

ney in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

S. SMITH,  
President of the Senate, *pro tempore.*

March 3, 1807.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

**AN ACT** Authorizing the president of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies not exceeding thirty thousand men.

**BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,** That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, to accept of any company or companies, of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may desire and offer themselves for the service, not exceeding thirty thousand men, who shall be cloathed, and furnished with horses at their own expence, and armed and equipped at the expence of the United States, after the shall be called into service, except such of them as may chuse to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioners shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several states and territories to which such companies shall respectively belong: *Provided*, That where any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division of militia, already organized, shall tender their voluntary service to the United States, such company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender, and any vacancy thereafter occurring shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the state or territory, wherein the said company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division shall have been originally raised.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That any company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty, at any time the president of the United States shall judge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same, and shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after the time they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, and when called into actual service, and whilst remaining therin, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind, bounty and clothing excepted, with the regular troops of the United States: *Provided*, That in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private, in any company, who may thus offer themselves, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money, a sum equal to the cost of the clothing of a non-commissioned officer, or private, (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to organize the companies so tendering their services as aforesaid, into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades and divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; but until called into actual service, such companies shall be bound to do regular militia duty as is required by law in like manner as before the passage of this act.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,** That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall have been furnished at his own expence, or by the loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the president of the United States may direct, shall be allowed, and paid to such volunteer, for each and every such damage, or loss.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,** That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, of more importance:—the court of Vienna and the same hereby is appropriated to

virtue of the provisions of this act.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO: CLINTON,  
Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

February 24, 1807.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

## LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, April 29.

The Official Journal contains the decree adopted in the meeting of the Senate, on the 7th, pursuant to the emperor's message for calling out the 80,000 conscripts of the year 1808. It also contains an address by the Senate to his majesty on his message; to which is subjoined an imperial decree, dated from the head quarters at Finkenstein, on the 18th inst, directing the mode of levying the conscription in the different departments. The date of this decree shews that no event of importance had occurred before that time. This is farther evident from a letter received last Sunday from the advanced posts of the army, in which the writer says—“for a month past, we have been face to face with the enemy, and yet have remained in perfect inactivity. The army is in good health.—Our soldiers suffered for a time from a dysentery, which repose and wholesome food has now completely removed. Our brave men are constantly returning from the hospitals, our battalions increase in numbers, and as soon as the roads are practicable, nothing will be able to impede the flight of our victorious eagles.—Contagious fevers prevail among the Russian troops. These diseases are occasioned by their remarkable neglect of cleanliness. They have missed their object. They smiled at the disasters of the Prussians, not imagining we should so soon come upon them. But since they have found us opposed to them, they have become convinced of the impossibility of sending any assistance to Michaelson, the Russian commander in Wallachia, and the energy which the Turks display is likely to afford them some employment in that quarter.”

LONDON, May 15.

The reports circulated yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Stewart from the continent of an action having taken place between the French and the Russians proves unfounded, though stated in various private letters from Yarmouth, as well as in the public letter posted at Lloyd's.

Mr. Stewart came from St. Petersburg, and brought with him important dispatches for government.—They relate not, however, to any battle, but to the line of conduct pursued by Austria at the present crisis.—Some of the particulars have transpired, and are reported to be as follows.—That the emperor of Austria has entered upon a long justification of his conduct, in the meeting of the states of Hungary; and that the result was an animated answer on the part of the states, in which they commend the prudent neutrality hitherto observed by the emperor; exhort him to continue in the same line of conduct; and offer him all the resources of state—the lives and fortunes of the Hungarians—to enable him to maintain the same dignified position. This state paper is said to conclude with supplicating his imperial majesty to propose his mediation to each of the belligerent powers; and to enable him to make this offer with effect, the land tax has been doubled for three years

and the Hungarian army must be immediately called out. It is further stated, that the emperor of Austria had in consequence offered his mediation, and had seconded with a very powerful recommendation, some certain proposals which had been made by the emperor Napoleon.

The emperor Alexander, from respect to the recommendation of his imperial Austrian majesty, had deemed it incumbent on him to submit those proposals to the several allied powers; M. Ribaupierre had in consequence been sent to his Swedish majesty; Mr. Stuart had been sent to England; and the archduke Constantine was gone to Vienna. Novosiltzoff, it was reported, was about to be sent to the emperor Napoleon, and the duke de Liancourt to the Russians.

There is still, however, a circumstance of more importance:—the court of Vienna is said to have made an indirect declaration,

that has offered her mediation between Russia and the Porte.

Such is reported to be the substance of the dispatches received. How far this may be perfectly correct we cannot determine, but we are inclined on the whole, to believe that Austria has been by some means or other, induced to listen to certain proposals made to her by Napoleon, and has in consequence adopted a line of conduct embarrassing to the allies.

Orders were yesterday dispatched by government to the commissioners of the customs, to be forwarded to all the outports for laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to the grand seignior; and also from the admiralty, to the commanders of king's ships and privateers, to detain and bring in all vessels, property, &c. belonging to the subjects of the Ottoman porto.”

May 11.

The gazette of Saturday contains the official details of the capture of Alexandria. It will be seen that this conquest was effected without any extraordinary exertions—but the spirit, valor, and perseverance of our gallant countrymen, were prepared and ready to meet, and surmount the most arduous resistance. Our loss, we are happy to find, was very inconsiderable.

As the arrival of the transports which had separated enabled gen. Faser to follow up the conquest of Alexandria by further operations, detachments were sent to take possession of Rosetta and Rathmance.—The Mamalukes and Arabs are confidently stated to be friendly to our cause. We have received several private letters from Alexandria which we are obliged to postpone for the present. Admiral Duckworth has returned to Sicily; Admiral Louis remains at Alexandria.—The troops employed on this service, were the first battalion of the 31st and second battalions of the 35th second battalion of the 78th regiment of De Rolfe's regiment, four troops of the 26th dragoons, three companies of artillery and two of artificers.

Some more foreign papers and letters have arrived since our last. The accounts from Dantzig are of so late a date as the 20th ult. no general battle had then taken place; a part of the besieging force had joined the French grand army; and an immense Russian reinforcement was on its march to Poland. Letters from Copenhagen of the 28th, state, that the Danish preparations for war had become very formidable, and that the crown prince had placed himself at the head of 25,000 men in Holstein. Report says, that Austria is immediately expected to declare against France: while on the contrary it is asserted, the negotiations under the mediation of the court of Vienna is in great forwardness. It is added, but we doubt the statement, that Great Britain is included in these negotiations. Letters from Vare of the 5th instant, confirms our former accounts, relative to the arrangements making by the enemy to abandon the neighborhood of the Elbe, from which they are removing every thing valuable.

Letters from on board the general Crauford's expedition, dated Feb. 18, in lat. 49. S. long. 51. W. have been received. The general opinion was that Lima was to be the first object of attack.

ALEPPO, January 10.

The news from Persia is very satisfactory. The Persians make a common cause with the Turks, and attack in concert the Russians and English.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.

A circumstance very advantageous to the Porte, is the declaration which the Austrian minister has just made, importing that his court is firmly resolved to observe the strictest neutrality in the war which has broken out between the Ottoman Porte and Russia. This note is expressed in the most obliging terms; it is there said that Austria will never consent that any power whatever, should aggrandize itself at the expence of the Porte, and arbitrarily appropriate to itself provinces under her dominion. General Sebastiani, ambassador from France, has also notified to the Turk minister that the court of Vienna had consented that the French army of Italy should pass through the Austria Friuli on their way to Bosnia.

March 7.

We receive agreeable news from Persia. The Russians have been forced by prince Abbas Merza to evacuate a considerable

part of their country. The commanders, weakened by the detachments sent to the army of Poland, press for succours, to be able to withstand the Persians.

WARSAW, April 5.

His highness the prince of Benevento has visited several times the military hospitals, and has distributed gratifications to the wounded in the name of his majesty.

SEMLEN, April 7.

The Russian bulletins impose upon nobody; far from besieging or even blockading Ismail, gen. Mayendorf has been repelled by the Turks and Tartars as far as Falezi, upon the Pruth, in the road to Yaffa. The only consideration which can console the Russians for their successive defeats in Moldavia and Wallachia, is their excessive inferiority. The army of gen. Michelson diminishing every day, and those of the Pachas augmenting in proportion, we may affirm that before the end of April, the Ottomans, will be actually ten times more numerous than their enemies. It is easy to perceive in every action that the Turkish artillery is directed by French officers.

HAMBURGH, April 8.

The subsidies from England destined for Russia, and detained in Sweden, amount to 77,000.—M. D. Aloqueus has protested against this attachment, but M. D. Frenchward replied, that his majesty the king of Sweden reserved to himself to treat on this affair, direct with his majesty the emperor of Russia.

CASSEL, April 10.

We yesterday saw the arrival in this city of strong divisions of French infantry & cavalry, and more than forty wagons of ammunition, which have this day continued its march to the grand army.

CARLESRUE, April 11.

Our court has just prohibited all English merchandizes in the grand duchy of Baden, by an ordinance of three articles.

NAPLES, April 11.

The king has been informed officially, it is said, that the sublime Porte has acknowledged him as king of Naples, and enjoined the Barbary powers to respect the Neapolitan subjects, and to return all the slaves of that nation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

A letter received from London, per the Young Factor, arrived at New-York, dated in April, says, “Bonaparte has sent an ambassador to St. Petersburg, with liberal offers, if that court will withdraw from her allies. The Russian minister has left this court not well pleased with the scantiness of our subsidies.

To all persons concerned,

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall make application to the next court of Common Pleas, of the county of Clark, in the Indiana Territory, to be held on the second Monday in September next, to appoint three commissioners, for the purpose of dividing a tract of land in the Illinois Grant, containing five hundred acres known by No. 67, held by the heirs of Jacob Reagar, dec. one third part of said tract of land I am entitled to, as a legacy of Henry B. Reagar, one of the heirs of said Jacob Reagar.

Abraham Eppler.

Jeffersonville, I. T.

4-40

July 14th, 1807.

Take Notice,

I HAVE put my Notes and accounts in

the hands of Genl. W. Johnston, Esq.

for settlement and collection.—Those in

debt to me, will please to remember that

he is a practicing Attorney.

Toussaint Dubois.

Vincennes.

4-41

July 24, 1807.

PRINTING.

Handbills, Circular Letters,  
AND ALL KINDS OF  
BLANKS,  
NEATLY AND ACCURATELY PRINTED  
AT THIS OFFICE.