

violates that faith, they will never enjoy tranquility, nor the territory receive any great accession of population. R's. ascription to his opponents of coercing the F. electors is false. But it is confidently asserted, and can be proved, that in consequence of the violence, and threats of his bullies a number of them who had declared their intention of voting for the popular ticket, retired indignantly from the polls without voting.

As to the division of the territory, it is well known, that it grew immediately out of the premature and impolitic assumption of the second grade of government, and whatever may be the consequences of it to the eastern side of the Wabash, it must be ascribed to the authors of that measure, at the head of whom was the governor. Those who united in policy and interest with the citizens west of the river have no apology to make for co-operating in the attainment of a constitutional provision upon which eminently depended their common prosperity and happiness. The division was contemplated by them as a means of relief from the pressure of an administration which they abhorred; and in consequence of fair and honorable representations, it was ultimately obtained from the patriotism of congress, in opposition to governor H's. interest with, and all the sinister suspicions he could excite in the breast of Mr. Jefferson. Among those representations was a *presentment* of a grand jury in the county of St. Clair, officially transmitted to government, and *proceedings* of a grand jury in the county of Randolph, which our sapient attorney general would sophistically persuade the citizens of Indiana was a *presentment*; but as neither Mr. Thomas, nor the journals of the house of representatives, term it a *presentment* no other reason need be assigned for Mr. Jones's silence, who besides, had no agency in transmitting either to congress. From the second grade of our government, has grown the division of the territory—admitted by Mr. R. to be a general evil to this territory. The citizens of Knox may shortly experience the particular effect of it in the removal of the seat of government a measure which the gubernatorial acts and toasts on the 4th of July, and their embally subscription cannot fail to accelerate, should that respectable portion of the citizens who elected Mr. Jennings, condescend to resent the indignity, and instruct their representatives to pass a law establishing the seat of government at either the centre of population or of territory.

#### A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

*New-York, August 3.*

Captain Hathaway of the brig Orange, sailed from Oporto the 28th June. He informs that it was reported at Oporto, that the British and Portuguese armies were at Branco on the 24th of June, in pursuit of a French army under the command of Gen. Victor. Soult's army was said to be in Spain. Only 600 of the rear guard of Soult, & eighty pieces of cannon had been taken by the British army. On the 26th and 28th June, eighteen hundred F. prisoners were embarked at Oporto for England. There were no French troops in Portugal.

August 4.

*Very Late Intelligence.*

The dispatch ship Mentor, captain Ward, arrived here yesterday afternoon, in 24 days from L'Orient, with dispatches from Mr. Armstrong for government. Mr. Gelston, who is the bearer of them, proceeds this day for the seat of government.

On the arrival of a vessel

in so short a passage, much news is naturally expected; but the fact is, no change has taken place, in our affairs.—Mr. Armstrong remains in Paris, and the French decrees are still in force.

There had been no battles of moment since the defeat of Bonaparte near Vienna, on the twenty first and twenty second of May; the reason of which is, that Napoleon was waiting the arrival of a large Russian army which was marching through Gallitzia in three divisions.

We have received Paris papers to the third of July. They contain the bulletins to number twenty two; the last is dated at Vienna, the twenty fourth of June. The bridges on the Danube have been repaired; and Bonaparte expected to destroy the Austrian army, as that of Russia had joined him.

It appears, by the last bulletins, that Bonaparte had retrograded from Ebersdorf to Vienna, where his headquarters, were, on the twenty fourth June. Bulletin number nineteen, states that an action had been fought near Raab in Hungary, on the thirteenth June. The French army was commanded by prince Eugene, and the Austrians by the archduke John. The latter were forced by three columns, of twenty or twenty five thousand men; the first column was attacked by the French and repulsed, but the second detained for a moment the impetuosity of the French first division, which was immediately reinforced, and repulsed the Austrians. Austrian loss 3000 killed, and about the same number wounded. French loss nine hundred killed and wounded.

The twentieth bulletin states that the Russian army, under the command of prince Gallitzan, had entered Gallitzia, near Hungary in three divisions, to attack the Austrians. The twenty second contains an account of the capitulation of the city of Raab, to the French Italian army under prince Eugene.

Mr. Morton had arrived at Paris, with dispatches from London.

Col. Burr had arrived at Stockholm, from England.

Several American vessels had arrived in the ports of Holland. Two it is said were from New York.

Captain Ward requests us

to state, that during his stay at L'Orient, he received the most polite & friendly treatment from all the officers of the French government, for which he wishes thus to express his grateful acknowledgments.

*Philadelphia, August 3.*

Arrived this morning ship Creole, Hobkirk, from Amsterdam, with passengers, in ballast. Left the Texel the twenty eighth May when the ports of Holland was strictly blockaded by the British, which prevented the Creole from bringing a cargo.—Mr. Chew a passenger is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, for our government.

*New-York, July 26.*

A large ship of war was seen off the Hook last evening, which is reported to be the British frigate Phenix, from Plymouth, (England,) with Mr. Jackson, the new appointed British resident minister to this country.

*N. Y. Herald,*

We learn by an arrival at Baltimore from Tonningen, in forty seven days that a war had broken out between the Turks and Russians, and that the latter had taken the city of Imael.

July 17.

By the British schooner James, in fourteen days from Port au Prince, we learn that Christophe and Petion's fleet have lately had a very severe engagement, in which the latter gained a very signal victory—and that their armies had met near about the same time near the Cape, and that Christophe had defeated Petion, with great slaughter.

July 18.

The city of St. Domingo, after a long siege, during which the inhabitants were reduced to the greatest distress for provisions, has surrendered to the English. By the articles of capitulation, the town was to be delivered up by the French, with all its guns, &c: and the garrison to be sent to France.

The secretary of war arrived in town last evening on his way to Boston, but in consequence of a letter received by this morning's southern mail, he has returned to the seat of government.

*London, June 10.*

A declaration has been pub-

lished against Austria by the court of Petersburg, but as it does not go to the length of announcing the commencement of actual hostilities, and it is not likely to be attended with any other result than a suspension of friendly intercourse between the two nations.

*Paris, June 1.*

*Telegraphic Dispatch.*

On the twenty fifth, the prince Eugene, completely defeated the enemy, with the loss of seven thousand, killed and wounded.

The same evening we entered Leobert.

The twenty third general Macdonald obliged the enemy to capitulate in Lebach. A lieutenant general and three thousand men were made prisoners.

*Rotterdam, May 25.*

The official journal contains an account from Milan, dated May eleven, which states in substance, that according to all reports, the Austrians on the twelfth of May sustained a loss of twelve thousand, in killed wounded and prisoners and that the French, in following up their advantages, were already at Udina. At the same time the blockade of Parmanova was raised. On the twelfth, the F. head quarters were at St. Daniel.

General Duheme writes from Barcelona, on the twenty seventh of April, that every thing is tranquil around him; that the arrival of rear admiral Cosmao, conveying, with twenty five sail of the line, twenty five vessels bearing fifty thousand quintals of corn, flour, roots and ammunition, has spread joy among the city and garrison; that general Reding is dead of his wounds, and that with him him has perished one of the bitterest enemies of the F.—The promptitude of the expedition with which rear admiral Cosmao was charged, does honor to admiral Ganteaume who commanded it.

One of the gentlemen who came passenger in the Nancy from Bristol (arrived at New York) informs, that on the day he sailed, June the first he received a letter from London stating that a flag of truce had arrived from Calais, with a messenger on board from Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, to Mr. Pinckney in London.