

The archduke Ferdinand, after abandoning Warsaw, retreated into western Galicia, with a view to concentrate all his forces in the neighborhood of Cracow, and to defend that place against the army under prince Poniatowsky. But it is probable that, apprehensive of the Russians, he will renounce that project, and fall back upon Austrian Silesia.

The invasion of Saxony by the Austrians has produced a great sensation. M. de Beierweck, established in Dresden, in the capacity of Austrian intendant general, has made remittances to the royal treasury, and made considerable requisitions.

COPENHAGEN, June 10.

We learn from Sweden, that the Russians are in full march for Stockholm, and that in consequence the diet has been transferred to Jönköping. Should this news be confirmed, there is every reason to believe that our Norwegian army will advance and co-operate with the Russians for the common object.

There remain in the Baltic a great number of English men of war. It would seem that their junction had some other object besides the protection of merchantmen.— However this may be, we are convinced that an attack upon either of the Danish islands would cost them much, as they are in the best state of defence.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION.
From the Petersburg Gazette of the 25th April (5th May.)

The peace between France and Austria which has long been wavering, is at length entirely at an end. By the last advices, the Austrian troops has at last entered the dutchy of Warsaw, and the states of Saxony and Bavaria.

It is thus that the flames of war which had been so lately extinguished upon the continent, have just been re-kindled, and, by the force of circumstances, it is necessary that all the powers of Europe should take up arms again.

The preparations for war on the part of Austria, were the first cause of this misunderstanding. Russia could not see this with indifference.—Every means were employed from the beginning to put an end to them. The guarantee of Russia of the integrity of the Austrian states was even offered, and at the same time it was declared, that in virtue of the existing alliance with France, every attack upon the present order of things would be considered as a violation of the rights stipulated by treaties, which ought to be maintained by force of arms.

Austria not rejecting the pacific offers made to her, pretended at first, that her measures were only defensive.—That they were occasioned, only by the fear of the danger which threatened her.—That her intention was not to undertake an offensive war—and that she would not break the peace.

Facts have proved of how little value these assurances were. The measures of defence which progressively increased, have changed into offensive measures. In the room of the fear that was expressed, ambitious plots have been developed, and the war was broken out by the invasion of foreign states, even before any declaration of war in the accustomed form.

Austria, who knew perfectly well the conduct which Russia would hold under the present circumstance, has determined to re-

ounce her friendship, & re-kindled the flames of war, even upon our frontiers, rather than desist from her projects.

In consequence, orders have been given to the Russian ambassador at Vienna to quit that capital immediately, and it has been declared to the Austrian ambassador at this court, that from this moment his diplomatic functions have ceased, and that all relations are broken off with him and his court.

FRIBOURG, (Switzerland) June 4.

The opening of the Helvetic diet, which assembles in every year in the chief canton, took place at Fribourg, on the 5th instant with the usual solemnity. The spectacle of an assembly, which, in the midst of European wars, sees its country enjoying profound peace, and proceeds to deliberate in peace upon its interests, was at once striking and affecting. M. d'Effry, landamman of Switzerland, for the second time opened the session; he recapitulated the principles to which it became the Swiss ever to revere he recommended a strict union of the confederacy, the oblivion of private interests, and attachment to that act of mediation, which, releasing the Swiss from internal dissension, has become the constitutional law, and great safeguard of their prosperity. The peace enjoyed within and without, the landamman attributed to the efforts of that great man, who had restored France to herself, and who had shewn himself the benefactor of the Swiss also.— But one sentiment animated the assembly, that of lively gratitude to the emperor Napoleon, to whom the Swiss owe their actual prosperity, and their neutrality. Each deputation expresses how much each canton valued its situation.

This opening sitting, when the deputies rivalled each other in devotion to their country, and in sentiments of generosity, recalled to remembrance the happiest times of Switzerland and shewed that their sons were worthy of their sires.

PLYMOUTH, June 27.
Sailed the Revenge, 74, and Statira, 23, to the westward. By the Caesar, 84, hon. rear admiral Stopford from Bafque Roads, is learnt, that all the French line of battle ships, except those destroyed, are gone, up the river to near Rochefort, to be repaired as fast as possible. One frigate is kept in Bafque Roads as a guard ship.

Early in the last month several wagons loaded with prosects from Napoleon to Alexander, passed through Frankfort on their rout from Paris to Pittsburgh. They are valued at three millions of florins.

Extraordinary exertions are making in Bavaria to recruit the army, and six battalions of reserve have been ordered. The people, however, are decidedly averse to the service, and great numbers have joined the insurgents on the Tyrol.

Lord Leveson Gower, it is reported, is to have a seat in the cabinet, attached to his war secretaryship. The unusual affection of appointments is imputed to Mr. Canning with a view it is added, to strengthen that gentleman's influence in the council.

The earl of Chatham has, it is reported given the necessary orders for his immediate departure as commander in chief of the intended grand expedition. His lordship is not to be superseded in the ordinance department, sir T. Trigge, as deputy, undertaking to preside at the head of that office during his lordship's absence.

Since the raising of the embargo in America, one hundred and fifty sail of merchants have entered the port of Liverpool, whereas only two have entered the port of London.

PRAGUE, June 15.

According to official intelligence received from the head quarters of the generalissimo, archduke Charles, which will continue in Graaf Neidhardt, no action had taken place between the two grand armies; but his imperial highness expected a battle the following morning, the 14th, and had taken the necessary measures for that purpose.

VIENNA, June 12.

On the 5th a heavy cannonade was heard on the part of Klafter Newburg. It is now known that the French had collected a large quantity of pontoons and other necessaries for the construction of bridges which the Austrians destroyed by the above cannonade.

The French are employed in constructing numbers of large rafts, which are all carried up the Danube to Ebersdorf.

PROPOSALS

GENERAL W. JOHNSTON L.

(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 dissertation on the rise and progress (and the laws of England) and present respecting powers and duty of Justices of the Peace and Constables under the Statute laws of Indiana—it shall likewise contain all 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 one hundred copies are furnished for which amount, it is supposed, will barely defray the expenses which must necessarily be incurred for materials, a copist and printing.

4. It will be delivered to subscribers in Vincennes at one dollar per copy.

5. The number of copies subscribed must be paid upon the subscribers before 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 whom subscription papers may be forwarded, and by others who may feel disposed towards the undertaking.

EDITOR.

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