

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 58.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1869. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

## The Celebrated Imported Horse, NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Mr. John Anderson's stable in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, from the first of April until the first of July, and cover mares at *Ten Dollars* the season, payable on the first day of September next; *Six Dollars* (cash) the single leap; and *Twenty Dollars* to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal, the owner parting with the mare or removing her forfeits the insurance money; and in all cases *Half a Dollar* to the Groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. The colts of this horse are all so very promising that they will fully recommend him, wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 13 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the first judges, to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported; seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was Sir John Pennyman's renowned horse, North Star, who was got by Sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Hawe's famous mare, Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the Duke of Grafton's Florizel, out of a Yorkshire mare.

Great care will be taken of mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents.

**GEORGE BELTZHOVER,**  
March 27, 1869.

This is to certify, that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorcroft, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801—That I shipped him, with the horse Goldfinder, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, Capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801. North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

**JOHN COLES,**  
New-London, (Conn.)  
May 5, 1863.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighborhood, for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 dollars have been refused for one of that age.

*John Bear,  
Andrew Graff,  
Jacob Graff,  
Adam Reigart, jun.*

March 1, 1865.

I do hereby certify that John T. Mason, Esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion is not excelled in point of size, figure and form by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

**M. BAYLEY,** Agent for John T. Mason, Esq. Washington county, Maryland.  
April 10, 1868.

## JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Charles-Town, March 3, 1869.

## A SMART BOY,

About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

An Apprentice wanted AT THIS OFFICE.

## YOUNG SOPUS

WILL stand this season at the following places, viz. at Mr. B. Beeler's mill, two miles from Charlestown, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Conway's tavern, near Hall's old mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Shutt's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, dischargeable with four if paid within the season, two dollars the single leap, ready cash, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with a mare insured, will forfeit the insurance. The season to commence the first of April, and end the first of July.

YOUNG SOPUS is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands three inches high, five years old, and noted for a good draught horse, he was got by the well known draught horse Sopus, near Chambersburg, (Pen.) out of a Chester Ball mare. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree any further as his size and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge. Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands, except on public days, and the greatest care taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

**JOHN CARLISLE,**  
March 29, 1869.

## HIBERNUS

WILL stand this season at Shannon Hill, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with Six Dollars if paid before the first day of September next.) Three dollars the leap, ready cash, if cash be not paid down, the leap to be considered for the season, and Twelve Dollars for insurance of a mare, retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not she is in foal.—The season to end the 15th of August.

HIBERNUS is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, seven and a half hands high, now rising five years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity. He won the first day's Fockey Club at Winchester last fall, and the second day at Leesburgh, beating several fine horses.

**F. FAIRFAX,**  
Shannon-Hill, March 24, 1869.

## KING JOE,

ONE of the finest Jack Asses in America, will stand at Shannon-Hill this season, to commence from the date hereof, and end the 15th of Aug. next. He is of the stock of Mount Vernon, thorough bred, and large of his age.

King Joe was gotten by Mr. Cullis's Columbus, (which was bred by the late Gen. Washington, and gotten by the Knight of Malta; his dam, the full sister of Compound, gotten by the Royal Gift out of the Maltese Jenny.) The dam of King Joe was gotten by the Knight of Malta, out of the Maltese Jenny, both imported from Malta, and presented to the late General Washington, by the Marquis de la Fayette.—The Royal Gift was sent as a present from the King of Spain to Gen. Washington.

His terms are *Ten Dollars* a mare the season, (none by the leap) dischargeable with *eight* if paid within the season, and *Fifty Dollars* for the season of a Jenny; and double these sums respectively, for insurance.

**F. FAIRFAX,**  
March 17, 1869.

## The Embargo is off, NOW FOR A BARGAIN.

The subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot, in this place, situated in the most central part of the town, between Mr. John Anderson's tavern and the Market house, and adjacent to both. He will take a black boy or girl slave in part, and will give a bargain of his property.

**TRAVIS GLASCOCK,**  
Charlestown, March 17, 1869.

## Public Auction.

ON Saturday the 29th of this month will be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, one mile from Charlestown, on the road to Harper's Ferry—Two good waggons, one of which is completely equipped for the road, the other is a light two horse wagon—seven good horses, two cows, a number of hogs, wheat and rye in the ground, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, two feather beds and bedsteads, two sets of cooper's tools, an excellent cross cut saw, and a number of other articles.—A reasonable credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

**MAHLON ANDERSON,**  
April 14, 1869.

## Flour Boated

From Keepryft Furnace to Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. Every attention will be paid to orders, with care to deliver the flour in as good order as waggoned flour.

**JESSE MOORE,**  
April 14, 1869.

## The thorough bred running Horse, TELEMACHUS,

WILL stand the ensuing season (now commenced, and to expire the first day August) at my stable on Bullskin, four miles from Charlestown, and be let to mares at four dollars the single leap, to be paid in cash, or ten dollars the season, and half a dollar to the groom in every case, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars within the season. Sixteen dollars to insure a colt; but if the owner parts with the mare the insurance is forfeited. Good pasturage and well enclosed at the very low price of twenty five cents per week, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, seven and a half hands high, now rising five years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity. He won the first day's Fockey Club at Winchester last fall, and the second day at Leesburgh, beating several fine horses.

**TELEMACHUS** was got by the imported horse Diomedé, who has produced more good running horses than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse Dure Devil, his grandam by Commutation, his great grandam by Damon, his g. g. grandam by old Partner, out of Col. Robert Alexander's famous mare, generally known by the name of the Mule, whose form, blood and performances as a runner, rendered her equal to any mare in her day; it is sufficient to say of her that she was thorough bred of the true Spanish race.

**BEVERLY WHITING,**  
April 21, 1869.

## Was Found

On the 5th instant, on the plantation of George North, near Charlestown, a man's saddle, considerably worn. The owner may have it on applying to the subscriber, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

**ABRAM DAVENPORT,**  
April 21, 1869.

## MONTEZUMA,

A remarkable fine Jack Ass, descended from the Knight of Malta, and bred by General Washington, of Mount Vernon, will stand the present season at my stable, and be let to mares at *Five Dollars*, and twenty-five cents to the groom, (a lower price than any Jack of his value in Virginia ever covered), but if any persons within a few miles wish to put mares, to whom it might be inconvenient to send from home, the Jack for their accommodation shall occasionally, and at proper intervals attend at their houses—in point of size and docility of temper and disposition his mules are unsurpassed. As a sure foal getter there is no horse that deserves to rank higher, for proof of which I refer to Beverly Whiting and William Byrd Page, Esqrs. and to Alexander Cleveland and my overseers, who have known him for two years, as well as to the subjoined certificate.—If there are those who entertain a different impression, their opinions are founded on disappointments arising from the abuse and mismanagement of their mares, and not from any defect or fault of the Jack.

**H. S. TURNER,**  
Wheatland, March 30, 1869.

## Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of three dollars if paid by the 1st day of Aug. next, one dollar and a half the single leap, to be paid when the mare is brought, and six dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance. Any kind of grain will be taken at the market price, in lieu of money. The season has commenced and will end the fifth day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE, is rising six years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, sixteen hands high, well calculated for either saddle or draught; he was got by capt. Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by Americus, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsey Baker. Mares brought from a distance may be furnished with good pasture at twenty five cents per week. Due attendance will be given, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

**JACOB ALLSTAT,**  
March 31, 1869.

## Execution Bonds

Handsome printed—For sale at this Office.

## A bargain.

HAVING been badly treated by some of my old customers, I anticipate myself from debt of selling all my stock of goods now on hand, which were laid in when goods were cheap, and I will give a bargain as can be had in Baltimore at the present time.

I will also sell or rent a house and lot, with a good well of water thereon, situated on the main street in Charles town—Also several negroes and some household and kitchen furniture.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. Wm. GIBBS, Charlestown, April 21, 1869.

## Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will have in operation on the first of May next, a machine for picking, breaking, carding and rolling wool, and will be happy to serve those who may please to favour him with their custom. The price for carding and rolling will be one cent per pound; and for every 8 or 10 pounds of wool, one pound of hog's lard must be furnished by the person sending the wool, also a sheet sufficient to contain the rolls when finished, the wool must be well cleaned before they send it.

**JACOB NEWCOMER,**  
Shepherdstown, April 14, 1869.

## Take Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from riding or walking through my place, from the present date. Any person transgressing in future, may depend upon having the law put in force against them, to its utmost extent.

**GABRIEL P. GREENFIELD,**  
April 11, 1869.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly attested.

**ABRAM DAVENPORT, Adm'r.**  
April 21, 1869.

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## SUMMARY

Of the charges against the duke of York, containing the evidence taken in the British house of commons: Among the charges brought forward in parliament during the examination of the conduct of the duke of York, it appears, that in the year 1804, he was negotiating to obtain the loan of 70,000 pounds, to be paid by way of annuity. One Kennet was employed in his negotiation, and the duke, as reward for his services, was to procure him a situation under government. This sum was to be redeemed in 3 years. It appears that this loan was not affected—nor did Kennet get a situation.

He was charged with preventing cols. Knight and Brooks from exchanging regiments—and afterwards permitting them at the request of Mrs. Clarke—and that she received from col. Knight's relations 200 pounds sterling for accomplishing the business. That at the request of Mrs. Clarke, the duke of York made use of his influence to procure a place for Mr. Doyle under Sir Brooke Watson; for which Mr. D. gave Mrs. Clarke, at one time, 800 pounds, and at another 200 pounds sterling. Mrs. Clarke also received a carriage from Doyle, which she never paid for in money!

It appears also, from Mr. Dunnavon's examination, that when he applied to Mrs. Clarke for her influence to obtain places under government, it was subsequent to her separation from the duke of York; and that she never said to Mr. D. that she had any influence over the duke, but said she had influence with the duke of Portland and several other distinguished persons.

During this examination, it appears that col. Wardle, (who originally brought on the examination of the conduct of the duke of York) had, himself, used his influence to obtain a place in the custom house for a friend, for which Mrs. Clarke received a compensation. It further appears, that col. Wardle was extremely intimate with Mrs. Clarke, and often rode out with her in her carriage.

It was proved, by a miniature painter, in the employ of Mrs. Clarke, that she often brought in the presence of having frequently counterfeited the duke of York's signature—and that she showed him the duke's writing and her imitation, in which he said he could discern no difference.

There was no doubt, in the minds of every member of parliament, that Mrs. Clarke's conduct had been extremely loose and exceptional—that on being asked what gentleman were at her house on a certain occasion, she replied, that if she was to name all the persons who were there that evening, no decent man would, in future, visit her house! [A loud laugh.]

Sir Arthur Wellesley, and several other distinguished general officers, brought forward against the duke by Mrs. Clarke, were false and groundless.

A London paper remarks—that it is a dangerous thing to have any connection with a woman of loose character—no greater proof of this need be offered, than the wicked and most wanton conduct of Mrs. Clarke, in the case of the duke of York.—It is fortunate, however, for our country, that no more credit is given to her statement, than is due from such a foul quarter.

As Sir David Baird has been *Nelsonized*,—it is not unlikely he will be *embodied*; and be known hereafter by the title and title of lord *Co'run a'*!

The French must not only fight like dogs, but have lives like cats—since, after they had been massacred by the knives of a Madrid mob, cut to pieces by lord Paget's sword, and slaughtered by Romana's bayonets, they were able to expel the whole boasted army of Britain, and disperse the vaunting legions of Spain.

Britain is said by some to be the natural enemy of France—the appears, however, like a very unnatural enemy, when she will not accept of peace upon just and honorable terms.

Yesterday arrived at this port the British Packet Carteret, Patterson, from Falmouth, which place she left the 25th of March. Captain P. politely favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers the evening of the 9th of March from which the following articles are copied.

London, March 9.—The accounts from Spain are of a very gratifying nature. The Spanish Ambassador received dispatches from Seville yesterday, dated the 18th of last month. The Supreme Junta had received dispatches from the heroic Palafox, stating that Saragossa not only held out with unabated firmness, but had obtained great advantages over the French. The women of that place, it seems, had, by an ingenious device, been chiefly instrumental in obtaining these advantages, having appeared before the wall as if desperate with distress and inviting the enemy to put an end to their suffering by a decisive at-

tempt on the town. A large body of the French, on the 17th January, were induced, by this stratagem, to pour into the town, where the patriots were ready to receive them, and delroyed a great number. Many of those intrepid females fell in the conflict. It is said Cuesta and the Duke Del Infantado had united their forces, and were marching for Toledo with 60,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, January 30.  
"The news we have this day received is of a favorable nature; Cuesta has cut off 4000 men near Eframadura, and Palafox 20,000 before Saragossa. It would appear that the swelling of the Ebro had carried away their bridge, and those 20,000 men were prevented from joining the rest of the enemy."  
"Palafox marched out with 20,000, and drove into the river those he could not delroy; it is said not a man could escape."

Sir David Baird must have thought it close shaving when his arm was taken off by the French—and the more so, as the operation was performed before they had lathered him and all his troops!

Overwhelmed as the British were at Corunna with defeat, danger and despair—gen. Hope was undoubtedly the best leader to bring them out of the hopeless contest.

If it should hereafter be said British troops cannot stand to their arms firmly; it may be replied that they can handle their feet wimbly.

Whatever else the British may have gained by their campaign in Spain—it is certain they have gained a great loss in officers, men, horses, arms, ammunition, money and reputation.

When a confederacy was formed by three neighboring potentates to divide the territories of Sweden among them—Charles XII. wrote to one of them, that he made war only to oblige him to make peace.—After having made repeated offers to Britain of peace upon equitable and reciprocal terms which have been as repeatedly refused by that haughty and bloody nation: Bonaparte may give the same reason for continuing his war with her.

The tory prints in Britain and America pretend that the British gained a victory at Corunna! Yes very like a victory—about as much so as those they once obtained at Saratoga and Yorktown. If the catastrophe was not as complete, it was because their element was nearer than at Saratoga, and they had better luck in getting on it than at Yorktown.

The disasters at Corunna have made Britain stoop a little in sending an envoy to America—a few more such blows would bring her on her knees, and to a full sense of justice.

As the British blew up several magazines on their retreat, it is illiberal for their enemies to say they were afraid to smell gunpowder!

Should it be true that the Ottoman Porte has been bribed into the views of Britain, Bonaparte will be able with the better grace to reward his faithful officers with a slice of Turkey.

"Charity should begin at home," says the proverb. Yet the British government has engaged in a war, as the pretends, to give liberty to the Spaniards, while millions of her own subjects, (if we may believe Cobbet, the tory oracle in Britain, as he was formerly in this country,) are more degraded & wretched slaves than the negroes of the West India planters!

Even if true, it could not be surprising that the British in Spain made a *musterly retreat*—since it is a part of military tactics they have practised oftener than any other.

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Gibraltar, Jan. 25.—A working party of 700 men under the direction of the officers of Artillery, have been sent from this garrison for three days to the Spanish lines, for the purpose of embarking the guns and stores in the different batteries there to the coasts of Catalonia and Valencia, where they are much wanted, and for which transports are now fitting out here to convey them.

Bayonne, Feb. 8.—Within these few days 15,000 Spanish prisoners of war have passed through this town.  
Augsburg, Feb. 14.—The last advices from Bucharest have occasioned an apprehension that the negotiations between Russia and Turkey are entirely broken.—The English intrigues at Constantinople have, it is said, penetrated even into the Divan, and the congress of peace, which was to be held at Passi, will not take place. It appears certain that the Russian troops are reinforcing themselves in Wallachia. There have lately arrived there great quantities of ammunition, and numerous artillery. The Russians have raised corps composed of Wallachians. We should not be surprised to see them attempt the passage of the Danube.

Hamburg, Feb. 10.—Letters from Stockholm, came directly by sea, announce, that the Senate on one side, and the Chamber of Commerce on the other, have made strong remonstrances to the King, on the disastrous state into which the continuance of the war cannot but plunge Sweden. A general famine is feared, in the Northern provinces especially, which received all their grain from Finland.

Madrid, Jan. 23.  
The public entry of the king our sovereign into this city, was announced yesterday, the 22d, at the break of day, by a salute of a hundred cannons.

His majesty, entering by the gate of Atocha, traversed the Padre, proceeded through the street of Alcalá, the gate of the Sun, the street of Las Carretas, of Atocha, and of Toledo, to the church of St. Isidoro. The crowd was immense throughout, and manifested its joy by continued acclamations.

The Suffragan Bishop addressed his majesty in an excellent discourse, worthy of his character, and proper for the day, the place and the event.

His majesty spoke in these words: "Before rendering thanks to the Supreme Arbiter of destinies, for my return to the capital of this kingdom entrusted to my care, I wish to reply to the affectionate reception of its inhabitants, by declaring my secret thoughts in the presence of the living God, who has just received your oath of fidelity to my person.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) R. SMITH.  
THOMAS FITZSIMONS, Esq.  
President of the Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.  
NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.  
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"I protest then, before God, who knows the hearts of all, that it is my duty and conscience only which induces me to mount the throne, and not my own private inclination. I am willing to sacrifice my own happiness, because I think you have need of me for the establishment of yours.

"The unity of our holy religion, the independence of the monarchy, the integrity of its territory, and the liberty of its citizens, are the conditions of the oath which I have taken on receiving the crown. It will not be disgraced upon my head; and if, as I have no doubt, the desires of the nation supports the efforts of its king, I shall soon be the most happy of all, because you through me will all be happy."

February 3.

His majesty has ordered the Captain and Director General and Minister of the Marine, D. Joseph Mazaredo, to repair to Ferrol and Coruna, in order to put the marine there into the most flourishing state.

London, March 8. The Alricaine frigate arrived at Plymouth on Monday last, from the Straits, with dispatches from Mr. Adair, confirming the intelligence of a treaty of peace having been signed between Great Britain and Turkey, on the 15th of January. The following letter was sent this morning to the lord mayor, announcing this important event.

(copy.)

Foreign Office, 8th March. My lord, I have the honor to acquaint your lordship, that a treaty of peace between his majesty and the sublime Porte was signed on the 4th of January last. I have the honor to be, &c. G. CANNING.

To the right hon. the lord mayor.

Boston, April 26. VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The French letter-of-marque L'Esperance, Captain Deplace, arrived here yesterday in a short passage from Bordeaux. A French gentleman, a passenger, politely favored us with a file of French papers to the 19th of last month, and a manuscript copy of a new Imperial Decree. A few translations from the papers, and the Decree, will be found below.

The accounts from the European continent, in these papers, are nearly a month later than before received. War between France and Austria had not commenced, though the declaration of it was daily expected. The French ambassador, and the ministers of the Confederation of the Rhine, had quitted Vienna; and all the troops in the north, under the control of Bonaparte, were in motion.—100,000 of the troops which were in Spain, had returned to France, and were moving towards Bavaria. The Emperor was at Paris at the last date. We find but little mention made of Russia, and that little did not indicate any thing like her taking part in the war against Austria. The Peace between England and Turkey is attributed in the Paris papers, to the interference of Austria.

The tidings from Spain are late. Saragossa surrendered the 24th February, after a memorable siege; the particulars of which fill three of the papers.—About 10,000 of the garrison had passed Bayonne.—The south of Spain had not been overrun; nor had Cadiz been invested. The French had entered Oporto, and were advancing on Lisbon.

The British fleet at the latest date, remained near Rochfort.

On the subject of American affairs, these papers are wholly silent.—An Imperial Decree, affecting a part of our vessels in France, will be found under the translations. To understand it, it will be recollected, that the French have long detained American vessels under various pretences.—But some time since an embargo was laid on all American vessels in the ports of France. The new decree only affects such as were detained by this general embargo. They are permitted to return direct to the United States, giving bonds.—The others are still detained.

The above arrival gave rise to numerous rapid reports yesterday; but they were destitute of foundation in truth. We have seen nothing which looks like an accommodation with

France; or the abrogation of her decrees.

[Translations.]

Vienna, Feb. 23.—The Wurtemberg and Bavarian Ambassadors are about to quit this capital. The different corps of our army are to be commanded by the Archdukes, and Gens. Lichtenstein, Rosenberg, Kienau, Kaliawari, and Bellegarde.

Feb. 26.—The great military promotions announced a few days since, have been followed by others.

Gen. Meerfeldt has been sent into Galicia, where he will have a command.

The enumeration of the horses in this city and environs is now making. Several thousands will be wanted by government for the service of the artillery.

The young Counts de Kinsky and de Trausmandorf, have demanded of the Archduke Charles, to serve near his person in quality of volunteers.

March 1. His Excellency Gen. Andreossy has taken leave of our court, on his return to Paris. He passed Augsburg the 6th March, and continued his route without stopping.

Petersburg, Jan. 16.—The Austrian Ambassador, Prince Solwarzenberg, has had his first audience of his Majesty and had a conference of an hour and an half with him in his closet.

Paris, March 22.—The Vienna Court Gazette continues to give all the absurdities of the English journals. The manner in which the events in Turkey are recounted, prove evidently that Austria has contributed all in her power to the peace between the Porte and England. Mr. Adair, formerly Ambassador to the Austrian Court, when he left Vienna had letters of recommendation to the Austrian Intermuncio at Constantinople.

The Vienna Court Gazette states, that several Saxon regiments had marched into the Duchy of Warsaw, while the Westphalians are marching towards Thuringo.

Augsburg, March 1.—The head quarters of Gen. Oudinot's corps are in this city. Three Bavarian corps are to be formed in Tyrol, on the Inn, and in the Upper Palatinate.

March 7.—We learn that several Englishmen have arrived at Trieste, and then themselves publicly. A British courier, lately departed there, and proceeded happily to Vienna. For some time very frequent communications have been made between Austria and England, by way of Trieste.

An Austrian train of artillery has arrived at Egra, in Bohemia.

We learn that an Austrian corps has shown itself on the banks of the Inn, on the side of Passau. For this cause the court of Munich has ordered its troops in Swabia and Franconia to join those in Bavaria, who are to concentrate on the Isar. The garrisons of Ulm and Augsburg are already on their march.

Nuremberg, March 7.—All the Bavarian troops are marching to the Inn.

The famous intriguer, Zeiss, has arrived in Vienna; probably to draft the Austrian Manifesto. M. Stein is also at Vienna.

Burgos, (Spain) March 5.—General Sebastiani pursues his success. Marshals Junot and St. Cyr are approaching Valencia, which it is expected will not make any defence.

Saragossa surrendered the 19th February, to the Duke of Montebello (Lasnes). Such of the garrison as would not swear allegiance to Joseph I. were to be sent prisoners of war into France.

IMPERIAL DECREE OF FEB. 25, 1809.

ART. 1. American vessels which have been detained in the ports of the Empire, solely by the (French) Embargo, are permitted to return directly to the United States. This favour is not extended to such vessels as have been detained on account of irregular papers, or from any other cause.

ART. 2. The vessels, the embargo on which is thus raised, shall be placed in the disposition of M. Gen. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to guarantee their direct return to that country. The bonds given on their departure shall only be cancelled by certificates of our Consuls, &c. in America, that their cargoes were landed therein, and were composed only of the productions or

industry of our Empire; and that no part of them was the produce of the soil of the colonies, or of the commerce of England.

CHARLES TOWN, May 5.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Among the many wonders of Federalists with which we have so often been admitted and confounded, and which, in the language of their cant, must amount, though perhaps not *confound* pollerity, it is none of the least that they should tell us that the minority, or according to their own intent and meaning—the Federalists were the cause of passing the non-intercourse bill; and the means of producing the settlement of our differences with England, of which at present we have so good a prospect!!!—This declaration serves to remind one of the discussion which took place between PAT and his fellow traveller LARRY.—I give you joy, says Larry, that you were so considerate as to take my advice and join me in taking lodging at this Inn; for if we had pursued our journey we might have been thrown among thieves before we could have reached another tavern this dark night.—By my shoul, replied Pat, but when I proposed stopping you endeavored to prevent it.—Aye I did that because I knew you would be contrary, and that there was no other way to bring you to my measures.—And troth, retorted Pat, you are right enough for once, Larry—for I always knew that the way to avoid danger was to take the opposite course to that pointed out by you.

### DETECTOR.

It is confidently asserted that the Federalists are emerging to the north and eastward; and from this it is argued the SUN OF DEMOCRACY will suffer an eclipse by the interception of the MOON OF FEDERALISM.—However, it appears by calculation, so large and brilliant is his disk, that this small shade thrown across him by the FEDERAL LUNAR will be scarcely visible in the latitude of the Federal city. Like the clouds and mists which envelope the morning sun, but which are soon dispelled and evaporated by his increasing heat, this small speck, which will soon be absorbed by a blaze of refulgence, will tend only to render more conspicuous the superior benignity & transcendent splendor of that effulgent luminary of Democracy.

Deduced from recent observations, by J. ALM WELL.

In our last paper we had the high satisfaction of communicating to the public the official arrangements entered into by our government and that of Great Britain, by which an acceptable reparation has been made for the attack on the Chesapeake, and the British orders have been rescinded so far as they respect the U. States.—On these happy results, together with the consequent renewal of amicable intercourse between the two nations, we most sincerely congratulate our fellow citizens.

On mutual benefits that will flow from such an intercourse it is unnecessary to dilate. They have been universally felt and acknowledged by all classes of our people, and would never, for a moment, have been suspended, but for reasons irresistibly imperious. These reasons it were futile, and might, perhaps, be pernicious to dwell upon. Let us indulge the hope, that the past sources of animosity may be dried up, and that, in future, a sense of common interest, mutually realised, will serve to unite the two nations in bonds of growing strength; such bonds as are created by an interchange of commodities by which each party is benefited; not by those political alliances, which are as fatal to the happiness, as they are repugnant to the spirit of a free people.

Is it, moreover visionary to cherish the hope, that this result may dissipate the delusion, so diligently propagated, that those who administer the general government are actuated by feelings hostile towards commerce and G. Britain? If this delusion can be dispelled, we may rationally expect, that in addition to peace with the foreign world, what is infinitely more valuable, a greater degree of harmony

among ourselves. When it shall be distinctly realised that these honorable arrangements have been secured by the wise measures of the administration, and when the connection between these measures and the confirmation of our commercial rights shall be perceived, the absurdity of the calumny will be evident, and it will be admitted that the administration has been as sincere in its professions of regard to commerce, as it has been successful in shielding it from danger, until it could be opened to the advantage of those who pursued it. Those, who have ignorantly ascribed those motives, will, if honest, hereafter refrain from a similar act of injustice, and those who have been deceived will withdraw their confidence from men who have thus flagrantly abused it. The people will be generally taught the important lesson of respecting their government, and will in this way most effectually command from it the respect of foreign nations. Universally realising that our interest consists in union, we shall be united, and, if united, we must be happy.

By these arrangements four ends are accomplished.

1. Adequate reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, by the British Orders.
2. An abrogation of the British Orders.
3. A renewal of commercial intercourse.
4. A renewed attempt to settle all sources of difference between the two nations.

With regard to the reparation offered for the attack on the Chesapeake, it is, we believe, substantially the same with that demanded by our government, and may, therefore, be considered as entirely satisfactory.

With respect to the abrogation of the British Orders, and a renewal of commercial intercourse—as the latter was offered by our government on the adoption of the former by the British government, the measure ought also to be viewed as satisfactory.

The remaining proposition, to adjust all sources of difference between the two nations by sending a minister to the U. States, after the substantial measures by which it is preceded, promises a favorable issue. The preceding negotiation having been conducted at London, it evinces, on the part of the British government, a becoming respect for ours, to send a minister here, and to make this place the seat of the negotiation.

We cannot close these remarks without observing, that the celerity with which these arrangements have been made, and the rigid secrecy which attended them, are equally honorable to both parties, and furnish the best pledges for the satisfactory adjustment contemplated by the extraordinary mission to this country.

Nat. Intell.

### From the Washington Monitor. SUMMARY.

In a heavy gust at Philadelphia on Sunday last, the lightning struck a house in Green-street, passed down the stair-case where two children were sitting without injuring them, but killed a little boy who was looking out of a window at the foot of the stairs; the new work-house or penitentiary, near Schuylkill, was twice struck in the same gust.—The rev. Walter D. Addison intends to open a seminary at Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, at the first of June, for the tuition of youth in Greek, Latin, English, Geography, arithmetic, reading and writing.—In 450 towns in Massachusetts, Mr. Gore has 47,948 votes and Mr. Lincoln 44,515, federal majority 3,433.—The hon. Jeremiah Smith (federal) is elected governor of New Hampshire, and it is said both branches of the legislature of that state are federal.—In Vermont the governor and a majority of the first branch of the legislature are federal.—In Connecticut gov. Trumbull (federal) is elected, and the legislature is also federal.—Master Payne, a young American theatrical performer, has recently been displaying his early and extraordinary powers of mind on the boards at the eastward; he was expected to leave Boston before long for the southward.—Judge Lawrence, of N. York city, has drawn a prize of 30,000 dollars in the lottery now drawing at that place.—On Saturday last a number of democrats gave to Drs. Leib & Say a handsome entertainment in Ph-

adelphia, at which a variety of patriotic toasts were drank.—Sixty vessels, navigated with 500 men, sailed from Salem, on foreign voyages, from March 16, to April 15, 1809.—Capt. Pares, of N. York, from Turks Island, says, that five American vessels outward bound with cargoes, have recently been captured in Turks Island passage, by one of Bonaparte's privateers, and ordered to St. Domingo.—The deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia from the 15th, to the 22d of April 1809, amounted to 29, whereof 17 were adults and 12 children; one of these died of the small-pox in the natural way, and one from having been inoculated for the same disease.—The "Washington Federalist," printed at George town, in the district of Columbia, is offered for sale.—The deaths at Baltimore, for the week ending Sunday morning at sun-rise, were 15, eight being adults and seven children.—By the latest returns of the votes at the election in Rhode-Island, which took place on the 19th instant, for governor, lieutenant-governor and state representatives, it appears the federalists have in general prevailed: His excellency James Fenner, esq. the governor elect, was supported by both parties; the hon. Simon Martin, esq. has been chosen lieutenant-governor.—The Philadelphia Gazette says it is contemplated to celebrate the adjustment of differences between this country and England on the 10th of June next.—the same paper says the money in Olinthead's safe was paid by the late of Pennsylvania on the morning of Wednesday last.

### COMMERCE.

By an estimate of the editors of the New York Gazette, it appears, that 1034 vessels have cleared for foreign ports since the partial repeal of the embargo. The above vessels they remark, will probably average 200 tons—and each 10 seamen—making 200,000 tons, and 10,350 seamen, besides passengers and dipperscargoes. In one month from this time, no doubt 1000 more vessels will depart for foreign ports. We will then have sent out 400,000 tons, and 20,000 seamen—all in about two months."

From the Columbian Detector.

The cruelty of Kings of the best characters.—Antonio Mordella Y. Spontono, a Spanish merchant of Carthage, has published a violent invective against Bonaparte, called "A Monition to Europe," in which he attempts to contrail the cruel conduct of the present Emperor Napoleon with the mild reign of the Louises, especially the XVth of whom he gives the following anecdote: "When a lad and daughter of France, Louis the sixteenth, in passing a field of corn, was unhappy, because his coach did some damage to the crop, and remarked upon it to his attendants, 'this is not our property, but the injury done be instantly paid for.'" But this Spanish historian forgets to mention, that this same benevolent Louis on the day of his marriage, moved through the crowded streets of Paris, with such velocity, (when the admiring multitudes were innocently viewing the splendor of his equipage, and his innumerable retinue,) that his carriages, like the wheels of time, regardless of the cries, shrieks and agonies of a dying populace, literally crushed to death eleven thousand men, women and children, with as much indifference as a farmer would plough up a commonwealth of pismires, or an epicurian would destroy a host of mice on an old cheese. Nor did the distresses of the vulgar or wealthy disturb the finer feelings of his amiable consort, any more than were those of his worthy predecessor Louis XIV. who stood at his own window, firing upon his unoffending protestant subjects in Paris, at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, when a hundred thousand inhabitants were murdered in cold blood, on St. Bartholomew's day, by order of this tyrant monarch. There are the blessed governments some of our — and other chivalrous are desirous of wading through blood to obtain. This is the form of government that has curst mankind since the discontented Israelites preferred it to the government of God. A government under which our favored Columbia has thrived without a parallel, for 30 years, is to be yielded for a form which has deluged all the kingdoms of the world in blood, and

within 15 years reduced kings to beggars, and ratted beggars to thrones—and under which no security has been found for the wealthy; yet we are told Republics have no stability in them.

By letters from London to the 1st of March, we were authorized in saying, that the most interesting of Americans in London proceedings of Boston, and some other difficulties between this country and Great Britain, has been materially retarded by the American editors—more particularly by the representations of the inflammatory proceedings of Boston, and some other secretaries tending to cause a belief that the United States were on the eve of dissolution, and that the northern states were ready to secede from the union, and declare in favor of Great Britain. These proceedings of the Essex Jints; and their unprincipled fratricide printers; and should a war ensue, the peaceable and well disposed people on each side of the water, will have reason to curse the nefarious wretches who have been instrumental in producing the calamitous event.

We further learn, that the violations of the embargo have been carried to an extent far beyond what was generally imagined. One letter says—"daily arrivals from America at Liverpool, have the now great supplies of cotton, naval stores, &c. into that market. Upwards of 5000 bales of cotton entered that port in six days, which reduced the price of that article very much. The effects of the embargo, however, have been very sensibly felt in England, and much more in Ireland, they not having 100 casks of flaxseed in the whole country; and should no supply of that article arrive from America, it will cause the greatest distress possible. I believe there is no doubt but the British government have now a wish to come to an understanding with the U. States."

(Boston Chron.)

Bonaparte has ordered all the armies of the confederation of the Rhine to take the field, adding, that though he is opposed by the conduct of Austria, he will not such as to render a war necessary, yet he would, if the event should be contrary to his expectation, support the allied preposures with the whole strength of his armie.

It was said of the famous duke of Marlborough that there was one part of the military art which he never understood, the art of recruiting. The modern English generals are liable to no such reproach.—It is the branch of the profession which they understand best. Their glory consists in their escapes. They are the most heroic of fugitives.

We learn that Ed. Thornton, Esq. formerly British Charge d' Affaires at Washington, is expected to be sent to this country in the mission, which is to come from Great Britain. Whether in the Chief or a Secondary character, we are not apprized.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Reading, Pennsylvania, April 7th, 1809, Susannah Cox was tried for the murder of her child. The jury after deliberating four hours, returned a verdict of Guilty of Murder in the first degree; and on the 8th, sentence of death was passed by judge Spayd.

Oliver Cromwell ordered the following motto to be cast on his cannon—"Open thou our lips, and our mouths shall shew forth thy praise." An instance of profanity almost equal to that of some of our true priests, who pray to God for his blessings, and recommend treason to their fellow-citizens.

Dalt. Paper

The reconciliation between the United States and England is an act which appears to please all parties; the first thing of the kind which has occurred for a great while, and is certainly very honorable for the administration.

Dispatches were yesterday received by mail, from Washington, to be forwarded by his Britannic majesty's ship Rofamond, capt. Walker, and their morning the went to sea with a fair wind. The welcome intelligence of an adjustment of differences between the two nations, will reach England in all probability in about 25 days.

[Norfolk paper of April 26.]

Interesting discovery in Virginia. A Copper Mine has been discovered on a spar of the Blue Ridge, about two miles from its base, and about nine or ten miles from Stannardville in the county of Orange. It is nearly the same distance from the fourth branch of the Rappahannock river.

This mine is situated on the lands

of a Mr. Zachariah Taylor, of that county—a person not in the most affluent circumstances, to whom this discovery may prove a valuable acquisition. On making this discovery known to the government of the United States, the late Secretary at War, Gen. Dearborn, requested an intelligent gentleman of Orange to examine the premises and make a report upon the situation of the mine, and the richness and abundance of the ore. This report has just been transmitted to the department of war, accompanied by various specimens of the earth, the ore, and the virgin copper itself. It has not been decided what steps will be taken by the government of the United States in consequence of this report.

It is discovered that the mine is of considerable dimensions. From the point where it commences, it runs about three fourths of a mile north, and then forms almost a right angle, whence it runs about three fourths of a mile further—being in all about one mile and a half long. It is from 25 to 60 or 70 yards wide, and though it has been dug down to the depth of 10 feet, the earth at that point is as much impregnated with the metal as at its surface.

The soil, with which it is incorporated, is of a reddish and yellowish cast; interperfed with pieces of rock. Fragments of the virgin metal are found fixed in this rock, from which there are sometimes struck very fine fragments of copper. We have now a very beautiful specimen of it in our possession. A mass nearly 2lbs. in weight, has been sent to Peale's Museum for preservation.

Enquirer.

A paper printed at Carthage, Tennessee, asserts that a large bed of ore had been discovered in Overton county in that state, and not more than 55 miles from Carthage, which appears rich with silver—it adds that several dollars had been made there—if without the authority of the U. States, of which there is every presumption, the coinage is contrary to law. Such a discovery would scarcely be considered as "valuable." Gold and silver mines have hitherto promoted in a very inconsiderable degree the real prosperity of any nation who owned them. They have generally produced an opposite effect. The Abbe Raynal, we believe, who justly remarks, that during the ancient ages the silver mines of Spain, then the richest known to the civilized world, occasioned the Spaniards to fall a prey to the Carthaginians—the Carthaginians soon after fell a prey to the Romans—and that in modern times, the rich mines of Peru have reduced the natives under the Yoke of Spain—and contributed to reduce Spain to the lowest political degeneracy. If such be the effects of these discoveries, may these splendid pearls for ever remain concealed within the caverns of the U. States!!

Eng.

FRUIT TREES—The Chinese, instead of raising their fruit trees from seeds or grafts, as is the practice in Europe, adopt the following method: they select a branch fit for the purpose, and round it they wind a rope inside of straw, besmeared with cow-dung, until a ball is formed five or six times the diameter of the branch; immediately under this ball they divide the bark down to the wood for nearly two thirds of the circumference of the branch; a cocoa nut shell or small pot is hung over the ball, with a hole in its bottom, so small, that water put therein will only fall in drops; by this the rope is kept constantly moist, a circumstance necessary to the easy admission of the young roots, when the remainder of the bark is cut, and the former incision carried deeper into the wood, and repeated in three weeks more. In about two or three months, the roots are seen intersecting each other on the surface of the ball, which is a sign that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the separation of the branch from the tree, which is done by sawing at the incision, taking care not to flake off the rope, which by this time is rotten, and the branch is planted as a young tree. It is probable that a month longer would be necessary for this operation in England from the difference of climate; but by this means, when the branches are large, three or four years are sufficient to bring them to a

state of full bearing. Timber trees, it is supposed may be advantageously propagated in the same way.

Mr. Swoope, the federal candidate for Congress, in the district composed of the counties of Augusta, Rockingham &c. is elected, by a majority of upwards of 100 votes. [Win. Her.]

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MR. WILLIAMS, I observed in your paper of Friday last, an extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in England to his friend in Boston, which contains the following words: "I have not found any Englishman hardy enough to justify the Orders in Council; that honour belongs exclusively to some Americans." Now I do believe some Americans may be found in Jefferson county, who have justified the Orders in Council;—and if it should be denied, it is more than probable that an humble attempt may be made to confer that honour on some one or more gentlemen of the said county.

A SUBSCRIBER.

### NOTICE

To the Tenants of Shannonhill.

THIS is to apprise you, that in every thing that concerns your tenements, excepting merely the payment of the rents due thereon to my aunt Mrs. Sarah Fairfax—I am the only person to be consulted; and that I hold each of you, respectively, liable for any clearing or cutting of timber, or any assignment of your tenements, not allowed by lease—or any other act, which requires the consent of the Landlord to make it good;—as I have for some time held a lease for the whole tract, duly executed and recorded, for the life of my said aunt.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon-hill, May 2, 1809.

### NOTICE.

The second battalion attached to the 55th regiment of Jefferson militia, commanded by major Joseph Crane, are ordered to attend battalion muster on Saturday the 27th of this present month, at Charlestown. May 3, 1809.

Walnut plank wanted. A generous price in cash, will be given for seasoned walnut plank, by the subscriber. ANDREW WOODS. Charlestown, April 26, 1809.

### Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will have in operation, on the 20th of May next, a machine for picking, breaking, and carding wool, and making it into rolls, at Henry Seibert's mill, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield; where he will be always ready to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom. His price will be nine cents per pound for picking, carding and rolling. Persons sending wool must furnish one pound of hog's lard to every ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to contain the rolls, and have the wool well washed and cleaned of burrs. Good, merchantable wheat will be taken at the market price, instead of money, delivered at the above mentioned mill.

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.

April 27, 1809.

### Writing Paper

For sale by the Printer hereof.

### THE FLOWER OF SHANNON.

A SONG FROM THE IRISH.

There's music in ELVINA'S feet—  
My beating heart begins to dance,  
Whenever the lovely maid I meet,  
And feel the lightning of her glance.

Upon the banks of sweet Loughrea,  
I've found an harbour for my fair;  
And if she'll yield her hand to me,  
I'll plant the flower of Shannon there.

The turtle dove here builds her nest,  
Attended by her faithful mate;  
And I, when with my charmer blest,  
Their contancy will imitate.

Then come, ELVINA! to my arms,  
Consent thy CONNAL'S bride to be,  
Who, while life's spark his bosom warms,  
Will take delight in pleasing thee.

### A bargain.

HAVING been badly treated by some of my old customers, I am under the necessity, (in order to extricate myself from debt) of selling all my stock of goods now on hand, which were laid in when goods were cheap, and I will give as great a bargain as can be had in Baltimore at the present time.

I will also sell or rent a house and lot, with a good well of water thereon, situated on the main street in Charles town—Also several negroes and some household and kitchen furniture.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.  
Wm. GIBBS.  
Charlestown, April 21, 1809.

### Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will have in operation on the first of May next, a machine for picking, breaking, carding and rolling wool, and will be happy to serve those who may please to favour him with their custom. The price for carding and rolling will be nine cents per pound; and for every 8 or 10 pounds of wool, one pound of hog's lard must be furnished by the persons sending the wool, also a sheet sufficient to contain the rolls when finished; the wool must be well cleaned before they send it.

JACOB NEWCOMER,  
Shepherdstown, April 14, 1809.

### Take Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from riding or walking through my place, from the present date. Any person transgressing in future, may depend upon having the law put in force against them, to its utmost extent.

GABRIEL P. GREENFIELD,  
April 11, 1809.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly attested.

ABRAM DAVENPORT, Adm'r.  
April 21, 1809.

### Was Found

On the 5th instant, on the plantation of George North, near Charlestown, a man's saddle, considerably worn. The owner may have it on applying to the subscriber, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

ABRAM DAVENPORT,  
April 21, 1809.

### The Embargo is off, NOW FOR A BARGAIN.

The subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot, in this place, situated in the most central part of the town, between Mr. John Anderson's tavern and the Market house, and adjacent to both. He will take a black boy or girl slave in part, and will give a bargain of his property.

TRAVIS GLASCOW,  
Charlestown, March 17, 1809.

### Execution Bonds

Handsomely printed—For sale at this Office.

### JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.  
Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

### A SMART BOY,

About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

The Celebrated Imported Horse,

### NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Mr. John Anderson's stable in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, from the first of April until the first of July, and cover mares at Ten Dollars the season, payable on the first day of September next; Six Dollars (cash) the single leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal, the owner parting with the mare or removing her forfeits the insurance money; and in all cases Half a Dollar to the Groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. The colts of this horse are all so very promising that they will fully recommend him, wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 12 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the first judges, to be better suited for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported; seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gait. His sire was Sir John Pennymann's renowned horse, North Star, who was got by Sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Hawe's famous mare, Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the Duke of Graton's Florizel, out of a Yorkshire mare.

Great care will be taken of mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents.  
GEORGE BELTZHOVER,  
March 27, 1809.

This is to certify, that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. McCroft, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801—that I shipped him, with the horse Goldfinder, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, Capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801. North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES,  
New-London, (Conn.)  
May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighborhood, for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 dollars have been refused for one of that age.

John Bear,  
Andrew Graff,  
Jacob Graff,  
Adam Regart, junr.  
March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify that John T. Mason, Esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion is not excelled in point of size, figure and form by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. BAYLEY, Agent for John T. Mason, Esq. Washington county, Maryland.  
April 10, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted AT THIS OFFICE.

### HIBERNUS

WILL stand this season at Shannon Hill, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with Six Dollars if paid before the first day of September next.) Three dollars the leap, ready cash, if cash be not paid down, the leap to be considered for the season, and Twelve Dollars for insurance of a mare, retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not she is in foal.—The season to end the 15th of August.

This horse is in the highest vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the most useful horses; his colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that some of them have sold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horse Paymaster, one of the most valuable and best bred horses ever brought to this country; and from the most respectable information, I have reason to believe his dam also was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnished with her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horse. He therefore now stands cheaper than any horse of his value ever did, in this valley. F. FAIRFAX.  
Shannon-Hill, March 24, 1809.

### KING JOE,

ONE of the finest Jack Asses in America, will stand at Shannon-Hill this season, to commence from the date hereof, and end the 15th of Aug. next. He is of the flock of Mount Vernon, thorough bred, and large of his age.

King Joe was gotten by Mr. Cullis's Columbus, (which was bred by the late Gen. Washington, and gotten by the Knight of Malta; his dam, the full sister of Compound, gotten by the Royal Gift out of the Maltese Jenny.) The dam of King Joe was gotten by the Knight of Malta, out of the Maltese Jenny, both imported from Malta, and presented to the late General Washington, by the Marquis de la Fayette.—The Royal Gift was sent as a present from the King of Spain to Gen. Washington.

His terms are Ten Dollars a mare the season, (none by the leap) dischargeable with eight if paid within the season, and Fifty Dollars for the season of a Jenny; and double these sums respectively, for insurance.

F. FAIRFAX.  
March 17, 1809.

### YOUNG SOPUS

WILL stand this season at the following places, viz. at Mr. B. Beeler's mill, two miles from Charlestown, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Conaway's tavern, near Hall's old mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Shurt's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, dischargeable with four if paid within the season, two dollars the single leap, ready cash, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with a mare insured, will forfeit the insurance. The season to commence the first of April, and end the first of July.

YOUNG SOPUS is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands three inches high, five years old, and noted for a good draught horse, he was got by the well known draught horse Sopus, near Chambersburg, (Pen.) out of a Chester-Bull mare.—It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree any further as his size and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge. Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands, except on public days, and the greatest care taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

JOHN CARLISLE,  
March 29, 1809.

### Henry Skaggs,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Wark, where he will be happy to serve all who may please to favor him with their custom. Ladies' pelices made in any fashion desired.

Charlestown, April 14, 1809.

Three cents per pound, Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

### Flour Boated

From Keetry's Furnace to Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. Every attention will be paid to orders, with care to deliver the flour in as good order as waggoned flour.  
JESSE MOORE,  
April 14, 1809.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Wm. H. Harding, deceased, are requested to forward a minute of the kind of bond or note, the date, amount, and any credits thereon; if on account, a copy thereof, to the subscriber in the town of Leesburg, to enable him to make a disposition of the funds that may come to his hands as they are received—and all persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

C. BINNS, Ex'or, &c.  
April 21, 1809.

### Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of three dollars if paid by the 1st day of Aug. next, one dollar and a half the single leap, and six dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance. Any kind of grain will be taken at the market price, in lieu of money. The season has commenced and will end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE, is rising six years old, is a beautiful dapple grey sixteen hands high, well calculated for either saddle or draught; he was got by capt. Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by a American, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsey Baker. Mares brought from a distance may be furnished with good pasture at twenty five cents per week. Due attendance will be given, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JACOB ALLSTAT,  
March 31, 1809.

### TELEMACHUS,

WILL stand the ensuing season (now commenced, and to expire the first day of August) at my stable on Bulkins, four miles from Charles-Town, and be let to mares at four dollars the single leap, to be paid in cash, or ten dollars the season, and half a dollar to the groom in every case, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars within the season. Sixteen dollars to insure a colt, but if the owner parts with the mare the insurance is forfeited. Good pasturage, and well enclosed at the very low price of twenty five cents per week, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, now rising five years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity. He won the first day's Jockey Club at Winchester last fall, and the second day at Leesburgh, beating several fine horses.

TELEMACHUS was got by the imported horse Diomedes, who has produced more good running horses than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse Dare Devil, his grandam by Commutation, his great grandam by Damon, his g. g. grandam by old Partner, out of Col. Robert Alexander's famous mare, generally known by the name of the Mule, whose form, blood and performances as a runner, rendered her equal to any mare in her day; it is sufficient to say of her that she was thorough bred of the true Spanish race.

BEVERLY WHITING,  
March 31, 1809.

A few Copies OF AN ADDRESS TO THE People of New England, BY ALGERNON SIDNEY, For sale at this Office.

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

No. 59.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1809.

PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

Translated for the Chronicle from the Paris Monitor of March 2, 1809—received by the French Letter of Marque L'Esperance, arrived at Boston.

The Duke of Dalmatia arrived at Lisbon on the 10th of Feb. The whole province is quiet. He was gathering the means necessary to cross the river on the next day. The river was very wide there. He was to be at Porto from the 15th to the 20th, and at Lisbon from the 20th to the 25th.

The British were embarking at Lisbon to abandon Portugal; the indignation of the Portuguese was at its height. There were daily some severe and bloody engagements between the British and Portuguese.

In Galicia, the duke of Elchingen effected the organization of the province. Admiral Massaredo had arrived at Ferrol, and activity was beginning to revive in that important arsenal. Tranquility is restored in all the provinces under the orders of the duke of Istria, and situate between the Pyrenees, the sea, Portugal and the edge of mountains that cover Madrid. Security succeeds disorders and arms.

Numerous deputations daily arrive at Madrid to tender their homage to the king. The re-organization and public spirit make rapid progress under the new government.

The duke Belluna is marching towards Badajoz; he disarms and pacifies all Lower Estremadura. Saragossa has capitulated. The calamities, which have befallen this wretched city, are a terrible example for nations. Order is re-established in Saragossa, and extends to the whole province of Arragon. The two corps of arms which invested that city are now dispensible. Saragossa was the real focus of the insurrection of Spain. It was in that city that the party who wished to call a Prince of the House of Austria to reign on the Tagus, had assembled. The men of that party had inherited this opinion from their ancestors who were of that sentiment at the time of the Succession war, and which has just been crushed forever.

The battle of Tudela had been won on the 23d November, and on the 27th the French army was encamped within a short distance from Saragossa.—The population of the city were armed. The inhabitants of the neighboring country had joined these, and Saragossa contained fifty thousand men formed into regiments of 1000, composed of 10 companies of 100 men. All the grades of generals, commissioned officers, were filled by monks. A body of 40,000 men who had escaped from the battle of Tudela had retired to that city, the subsistence of which was secured by immense magazines, and defended by 200 pieces of cannon. The image of Our Lady of the Pillar was daily operating miracles according to the directions of the monks who animated the courage of that numerous population, or supported their confidence. In the field, these fifty thousand men would not have stood against three regiments; but shut up in the city, and spurred on by all the leaders, how could they avoid the evils which ignorance and fanaticism attached to them? Every thing has been undertaken that it was possible to do, to bring them back to reason. Immediately after the battle of Tudela, it was that the opinion entertained at Saragossa, that Madrid would make a bold stand, and that the armies of Somosierra, Guadarama, Elbramadura, Leon and Catalonia would eventually beat the French, would be used by the leaders of the insurgents to keep alive

the fanaticism of the inhabitants. It was therefore resolved not to invest the city, and to leave open its communications with all Spain, in order that they might learn the discomfiture of the Spanish armies, and the accounts of the entry of the French army in Madrid. But this news reached only the ring leaders, who took care that the inhabitants should not know it. Truth, not only was concealed from them, but they were encouraged by lies. Today the French had lost 40,000 men at Madrid; yesterday, Romana had entered France. In fine, the British army were rapidly advancing and the French armies must fly before the terrible Leopard!

All this time, sacrificed to political views, and to the hopes of being able to calm those heads, heated by fanaticism and error, was not lost for the French army. The general of engineers, Lacolle, aid de camp to the emperor, and an officer of the most distinguished abilities, gathered at Alayon all the tools, equipages of mines, and materials necessary for the subterraneous war which H. M. had ordered.

The general of division Dedon, commanding the artillery, assembled a great quantity of mortars, bombs, howitzers and heavy ordinance. All which were drawn from Pampelona, seven days' march from Saragossa. Meanwhile, it was perceived that the enemy were availing themselves of this stagnation, to fortify the Monte Tero and other important positions. On the 21st December, the division Souchet drove them from the heights of St. Lambert, and from two other works, out of the reach of the city. The division of gen. Gazan overthrew the enemy from the heights of San-Gregorio, and the 21st of light infantry and 100th regiment of the line, carried the redoubts in the suburbs, which defended the roads of Sueva and Barcelona. He also ordered the forming of a large building near Galligo, where 500 Swiss had entrenched themselves. On the same day the duke of Corneigliano also carried the works and positions of Monte Tero, took all the cannon and a great number of prisoners, and did great execution among the enemy.

The Duke of Corneigliano being taken sick, the duke of Abrantes took, in the beginning of January, the command of the third corps. He signaled his arrival by the taking of the convent of San Josef, and pursued his successes on the 16th of January by the carrying of the *tele depot* of Huerbas, where his troops made good their stand. The chief of battalion Stal, of the 14th of the line, distinguished himself at the attack on the convent of San Josef, and lieutenant Victor de Buffon was one of the first to scale the works.

The investing of Saragossa was not yet complete. They persisted in leaving open the communications in order that the insurgents might be informed of the overthrow of the English, and their shameful flight out of Spain. It was on the 16th of January that the English were driven into the sea at Corruna, and it was on the twenty sixth that the operations began to take a serious aspect before Saragossa.

The duke of Montebello had reached it on the 20th, to take the chief command of the siege. As soon as he was convinced that the news sent to the city, was productive of no good effect, and that the monks who directed the minds of the people had succeeded in preventing the news from reaching the people or in altering it so as to perpetuate the delirium of the besieged, he took the resolution no longer to spare them.

Fifteen thousand peasants had assembled at Perdiguera, on the left bank of Ebro. The duke of Treviso

attacked them with three regiments, and notwithstanding the fine position they occupied, the 64th regiment entirely overthrew and routed them.—The 10th hussars were in the plain to receive them, and a great number remained on the field of battle. Nine pieces of cannon and several stand of colors were the trophies of the encounter.

The Duke of Montebello had sent the adjutant commandant Gasquet to Zuera, to disperse a party of rebels.—With only three battalions, this officer attacked 4000 of them, overthrew them and took four pieces of cannon, with their horses and appurtenances. Gen. Vattier had, at the same time, been ordered with 300 foot and 200 horse, to scour the road to Valencia. He met 5000 of the rebels at Alcaniz, forced them in the very city to throw down their arms in their flight, killed 600 men, and took magazines, provisions, ammunition and arms; among these latter were 1000 English muskets.—The adjutant commandant, Carrion de Nizas, at the head of a column of infantry, col. Burthe, of the 4th hussars, and the chief of Battalion, Camus, of the 28th light infantry have particularly distinguished themselves.

These operations took place between the 20th and 26th January. On the 26th, the city was severely attacked, and the batteries were unmasked. On the 27th, at noon, the breach was practicable on several points. The troops lodged themselves in the convent of San-in Gracia. The division Granjeau occupied about 30 houses in the city. Col. Chiopisek, and the soldiers of the Vitula, distinguished themselves. At the same time the general of division Morlot, in an attack on the left, possessed himself of the whole front of defence of the enemy.

Captain Guettegan, at the head of the pioneers, and of 36 grenadiers, mounted the breach with a rare intrepidity. M. Bobiecki, an officer in the Vitula Rangers, a young man of only 17 years of age, and having already received seven wounds, was the first who entered the breach. The chiefs of battalion Lejeune, aid-de-camp to the prince of Neuchatel, and Haxo, behaved well, and were both lightly wounded.

On the 30th, the convents of St. Monique, and the Great Augustines were carried, as were 60 houses taken by pioneers. The Sapeurs of the 14th regiment of the line, distinguished themselves. On the 1st of February, Gen. Lacolle was struck with a musketball, and died on the field of battle. He was a brave and distinguished officer. His loss has been much felt by all the army, but more particularly by the emperor. Col. Rognat succeeded him in the command of the engineers, and the direction of the siege.

The enemy defended every house: three attacks by mines were carried in front, and every day three or four mines blew up several houses, and opened the way to our troops.

In this way we reached the Corso, (the main street of Saragossa) lodged ourselves on the quays, and took possession of the university and colleges. The enemy attempted to oppose their miners to ours, but little acquainted with this kind of warfare, their miners were very quickly discovered and killed.

This manner of conducting the siege rendered its progress slow, but sure, and less dangerous for the army.—While three companies of miners and eight companies of pioneers alone, are occupied with this subterraneous war, whose results are so terrible, the city is continually kept on fire by the mortars throwing shells and fire balls.

The attack had been made but ten days, before the reduction of the city was considered as not far distant.—

More than one third of the houses were in our possession. The Church of Our Lady of the Pillar, who by so many miracles was to save the city, was destroyed by bombs, and no longer tenable.

The duke of Montebello, then tho't it was time to take possession of the suburbs on the left bank, in order to occupy the diameter of the city, and cross his fire. The general of division, Gavan, carried in a very brilliant manner the Swiss barracks. On the 17th, a battery of 50 pieces opened early in the morning. At 3 P. M. a battalion of the 28th attacked a large convent, whose brick walls were 4 or 5 feet thick, and carried it; 7000 of the enemy defended the suburbs. General Gazan advanced rapidly to the bridge, by which the rebels could effect their retreat into the city. He killed a great number, and took 4000 prisoners, among whom were 9 generals, 12 colonels, 10 lieutenants, and 200 officers. He also took 6 ammunition waggons and 30 pieces of cannon.—Among the troops of the line in the city occupied this important post, which had been threatened since the 10th.

At the same moment, the Duke D'Abrantes, crossed the Corso and blew up the colleges.

After these events, the Junta, in order to gain time, and to give the people time to get over the horror and surprise with which they were struck, demanded on several points. The troops lodged themselves in the convent of San-in Gracia. The division Granjeau occupied about 30 houses in the city. Col. Chiopisek, and the soldiers of the Vitula, distinguished themselves. At the same time the general of division Morlot, in an attack on the left, possessed himself of the whole front of defence of the enemy.

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The Duke of Montebello would not grant a capitulation to the city of Saragossa; he only issued the following orders:

"The garrison shall, on the 21st, at noon, lay down their arms at the gate of Portillo, after which they shall be prisoners of war. The soldiers of the line who will take the oath of allegiance to king Joseph, and enter into his service, will be admitted into it. In case their admission should not be granted by the minister at war of the king of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war and carried into France. Religion shall be respected. On the 21st at noon, the French troops shall occupy the cattle. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall be delivered to them; all the arms be deposited at the door of every house and collected by the Ward Alcaides."

The magazines of wheat, rice and vegetables found in the place, are immense.

The duke of Montebello has appointed Gen. Laval Governor of Saragossa.

A deputation of the clergy and principal inhabitants have set out for Madrid.

Palafos is dangerously sick. This man was despised by the whole of the enemy's army, who accused him of vanity and cowardice. He has never been in any post where there was danger.

The count of Fuentes, a grandee of Spain, whom the rebels had arrested on his estates seven months ago, was found in a dungeon eight feet square, and liberated. The sufferings he has undergone are almost incredible.

Bayonne, March 7.—We witness the incessant passage through our city, of the garrison of Saragossa, escorted by the division of gen. Angereau. Yesterday 4000 of them entered; to day 5 or 6000 arrived; to-morrow we