

disgrace upon the plains of Ulm & Marengo. Your conduct will show what right they have to make use of these threats. Soldiers, our beloved sovereign, when he was full of confidence, offered peace, the emperor of Austria refused it—Marengo compelled him to accept of terms. The English broke the treaty of Amiens. Our sovereign had collected his armies on the French coast, and the emperor of Austria availed himself of that juncture, & without any previous declaration of war, violated the territory of our allies, and threatened ours. Ulm compelled the enemy of our sovereign again to make peace. In the present instance the emperor of Austria has threatened the territory of our allies, without the least appearance of any difference between the two powers, and conceiving himself in a situation to undertake hostilities has actually commenced war. The directors of the Austrian cabinet have a very great interest in the result of their libellous feurrilities. Woe be to those who may dare to disseminate them, and by these means excite disturbance; the prompt execution of military law, will be the inevitable consequences.

Soldiers.—In spite of these libellous reproaches Germany has done honor to your discipline and good conduct. You do not make war against the inhabitants; those unfortunate sacrifices have stained so many pages of history with blood, and whose arrogance has again excited such agitation among the nations.

A soldier of Napoleon must not only be free from censure, but without fear. If there are any of a contrary character in our ranks, and who shall so far transgress against the fundamentals of all discipline as to dishonor his cloth by plunder or disobedience, punishment shall speedily follow.

The results of this war are certain.—We shall be supported by the emperor Alexander, who is faithful to his engagements in peace or war. With his armies, whom you highly respect; with the confederate sovereigns whose wish is that we should avenge their cause, and secure them in the future against the ambition of our eternal enemy; and lastly, through the justice of our cause, victory must be ours. Your courage, and the genius of your sovereign, when you see him in the midst of you, will be the most infallible assurance of your triumph.

The Marshal Duke of Auerstat.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

New York, June 5.—5 o'clock, p. m.

Arrived this afternoon, ship Eliza-Ann Burr, Cadiz, 40 days—300 pipes brandy, wines, fruit, &c. Left there the 21st April, ship Amelia, Jennings up for sale.—The ships Accabuet, Dunbar, Vigilant, Orne, and Franklin, all seized by the American Consul for violations of the embargo laws, to be sent to the United States for adjudication.

The day she sailed from Cadiz, an express arrived from Seville bringing accounts that a division of the French army were within five leagues of that city—that the Junta were preparing to retire to Cadiz, & forwarded orders to that effect.—The situation of the patriots, generally speaking, here a gloomy and desponding aspect.—No hopes of any moment had taken place.—The resistance to the overwhelming force of France seemed to be abandoned. The partial divisions in public sentiment between French and English influence existed throughout Spain. The French prisoners at Cadiz had been sent to the ports up the Mediterranean.—Five British ships of the line were in Cadiz harbor. If Cadiz should fall, these ships would take possession of the French squadron in that port. The French had entered Portugal, and taken possession of Oporto, including all the vessels in the harbor. It was reported that a British force of 55,000 men were at Lisbon—the American vessels at Algiers, that had been released, still remained in port, under some species of detention. Captain Burr, is bearer of dispatches to government.—It is supposed they relate to the vessels seized for breaches of the embargo laws.—Market for American produce very dull.—Brandy had risen to 68 dollars per pipe.—Vessels coming from the U. S. were subject to a quarantine of 40 days.

LONDON, May 2.

Accounts were yesterday received from Dover, which state, that there was a heavy firing on the French coast on Friday night and Saturday morning. Some of our cruizers, who were on the opposite coast, observed a general illumination, and some

neutral vessels that have arrived report that the firing and illumination were in consequence of a victory obtained by the French over the Austrians.

Two vessels arrived at Yarmouth yesterday morning from Holland, the captains of which state, the Bonaparte was endeavouring to enforce the conscription in Holland, and in many places the people had manifested a disposition to resist it by force.

The firing and illumination on the F. coast on Friday night and Saturday morning, has created some apprehensions that the Austrians have been defeated. It is hardly probable that any decisive battle could have been fought so soon after the Austrians had crossed the Inn, which was on the 10th of last month. Some engagements between the advanced posts, however, may have taken place, and there can be no doubt that Bonaparte, in his present critical situation, would magnify to the utmost, any partial advantage which he might gain.

A letter has been received from Charante, giving a dreadful description of the battle in Balque Roads. The mouth of the river Charante is entirely choked with wrecks of the French ships. The enemy have lost about 8,000 killed, besides a great many wounded.

Bonaparte has left Strasburg; he passed through Durlach on the 14th, and was expected at Stuttgart the same night; from whence he was expected to proceed to Munich.

Duch papers have been received in town to the 25th ult. They are full of conjectures on the situation of the F. & Austrian armies, and on their comparative strength in the kingdom of Bavaria. Bonaparte according to these accounts, had left Strasburg.

MAY 4.

It is stated in recent accounts from Sweden, that the new government of Sweden have determined to bring the question of the deposition of Gustavus before the Diet; and, it is added, that Baron Tolf, and the late minister, are to be his official defenders.

MAY 5.

We are still unable to give our readers any authentic information respecting the reported battle between the Austrians and French in Bavaria. The capt. of a French privateer recently taken and brought into port, states that a desperate battle had taken place, in which, after three days hard fighting, the Austrians were defeated with the loss of thirty thousand men. We confess we are not without our fears upon this subject, but still it is singular, that if Bonaparte had obtained such a victory, he did not adopt his usual mode of conveying the intelligence to this country. With respect to the firing, and illumination of the F. coast, it may have arisen from the circumstance of Louis Bonaparte having arrived at Calais, or Bologne. He has been visiting the ports of his own dominions;—and it was reported we know in Holland that he meant to continue his journey, as far as Bologne.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 22, 1809.

"Our political situation seems to be strengthening daily, reinforcements are arriving, and no means spared to defend this place; the enemy seems shy of making advances, which is descriptive of weakness in numbers on his part. The rise or fall in value of produce from your country, materially depends upon the turn of army affairs.

Another extract of the same date.

"Trade promises assuming a great degree of activity in this port if the F. are kept out of the country which we have now great hopes of, as we have had important reinforcements from England."

It appears by the modification of the Orders in Council which are given in this days Gazette, that the United States may trade without interruption from British cruizers, with all the ports of Russia, Norway and Sweden, in the Northern ocean; with the whole circuit of the Baltic sea; with the British Isles; with Spain from the eastern extremity of Asturias to the southern bank of the Lobregat, and Italian and French ports excepted, with every harbour of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the sea of Marmora.

A flag of truce failed from Dover for Calais, on the 28th of April, supposed, by some, to relate to the exchange of prison-

ers; but by others, that the flag of truce was the bearer of dispatches from the American minister at London, to Mr. Armstrong at Paris, relating to the new order in council. A late London paper says the flag was not permitted to land at Calais, & had returned.

Some of the London papers state, that Mr. Pinkney and the American merchants, at London were pleased with the new orders in council.

N. 1. Gaz,

HORSES

Brought in by the Weas Indians, and delivered to the Governor.

One bright chestnut sorrel mare, about two years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, no brand or mark perceivable, she is not broke.

One bright sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, no brand perceivable, a star and snip, supposed to be nine years old, a number of saddle marks on his back, and has the phistelow.

Also one sorrel horse, fifteen hands high, branded on the off shoulder W, a star and snip, his back much marked with the saddle, about nine years old.

The owners are desired to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH BARRON, Interpreter.

July 5th, 1809.

POST-OFFICE,

Vincennes, July 1st, 1809.

A list of letters remain in this office last quarter, which if not taken out before the expiration of three months, will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters, viz.

John Alton,	Ambrose Arthurs,
Blackburn Akers,	Frederick Allison.
John Adams,	
Lemuel Baldwin,	B
J. Bradshaw,	George Bathe,
Josiah Blackford,	Thomas Beard,
William Berry,	Susan Bailey, 3,
Sarah Crosby	C
Levy Compton, 2.	John Capbell,
James Dunkin,	Margaret Crosby.
Enoch Davis, 2,	D
Dennis Dace,	James Dugan,
Jesse Emmerson,	John Dougherty,
Rev. John Evans,	E
William Gamble,	Robert Evans,
E. I. Hickman,	James Evans.
George Harper,	G
George Leech,	John Greathouse,
Antoine Lasselle,	H
Robert McCoy,	Eli Hawkins,
Antoine Marchal,	I
Betsy W. McClure,	Pear Leplante,
Robert Mosely,	L
John Moore,	M
William Morgan,	Mary D. McClure,
John Obara.	Daniel McClure,
John Pea,	James McClure,
Sally Parr,	G. McCormick, 2,
William Prince, 2,	Wm. V. Moreman,
Benj. D. Price,	O
Manasah Reeves,	L. G. Obaussier.
Asabel Rawlings,	P
Joseph Ransford,	Wilsey Pride,
David P. Rankin,	Edward Porter,
Peter Steley, 2,	John G. Pframmar
John Small,	R
Joseph Shields,	Mary Reeves
Wm. Strickling.	David Reel,
John F. Thompson,	Alex. Robertson,
Frances Tisdale,	S
Sofrine Vangordon,	Jacob Sutsman,
Edward Wilson,	William Salter,
James Watson,	Moses Short.
Isaac White.	T
Chenet Zepherin.	John Thomas,
83 GENL. W. JOHNSTON, p. m.	V
	Samuel Vail,
	W
	David Watson,
	Jacob Warrick,
	John Walmsley,
	Z

To the Right Face!!

MY intention being to leave this country in a few weeks, I request all those indebted to me in any manner whatever—and those to whom I may be in any manner indebted, to call upon me at the house of my brother Parmenas in Vincennes prepared to pay, or receive whatever balance may be due on either side.—I will rent or sell my farm and mill on the river Duchis on reasonable terms.

BENJAMIN V. BECKES.

Vincennes, 31—3w

July 6, 1809.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 27, 1839

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 printets 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,

Doctors M. REYNOLDS & A. CHUPPS

Will practice

Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.

IN KASKASKIA, (ILLINOIS T.)

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

M E D I C I N E

which will be sold wholesale on moderate terms.

June 1809.

I RESPECTFULLY inform the public that I am now carrying on the Reed-making and Blue-dyeing business in the house formerly occupied by Wm. McGowan 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 adhes.

JOHN BRUNER.

June 16, 1809. 29—1f

NOTICE

I INTND 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.

I 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, who forever 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

For sale at the Office of the Western Sun. THE PERPETUAL ALMANAC, Price 12 1/2 Cents.