

May, declaring in favor of Austria, and calling for the assistance of all classes of his subjects.

" In the house of commons lord Henry Petty moved for further papers respecting American affairs. Mr. Canning replied that those laid before the house, viz.—his letter of instructions, and the late correspondence between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith, were all that at the present moment, could with propriety, be laid before the house.

" After some debate, lord H. Petty withdrew his motion.

" You will no doubt, think that some important event is connected with the embassy of the Prussian and Russian messengers to England—perhaps you may anticipate a complete spirit of re-action on the continent—and Bonaparte be yet checked in his insatiable ambition."

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 description on the rise 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 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 account, it is supposed will barely defray the expenses which must necessarily be incurred for materials, a copier 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.

NOTICE.
I hereby give that the subscriber intends to apply to the court of Common Pleas of Rock county to be held in September next, to grant him the benefit of the insolvent act.

Francis Aveline.

THE WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, SEPTEMBER 2, 1809.

The Editor is under the painful necessity of presenting his subscribers with the Western Sun upon a reduced size—he has sent for a supply of paper of the usual size, and is in daily expectation of its arrival—should he be compelled to print more than another week on this size, a supplement shall accompany each paper.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

ANNIHILATION OF THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

ROME, June 10th, 1809.

This morning, at ten o'clock, has been published, in the principal places, at the found of the artillery of fort Saint Ange, a decree of his majesty the emperor and king, which unites the states of the pope to the French empire. This happy change has taken place with the greatest tranquility, and the inhabitants of Rome, have manifested great joy and a lively acknowledgment of an event which puts an end to all uncertainty of their political existence. This decree, dated from the imperial camp at Vienna, 17th May, 1809, is conceived as follows:

NAPOLEON, &c.

Considering that when Charlemagne, emperor of the French, and our august predecessor, presented the bishops of Rome with divers tracts of land (contrees) they were granted to them as feudal tenure, to secure the repose of his subjects, without Rome having ceased on that account to make a part of his empire:

Considering that since that period the union of the two powers spiritual and temporal, having been, as it still is at this present day, the source of continual discords; that the popes having but too often made use of the influence of the one to support the pretensions of the other; and that in consequence of it, the spiritual affairs, which, by their nature are immutable, are confounded with the temporal, which change according to circumstances, and the policy of the times:

Considering, lastly, that every thing we have proposed to conciliate the safety of our armies, the tranquility and welfare of our people, the dignity and integrity of our empire with the temporal pretensions of the popes, has been proposed in vain:

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The states of the pope are reunited to the French empire.

2. The city of Rome, the first Christian See & so celebrated by recollections which enforce on the mind, and the monuments the preserves, is declared an imperial and free city. Its government and administration, shall be regulated by a special decree.

3. The monuments of Roman greatness shall be preserved and kept up at the expense of our treasury.

4. The public debt is declared a debt of the empire.

5. The present income of the pope shall

be extended to two millions of francs, free from all charges and tenure.

6. The properties and palace of the pope shall be subject to no impost, jurisdiction, or visit, and shall besides enjoy special immunities.

7. An extraordinary Consulatum shall on the first of June next, take possession, in our name, of the states of the pope, and make the necessary arrangements, so that the constitutional government be in vigor on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ten.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,

The Minister secretary of state,

(Signed)

H. B. MARAT.

LONDON, June 19.
It has been said the king of Prussia has come to the determination to make one more struggle for his existence as a prince.
It is announced, that a manifesto with which he announces and justifies the step, is arrived in England, and pretended copies of it were circulated on Sunday. In this instrument we are informed, the Frederic William has stated the numerous grievances to which he has been exposed by Napoleon, is the occupation of his fortresses by foreign troops, in the detention of his soldiers, in the exorbitant contributions required of his states, and in many other instances, in which the treaty which terminated the late war has been violated.

Prussia has been actually engaged in concentrating her forces, and with this design has withdrawn her troops from the eastern provinces to Berlin & Frankfort on the Oder. Bonaparte seems to have anticipated the purposes of Prussia, when he ordered to be assembled an army under marshal Kellerman in the convenient situation of Thuringia, whether for northern or southern operations. This force is now stated to consist of 38,000 infantry and 7000 cavalry, which was a much more considerable army than would have been required merely for suppressing the insurgents in the district of the Aler, the Elbe, and the Oder.

The Dutch papers give us some information with respect to the Austrian armies.—Nothing has transpired of importance up to the 2d instant; and the archdukes Ferdinand and John were hastening their march, and three days subsequent to that date, it was expected that they would join the grand army.

PRINTING.

Handbills, Circular Letters,

AND ALL KINDS OF

BLANKS.

NEATLY AND ACCURATELY PRINTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office,

ALSO

Blank Warrants, Summons, and

Executions for Magistrates.

For Sale at this Office,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE

REAL PRINCIPLES

OF

ROMAN CATHOLICS,

By a FRENCH CLERGYMAN.

Carefully revised & elucidated with Notes