

foreign affairs dated Siflow. May 6, announcing the retreat of the Russians from Giurdow towards Bucharest on the 22d of April, and that on the fifth of May they were evacuating Bucharest Wallachia to repair to Moldavia. On the side of Iffail the Turks followed, and attacked the Russians! 1100 of them were killed, 900 taken, with a part of their baggage and artillery. Two Russian generals are prisoners. The Russians were retreating towards Bender. The Turks still pursuing.

AUGSBURG, May 21.
Toulon Fleet.

Letter which have been received here from Leghorn, confirm the intelligence of the French fleet having sailed from Toulon. It is now cruising in the Mediterranean, and will it is thought, set sail for the Adriatic gulph, in order to drive the English and Russians from thence, and raise the Blockade of Venice. It has already captured the English frigate and brig which were cruising off Toulon in order to observe its motions. Other intelligence states, that the Spanish Squadron of Cartagena had set sail, for the purpose of joining the Toulon fleet; should this be the case, the allies will have very respectable forces in the Mediterranean.

May 20.

All our late letters are calculated to prepare us for news of a general battle, which is expected to take place between the tenth and fifteenth of June. Benningfen is said to be ill. The Prussian major general Lauren was killed at Dantzic. General Essen has quitted the Russian army on account of illness.

PARIS, June 13.

The capitulation of the fortress of Neffis is announced as official.

Norfolk, July 18.

SOME RETALIATION

Last Evening an Express arrived at Head Quarters to the Commander General Matthews from Capt. Shepherd, of the troop of Cavalry stationed near the Cape. The intelligence the express brought is of great importance—it announces the first act of retaliation for the outrages of the British Squadron.

The substance of the intelligence, as far as we are informed, and our information, may be relied on, is that a boat with five men, via, two midshipmen and three sailors was seen to land on Thursday Evening, on the east side of the inlet, the people came on shore, and were fired at by a detachment of Militia under the command of a lieutenant from Kempfville. They retreated and took refuge in the woods—information being given to Capt. Sepherd of the place to which they had retired, it was immediately surrounded, in the morning they were discovered, and surrendered themselves prisoners without resistance. The boat and the arms on board of her have been taken possession of; and the men are now prisoners at Mr. Lemuel Cornicks's, waiting the orders of the General.

About an hour before the above account arrived, another detachment of Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Taylor, set off for Cape Henry.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Stoddart, June 30.

The Dons of the town of Mobile are as troublesome as ever. A short time since there were taken from New-Orleans for Fort Stoddart a considerable quantity of military stores consisting of two hundred muskets, bayonets cartridge boxes, a quantity of musket balls, cartridges, cannon and musket powder, lead, &c. which the commandant at Mobile would not permit to pass; but ordered them landed and stored until he should receive instructions from the governor General of the Floridas. The day after the commandant sent off an officer with dispatches to the governor general, who was at New-Orleans; in reply to which the governor wrote to him as follows:—“By your official letters of the 27th of May last, I am informed of the mode adopted by you to deposit the military stores destined for Fort Stoddart, in the schooner Ann: in conformity with the note accompanying—which you will accordingly cause to remain so deposited, until the business shall be arranged with the American government, which is what occurs to me in answer to your official letter.” The commandant at Mobile immediately communicated a copy of this letter to the American lieu-

tenant commandant, advising him that he copied the same for his information, in case he should think proper to lay the answer before his government.

Rumours of peace in Europe.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Stevenfon, of the ship Erin, dated at Pouliac, May 23. “A few days since I spoke a ship from Lisbon, who told me that a general peace was daily expected.”

BALTIMORE, July 24

Yesterday arrived the brig American, capt. Houlton, 46 days from Malta. Captain H. informed that the British cruisers in the Mediterranean captured every American vessel they fell in with.

A number of American vessels were to sail from Smyrna and Gallipoli during the month of June, which were expected to be taken and carried into Malta, as it was impossible to escape the privateers in that part of the Mediterranean.

Capt H. informs that about a fortnight before he left Malta, accounts were received of the English having been defeated at some village in the neighborhood of Alexandria in Egypt, with the loss of 1500 killed and wounded. That while at Malta two of the bodies of their generals killed in the action were brought there. It was reported that the British admiral Louis was dead.

Captain Rufe, a pilot, who arrived here last night, informs that after piloting the ship Mary, on Monday last, outside of the capes, and returning from the ship, he saw a British frigate give chase to the said ship Mary and a ship out of Norfolk, but knows not whether either of them were taken.

On the same day captain Rufe fell in with the brig Leo, Robinson; schr. Fly, Thomas Frazier; schr. Model, Rutter, & a schr. name unknown, at New point Comfort; when he was informed by Mr. Wilfon, supercargo on board of the Leo, that after the brig had got to the capes, bound out, she was chased by the British Cutters as far up as New Point Comfort, and on making a second attempt to get out was chased again up the bay.

Captain Rufe states, that he was informed at the same time, that the other vessels, outward bound above named, were also chased from the capes into New point comfort.

Prom Paris Papers of the second June.

It is asserted that the court of Vienna has invited in the most pressing manner that of London to send plenipotentiaries to the congress which it is pretended will soon be held to treat of the affairs of Europe & to establish a general peace—it is believed that the *Barron of St Vincent* (Lord St. Vincent we presume) will not remain long at the Court of Vienna, and that after having received fresh instructions from his government he will proceed to Berlin where it is supposed he does to establish the peace of negotiation.

Augsburgh, May 25.

The letters from this and Munich continue to encourage hopes of a peace, which has been generated in Austria and of a Congress which it is said will assemble in Bohemia. Letters from other parts of Germany are, however, for some days past less pacific.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Messrs. STOUT & SMOOT,

I take the liberty of once more addressing the “Friend to the Commissioners &c.” thro’ the medium of your Western Sun, and by his real name.

My Worthy friend Doctor M’Kee.

As you have measureably and as appears by your *Salute* of the 22d. inst. you intend bidding me a *lasting* farewell, one word more if you please at parting, as I don’t like to part with a friend without fully understanding him.

Your *known* charity ought to have excused my agitation, if I have discovered any, for you know that when the *Sky* is lowering and *meteors* flying thro’ the *air*, we generally feel a little agitated whether this censure of “unnecessary agitation” alludes to myself or the gentlemen before whom you were *tried* the day after the appearance of your first productions under the signature of “a Friend to the Commissioners &c.” and that of “an Interested Observer” I am at a loss to know, as you deal more in *figures* *shades* and *allusions* than direct allusion.

You have no doubt Doctor, placed your encomium of my production as coming from “an elegant pen” to my debit, I have laid up your compliments for future contemplation, but I am heartily sorry Doctor, for I really cannot bring myself to think that your piece deserves it, there is I acknowledge some few fallies of low wit in it, but nothing more.

Surprising to say that “there is not one sentence” in your first production which “ought to offend the most squeamish (squeamish, you would say, I suppose) ear” If so, why all your forced *raciocination* and prolixity upon your apparent favorite subject of the Commissioners &c.

I feel chagrined Mr. Doctor, that I have entered the champ de Bataille when only opposed by a gentleman who’d be thought to be of a polite and classical education, when in fact he’s so totally ignorant of the eminent writers who have preceded us, What Mr. M’Kee, not ever before to have read or heard of Lord Bacon!! unpardonable.

I did once suppose sir, that your first production against the “Commissioners &c.” was the effect of the moment and might probably, have proceeded from pure motives—but from your last philippic, against them & myself I am forced to believe other wife, for you observe that you had “determined to do as you did” & you say you wish “every tub to stand on its own bottom,” why then do you not throw off the *cloak* and shew what you really are in name and deed? that in place of imposing the name of “friend,” you appear and act what your language indicates, an enemy to the commissioners &c.

You have Doctor, attempted to “secure harmony” in a very circuitous way, and are I’ll venture to say, understood alone by yourself and your very intimate instructors!

In the name of common sense my friend, why do you meddle in *wares* before you know their *qualities*, you ought in my opinion Doctor, to have had some such foundation as is made mention of in holy writ, for your *satires* upon the Commissioners &c. before you began to *belch* them out—the disposition which gave rise to them, you acknowledge is “diabolical,” and yet you are the *only* man to circulate!! strange inconsistency!!!

You observe, I think Doctor, that I may make myself “perfectly easy,” and that you do not conceive yourself bound “to meet my redoubtable challenge” I see sir, that I have surprised you in your *court*, and more so in affixing my name—I shall therefore, not expect to meet you!!!

I do not know, nor do I think Doctor, that the “Commissioners &c.” have as much need for a “volunteer champion” as some others have; nor do I believe that I have hitherto acted in that capacity, if I had, I have unfortunately met with only the “shadow or shade of an enemy”—and therefore, doubtful that I shall expend all my *Bacon* in a contest with *shadows* or *shades* instead of *substances*, I shall, as you economically advise me, “call off my forces and direct a retreat”—for the contest too much resembles a man burning his house down to roast an egg in the ashes.

I must here acknowledge Doctor, that you are entitled to something for your indefatigable industry in not only ransacking the English vocabulary, but in taking so exact an inventory as you appear to have done of all the *cramp* words in not only the Greek but Latin languages—“outis nemo, no body”!!!

I am not the guardian of the commissioners Doctor, I therefore can’t tell why they don’t “come forward,” except it be, that they treat you and your piece *deservingly*, and until you come forward with specific charges under your real signature, they will regard you as a Bavard.

I leave it to the world to say Doctor, whose fingers have picked most of the *plumbs* out of the pie; for being a party, I’ll not decide—but this I do know, that I don’t charge with—Eau de vie and paddle in—Eau trouble!!! those, with you, are considered as *polite acquisitions*, I suppose, if so, you may retain them for aught I care, in preference to my “whole stock” if they are *enjoyments*, I would not by any means be understood to *envy* you in their possession!!!

If you should again take up your *concise and intelligent pen*, I pray you would condense your “narrative” so as that you may be understood not only by men of “like understandings with yourself,” but by the public generally.

Having brought my account of sales to answer the Inventory which I was necessarily obliged to take of your inimitable production, I conclude for the present.

Mon chere amie

GEN. W. JOHNSTON.

August 3rd. 1807.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 31.
BY THE PRESIDENT
Of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States from an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents appoint Monday the twenty-sixth day of October next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to (Seal) be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & seven and in the thirty second year of the Independence of the United States.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON

Secretary of State.

A number of English officers from Canada, are said to be now in different parts of the United States, and on what business we have not heard; but we certainly suspect; and we see none of them in their Uniforms, we cannot but ask, Why and wherefore are they here?

[Anrora.]

Cincinnati August 10.

On Saturday last, Captains, Stanley and Carpenter’s Militia companies paraded in front of the Court House, when the officers informed their companies, that they had met for the purpose of volunteering their services to their country, which had lately been insulted by British ships of war in a manner which the most savage of nations would scorn to bear with impunity—when the number required from each company, immediately stepped out of the ranks.

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 October next, to appoint three commissioners, for the purpose of dividing a tract of land in the Illinois Grant, containing 500 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 assignee of Henry B. Reagar, one of the heirs of said Jacob Reagar.

Abraham Eppler.

Jeffersonville, I. T. } 9—4t
Aug. 26, 1807. }

NOTICE

I hereby given that I shall apply to the next court of Common Pleas to be holden for the county of Clark, in the Indiana Territory, on the second Monday in October next, to appoint three commissioners for the purpose of dividing three tracts of land in the Illinois grant, in the said county, to wit: Lot No. 10, of 500 acres, 300 acres in No. 9; and 300 acres in No. 2—owned by the heirs and representatives of William Sullivan dec. and myself.

JOHN HARRISON.

August 26th, 1807. 9—4w

Take Notice,

I HAVE put my Notes and accounts in the hands of Genl. W. Johnston, Esq for settlement and collection—Those indebted to me, will please to remember that he is a practicing Attorney.

Toussaint Dubois.

Vincennes. } 4—1f
July 24, 1807. }