

the Telegraph on the 12th, of the Austrian army having passed the Inn, and immediately left Paris the same moment. He arrived on the 16th at Louisburg, at three o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon of the same day at Dillegen, where he saw the king of Bavaria, passed half an hour with this prince, promised to bring him back to his capitol in fifteen days, to revenge the affront done his house, and to make him greater than any of his ancestors had ever been. On the 17th, at two in the morning, his majesty arrived at Donauwerth where the head quarters were established, & gave immediately the necessary orders.

The 18th, the head quarters were removed to Ingolstadt.

#### BATTLE OF PFAFFENHOFFEN.

April 19.

On the 19th gen. Oudinot departed from Augsburg, arrived at the break of day at Pfaffenhausen, met from 3 to 4000 Austrians, attacked and dispersed them, and made 300 prisoners.

The duke of Rivoli with his corps d'armee arrived the next day at Pfaffenhausen.

The same day the duke of Auerstadt left Ratisbon to fall upon Veustadt, and to approach nearer to Ingolstadt. It then appeared evident that the project of the emperor was to manoeuvre the enemy, who had decamped from Landshut, to attack them the moment they thought themselves secure, & to march towards Ratisbon.

#### BATTLE OF TANN.

April 19.

On the 19th at day break, the duke of Auerstadt marched in two columns; the divisions of Morand and Guulin, composing his right. The division of St. Hilaire arrived at the village Peissling, and met the enemy, superior in number, but inferior in valour.

From that moment the campaign was opened by a combat glorious to our arms.—Gen. St. Hilaire, supported by gen. Friant, overthrew all that was before him, forced the positions of the enemy, killed a great number, and made from 6 to 700 prisoners. The 72d distinguished itself on this day, & the 57th maintained its ancient reputation. Sixteen years since this regiment was called in Italy the Terrible, and it has well justified its name in this affair, as by itself it successively attacked and overthrew six Austrian regiments.

On the left at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, gen. Morand met likewise an Austrian division, which he attacked in the van, while the duke of Dantzig, with a Bavarian corps which came from Abensburg attacked them in the rear. This division was soon routed from all its positions, & left some hundreds dead and prisoners. The old regiment of dragoons of Levenher was destroyed by the Bavarian light horse and the colonel killed.

At the close of the day the corps of the duke of Dantzig formed a junction with the duke of Auerstadt.

In all these affairs, the generals St. Hilaire and Friant particularly distinguished themselves.

These unhappy Austrian troops who had been brought from Vienna with the noise of songs & fifes, were made to believe, that there was no longer any French army in Germany, and that they had only to do with Bavarians & Wurtemburgers. They shewed all their resentment against their chiefs for the errors into which they had led them, & their terror was very great at the sight of those ancient bands, whom they had been accustomed to consider as their masters.

In all these battles our loss has been inconsiderable, in comparison to that of the enemy, who lost many officers and generals, who were compelled to put themselves in the van to encourage their troops. The prince of Lichtenstein, the general Lusignan, and several other officers were wounded. The loss of the Austrians is colonels and officers of inferior grade is very considerable.

#### BATTLE OF ABENSBURG.

April 20.

The emperor resolved to fight and destroy the corps of the archduke Lewis, and that of gen. Hiller, together 60,000 strong.—The 20th his majesty went to Abensburg. He gave orders to the duke of Auerstadt to hold in check the corps of Hohenzollern, of Rothenburg, & of Lichtenstein, whilst with the two divisions of Morand and Guulin, the Bavarians and Wurtemburgers, he would attack the front of the army of the archduke Lewis, and of general Hiller; and that by means of the duke of Rivoli he would cut off the enemy's communications, by causing him to go to Freyling, and from thence by the rear guard of the Austrian army. The divisions of Morand and Guulin formed the

left and moved under the orders of the duke of Montebello. The emperor fought at the head of the Bavarians and Wurtemburgers. He caused to unite in a circle the officers of the two armies, & spoke to them for a long time. The prince royal of Bavaria translated in German that which he spoke in F. The emperor made known to them the confidence which he placed in them; he told the Bavarian officers that the Austrians had always been their enemies, and that it was their independence which he aimed at. That for two centuries past the Bavarian colours had been displayed against the house of Austria. But that he would now render them so powerful that he would make them henceforward irresistible.

He spoke to the Wurtemburgers of the victories they had gained over the house of Austria, whilst they served in the Prussian armies; and of the late advantages they had obtained in the campaign of Silesia. He told them that the moment of vanquishing was come, to carry the war into the Austrian territory. This discourse was repeated to the companies by their captains, and the different arguments which the emperor had made, produced the desired effect.

The emperor then gave the signal for battle, and apportioned his manoeuvres according to the particular character of his troops. Gen. de Wrede, an officer of great merit, placed before the brigade of Siegburg, attacked the Austrian division which was opposed to him.

Gen. Vandamme, who commanded the Wurtemburgers, fell upon them on their right flank. The duke of Dantzig, with the division of the prince royal, and that of gen. Duroy, marched upon the village of Renhausen at Laatzen. The duke of Montebello with his two French divisions forced the extremities of the left, overthrew what was before him, and advanced upon Rohr and Rothemburg. On all parts the cannonade was kept up with success. The enemy, disconcerted by these measures, fought only for an hour, & then retreated. Eight colours, 12 pieces of cannon, 18,000 prisoners were the result of this affair which cost but few men to us.

*Battle, and capture of Landshut on the 21st April.*

The battle of Abensburg having uncovered the flank of the Austrian army, and the magazines of the enemy, the emperor proceeded on the 21st on the point of Slay to Landshut, and the duke of Itria overthrew the enemy's cavalry in the plains before this town. The general of division Mouton, ordered the grenadiers of the 17th forming the head of the column, to march over the bridge with fixed bayonets; this bridge, which is of wood was on fire, but this was no obstacle to our infantry, which passed it, and penetrated into the town. The enemy driven from his position, was attacked by the duke of Rivoli, who filed out the right side. Landshut was in our position, and with it we took fifty pieces of cannon, nine thousand prisoners, 600 artillery pieces with horses put to them, and full of ammunition, 3000 wagons with baggage, three superb equipages of the bridge and the hospital, and the magazines which the Austrians had begun to form. Couriers and aids de camp of the gen. in chief, prince Charles, and convoys of sick coming to Landshut, were astonished to find the enemy there, had the same fate.

#### BATTLE OF ECKMÜHL, the 22d.

While the battles of Abensburg and Landshut, had such important consequences, prince Charles united himself to the corps of Bohemia, commanded by gen. Kollowrath, and obtained a feeble success at Ratisbon. 1000 men of the 6th regiment, left to guard the bridge of Ratisbon, had received no order to retreat. Surrounded by the Austrian army and having exhausted their ammunition these brave soldiers were obliged to surrender. This was sensibly felt by the emperor. He swore that in twenty four hours the Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbon, to avenge this affront done his arms.

At the same time the dukes of Auerstadt & of Dantzig, kept the corps of Rothenburg, of Hohenzollern, and of Lichtenstein in restraint. No time was to be lost. On the morning of the 22d the emperor began his march from Landshut with the 2 divisions of the duke of Montebello, the corps of the duke of Rivoli, the division of the cuirassiers Nansouty, and Saint Sulpice, and the Wurtemburg division. At 2 o'clock P. M. he arrived at Eckmühl, where the four corps of the Austrian army forming 110,000 men were posted under the command of the archduke Charles. The duke of Montebello, attacked the enemy on the left with the division Guulin. On the first signal the duke of Auerstadt and of Dantzig & the division of the light horse of gen. Montbrun's charged. There was seen then one of the finest shows which war could produce. 110,000 enemies charged on every point, turned on the left and were successively driven from all their positions. The details of the military events would be too long, it would be enough to say, that completely routed, the enemy lost the greatest part of his cannon, and a great number of prisoners, that the 10th regiment of light infantry of the division of St. Hilaire covered itself with glory by attacking the enemy, and that the Austrian driven from the woods that cover Ratisbon, were thrown into the plains and cut off by the cavalry. The senator Demont general of division, had a horse killed under him. The Austrian cavalry, strong and numerous, presented itself to protect the retreat of their infantry; the division St. Sulpice on the right, the division Nansouty on the left charged them; the line of hussars and cuirassiers of the enemy were put to the route. More than 300 cuirassiers of the Austrians were made prisoners, night approached. Our cuirassiers continued their march to Ratisbon. The division Nansouty fell in with a column of the enemy that fled, they charged it, and made them prisoners, it was composed of three Hungarian battalions of 1500 men.

The division St. Sulpice charged another squadron in which the prince Charles was nearly taken. He owed his safety only to the speed of his horse. This column was equally broken or taken. The darkness obliged us to make a stop. In this battle of Eckmühl only one half of the French troops were engaged. The enemy driven before us with sword in hand, continued all night to file off in parcels, and in the most shocking disorder, all the wounded, the greatest part of the artillery, 15 colours, and 2000 prisoners have fallen into our power. The Cuirassiers have crowned themselves with glory as they are accustomed to do.

#### FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

To the people of Indiana.

Fellow Citizens,

Difference of opinion on all subjects is natural, too often productive of strife and animosity, when, in fact, it is the correct & guide to truth. A critical examination into the cause which gives rise to a difference of opinion on any occasion, and a fair discussion of its merits, conducted with freedom of remark, and dispassionate argument, may unfold the error of one, perhaps of each of the conflicting parties, and produce a unity of opinion; or the fallacy of one may be demonstrated by the just reasoning of the other, thus by the laudable aid of the intellectual faculties of adverse parties, avoiding error and discovering truth. Should nevertheless, the opinion espoused by each, be maintained by equal force of argument, & the reasoning of each in support of his own opinion so equaipoised, that neither error shall be discovered, nor conviction produced, the right to the enjoyment of opinion rests equally with both, and to rational minds this difference of opinion can be no cause of personal coolness, but it would be uncharitable for one to impute to the other improper motives. On political, as well as other subjects this difference of opinion is equally natural, unfortunately too, from its nature is attended with more warmth, and the parties are not so easily convinced—yet no honest, upright man, not actuated by sinister motives himself, will traduce the character of his political adversary. Until the contrary appears, each man ought to be believed equally patriotic, the public weal should be considered equally his object, and the difference of opinion, where a difference does exist, to consist only in the manner of affecting the same grand purpose. In this manner the harmony and happiness of society is to be preserved and perpetuated. Deplorable is that state of society where this right of toleration is not permitted. Those men who under an exclusive claim to patriotism and virtue, yet, with concealed hatred at the bottom, vilify those who differ from them in opinion, merit the execration of all virtuous republicans and patriots. That unhappy there exists amongst us such men, a faction, governed by personal resentment, destructive of our peace and harmony, and injurious of the real interest of our country, is as lamentable, as true. I would extend to this faction, that charity to which all parties are generally entitled, had they not excluded themselves from the general privilege by their nefarious schemes, and the means they employ to effect them.—They sacrifice private characters, nay the peace of their country at the shrine of ambition and private interest. To this intolerant spirit, malignant hatred lurking at the bottom, and personal considerations are to be imputed the shafts of detraction and calumny levelled at me by this unprincipled faction in their anonymous denunciations of me. To the same motives are to be attributed their attempt to deprive governor Harrison of his well earned fame, and hurl him from the deserved station to which he has been promoted by his country. I should consider it a satire upon the conduct and character of my friend, did I attempt to vindicate him against the aspersions of persons who may be entitled to credit in that country where "vice prevails, and impious mea bear sway." You, fellow citizens, can best determine whether his exertions have been directed to promote your welfare and happiness by a faithful discharge of the important duties of his office, or whether he has used his power to tyrannize and oppress. Where he is best known, he is most regarded, & as his friend, I take great pleasure in the belief that a great proportion of the people of the territory view his conduct with approbation. That M<sup>Int</sup>osh and J. R. Jones had some time since formed the design of writing him out of office, is a fact well established, and generally known; with unremitting zeal they have pursued their purpose; no opportunity of lessening him in the public estimation has escaped them; by the dissemination of the blackest falsehoods, (such for instance as is contained in the publication signed *Detector Detected*) by endeavouring to inveigle under their banners those whom they suspect have the smallest cause of displeasure against him; and by a uniform opposition to, and misrepresentation of the measures of his administration, whether by prudence adopted for the defence of the country, or from love of liberty and a disregard of patronage—he shall curtail his power, to increase the rights of the people, and render the judiciary independent of him.

At a meeting of the French assembled for the purpose of deciding on the candidate they would support for Congress, M<sup>Int</sup>osh vented his spleen against the governor in his opposition to me. He is the friend of him, who tyrannized over and oppressed the F. who was ambitious, fond of power, and at every opportunity, accumulating it, he urged the impropriety of electing one who would support his measures. When pressed for an instance in proof of his assertion, could it be expected to hear him seriously complain, that the governor had altered the tenure by which the Judges of the Common Pleas held their commissions? In the name of common sense how does this prove any one of his assertions? but his object was deception, and whether it proved his assertions or not was immaterial to him, so it answered his purpose for the moment.—Fellow citizens, can it be necessary to enquire whether this alteration is not a wise one, calculated to advance the interest of the community, inasmuch as it will more certainly insure the impartial administration of justice? What is the situation of a judge removable from office at the pleasure of a governor? correct and impartial conduct alone, will not always secure a continuance in office. The necessity of maintaining a pure character, and acting with dignity & impartiality, might not be as evident, as pleasing him at whose will their commissions were held. And if in fact, like honest, independent men, regardless of the uncertain tenure by which they held their office, they should act in the most unimpeachable manner, they would not be as free from suspicion; which is necessary to give public satisfaction. It is a true observation but not less true, that a judge should not only be pure and spotless, but he should not be suspected of being corrupt. Female character is scarcely more delicate than that of a judge; he loses his worth, and his official conduct will never give satisfaction so long as the slightest suspicion hangs over him. I think then, there can be no hesitation in pronouncing this a wise measure, dictated to by a desire to purify the streams of justice, and to protect from suspicion its administration. What must be the effrontery of that man, who despises against ambition, tyranny and oppression, when at that very moment, by the most flagitious means he is oppressing the millions of Indiana, the elective franchise. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, a respectable portion of citizens, who are unacquainted with our language and principles