

...of the dead; Massena, Bessier, Eoudet, Legrand, Lalatte and his brothers Legrange, wounded; Durosme and Fowler taken.

...of 7000 men, and an immense number of horses were buried in the field of battle, and some hundred wounded lie in hospitals. In Vienna and the suburbs, there are at present 29,773 wounded; many were carried to St. Pöten, Enns, and as far as 23,000 were taken. Several hundreds were floated down the Danube, and are daily thrown upon its shores; many met death in the Island of Lobau, and since water has fallen in the smaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies thus consigned to comrades to everlasting oblivion, have become visible. The bursting of the sufferers is yet over, and a pestifential air is wafted the theatre of death.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM DENMARK.

...which have made so much noise in the last twenty-four hours. The first is copied from a democratic, and the other from a conservative paper. We leave our readers to judge of the authenticity of the accounts. We only give our own parts, that we set them down from the late verbal reports from Heligoland—Independent American. Baltimore, Sept. 5.

...the following are the late accounts from Denmark, which place he left on the 15th of July. We have been favoured with a copy of Copenhagen papers down to the 15th from which we shall give translations to our readers. Mezzick informs that he had read the Danish bulletin giving an account of a very interesting engagement between the emperor Napoleon and the Archduke Charles. The French had crossed the Danube on three bridges which had previously completed, and commenced an engagement on the 2d of July. The battle continued four days successively. The Archduke Charles was badly wounded, and with 40,000 men into Bohemia, leaving the Austrians on the field of battle. The Danish stated their own loss to be comparatively trifling. On the 8th July an armistice was concluded for four weeks, and Bonaparte in possession of all the strong holds in the north. It was not known where the emperor of Austria was. The Russians occupied a part of Galicia, but had not formed an alliance with the French.

...Danish government appears very friendly towards American vessels arriving into Danish ports, but their privateers every American vessel they come across, are bound to Danish ports or not. Their privateers men in conjunction with corrupt officers, are complete pirates, over whom the Danish government exercises very little control. The privateers generally mount from one or two guns, and with a small force are easily taken.

...of 100 American vessels, so called, arrived in Russia, 98 had been condemned. The Inca sailed from this port immediately after the raising of the embargo and arrived at Tonningen the beginning of May, from whence she proceeded to Sylt. In consequence of raising the buoys only two American vessels arrived safe at Tonningen without getting ashore, and several were lost.

BALTIMORE, September 5.

THE NEWS FROM DENMARK.

...verbal intelligence is brought by the Inca from the Island of Sylt, which she left on the 30th July, of the total overthrow of the Austrians upon the Danube, in a series of actions from the 2d to the 8th July; that the Archduke Charles solicited a cessation of hostilities, which was granted on his delivering up all the fortresses in his power; and rumour adds that he was wounded. An intelligent passenger from the Inca, from whom we have our information, says he read the Bulletins and the accounts, and he further states that private communications and paragraph information had reached such terms of peace as would leave Emperor Francis nothing but Hungary. Opposed to this statement is the letter of the Emperor which we have been politely furnished with the following extract by a respectable merchant of this city. Had an armistice taken place on the 8th July, in consequence of private battles, commencing on the 2d, it is possible that they should be regarded at Copenhagen on the 21st as mere rumours and reports. We also have learnt, that reports were circulated previous to the Inca's departure, which reversed the whole affair, and gave a signal to Austria.

...to the account of the defeat of the Archduke is equally and strongly opposed the receipt of a regular file of Copenhagen papers on the 15th July, received by the editor of the Independent American; though sufficient time had elapsed for a great event being known at the capital.

TRANSLATED

...tract of a letter from Mr. L. H. Von Holten, dated Hamburg, July 21, 1809. It is reported here, that an English ex-

...tion is deemed for this part of the continent—If this should be the case, and the Elbe should be open, American vessels might then proceed direct to Hamburg, otherwise they must go to Tonningen. There are French Custom House Officers on the Weser, Jahde and at East Friesland. What steps the Dutch government will take respecting American vessels is not yet determined.

...To day all these prospects seem to be vanished. It is reported that the Austrians, after having been defeated, were compelled to sign an armistice very disadvantageous to them, and it is said, that French troops are marching towards the Coast in order to prevent the British from carrying on a trade.

...In consequence of these reports the price of American and West India produce have risen considerably.

...A trade to Tonningen might notwithstanding be carried on; and I advise you to do so provided the British do not prevent you from it.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE IS CONTAINED IN A LETTER FROM STOKE, NEAR PLYMOUTH:—

...I send you the following intelligence, having arrived at Yealin River, (a port a few miles to the eastward of this place,) this morning: On the 19th, off Cork harbor, I was boarded by his majesty's ship Seine, captain Atkins, with her prize the El Cassamero, of 28 guns and 180 men, from Buenos Ayres, bound to any port in France, having on board an immense quantity of Specie, sent by Liniers for the use of the Spanish government under Joseph Bonaparte. There were also on board a Spanish nobleman and two gentlemen, as prisoners; these persons were sent out by the General Junta of Madrid, they having become popular in the province of Buenos Ayres—Liniers finding his consequence on the decline, and he being decidedly in the French interest had them seized in the middle of the night, in their beds, and sent upwards of 30 miles down the river, in a boat on board the Cassamero. Liniers' aid-de-camp and secretary, are also on board, being charged with dispatches for king Joseph.

...Party spirit runs high at Buenos Ayres; the principal people are for their being independent; the lower order for king Ferdinand; while Liniers, and the principal officers of the revenue, are for Bonaparte. The revenue and taxes were all collected at Buenos Ayres, and intended to be shipped, they say for Spain, for the use of the patriots, but would be ordered to France, as this ship was. The captain and officers are French, crew Spaniards.

ANSWER

To Miss Owenson's Kate Kearney.

O yes, I have seen this KATE KEARNEY, Who lives near the lake of Killarney, From her love-beaming eye—What mortal can fly, Unsubdued by the glance of KATE KEARNEY! For that eye, so seducingly meaning, Assures me of my chief she's dreaming; And I feel 'tis in vain to fly from the chain That binds me to lovely KATE KEARNEY.

At eve, when I've met this KATE KEARNEY, On the flower-mantled banks of Killarney, Her smiles would impart Thrilling joy to my heart, As I gazed on this charming KATE KEARNEY; On the banks of Killarney reclining, My bosom to rapture resigning, I've felt the keen smart of Love's fatal dart, And inhaled the warm sigh of KATE KEARNEY.

Halrigh:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1809.

...The Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, have returned to the Federal City. Mr. Erskine, the British minister, arrived on the 4th inst. Mr. Jackson, the new Envoy has arrived at Georgetown.

...On the 4th, subscriptions were opened for the stock of a Bank at Washington City, and the whole of the shares (say 25,000, at 40 dollars each, being a million) were subscribed before 3 o'clock.

GEORGETOWN, Sep. 9.

...Mr. Jackson.—This gentleman arrived in town last evening, and took up his lodgings at Mr. Crawford's Union Hotel.

...Mr. JACKSON, the new British minister, has at length arrived. He will land this day at Annapolis, at which city the frigate is supposed to have arrived this morning. It of right should have been no question "whether our government will receive Mr. Jackson?" But as the ridiculous gasconade and barbarous denunciations of some men amongst us, who deserve not to possess press and types, have confused honest citizens, we will state the case. The direction given by the president to Secretary Smith were, that on the arrival of the new minister, Mr. Smith would repair immediately to Washington, to receive him. There can be no doubt but that the Secretary of State will treat the envoy with all proper respect. If Mr. J. has no very important communication to offer at once, & can conveniently proceed in ordinary business without the president, then it is Mr. Madison's wish that he may not be sent for: But if Mr. Jackson deem it essential, if his business be urgent, in that case, Mr. Smith will dispatch a messenger to the President who will repair to the seat of government; so that no attempt, we are assured, will be made to eat or to mangle the new envoy; neither will any desire or threats tempt our government to degrade the country in this instance.

...For our own part, we have never concealed our opinion that some explanation was due

...failure.—Balt. Fed. Gazette.

From the Whig.

...A few additional circumstances may be added to the imperfect accounts already published, concerning the late great battle on the Danube.

...Mr. Henry Freundt, a passenger in the brig Inca, says, that about the 24th of July, the French ambassador at Hamburg communicated the event to the senate of that city, which was immediately published in French and German, in alternate pages—which he read in the island of Sylt; that he also saw the details in the Dutch papers, which were lengthy; that on the French side, no generals of note were killed, but on the Austrians several fell, whose names he cannot recollect; that previous to the battle, three bridges of an extraordinary kind were constructed, and rapidly finished, by sailors from Boulogne; and the Archduke's retreat at the head of 40,000 men, was permitted in consequence of delivering various strong holds on the Danube; but he has no recollection of seeing in the accounts that were published, that Prince Charles was wounded. The Eutaw was to sail two days after the Inca; and he has no doubt of all the details, which are very lengthy, being received by her. These battles were fought near the ground on which those of the 21st and 22d of May were fought—the Archduke having fortified his camp in the strongest manner.

...Mr. Cheetham introduces the president's proclamation into his paper, (the American Citizen) with the following pointed and appropriate remarks:

...Again we are afflicted with the king's evil; I mean the evil of the "illustrious Jefferson." The ruin of the nation, already half completed is to be entire. I wish, however, to be understood as passing no censure on Mr. Madison. In issuing the proclamation, possibly he has done what his duty required. A long train of his predecessor's measures, equally conspicuous in folly and destruction, has involved both Mr. Madison and the nation in a complication of embarrassments & mischiefs, from which I know not how or when it will extricate itself. But extricate itself it must. We cannot bear these things. We ought not to bear them. Detestable prejudice and more detestable malignity ought not to be nourished at the nation's expense. The remedy is the question. War, for which we are not prepared, and which is not necessary, would augment the evil; perhaps demolish the government. We must negotiate. We must go back to the maxims and times of Washington. To a Jeffersonian departure from these maxims, may be fairly ascribed all that we have suffered and are to suffer. Sinister chiefs of party and humble partisans of selfish chiefs may rave; but the nation, which must feel, will think; will act.

...Highly Interesting.—General Turreau, the French minister, visited the seat of government, during the sitting of the late cabinet council. The object of his visit was for some time unknown; but nobody doubted that some great national affair called him thither. The secret is now out. Monsieur Turreau did not go to Washington to declare war, Champagne-like, against England for the United States—nor to propose, like our democrats, a congress of the nations to put down the naval power of Great Britain: But Monsieur Turreau went to Washington, for the purpose of informing our Secretary of State, which (as we are assured in the Independent American) he formally and gravely did in an official note, that—the Vice Queen of Italy was safely delivered of a daughter! [BALANCE.]

HARTFORD, September 6.

...Our Country.—Mr. Jay, the negotiator of the commercial treaty with England, was denounced on that account, from Georgia to New Hampshire. He was charged with the crime of bribery, was accused of being bought with British Gold; he was burnt in effigy; every effort was made to blacken and to blast his character. President Washington was also denounced for having ratified the treaty. Tongues and pens were sharpened against him. The Philadelphia Aurora, the Boston Chronicle, and some other papers, poured forth the overflowings of their gall upon him. The treaty, it was predicted by the self-styled patriots, would ruin the country. It went, however, into operation; and its beneficial effects confounded its enemies, and more than answered the expectations of those who had been its advocates. Its fruits were, the surrender of the Western posts to the United States, the extinguishment of a calamitous war with the Indians, and the consequent security of our frontier settlements, the payment of millions, on the part of England, as compensation to those of our citizens who had suffered from illegal captures, and the flourishing condition of our commerce beyond all former example. During the existence of that treaty, from first to last, all the wheels of business were in lively motion. Our fisheries were productive, our shippers, our merchants, and our traders, increased their capitals, our farmers found ready markets for the produce of their farms, and our mechanics had plenty of business and good wages. Industrious people of all descriptions found enough to do, and had sufficient encouragement for industry and enterprize.

...The treaty was limited as to duration, and expired by its own limitations. There was a disposition on the part of the British government, as it has been said, to renew that

...part of our own administration—Why not?—Several reasons might be assigned, but one reason only is sufficient to account for this backwardness. Our then existing administration, our political leaders, had been the leaders of those hosts of men over the whole country, who, in the first instance, condemned the treaty and vilified its author. They well knew that were they to renew that treaty, they would incur the charge of inconsistency.—This was enough. They let the treaty expire; and things almost ever since have been going on from bad to worse.

...Year after year passed away in fruitless negotiation. At length Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, both of them high in the confidence of the President, made a new commercial treaty, with the British ministry; a treaty, which they thought would prove advantageous to this country. It was made under singular advantages; the Fox party, who were the most friendly to the United States, being then in power. That treaty was sent over for ratification; but it was not ratified; it was not even laid before the senate, which is a constitutional branch of the treaty-making power; it was sent back without effect.

...Had Mr. Jay's treaty been renewed, the treaty of Munroe and Pinkney (if as good as Jay's) been ratified, how different might have been the condition of this country? Instead of embargo and non-intercourse, instead of our present embarrassed and impoverished circumstances, our trade might have continued to flourish even to this day; we might have been now, perhaps, as prosperous as we are in fact perplexed and depressed.

C. nn. Courant.

NOTICE.

...At his plantation in this county, on the 10th, after a short but painful illness, Mr. William Turner, formerly of Bertie county, brother-in-law of Governor Stone. He has left a wife and two children to lament his death.

...At West Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Simeon Belden, aged 64—He was an active officer in the Quarter Masters department during the revolutionary war.

...Of the dysentery, on Tuesday night last, Benjamin, the infant son of the Editor of the Minerva.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, } ss. August Sessions, 1809.

...Rowan county. Joseph Cowan, Isaac Cowan, Sally Cowan, Priscilla Cowan, and Polly Cowan, Heirs of the estate of Isaac Cowan, dec.

George Cowan.

...Petition for the division of the real and personal estate of the said Isaac Cowan, deceased.

...It appearing to the court, that George Cowan, one of the heirs of Isaac Cowan, dec. is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication for three weeks be made in the Raleigh Minerva, that the said George Cowan appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the said county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, and there shew cause if any he hath, why an order shall not be made for the division and distribution of the estate of the said Isaac Cowan, agreeably to law.

JOHN GILES, c. c.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, } August Sessions, 1809.

...Rowan County. John Fulton, } Original attachment; executed and levied on sundry books, &c. in the hands of David Nesbit, } George Bitz, Constable. A. L. Osborn. } George Bitz, Constable.

...It appearing to the court that the defendant, A. L. Osborn, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered that publication for three weeks be made in the Raleigh Minerva, that the said A. L. Osborn the defendant, appear at Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the said County of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, and enter his plea to the said suit, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

JOHN GILES, c. c.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, } ss. August Sessions, 1809.

...Rowan County. David Nesbit } Original attachment, executed and levied on sundry books, &c. in the hands of Adlai L. Osborn } George Bitz, Constable.

...It appearing to the Court that Adlai L. Osborn the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered that publication for three weeks be made in the Raleigh Minerva, that the said Adlai L. Osborn, the defendant, appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the said county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, and enter his plea to the said suit, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

JOHN GILES, c. c.

NOTICE.

...The subscriber having qualified at November term of Wake county court, 1807, as administrator of Robert Page, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present their claims within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

LEWIS PAGE, Adm'r. August 24, 1809. 99—3w.

RAN-AWAY

...FROM the subscriber, on the 12th of June, a negro man, named TOM, about 26 years old, near 6 feet high, branded on each cheek with the letters OG; has one of his ears cropped, and scars on the bottom of his feet. His countenance is pleasing. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to the subscriber living in the upper end of Cumberland county—or if secured in Jail.

August 19. CADER COLLENS.