the Duke could not form a junction before the 18th, and on the 14th, the battle was fought. The Prince, who was on his march, heard the sound of cannon during the whole of that day, and his officers of artillery, who considered themselves as being very unexperienced, declared that the sound became more and more distant, and consequently that the Prussians were victorious. The 15th and 16th passed without the Duke receiving any intelligence either from the King or his Generals. The fugitives only brought contradictory reports.—The Duke however, wishing to procure some information, sent large detachments of cavalry, who brought him in some Frenchmen, who formed the advanced corps of their army; but, says the Duke, "these prisoners according to the uniform custom of Frenchmen, would not say any thing however repeatedly urged." In this state of uncertainty the Duke of Wirtemburgh marched, as it may be said, at hazard, when on the 17th of October, in the morning, a Saxon officer informed him of the complete route of Prince Hohenlohe and General Ruchel. They had reckoned so certainly upon victory, that no provision was made for a retreat.—The Duke thus left to himself, thought the wisest thing he could do, would be to retreat from Halle, where he then was, to Magdeburgh, where he hoped to meet the King with the wreck of his army; but he had scarcely commenced his march, when he was attacked with impetuosity, by the Division of General Dupont, and afterwards by the corps of General Bernadottes. Victory declared, as at Jena, for the French. The Duke, with what he could collect of his army, passed the Elbe, at Rossian, and reached Magdeburgh on the 19th October. He concludes this memoir in these words:

"After thirty-two years of faithful service under three Monarchs, after being honored with the particular kindness of the Great Frederick, and being treated as a friend by the present king, I am accused of being the Chief cause of the ruin of the Prussian Monarchy. Ought I then to bear the blame of the faults which I did commit but which *I was ordered to commit?* Is it not doubly painful to me to be under the necessity of bearing such imputations, when I can only repel them by failing in the respect which I owe to great persons? My devotion to them is so great, that I cannot resolve, even for my own justification to denounce to the public their orders and their faults; what good could result for the future from these recrimations and councils. Prussia will never again become what the great king made it.—His genius is fled."

NEW YORK, January 20.

The ship Suffolk from London, whose arrival we noticed yeterday, was boarded on the 6th December, by a British man of war brig, bound from Lisbon for England, from whom she received information that 13,000 French troops had entered the capital of Portugal; and that the Portuguese fleet had been joined by an English squadron, under, the command of Sir Sidney Smith, off the Tagus.

One of the passengers in the Suffolk is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, to the government of the United States. He received them on the 17th of November. They were forwarded to Washington yesterday morning.

We have also the pleasure of receiving our files of London papears to the 27th of November; from which we are enabled to enrich the columns of the Mercantile Advertiser with many very important articles of European intelligence.

The English Parliament has been prorogued from the 17th of December to the 21st January.

Vice Admiral Sir John B. Warren, who has been appointed on the American station, was expected to sail in a few days from Plymouth in the Swiftsure 74 gun ship, captain Conn.

Our extracts from the London papers are so comprehensive (embracing every article of consequence) as to render any abstract or commentary of ours unnecessary.

LONDON, November 23.

The Captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from Memel, states that the King of Prussia, who still remains in that town is rapidly recruiting his army, with whom his Majesty is extremely popular.

November 24.

An article from Riga, in the last Correspondent, states, that the Russian Army has fully made up the losses it sustained in the last war, and that its number is now complete; nay more, that it is about to be augmented by a new levy of 60,000 men, which according to an Imperial Decree is now raising. The utmost exertions are using throughout Russia to advance the naval and military strength of that Empire.

An unusual bustle prevails at this moment throughout the Army, in consequence of two, if not three important expeditions being about to sail. Troops are collected at Portsmouth, at Plymouth, and at Cork.

At Portsmouth there are the 7th, or Royal Fuzileers.; 8th, 13th, 23d, 2d, battallion; 32, 50th, 82, and six battalions of the German Legion.

At Plymouth there are two companies of Artillery embarked, and those two distinguished regiments, the 11th, and Old Buffs, 2d battalion, and the 2d battalion 29th regiment. Some other corps on the march.

At Cork—Artillery, 3d, 100, 1st battallion; and 92, 2d Battallion, or Gordon Highlanders, are to be sent to Cork.

There is no longer, any doubt to General Whitelocke's being brought to trial. The arrangements are made, and the charges given in at the Horse Guards. The fullest investigation is to take place into the whole of the disasters in South America. The General Court Martial is to be held at Chelsea; a Royal Duke is to preside at the trial, and General Gower's arrival is only waited for.

Paris Papers arrived this morning to the 14th instant. They are of the greatest importance; but the hour at which we received them prevents us from making any observations upon their contents.

The Moniteur of the 18th, contains a long article relative to England dated Paris, November 12.

"England, it is said, has within two years sent out four expeditions; the first was against Constantinople, which was attended with considerable loss, and the confiscation of all English property; the second was against Egypt, and proved still more disgraceful and disastrous, by the defeat at Rosetta; the third was against Buenos Ayres, in which they lost five thousand men; the fourth was against Copenhagen, the most atrocious Expedition of which history can perceive the remembrance, and which has covered the English Government with indeliable shame. Why did the English evacuate Zealand and Copenhagen, after the Prince Royal had refused to receive their Envoy and to ratify the Capitulation? Because they were sensible of their feebleness by land, and feared the approach of that season when the approach of the Danish troops should be facilitated by the ice.

The article then proceeds thus:—"After these four Expeditions which so manifestly show the moral and military decline of England, let us speak of the situation into which it has brought Portugal. The Prince Regent of Portugal loses his throne: he loses it influenced by the intrigues of England; he loses it because he would not seize the English merchandise which was at Lisbon. What then does England that powerful Ally?—She sees with indifference what passes in Portugal. What will she do when Portugal shall be taken? Will she go and seize upon Brazil? No; if the English make that attempt the Catholics will drive them out. The fall of the House of Braganza will remain a new proof that the destruction of whomsoever attaches himself to the English, is inevitable."

The article thus concludes:

"The refusal of the mediation of the Emperor Alexander, and the expedition to Copenhagen, sufficiently reveal the sentiments of the English Ministry, and their system of perpetual war. The first consequence of these events has therefore been to determine the nations of the Continent, which were still at Peace with England, to break off in future all connexion with her. Austria did not hesitate, scarcely had the Emperor Francis the Second received certain information of the events at Copenhagen, and the refusal of the English to accept the mediation of Russia, when he declared war against England, already the blockade is close on every side. Lord Pembroke when he left Vienna in order to return to London, was forced to embark at Triest; the correspondence of England with every part of the Continent is intercepted; we have, in consequence of the blockade, in our hands, more than an hundred English letters, and bills of exchange to the amount of several million sterling. These measures must reduce the English to a despente situation.

'But what does that signify to the men who goven that nation? What have they in common with the English: Happily on the day when these Ministers shall be overthrown, they will become nothing. They may for some time continue to act on their maxims, but a catastrope is inevitable; peace, the first of benefits to any nation ought to be the principal end of all the actions of those who govern. A Ministry who professes perpetual war, betrays the dearest interests of its country; it has lost its confidence; its inevitable and quickly approaching fall, will satisfy the interests of the nation and public morals."

November 25.

The Treaty between France and Austria is stated to have been signed at Fountain-bleau on the 21st ult. The Treaty between France and Denmark has been duly ratified.

By a vessel from Holland, which arrived yesterday, we learn that the Court to which the case of the detained Neutrals was referd, in consequence of the Decree of last September, has not decided the fate of any of them.

An application, it is understood, will be made to government by the British merchants whose property was seized in the Danish ports, that an indemnification be allowed them out of the Danish property which has been detained in our ports.

An English vessel arrived in Copenhagen Roads early in the present month, which left Crstadt after two hours notice, and the British ships were warned to depart as soon as possible.

Our ships of war were all to quit Copenhagen Roads this month, as the winter would not allow them to remain there longer.

It was reported off Copenhagen in the early part of the present month, that general Peyman, was under an arrest in Zealand, for having surrendered to the British.

The flag of Truce which sailed on Saturday, is said to have been seen by one of our cruizers going into Calais about ten in the morning.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, has issued a severe Decree, by which all persons holding any correspondence or connection, with British subjects direct, are to be punished with death, and with confiscation of the goods which have been the objects of the said commerce if they can be found, but if not, the persons convicted of such correspondence are to pay the value of them. If the correspondence is carried on by means of a third person, the party offending is to be punished with imprisonment. Rewards are to be paid to informers. The Crown Prince seems determined to go pari passu with Bonaparte in the severity of his decrees against commerce with this country.

Bonaparte who, in the Treaty of Tilsit, invested himself with the title of Mediator, of a peace between the Porte and Russia, finds it now more convenient to his views to assume a more hostile attitude. Sebastiana was about to depart for Odessa, when the last accounts were dispatched, and the French troops, according to intelligence from Trieste of the 21st ult. were marching night and day from Italy to Dalamatia. A rupture with the Porte is determined upon, and Turkey will soon cease to exist as an independent power. Russia and Austria will probably share in the spoil.

The account of Sir Samuel Hood having sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday was incorrect. He was to have sailed yesterday, but the violence of the gale prevented him. The 13th Regiment, 1000 strong, under Lieut. Col. Colville, is embarked, and is to proceed to Plymouth, from whence it will sail under General Beresford,

On the 24th of Oct. the merchants at Hamburgh first became apprehensive that Portuguese property would be sequestrated, in consequence the greatest activity was exerted in disposing of it. Goods which were in port, but had not been landed, were seized on the 10th of Nov.

On the same day, so rigid an enforcement of the commercial restrictions of Bonaparte took place, that no vessel of any kind whatever, nor even ships in ballast (of which description there was an American in the harbor) were suffered to depart from Hamburgh.

The Order of Council, to which we alluded yesterday, appeared in the Gazette of last night; it continues in its usual form, the permission to import hides, calf-skins, horns, tallow and wool, (except cotton wool) in foreign vessels, until the 25th day of March next.

The reason assigned for the detention of all American ships at Cherbourgh, is that two frigates were fitting out there, and taking in troops for the East Indies. The latest accounts state that they were then in perfect readiness for sea and would sail in a day or two.

DARDANELLES, Oct. 14.

The English squadron has set sail, and Lord Pagat is gone back to Malta, his mission having completely failed in success.

The Diplomatic exertions of England have proved as unsuccessful as the operations of her army have covered her with disgrace.—*Moniteur Nov.* 11.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

Since the battle of Rosetta, where the English were completely routed, their situation in Egypt has become worse, as appears by a dispatch from Mahomet Ali Pacha, Governor of Egypt, lately received by the Porte.

The English occupied a post in the plains of Delutenhor, six leagues from a plain named Sed; where the above General intended to attack them. Having made the necessary dispositions for that purpose and advanced towards the English, one of their General Officers, second in command, arrived with two other persons, and offered as Plenipotentiary to conclude a peace.—Having produced his credentials, he delivered to him a paper, the substance of which is as follows:—

"Do you not demand in the name of his highness, your powerful master, the restitution of the town of Alexandria? Restore to us our prisoners, who fell into your hands in the two actions which took place at Rosetta, and we will restore to you the above place. I would also give you back the three vessels of his highness's which were taken, had they not been sent to England, but I solemnly engage that they shall be returned to the Sublime Porte."

This proposal was accepted, and Mahomet's Kirja immediately dispatched to take possession of the place; fortifications, artillery, warlike stores, and the other most important articles, and he himself made his entry into Alexandria September 22.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday Feb. 3.

The following message from the President of the United States, was yesterday received:

To the Senate & House of Representatives of the U. S.

Having received an official communication of certain orders of the British government against the maritime rights of neutrals, bearing date the 11th of November, 1807, I transmit them to Congress as a further proof of the increasing dangers to our navigation and commerce which led to the provident measure of the act of the present session laying an embargo on our own vessels

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 2 1808,

Which being read.

Mr. Dana moved to refer it to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures as to that committee had been refered so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to imposition on our neutral rights, &c.

Mr. Love moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, as before that committee were already papers relative to our difference with Great-Britain.

The latter reference was agreed to—yeas 87.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Sloan's resolution for moving the seat of government; and Mr. Lewis's motion for indefinite postponement being under consideration, Messrs. Eppes and Love supported, and Messrs. Gardinier and Bacon opposed the motion for postponement. When the House adjourned without taking the question.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

The following message was received from the President, and with the documents enclosed, ordered to be printed:

To the House of Representatives Of the United States.

In my message of January 20, I stated that some papers forwarded by Mr. Daniel Clark of New-Orleans, to the Secretary of State in 1803, had not then been found in the office of State and that a letter had been addressed to the former chief clerk, in the hope that he might advise where they should be sought for. By indications from him they are now found. Among them are two letters from the Baron de Carondelet to an officer serving under him at a separate post; in which his views of a dismemberment of our union are expressed. Extracts of so much of these letters as are within the scope of the resolution of the House are now communicated. With these were found the letters written by Mr. Clark to the Secretary of state in 1803. A part of one only of these relates to this subject, and is extracted and enclosed for the information of the House.—In no part of the papers communicated by Mr. Clark, which are, voluminous, and in different languages nor in his letters, have we found any information of the corrupt receipt of money by any officer, of the United States from any foreign agents for dismembering the union; these papers or letters offer nothing which was not probably known, to my predecessors, or which would call anew for enquiries, which they had not thought necessary to institute, when the facts were recent, and could be better proved. They probably believed it best to let pass into oblivion, transactions which however culpable, had commenced before this government existed, and had been finally extinguished by the treaty of 1795.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 4, 1808.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Sloan, for the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia; when Mr. Lewis withdrew his motion for an indefinite postponement, and

Mr. Sloan moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole House, with a view to make it the order of the day for two weeks.

This motion was largely debated, Messrs. Sloan, Masters, Bacon, Fisk, Livermore, Bibb, Kelly, Alexander and Lyon, supporting the motion, and Messrs. Lewis, Rhea, Van Horne, Holland, Taylor, Macon and Blount opposing it; and at length decided in the negative—63 to 61. When the House immediately adjourned.

In the course of discussion Mr. *Smilie* made a motion to postpone the subject; which not being in order could not be received.

Of those who voted for the commitment some members declared themselves against the motion of Mr. Sloan, but in favor of a fuller discussion of it.

In the course of the debates Mr. *Sloan* stated that he had this day received opprobrious language as he was on his way to the Capitol; whereupon,

Mr. Lyon declared his intention to have moved a resolution that the House take the matter into consideration as a breach of privilege by an insult offered to one of its members; but that a letter had been received from the Mayor stating that proper steps were taken to secure the offender.