

up by means of hooks and ropes; but every exertion to recover them proved abortive.

Thus were three persons in the vigor of life and health, snatched into the world of spirits—an affectionate wife and small family bereft of a tender husband and kind father—the aged parents of two dutiful sons, the support and happiness of their old age—and society of two promising youths, who bade fair to become valuable members of the community.

#### STAUNTON, June 2. TREMENDOUS STORM.

On Sunday evening last a most distressing storm of rain and hail, accompanied with a very violent wind, passed through the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Bath, and the upper part of the county, committing such ravages among houses, trees, and fences as have not been known before for a number of years. Houses, barns and stables at the Red and Warm Springs were completely blown down, and numbers of farm houses were unroofed and the field of the farmer laid waste. In several places the roads are so blocked up by fell trees, as to render them almost impassable; this is the case as far as our information has extended. The morning succeeding this destructive storm, the mountains in the neighbourhood of Strouds (Greenbrier county) were covered with snow. As yet we have heard of no accident having befallen any individual otherwise than in the way above related.

#### LONDON, March 31.

A vessel arrived at Gijon in three days; The letters brought by her state, that the people of Asturias, are in high spirits, and express an unshaken confidence in the ultimate success of their exertions against the infamous oppressors of their country. 'We have (says one of these letters) an army of 30,000 men, 20,000 of whom are completely equipped, the remaining 10,000 are armed but very badly clothed. The rest of the population capable of taking the field, are, for the most part armed with pikes.

April 1.—Accounts have been received from Gijon down to the 24th, which tends to confirm the favourable tidings which we recently communicated respecting Spain.—The force of the Spaniards in Asturias, was augmenting daily, and they were animated by the warmest spirit of patriotism. The supply of arms which they have received from this country, has greatly contributed to lighten this spirit, and to fill them with confidence as to the final event of the contest with the French. The marquis de Romana, according to these accounts, occupied Villafranca, and had 18,000 men under his immediate command. There are 12,000 more at Lugo. It does not appear that the French have lately made any active movement, and the enthusiasm of the Spaniards, was spreading in other quarters. If matters should therefore come to a rupture between France and Austria, Spain will most probably with the assistance of this country be relieved from all immediate danger, and may make the most vigorous preparations against any further attempts on her independence.

April 4.—The accounts from Holland state that the Austrians have made a sudden irruption into the Tyrol, and that on the 17th of last month an action took place, in which the French were defeated.

March 27.—The French have retired from Tagus, after destroying the bridge of Arcibispo; and the Spaniards are preparing to follow them. Some advantages have been gained over the French in Spain.

Dutch papers have been received to the 22d inst and tho they do not announce the commencement of hostilities, they afford additional proofs that war is inevitable. The first column of Oudinot's army 30,000 strong is now at Augsburg. The second column filed off through Ulm, on the 1st and proceeded in the same direction. The number of the French in Germany, including the Rhenish contingents, is estimated at 180,000 men. The Austrian troops are encamped at Egria in the Bohemias, Lintz in Upper Austria, and on the side of Italy. Considerable apprehensions are entertained in Saxony on account of the contiguity of the Austrian army, and the treasury and archives have been sent off in great haste from Dresden. From Russia we have not sufficient information to assert that she will take part with Austria; but we have a strong belief that she will. Count Wamoden, an Austrian officer, is reported to have gone to Turkey, to arrange with the Russian general the

march of the Russian army from Turkey into Galicia.

By the Projector, from Canton, we learn that an expedition fitted out at Bengal and Penang, under the direction of adm. Drury for the purpose of taking possession of Morcoa, arrived in Morcoa roads on the 7th of Sept. last. Immediately after his arrival the adm. demanded of the Portuguese governor a surrender of the place, which was peremptorily refused him, and nothing further respecting it, that negotiations took place till the 20th, when about 300 soldiers, with about 2 or 3 pieces of artillery were landed and put in possession of one of the forts.

Previous to the landing of the troops, admiral Drury had made every preparation of the boats and men belonging to his squadron for taking the town by assault to prevent which the governor consented that there should be no opposition to the landing of the troops, and that they might garrison the forts, upon which however, they were not permitted to hoist English colors.

The Chinese now interfered and ordered adm. Drury to leave the place alledging that he had made an encroachment upon the territory of the empire, which could not be submitted to. He persisted in keeping his troops on shore, and declared his determination to hold the town at all hazards. In consequence the Vice Roy of the province issued an order of the 26th Sept. forbidding the landing of any cargoes from, and sending any on board the English ships of which there were between 40 and 50 lying at Whampoa. An entire suspension of trade ensued, and continued 3 months, during which time the adm. visited Canton, attended by all the boats and about 2000 men from his ships. The object of the visit was to obtain an interview with the Vice Roy, who haughtily refused to admit him into his presence, and treated him with contempt.

On the 19th Nov. adm. Drury ordered all the English subjects to quit Canton in 3 days, and repair on board the ships of their nation at Whampoa. Ten days after he attempted another visit to Canton with the launches and other boats of the fleet strongly armed, but was driven back by the Chinese, who had stationed some men of war junks, 5 or 6 miles below the city, where the boats were fired at and sunk.

From this time till the 20th of Dec. all communication between Canton & the ships at Whampoa, and all supplies of provisions were strictly forbidden, and no Englishman was suffered to remain in Canton, or return to that city, and there kept in confinement during the continuance of difficulties.

Finding his expedients to induce the Chinese to connive at or consent to his holding Morcoa, were ineffectual, the adm. abandoned the enterprise, withdrew his troops and left Morcoa for Bengal, about the first of Jan. last. As this was a compliance with the conditions required by the Chinese, the trade with the English was renewed.

N. T. Pap.

The Moors, says an extract of a letter from Cadiz, have offered the Spanish junta an army of 50,000 troops completely equipped, to assist them against the French; the same letter says the British and Spanish combined armies are at Seville, ready to give the Gallic troops a warm reception,

#### INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 27, 1889

ORDERS.—All officers of the army who are on furlough, or absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves without delay to Adjutant and Inspector of the army, major Nicoll, at the city of Washington; stating on what authority they are absent, and the period for which their furloughs were given; and all officers who shall hereafter be absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves monthly as herein directed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

A. Y. NICOLL,

Adjutant and Inspector.

Those printlets who are authorized to publish the Laws of the Tenth Congress of the United States, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Accountant of the War Department for settlement.

30--3w

May 6,

For sale at the Office of the Western Sun.

THE PERPETUAL ALMANAC,

Price 12 1-2 Cents.

Doctors M. REYNOLDS & A. CHIPPES

Will practice

Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.

IN KASKASKIA, (ILLINOIS T.Y.)

THOSE that make choice of reposing their confidence in them, will be attended with the utmost of their abilities—they will be found in their shop contiguous to the Roman church.

They have on hand a large assortment of  
**MEDICINE**  
which will be sold wholesale on moderate terms.

tf

June 1809.

I RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that I am now carrying on the Reed-making and Blue-dying business in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Mc. Gowen opposite the Court house in Vincennes, I shall color Cotton deep blue at 75 cents per pound, pale blue at 37 and a half cents per pound, Wool deep blue at 50 cents per pound, pale blue at 25 cents per pound, it must be well cleaned and cleared of grease and soap, so as the color may take its natural effect; I will take flax and tow thread for Reeds, and will also give twelve and a half cents for good affes.

JOHN BRUNER.

June 16, 1809.

29—tf

#### NOTICE.

INTEND to apply to the next November term of the court of Common Pleas for the county of Knox, and Indiana territory, to establish a ferry on the river Wabash, from my shore to the opposite bank.

Thomas Levens.

May 13, 1809.

24—3

#### NOTICE.

INTEND to apply to the next November term of the court of Common Pleas for the county of Knox, and Indiana territory, to establish a ferry on White river, one mile below the forks, at my own land.

Christopher Wyant.

June 10, 1809.

28—3w

#### One Cent Reward & no Thanks

LEFT me in April last an apprentice to the house-carpenter and joiners business named William Strickling, about eighteen years old, large of his age, whofoever will bring the said apprentice to me shall receive the above reward by me.

William H. Dunnica.

Knox county, I. T.

June 5, 1809.

27—3w

#### ONE CENT REWARD.

LEFT me in April last an apprentice to the wheel-wright business, named Squire Davis, about eighteen years old, very small of his age, whoever will bring the said apprentice to me shall receive the above reward.

Isaac M'Coy.

Knox C. May 23, 1809.

25—3w

#### PATENT IMPENETRABLE STUCCO, OR CEMENT.

A substitute for slates, tiles and shingles, to cover roofs of houses and other buildings, &c.

Its colour is of a dark and brilliant slate, which is the prevailing taste.

Should a house be on fire, and a brand from it be lodged on the roof of an adjacent building covered with this stucco, the brand will not communicate fire to the roof.

There are a variety of valuable trees which are only used for ornament, as for example, "the Lombardy Poplar," which cannot when worked up withstand the changes of weather, and likewise "the Gum," (which must always be confined to one element) the "Willow," &c. &c. All these might, by the aid of this stucco, be a substitute for building, where the oak, the pine, the cypress, the juniper, &c. are used. In short it is (as expressed in the patent,) "a substitute for shingles, slates and tiles," but may be used for many other purposes.

The preparation for this composition may be made throughout the year in any town, and on every farm and plantation, & there-with cover any building, at the easy cost of one cent the square foot; but its application can only properly have effect when put on in serene weather from the spring to the

fall. The patentee laboured under great disadvantages in the experiments he had the honor to make in the presence of the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme court, as the stucco was applied to the shingle in a very tempestuous and stormy season, yet it did not fail.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of obtaining the privilege from the patentee for making and using the impenetrable stucco for any town, country, district, state, plantation or farm, will be pleased to make application to the inventor, P. P. Baltimore, or to his agent H. Hiort, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Washington—Letters post paid will be attended to.

#### PROPOSALS

BY

GENERAL W. JOHNSTON L. D.

(of Vincennes, I. T.)

For publishing by subscription

A work, to be entitled

THE INDIANA JUSTICE

AND

CONSTABLES GUIDE.

This work shall embrace a legal dissertation on the life and progress (under the laws of England) and present respective powers and duty of Justices of the Peace and Constables under the statute laws of Indiana—it shall likewise contain all the necessary forms for their respective offices—and be prefaced with the Constitution of the United States and the ordinance of the Territory.

The utility and essentiality of such an undertaking and publication, especially in Indiana, cannot indeed it ought not, for a moment, to be doubted—it is therefore hoped that "what is generally good, will be liberally encouraged."

#### CONDITIONS.

1. It will be comprised of one volume octavo, of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pages.
2. It shall be printed on good common paper and stitched.
3. It will be put to press as soon as four hundred copies are subscribed for (which amount, it is supposed will barely defray the expenses which must necessarily be incurred for materials, a copiest and printing.)
4. It will be delivered to subscribers, in Vincennes at one dollar per copy.
5. The number of copies subscribed for, must be paid upon the subscribers being publicly notified that the work is ready for delivery.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received by the several Post-Masters in the Territory, by other Gentlemen to whom subscription papers may be forwarded and by others who may feel favorably disposed towards the undertaking.

EDITOR.

#### 50 Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber in the month of November last, a negro man named

MATHEW,

about 35 years of age, a thick short well made fellow, flow motioned, flat nose, thick lips and white eyes. I am informed that he is gone to the Ohio Saline or the Red Bank settlement.

The above reward shall be given to any person who shall deliver the said negro to me or secure him in any jail so that I may get him again.

L. Labeaume.

16 Jan. 1809.

19—9w

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the road leading from Vincennes to Louisville a sorrel gelding, five years old, five feet high, four white feet a blaze in his face a white spot on his near side and had an old bell on; the owner is desirous to prove property pay charges and take him away, should the owner live in Harrison or Clark county, I will deliver the horse at any place on the road the owner may think most convenient for himself.

Thomas Coulter.

Vincennes, May 30, 1809.

26—w