



THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, FEBRUARY 10, 1810.

We this day commence the publication of the laws of the U. States of the present session, and shall continue them until all are printed.

On the 12th of January ult. in committee of the whole in the house of representatives of the U. States, on the report of the select committee on the contested election of Jonathan Jennings, the motion for concurrence was lost 83 to 30,—consequently Mr. Jennings retains his seat.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6.

Latest Foreign News.—To a gentleman passenger in the ship Thomas, from St. Michael, we are indebted for the loan of the London Courier of the 16th, 17th and 18th Nov. four days the latest. The account of the destruction of the Toulon fleet had not reached London, but was hourly looked for. The English papers say nothing of a change of ministers.

London, Nov. 16.—We received this morning some more Hamburg papers, from which we extract the treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia. The substance of the article relative to this country has been known for some time. The ports of Sweden are to be shut against us, salt and colonial produce may be imported.—The king of Sweden promises to adhere to the Continental system, with such modifications as shall be more particularly stipulated in the negotiation about to be entered into between Sweden, France and Denmark.

Nov. 17.—It seems to be expected by Bonaparte that America will be drawn within the vortex of his policy against this country, or as it is called the Continental system, the system by which the continent is to be ruined in the hopes that the British empire may be ruined also. Gen. Armstrong, who was to have left France the beginning of October, but who remains still at Paris, is said to have been among the first to carry to Fontainebleau the homage of his congratulations at the successful issue of the contest against Austria. The general was most favourably received—he was honored with a private conference, and a vessel was immediately ordered to be got ready to carry dispatches to the American government. By some, it is said that the French government has presented to Gen. Armstrong the project of a treaty between the two countries—by others it is asserted, that the invitation made to America is, to form an alliance with France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, to be called, if she accedes to it, the quintuple alliance, for the purpose of achieving what Bonaparte styles “the freedom of the seas.” The expectation that she will accede to it has been for some time strongly circulated at Paris,

and indeed it should seem as if the negotiation between the American government and Mr. Champagny had been renewed before Bonaparte's return to Paris. However that may be, it is certain that the expectation to which we have alluded has been held out in publications known to be official.

NORFOLK, Jan. 8.

Captain Drummond of the ship Herald, arrived this morning, left Lisbon the 29th Nov. He informs that adm. Berkly had received dispatches from Gibraltar, which stated that part of adm. Collingwoods fleet of 7 sail, had fallen in with the Toulon fleet of 8 sail of the line, with 18 transports, that 5 or 6 of the line of battle ships had been captured, and all the transports.—The British suffered much in the loss of men and in the rigging of the ships. The French fleet were bound to Barcelona.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.

By the ship Augustus, Potter, arrived this morning in a short passage from Lisbon, we learn, that the British admiral who pursued the Toulon fleet, had captured 15 sail of transports, and 5000 troops, besides destroying the several line of battle ships before reported.—The Spaniards, under Gen. Blake, had marched against Madrid with an army 20,000 strong, about the 30th November, they met and engaged the French army. After a severe battle, the patriots were repulsed with the loss of 5000 men. Troops were marching from Lisbon, &c. to reinforce the armies on the frontiers. Lord Wellington's health having been regained during his stay in Lisbon, he had returned to the army. Several divisions of the French grand army, it was reported, had returned from Germany; but captain Potter had not learnt that any of them had entered Spain. A short time before captain P. sailed (5th December,) a large fleet of empty transports had arrived from England, in the Tagus.

From the National Intelligencer of the 24th January.

CADIZ, December 3.

This place is all in confusion; the emperor of France has notified to this city, that if they suffer the ships of war now lying in this harbor to be taken away or destroyed by the British, that the whole movable property of Cadiz, shall be confiscated for the use of the F. army—the public consternation is great, for a desperate battle is said to have been fought, in which the Spanish army consisting of 30,000 men, who were put to the rout with great slaughter by the French.—The Spanish cavalry contributed to the defeat and destruction, by their cowardice, as they were the first that fled, and in their fright broke down and trod to death their own infantry battalions—the Spanish general brought only about five thousand men out of the field of battle.

[The above we copied from the original letter of a citizen of Philadelphia, on board a Philadelphia

vessel in the port of Cadiz—the battle referred to, is probably that of which we had some account before, as having taken place at Ocaña.]

December 1.—There are daily arriving at the Sierra, soldiers who had been missing from the army of the centre, whose head quarters continue in Carolina. It appears that after the action of Ocaña, several corps proceeded towards Cuenca, Mercia and Valentia. The enemy has advanced as far as Darmiel to observe our motions. It is beyond doubt that they suffered infinitely in that battle: Our loss was not so considerable as we at first imagined; and according to an official letter written on the 22d of last month to the Superior Junta of Jaen by one of its members, who also belongs to the Junta of defence established in Real Carolina, our loss in killed and wounded is about 3000, and they, together with the prisoners and missing, amounted at that period to no less than one fourth part of the army; although the number of the missing, he adds, exceeds that of all the others.

They write from Seville, that the trains of artillery and military chest were with the army; that the great part of the army had again formed a junction and was daily receiving reimbursements; all likewise agree in stating that the action was bloody, and that at the moment when we were about to gain the laurel of victory, the dispersion began.—We cannot account for that circumstance, which is astonishing to every reflecting man.—The French have published an account of the action with their usual exaggerations, saying that they have lost only 300 men, and making our loss amount to 17,000, together with artillery, stores, &c.

[We observe no other particulars in the Spanish papers, of the battle of Ocaña; which place is about fifteen leagues from Madrid.—N. Y. Edit.]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co partnership of Peter Jones & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent—all those indebted to said firm will please make payment on or before the first day of March next, to William or Peter Jones, who is authorized to settle all our business; those failing to comply with this notice may consider such failure as an invitation to be sued.

Peter Jones,
William Jones,
Saml. N. Luckett.

29th January, 1810.

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 dissertation 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, for a moment, to 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 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 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.

JOHN BRUNER,
REED MAKER, and
BLUE DYER.

TAKES this method to inform the public he has returned to this place, and will constantly have on hand an assortment of the best Reeds, and all persons favoring him with yarn to dye, may depend on having it expeditiously and well done—he will continue to give a generous price for good ashes.

Vincennes, 15th Jan. 1810.

NOTICE,

AS the subscriber intends leaving this place for Philadelphia, on the 15th of February next, for the purpose of purchasing goods, he earnestly solicits those persons indebted to him, to call and pay their accounts before that time.

George Wallace, jr.

Vincennes, 6th, Jan. 1810.

TAKE NOTICE,

I INTEND to apply to the next March court of Common Pleas, for the county of Knox, and Indiana Territory, to establish a ferry across the river Wabash from my land to the opposite bank.

Samuel Ellison.

January 4th, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Pea, dec. are hereby requested to come forward on or before the 10th day of March next, and settle off their respective accounts—all persons having claims against said estate are also requested to bring them forward by that day properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN PEA,
DANIEL PEA, } Executors.

January 20th, 1810.

Notice to whom it may concern.

THE notes payable to the estate of James McClelland, deceased, will become due on the 14th inst. and if not paid against that time, suits will be commenced.

E. M. Namee,
Administrator.

January 6th, 1810.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office,

ALSO

Blank Warrants, Summonses, and Executions for Magistrates.
For Sale at this Office.

Those gentlemen who have taken subscription papers for the “Indiana Justice & Constables Guide” will please return them to this office.