

plain to you the grounds on which the more extended alterations, which were in contemplation, have been suspended.

It was intended to relax in a certain degree the regulations of the orders in council with respect to such of the powers in hostility with his majesty as were not, or should not place themselves, in a state of hostility with Spain; but at the same time that this relaxation was extended to other powers, to prohibit absolutely by strict, rigorous and unmitigated blockade, all intercourse whatever with France.

The adoption by these powers, who were to have been the objects of such relaxation of the views and projects of France with respect to Spain, does away all assignable ground of distinction between France and those powers, and that part therefore of the intended alterations does not take place.

The alteration contained in the inclosed order in council stands on a separate ground and as I have more than once understood from you that the part of the order in council which this order goes to mitigate is that which was felt most sorely in the U. States I have great pleasure in being authorised to communicate it to you.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration,

Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
Humble servant,  
(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING,  
William Pinckney, Esq.

His majesty in virtue of the powers reserved to him by two certain acts passed in the 48th year of his majesty's reign, the one entitled 'an act for granting to his majesty until the end of the next session of parliament: duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandizes therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provisions of certain orders in council.' The other entitled 'an act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland of goods, wares and merchandizes therein enumerated, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid acts be suspended as to any duties on exportation, granted by the said acts so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any country, for the time being, in amity with his majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships or in ships of the country, of which such articles are the growth, produce or manufacture.

And his majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, & it is here by ordered, that the said duties on exportation be suspended, as to all goods, wares & merchandizes, which have been, or may be condemned as prize until further order shall be made therein.

Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Canning.  
Great Cumberland Place,  
Dec. 28th, 1808.

SIR,

I HAD the honor to receive your letter of the 24th inst. communicating an order passed by his majesty in council on Wednesday last, & have transmitted copies of these papers to my government.

It is perfectly true as the concluding paragraph in your letter supposes me to believe, that the United States have viewed with great sensibility the pretension of this government (which, as a pretension, the present order plainly reasserts, without much, if at all, modifying its practical effect) to levy imposts upon their commerce, outward, and inward, which the orders in council of the last year were to constrain to pass through British ports.

But it is equally true that my government has constantly protested against the entire system, with which that pretension was connected, & has in consequence required the repeal, not the modification, of the British orders in council.

I have the honor to be,  
With great consideration,  
Sir,

Your most obedient,  
Humble servant,  
(Signed)

W. PINCKNEY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinckney, to the Secretary of State, dated March 10, 1809.

"I have received from Mr. Canning, a notification of blockade of which a copy is enclosed."

Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinckney.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Pinckney that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon. Mr. Pinckney is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls & merchants residing in England, that the isles above mentioned are, and must be considered as being in a state of blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinckney to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated London, May 1, 1809.

"I had the honor to receive on the 29th of March, the letter of your predecessor for the tenth of February, and on the fifteenth of last month Lieutenant Reed, delivered to me your letter the 15th of last March.

"Upon the receipt of your letter of the fifteenth of March, it became my obvious duty to ask a conference with Mr. Canning. It took place on Monday the 7th of April.

"At the close of the conference he told me that my communications were such as would require reflection, & would naturally make him anxious to see me again: and that he would fix as early a day as possible, and give me notice.

"Our next interview took place on the 27th of April.

"Mr. Canning read the new order in council, and then proceeded very briefly to suggest the practical alterations which it would introduce.

"I thought I should best discharge my duty by forbearing useless discussion—and by receiving as it was offered, but without making myself a party to it, an actual improvement, capable of further extension, under the auspices of just and friendly sentiments and enlightened policy."

Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinckney.  
Foreign Office, April 30, 1809.

SIR,

WHEN I had the honor to transmit to you on the 24th of December last, the orders in council passed on the 21st of that month, I referred to that passage of my official note of the 23d of September, 1808, in which I stated to you that 'it is not improbable indeed that some alterations may be made in the orders in council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit, or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals, with a more severe pressure on the enemy,'—and I at the same time explained to you the grounds on which the design of the larger alterations which had been in contemplation in September, was for the time laid aside.

By the order of council which I have now the honor to inclose to you, that design, as explained in my official note of September twenty third, is fully carried into execution.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,  
Sir, your most obedient  
Humble servant,  
(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

Wm. Pinckney, Esq. &c. &c.

From the New York Gazette.

Yesterday the ship Virginia, captain Crockett, arrived here in ballast, from Amsterdam. It will be seen by our translation from an Amsterdam paper of the 1st of May that there has been a severe battle between the archduke Charles and the F. emperor. The various accounts of this battle disagree in particulars. One account states, that Bonaparte took thirty thousand prisoners,

twenty generals, &c. another, that he took 23,000 prisoners.

Capt. Crockett reports that on the 1st day of the battle, Bonaparte pretended to be defeated, and retreated merely to gain a more advantageous position—having obtained this position he turned upon the archduke Charles, after a bloody battle, literally took and destroyed, the whole of the Austrian army—60,000 prisoners, 26 generals, all their cannon, colours, ammunition, &c. fell into his hands. The number of Austrians left dead on the field was not known; the loss of the French was very trifling.

The emperor of Austria, it was reported had returned to Vienna from the army.

We leave these reports to be digested by our readers. The translations from the Dutch papers will be considered more probable.

The dispatch ship Mentor capt. Ward, had been in France 3 or 4 weeks, and it was stated in a letter from France, received at Amsterdam, that Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, was to return to America in the Mentor.

No further relaxation had taken place in the French decrees. The ship, Virginia, brings out dispatches for government, supposed to be in reply to those which went out in the Mentor, to Mr. Armstrong at Paris.

The president's proclamation announcing the restoration of commerce between this country and Great Britain was received at Fayal previous to the sailing of the Eagle. It was received most welcome.

The archduke Charles ordered several of his general officers to be shot, whom he suspected of treachery.

We understand that a paper is received by this arrival, which contains the official details of the engagement above mentioned.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 29th of April, to a respectable house in this city says.

"I have just time to inform you, that of official accounts are just received of the defeat of the Austrians on the Donau—25,000 killed, ten thousand prisoners, 100 pieces of cannon taken by the French."

DONAWERTH, April 19.

The moment his majesty the emperor arrived here he issued the following proclamation to his army—

Soldiers,

THE VICTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY IS DECIDED! already the Austrian general seems to think that on the sight of his army we shall precipitately retreat, and abandon our allies to his mercy! but the eagle of victory hovers over the French banner.

Soldiers,

You surround me! when the sovereign of Austria came to meet me in camp you saw him depart with vows of eternal friendship. We have already thrice conquered Austria, and the debt of gratitude which was done to us, she has repaid with perfidy. Let Austria once more see us her conquerors.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

ROHR, April 26.

I have the honor to inform your majesty that during three days we have repulsed the enemy; your troops have distinguished themselves upon these occasions.

April 21.

This day the French envoy at the court of Sillingen, made the following report public—

"It is this moment reported by the adjutant of the prince of Neufchâtel, that a great battle had been obtained yesterday by the Bavarian army, headed by his majesty the emperor and king Napoleon, who has made from 10 to 12,000 prisoners, and the Austrian army is retreating. The fruits of this battle are many stand of colours, a great number of cannon. A general and bloody engagement is soon expected."

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

Per the brig Expectation, capt. Turner, in 11 days from Laguira, we are indebted to a passenger on board, for the following intelligence.

Two days previous to their departure from Laguira, accounts were received of the arrival of a schooner in Porto Cabello, which left Cadiz on the 10th May; at that date all Catalonia was evacuated by the F. and the patriots were in possession of Bar-

celona and Fort Monjuy. The French troops that were only 20 leagues distant from Seville, had retreated to Madrid. The ministerial gazette likewise contained the pleasing intelligence of a severe engagement having taken place between the French & Austrians, in which the latter were completely victorious, the former having lost 30,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Rumors were in circulation, that Joseph Bonaparte had left Madrid for Paris.

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 thread at 2s & 6d per lb. and tow thread at 1s per lb. in part pay for Reeds, and will always have a supply on hand to accommodate purchasers—I give twelve & a half cents per bushel for good ashes.

JOHN BRUNER.  
June 16, 1809. 29—6m

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 Parmenias 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 Du-chis on reasonable terms.

BENJAMIN V. BECKES.  
Vincennes, July 6, 1809. 31—3w

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 perceptible, she is not broke.

One bright sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, no brand perceptible, 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.

George Bowman,

WILL take notice that I shall attend at the Clerk's office of Knox county, on Saturday the 29th instant, to pay into the hands of the Clerk, agreeably to a law of the Territory, the tax and interest on twenty acres of land sold for territorial taxes, for the year 1807, in the name of Thomas Barton, and bought by you on the sixteenth day of February, 1808, last past.

Thomas I. Withers,  
Affiliate of Thos. Barton.  
July 14th, 1809. 32—3t

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 the river Wabash, from my shore to the opposite bank.

Thomas Levens.  
May 13, 1809. 24—3

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OF  
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